



What now for the Co-op Group.

The Anchor

RHODE ISLAND
Volume LXVI, Number 4

LIBRARY

COLLEGE

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October 11, 1973

The Anchor

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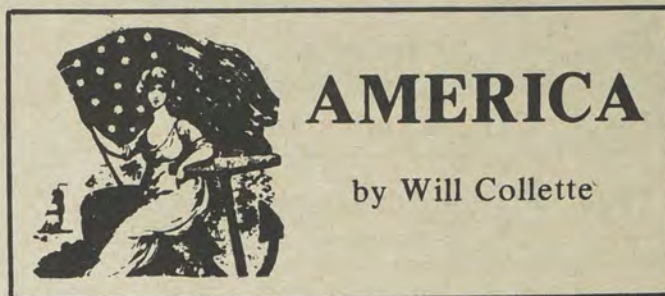
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Speaking Out



AMERICA

by Will Collette

Would the Pope's Mother Have an Abortion?

My! That certainly is an impertinent question. Yet, when you think about it, the Roman Catholic argument against the act boils down to that very basic issue. Would she or wouldn't she?

Providence played host to a grand event last Sunday, the "March for Life". Stymied by the courts, the Catholic lobby of Rhode Island is hoping that the Congress will be embarrassed enough by such displays to enact a Constitutional amendment forbidding abortion. Certainly a twelve-division parade featuring the renowned Providence Matadors is a step in that direction.

There were lots of signs that said such things as "Abortion is Murder..." and "Adoption, not Abortion," but nowhere did anyone mention, "The Pope's Mother Wouldn't Have Done It (or else we wouldn't have a Pope)."

Consider the murder angle. If the "Right-To-Lifers" could prove this to be the case, that life begins at birth, that life begins after the first trimester (three months), etc., then a lot of liberal support would be swung over to their cause. After all, how do you justify murder? Yet, is there one shred of evidence? One iota of proof? I regret that I must confess that the last Catholic priest whose opinion I would accept on a biological matter was Gregoire Mendel and I do not know his stand on abortion.

One could argue that life begins at conception. Others can say quite convincingly that life ENDS at conception and that it certainly ends at birth. Other dismayed observers of the human condition may argue that life never begins at all, but rather exists merely for the sake of ending.

In any event, the final judgements can only be made on the basis of arbitrary perspectives. The Catholic Church, in the final analysis, has only its instincts to tell it that the surgical operation we call abortion is wrong; certainly, the Church's instincts are

Please turn to "America" P. 9

Coed Bathrooms

by John Persico

Editor's Note:

The following item is presented in keeping with the ANCHOR's philosophy of free speech and the presentation of all points of view. However, we do not feel it should pass without comment.

1) Though we cannot be certain, it seems that this item is a leering attack to make light of the women's struggle for equality. It should be seen as such.

2) The idea of single bathroom facilities for both sexes is not at all unusual in many societies. It would not be totally unfair to say that Western Anglo-Saxon culture with its myriad of sexual hangups found the need to develop such separate facilities. However, this situation cannot be reversed as long as sex bias and unhealthy

attitudes exist in the larger society.

3) We can only ask Mr. Persico what he thinks "penis envy" is and to ask him to validate his "conclusion." We could also attempt to get at the root of his concept of a "castration complex."

In conclusion, we can only note that it is no wonder Mr. Persico's meeting of "P.E.E. (F.)" was sparsely attended.

P.E.E. (F.) — People for Equal Excretory Functions — last Thursday held an organizational meeting on the second floor of the student union. P.E.E. (F.) is a group forming to alert the college community to the negative effects of continuing the present petit bourgeois practice of enforced rest room segregation. Recent reports (please turn to "Bathrooms" Pg. 7)

that they have learned to adopt and promote the policies and conclusions of Marx-Lenin.

Anatoli Granovsky was a top Soviet spy. He has given us the story of his life in the book, 'I Was An NKVD Agent'. He has written of one particular assignment for which he was expertly trained, a mission behind the German lines. These were his instructions:

"Most foreign anti-Soviet publications attack us for the alleged poverty of some of our people, for our prisons, concentration camps and Cheka (KGB), of which they know very little. This sort of attack is not in the least dangerous to our cause — in every country

there are poor people, jails and police. Furthermore, Communist sympathizers are convinced that, being loyal to the doctrine they themselves would never be sent to jail under a Soviet government except for a specific crime. They are quite prepared to believe that our Cheka (KGB), concentration camps and restrictions exist because they have to exist, and many feel that similar things should exist in their own countries, too. If a man is in any way inclined towards Communist doctrine, he will not be in the least deterred by being reminded of the harder and severer aspects of Soviet government. When

Attica Is All of U.S.

by RIC Attica Brigade

On Wed. Oct. 4, one of the Attica Brothers came to speak at RIC. About 125 students heard Bro. Richard X. Clark talk about the 1971 prison rebellion in which he took part with 1200 other prisoners. Presently he is free on bail. In the near future he will have to go to trial for 32 counts of kidnapping, carrying a sentence of 34 lifetimes. He is one of 60 brothers indicted this year for taking part in the Attica rebellion two years ago.

These 60 are the so-called leaders or troublemakers of Attica. After state troopers took back the prison on Sept. 13, 1971, a number of prisoners were found shot to death with "X's" painted on their backs. Richard X. Clark had an "X" painted on his back. He is still alive today, only because 2 liberal Congressmen were able to push their way into the prison as soon as it was retaken by the troopers.

Rockefeller has a Grand Jury in session to legally lynch the "ringleaders" who have (Please turn to "Attica" Pg. 12)

Letter

Letter To The Editor:

In answer to Cindy Stergis' semi-dramatic and agonized article reviewing the performance of Sweet Pie two Tuesdays ago, I have very little to say to her personally other than that she should have taken her own advice of "get up and leave...."

I first of all resent her references to the man as "a Zappa-like blues man," when, if she had ever actually listened to anything by the Mothers, the only thing the two have in common at all may be philosophy. How she could compare the genius of orchestrated and highly technical progressive jazz to a 1-4-5 boogie progression in the key of C is beyond me.

I find it strange too that the audience, many of whom remained for the entire performance, and who also, according to Ms. Stergis were "unable to respond," made him stay for an extra half hour and do another set downstairs.

I suggest, perhaps, that Ms. Stergis' reaction was, to say the least, subjective, and that she knew as much about what was happening at that concert as she knows about music.

Sincerely,
J. Rothbart



For The Right

by Rev. Ennio Cugini

Rev. Cugini's views are presented in the ANCHOR in the public interest, recognizing that a multiplicity of views exist on every issue. Rev. Cugini's views are his own and do not necessarily reflect those of the ANCHOR nor Rhode Island College. We welcome response both to Rev. Cugini's remarks and to any published in the ANCHOR.

Now we know that the mission of the false teacher, in and out of the Christian Church, is not only to alienate believers in Christ from their Lord and the Bible but to deceive them into promoting

the aims and objectives of anti-Christ Marxism.

There was a time when it seemed to me that unmasking and exposure of these pretenders was an almost impossible task. But I have come to the realization that it can be done and that it can be done with greater ease than I had ever anticipated. Jesus Christ said, 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' So I have learned and have discerned that the fruit of the false teacher is Marxism. I have learned too, that the false teacher's mission is to persuade professing believers in Christ that it is perfectly consistent with all the truth

you talk publicly against the Soviet Union, I was told, follow the same harmless line as fanatically as possible. Talk of purges, prisons and the Cheka (KGB). But do not draw political conclusions opposed to the Marxist-Leninist philosophy. If you do that you are finished, finished for good."

There you have it. The false teacher will never, no never, regardless of his confession or in spite of his profession, ever deviate from the Red line or as Granovsky put it, the policies and conclusions of Marx-Lenin. He will not under any circumstances contradict (Con't. on Pg. 9)



Robert Mayoh: Lilliputian Affairs

Assessing the Ervin Committee

After the recent Buchanan debacle, conservative columnist William Safire likened the Ervin committee to a beached whale; the testimony of the feisty Buchanan, a presidential speechwriter and idea man, was so successful in rebutting allegations of improper activity that the committee was visibly embarrassed by the confrontation, and soon moved to shorten its already truncated investigation into political spying and dirty tricks activity. Mr. Safire, who has long been an opponent of the hearings, had reason to be gleeful; for the Ervin committee had never experienced such a bad day before the cameras. As Senator Gurney, who was also happy with Buchanan's vindication, remarked at the close of the day, he had never been so amused. Even Senator Sam couldn't save things.



What has been demonstrated here is that the Ervin Committee has passed its prime. As part of a larger design, if you will, it has already served its historical function. The real amount of evidence it has been able to dig up in support of its present concerns (part two of its continuing investigation) has been slim; the accusations that it has deteriorated into a partisan body have increased, not only in volume but in plausibility. Writes Mr. Safire in the New York Times (9-27-73):

"Ironically, in the interrogation of conservative Buchanan, the committee has revealed that its work has taken a dangerously illiberal turn. The search is no longer for unethical acts that require legislative remedies, or for ways to 'get to the truth' about Watergate. The search now has reached into political strategy."

Part two of the committee's investigation never really got off the ground. During the congressional summer break which preceded it, committee spokesmen touted it as being even more explosive than the inquiry into the actual burglary. Instead, it has only fizzled, making everyone but the witnesses uneasy. The dirty tricks played on the Democrats were indeed underhanded, but they were also largely inept. As Theodore H. White concluded in a judgement the committee would now have to concur with, the dirty tricks operation had all the weight of a "feather."

The sallow Hunt — "the burnt-out case" as the press was quick to dub him — was a disappointing first witness, save for his inclusion of the mischievously malignant Charles Colson in much of his proceedings with Liddy and Co; and his theory on the double-agent was received with a sense of skepticism bordering on polite embarrassment. With his customary courtesy Senator

Baker thanked him for his suggestion. Hunt is a man who feels his government is not properly protecting him; this from the same man who went ahead and forged the Diem obscenity, in what Colson termed, "an improvement on the record." Once past

Segretti, the mild-mannered Florida dirty-tricks man, and television was conspicuously absent, as were several committee members for last Friday's proceedings. The dirty-tricks phase of the hearings conclude this week.

Although the committee has one more major and important area of investigation still to cover — campaign financing — its heyday in the news has clearly passed. As far as the Ervin committee goes, once past Haldeman and it began to run out of steam. It dissipated itself in its hectic performance throughout the tumultuous spring and summer, as the nation learned the full extent of the burglary and subsequent coverup. After a slow and methodical beginning, the committee in quick succession went from one witness to another, from one month to the next, and the nation rose but mostly fell accordingly. Between the morning session and the late afternoon's concluding gavel, the news moved with an incessant rapidity. Once into the major witnesses, the major testimony, and Watergate was everywhere, fleshing out to near burgeoning proportions. An aura of high drama and the momentous immediacy of great events riveted our attention; we all "wallowed" in Watergate, as we lived in anticipating the daily new developments. "Bombshell" witnesses such as Dean and the obliging Butterfield sent shock waves across the nation with their testimony. The allegations of White House wrongdoing were so overwhelming that the President was forced to disappear there for a time, and become the virtual prisoner of his several beleaguered retreats, his jet and the Potomac yacht. He has said it himself, and was the first to say it — the Ervin committee was out to get him.

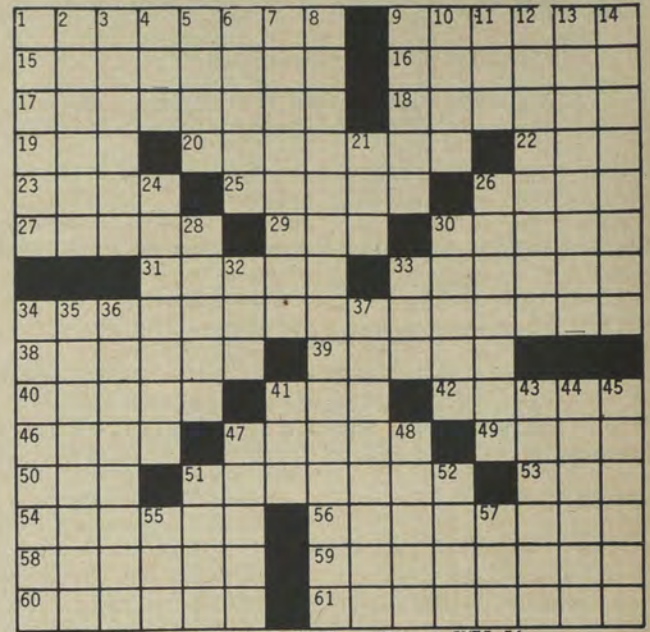
Senator Ervin said one day that he found nothing redeemable in Watergate; but he seemed to have forgotten, for the moment, the positive

function of its discovery and public exposure before the nation. That this was a necessary and healthy thing is beyond dispute from even this slight vantage point. The Ervin Committee, for a time there, was the central heartbeat of the nation, in the sense that the country had taken its bruised faith there for rectification. We are worse off today, as the Presidency to which we have been accustomed to looking to has not made significant advances up from its summer low. The crisis in government is getting worse, and the crunch has got to come sometime.

The Ervin Committee provided a forum for the nation's discovery of the extent of Watergate. A large part of the total outpouring of scandal and cover-up, from the people most directly involved, came to be focused in the Senate Caucus Room, in public and under oath at last. As the people have a basic right to know, to be kept informed on the use of their power by elected and representative government, the Senate subcommittee on Watergate provided a setting for them to learn. The nation was not only introduced to detailed aspects of the burglary, the cover-up and related matters, but also to the mentality which produced them; John Ehrlichman was all the more frightening in the flesh, expounding his incipient fascism for all to hear, and it was instructive indeed that the nation got a good look at him. We observed throughout the hearings a misplaced loyalty from an elite group of public servants; the "doppellganger effect" was a very real thing in the Nixon Administration. The committee's decorum was not always the best, the daily crowd was often ram-bunctious, but on the whole, considering the circumstances, the hearings were fair and a salutary exercise in democratic procedure.

From now on the committee will conduct its hearings in a more suitable and senatorial atmosphere. There will be no more television cameras, which are intimidating things, and no more partisan crowds. The committee has subpoenaed the President's tape recordings of relevant conversations relating to contested testimony given before the committee, but does not appear likely to be granted access to them. If anyone eventually gets them it will be the special prosecutor, Mr. Cox, who has more a legal right to them than a body of Congress. As the committee is not a judicial body with the right to pass judgement on anyone, the tapes are not central to its function. Senator Inouye said some time ago that the tapes would not prevent the committee from writing its report, the merits of which are to be squared with the thrust of its recommendations to the

targum crossword



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ACROSS

- 1 Sort of block-shaped
- 9 "I wouldn't — for the world"
- 15 Fancy flourish in handwriting
- 16 Hydrocarbon found in natural gas
- 17 Creator of "Gargantua"
- 18 Reddish-brown pigment
- 19 Pulpy fruit
- 20 California live oaks
- 22 Total
- 23 Swampy areas
- 25 Roman emperor
- 26 — out a living
- 27 Founder of psycho-analysis
- 29 Racer Gurney
- 30 — offering
- 31 Deviser of famous I.Q. test
- 33 Make fun of
- 34 Expert at sleight of hand
- 38 Hebrew tribesman
- 39 Nabisco cookies
- 40 Chemical prefix
- 41 Chemical suffix

- 42 City in southern France
- 46 Give up
- 47 Part of a coat
- 49 Senior: Fr.
- 50 Soft drink
- 51 — vobiscum (the Lord be with you)
- 53 Specific Dynamic Action (abbr.)
- 54 — Tin
- 56 Household gods of the ancient Hebrews
- 58 Native of ancient Roman province
- 59 Using one's imagination
- 60 Made of inferior materials
- 61 Combined with water

- 9 High plateaus
- 10 Suffix: inflammatory disease
- 11 Pronoun
- 12 Very old language
- 13 Derogatory remark
- 14 Jimmy Hoffa, e.g.
- 21 Sister
- 24 Abate
- 26 Very large political region
- 28 As said above
- 30 "I wouldn't — it"
- 32 Never: Ger.
- 33 — casting
- 34 Posters
- 35 — reading
- 36 That which builds a case
- 37 Foliage
- 41 "I think, therefore —"
- 43 Poor stroke in many sports
- 44 Salad green
- 45 Sewn together
- 47 Boy's nickname
- 48 Enticed
- 51 Past president of Mexico
- 52 West German state
- 55 Spanish aunt
- 57 School organization

DOWN

- 1 Back of the neck
- 2 Tremble, said of the voice
- 3 Suave
- 4 Malt and hops
- 5 Anger
- 6 " — Get Started"
- 7 Committed hari kari (colloq.)
- 8 Satchel Paige's specialty

Solution on Page 12

Congress for corrective legislation. The investigation into campaign financing, which is due to begin in two weeks, is an important area which needs serious examination. As Time magazine stated last week in this area:

"It is in the fuzzy and complex area of shady campaign practices and in the scandalous system of campaign contributions that remedial legislation is most urgently needed. There are, after all, plenty of effective laws against burglary, wire-tapping and obstruction of justice — as many former Nixon associates are all too personally discovering."

Positive legislation in this area can be the result of some solid recommendations from the Ervin committee, now free from the temptations and pitfalls of always being in the nation's eye.

10-8-73

1 Former presidential speechwriter Safire presents an interesting history with respect to the Ervin committee. Hired by the New York Times just before Watergate became continual frontpage news early

last spring, Safire ridiculed John Dean, the traitor, in no uncertain terms: In "Gunga Dean," a piece of calumny saved only by its wit in dealing with a take-off on the Kipling poem, Dean was vilified as a disloyal subordinate to the distinctly better man he so poorly served. Safire also presented the President as standing unflappable before the onslaught of the Dean testimony; the columnist thought his man had gone through the worst and survived handily, without so much as batting a wary eye — something which time has shown to be specious. The Dean testimony still stands, gathering converts daily, and Mr. Safire has remained silent on the issue of the tapes which might decide the truth at a listening. Ironically, Mr. Safire's resentment of Dean as one who betrayed a trust of confidence, was nicely paid in kind through the admission of the White House that it had secretly bugged Safire himself, that little ol' speechwriter, for months as a possible security leak — that piece of information coming through the Ervin committee. Learning this, the conservative columnist was incensed at the two people who authorized the taps, Nixon and Kissinger, and was soon howling with indignation on The Times op-ed page.

20,000 Reported Dead in Chile — Repression Mounts — CIA "Coup Team" Revealed

20,000 reported dead in Chile as repression against Allende supporters mounts: CIA "Coup Team" in U.S. Embassy revealed

Liberation News Service

"All right, so they have killed Comrade Allende, but they have only proved to us who our real enemies are. It is going to be a very long struggle, but the real fight is only beginning now.

"When a group from the Movement of the Revolutionary Left ambushed some carabinieri on the corner here we cheered every dead policeman, and helped them to escape afterward. We don't tell them anything at all and they know that some of us are helping to hide people from the left. So we shall all go back to work like good boys, keep very quiet and get ready for the next time. And then we shall have our revenge."

—A 23-year old factory worker in Santiago

SANTIAGO, Chile (LNS) — In the week since the Popular Unity (U.P.) government of Salvador Allende was overthrown by right-wing military forces, Chile has been virtually cut off from the rest of the world. All press communications must pass through what one correspondent in Chile termed "the most extreme censorship ever." So, every report out of Santiago appearing in the U.S. mass media is what the 4-man junta would like Americans to hear.

However, news is coming out via other channels — news that is causing many around the world to fear for the lives of thousands of Chileans, as well as for the 13,000 foreigners labeled "alien elements" by the junta. Most of these foreigners are political refugees from rightist regimes in Latin America. Many were granted asylum by the Allende government and face torture and certain death if they are forced to return to their countries.

From the reports of people who have managed to flee Chile, from embassy personnel still loyal to the ousted government, from sources monitoring Chilean ham radio broadcasts, and from the few people who have managed to contact friends and relatives in Chile via restricted telephone communications, the following information has been gathered:

---Contrary to previous reports, General Carlos Prats, Allende's strongest supporter in the military until he was forced to resign in August, is not leading a march of loyalist soldiers and workers. Prats was captured by the junta and forced to go on television to dispel rumors of the march. He was then deported to Argentina.

---According to reports reaching the U.S. and Europe, 20,000 people have been arrested by the junta so far. The reports state only 100 deaths have been reported. However,

one Mexican journalist who made it out of Chile to Mendoza on the Argentine border, reported that he saw a sports stadium — with a capacity of tens of thousands — filled with arrestees waiting transport to deserted islands off the coast, where it is reported that camps are being set up to hold them. The junta has announced that the arrested Chileans and some foreigners will face military tribunals. Numerous "eyewitness reports of "summary executions" in the streets of Santiago have been received and people in Santiago have been quoted as saying they saw dozens of bodies left lying in the streets.

Suspected leftists are being tortured according to reports by International News Service, a loyalist Chilean agency which set up operations in Argentina after the coup. These reports were corroborated by Prensa Latina, the Cuban news agency. Also, a Reuters News Agency correspondent, Stewart Russell, who was arrested as a suspected sniper in Santiago, reported seeing arrested Chileans being taken down into the basement of the Tacna barracks where he was held. The officer, in charge of Russell threatened to take him down too, noting that he "would find it most interesting."

During the four hours Russell was detained, he did not see the Chileans come out of the basement.

Witnesses report that the Chilean Air Force has bombed workers' quarters and factories which resisted. No estimates of deaths from the bombings have been made except for the bombing of the Sumar textile factory in Santiago, where at least 500 people were killed.

These facts, along with statements by the junta asserting that "no quarter will be given to anyone who shows the slightest resistance," have led many outside Chile, including the World Council of Churches and Amnesty International, to fear that the "Djarkarta solution" is being applied to Chile.

The "Djarkarta solution" refers to the 1965 massacre of more than 500,000 leftists and suspected leftists, in Indonesia after a CIA-sponsored coup overthrew the Sukarno government.

In fact, in July and August, the word "Djarkarta" had begun to appear as graffiti on the streets of Santiago, and leftist newspapers, including the daily *Ultima Hora*, report that they received small printed cards saying "Djarkarta will come," during the same period.

---The fate of many closely associated with the Allende government is still unknown although some disturbing reports have come out: Cuba's Prensa Latina reports that members of the UP government have been dropped from helicopters in executions reminiscent of U.S. military



Allende's bodyguard held captive by Junta troops.

practice in Vietnam. There are reports that Carlos Altamirano, leader of the Socialist Party, died in the bombing of the Sumar textile factory.

The fate of Chile's poet laureate, Pablo Neruda, is uncertain. There have been reports from sources in the junta, that he has been hospitalized for cancer. However, Neruda, is an internationally known anti-imperialist and Chilean patriot and if he should die now, many would doubt it was of natural causes.

---The fate of the foreign exiles also remains unknown. The junta has issued virulent propaganda against all foreigners, charging them with bringing "ideas alien to the Chilean nation," into Chile. Already, according to International News Service, 300 exiles have been executed and many more airlifted to Brazil and Bolivia where certain death awaits them. There are fears that the junta, with the encouragement of the military regimes in Uruguay, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay, will use the coup as a means of ensuring the liquidation of the hard core of Latin America's leftist movement. By successfully wiping out the 13,000 refugees, the anti-fascist movements of those countries, and to lesser degrees other Latin American nations, would be seriously damaged.

---Finally, in their strenuous effort to "save the Fatherland from the yoke of Marxism," the junta has sent squads of soldiers into libraries, universities and public schools to search out and burn any "suspect" books.

The charge of U.S. State Department and CIA involvement in the Chilean coup was given new substance on September 14 when the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), a research group based in New York and Berkeley presented a list of members of what they termed a CIA "coup team". The "coup team" contained members who had assisted in planning and carrying out coups in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, as well as directing a "pacification program" against leftists in Guatemala at a later time.

NACLA, which maintains two extensive research libraries and which has published a book on the Allende government, *New Chile*, charged that a team of eleven men, led by U.S. Ambassador Nathaniel Davis, was present in Santiago at the time of the coup. They had filtered into Chile, using the embassy as a cover. Most of them were listed as "political officers" in the embassy.

NACLA's charges must be seen in the context of all the information which has come to light as a result of the Watergate revelations. It has become public knowledge that ITT offered the CIA \$1 million to finance Allende's overthrow. (Allende's government had nationalized ITT's Chilean holdings as well as those of Anaconda and Kennecott.)

Also public knowledge is the fact that E. Howard Hunt planted taps on the Chilean embassy in Washington, hoping to find out more about the ITT affair.

Furthermore, U.S. policy toward Chile, outside of the covert activities so far revealed, also help to complete the picture of U.S. intentions toward Chile. The Nixon administration sought to bring the Popular Unity government to its knees by choking it to death economically.

In a recent *Washington Post* article, for example, it was pointed out that the U.S. pressured foreign banks to deny credit to Chile. In 1972, Chile received only \$35 million in credit, compared to \$220 million in previous years. At the same time, the U.S. approved loans and credits to the military regimes in Brazil and Bolivia even though their economies were at least as shaky as Chile's. The effect of this credit cut off can be seen in the two truck owners strikes which contributed heavily to Allende's difficulties. The truck owners complained that they couldn't get parts for their foreign-made trucks. But, without credit, Chile couldn't buy parts. The same goes for the consumer goods which the Chilean middle and upper classes had to do without. The U.S. was directly responsible for these shortages.

Besides this evidence of U.S. interference, more has been revealed since the coup to support the charge of CIA involvement. The Chilean ambassador to Mexico, who

resigned on September 17, was quoted on CBS national news as saying that he had seen documents which proved the existence of a plan known as "Operation Centaur." According to the Ambassador, Allende saw the documents, but by then it was too late to stop the coup.

In light of this, the charge that a "coup team" existed in Santiago can not be easily written off. An examination of the men on the list and their areas of previous activity give added credibility to the charges.

1) Ambassador Nathaniel Davis; Davis went to Brown University, along with E. Howard Hunt and Charles Colson. Hunt was charged with bugging the Chilean embassy in 1972 in order to find out more about the ITT affair. Hunt was also sent to silence Dita Beard who leaked the ITT memos. Davis was Ambassador to Chile at the time of the ITT affair.

Davis served as U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala during 1968-71. In this period Guatemala underwent a "pacification program" in which it is acknowledged that 20,000 suspected leftists were assassinated. Davis was appointed Ambassador to Chile in October 1971.

On September 8, a few days before the coup, Davis flew to Washington to meet with Henry Kissinger. Kissinger is chairman of a "Committee of 40" which has authority over all covert activities in foreign countries. It operates under the National Security Council. On September 10, Davis returned to Chile. The coup began on September 11.

2) Dean Roesch Hinton: Hinton left the State Department to join the CIA in 1955. He directed the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) mission in Guatemala from 1967 to 1969, serving there with Davis. Hinton then went to Chile, when Allende was elected, to direct the AID program there.

3) Daniel N. Arzac: He has worked for the CIA since 1953. He served in Cambodia from '54-'55, following the French defeat there. He served in Uruguay from '57-'58, while E. Howard Hunt was CIA station chief there. He joined the U.S. embassy in Chile as a "political officer" in 1971.

Magic Theatre

(cont'd.)

Art is coming on. That seems to be the message Rhode Island College students can read from the flush of activity in the college's studios and galleries and around the campus this year. During October, for example, RIC will have all of the gallery space available on campus occupied with shows - different sorts of shows.

Ms. Vivian Browne of the Rutgers University art department will have paintings and prints at Adams Library Gallery, opening Sunday, October 7 at 2 p.m. Her show continues through October 26. In the Art Center Gallery a show of work by special talent award winners among the art majors in the RIC art department is in progress and will continue through October 25. Paintings, collages, photographs, sculpture, ceramics, constructions, etc. are being showed. From October 21 through November 16 paintings by Morris Greyser of Boston will be exhibited in the RIC Faculty Center.

A lifetime resident of Boston, Mr. Greyser is a graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art. He earned an Ed.M. at Boston State College. Mr. Greyser has been art department chairman at English High School in Boston and was president of Boston Public School Art League.

He has exhibited at Avanti Galleries in New York. His work includes book illustration, church decoration and theatrical scenery design. Art News has called his work "active intelligent explorations of geometrics and perspectives."

The quickening of art at the RIC campus can probably be attributed to a variety of factors. An art education major initiated in 1968 has spread enthusiasm and awareness of the art resources available at RIC among the undergraduates. A highly successful Saturday morning program for younger people has brought countless precollege students with an interest in art to the campus. This year a graduate degree, the MAT in art education, was approved by the Board of Regents. During summer session, the largest in RIC's history this year, enrollment in art department courses reached near record levels. Workshops in film-making, photography, fiber, construction, etc. made the summer session particularly attractive to students in art.

Tangible evidence of the new interest at the campus is showing up everywhere these days. During the summer truck-away containers around the grounds were painted to resemble huge dice. Murals, such as one with a 2001 theme done recently by the Art Club in the Student Center, have begun appearing in and on buildings. The Admissions Office commissioned two undergraduate artists to paint campus scenes and college

graphics on the walls. The Bureau of Social and Educational Services is investigating the feasibility of turning over a good portion of its office wall space to create a permanent display space. The first show there is planned for the near future. A series of no credit courses offered informally and called the Third Curriculum, in effect a free university concept, includes photography classes among its choices. When Dr. Charles B. Willard is inaugurated on October 31 as the president of RIC, a medallion crafted by Curtis LaFollette, assistant professor of art, will be presented to the college by the RIC Alumni Association.

The special talent award winners whose work is being exhibited at the Art Center Gallery currently are: Richard Bowman, Dennis DeLomba, Paul DePasquale, Donna Larson, Kenneth Lawson, Kevin Masse, Mari-Ann Suvari, and Adrianna Tegu.

Special talent awards at RIC are given to encourage students who have exceptional talent or skill in art (and other similar fields). The awards are not based on academic achievement, but rather are used to support programs which will contribute to the individual development of the recipient and enhance the intellectual-cultural environment of the college.

Each year the college sets aside 15 per cent of the funds allocated for scholarships to be given as special talent awards.

For those interested in viewing the student award winners work the Art Center Gallery is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the week. The RIC Faculty Center is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The Adams Library Gallery is open during these same hours weekdays and is open 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on weekends.



Mounting a sculptured figure in the RIC A.C. Center is Rhode Island College art major, Andriana Tegu. The RIC art scene is starting to move. Andriana is one of eight RIC art majors receiving special talent funds. Her work, along with that of the rest of the special talent eight can be seen at the RIC Art Center Gallery currently.

A Notice to the Participants in the Magic Theatre

We at the Magic Theatre are very pleased at the turnout of contributions so far this year; however, we are in constant need of new material, so if you have anything you consider to be worth saying, or worthwhile to share with us, send it up to the Anchor office, third floor Student Union, or to the Anchor mailbox, c-o the Magic Theatre, at the Student Union Information Desk. Any poetry, artwork, (no pencil drawings please) photographs, stories, opinions, reviews, or critiques of any sort are eligible material.

We also like, occasionally, to do a critique of a particular work and examine it more closely in order to gain a better understanding of it and the art form as a whole; we would appreciate it if you would indicate somewhere on the person of your work if you would particularly like to share (or particularly like to keep separate) any contribution.

Variations on a Theme

Sin Thesis

*Sigma song of sex pinch--
A pocketful of why;
Twenty foreign blockheads
Begged in a pi*

*Win the sky! 'Twas
ocean;*

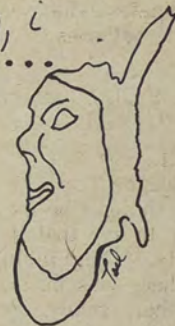
*The waves begat two things:
Now's thunderclap,
(A saintly pitch)
Flute steps.
(B for the sing)*

Paul Mulvaney III

*tIME AN'Time i have
a Tempted TO find the way
but all IN vain, i
only discovered...*

Order

~ semaj



LIFE

Sue Strauss

Life is

Brick

Outside

Looking

From within

Hard steel

Cement cushions

Built in walls

Over

In



Magic Theatre

Janet Rothbart

Paintings by Morris Greyser will be exhibited in the Rhode Island College Faculty Center from October 21 through November 16.

Morris Greyser, a lifetime resident of Boston, has been artist and teacher for some forty-five years. A graduate of the Massachusetts School of Art who studied with Joseph Goss Cowell and John Sharman, he also holds an Ed. M. from Boston State College. As a teacher of fine arts and industrial arts, he organized the art department at Boston's Roxbury Memorial High School and was art department head at English High School. He has served as president of the Boston Public School Art League.

In addition to his studio in his Boston home, he has had summer studios in Ogunquit and Provincetown. He has among his credits a number of book illustrations, church decoration, and play scenery.

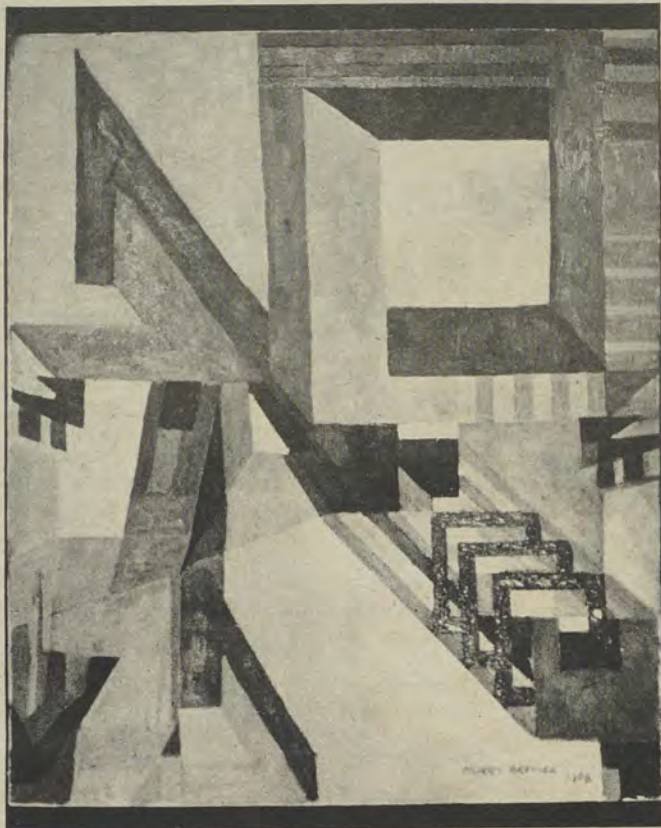
His painting has manifested several styles, but in recent years he has concentrated on the abstract. The most recent of his one-man shows was at New York's Avanti Galleries. Art News described his canvases as "active, intelligent explorations of geometrics and perspectives," and the Park East critic praised his "skill and proficiency."

The RIC Faculty Center is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. Lawrence Sykes, associate professor of art at RIC coordinates exhibitions in the RIC art galleries.

Third Floor Storey

J.L. Rothbart

No, I thought, there was no other way to describe the day other than to say that it was thoroughly, convincingly, boring. There was no excuse for it either, really, or so Mother would reprove us. We sat in the windowseat and stared out at the lawn which was turning yellow with the rain and looked at the puddles where there had used to be yard and the sky which was still unimaginatively grey (it had been that color for about a week, though it seemed like a month since I had actually seen the sun.) Mother said we ought to be able to find something to do, at any rate. We couldn't go out in the rain, that was out (she said), but when she was our age...at that point, of course, I became even more bored than I was already with the whole affair and missed a chance to hear about Mother's childhood. The playing cards were all bent already; we had worn them out two days ago when we became "restless" as Mother put it, and besides a few were missing, of course. (That was inevitable, I thought. What are rainy days for but to have a chance to look for that missing card that you never have time to look for when it's nice enough out to do something more interesting?) Our games



PLAYGROUND IN THE DARK

Sue Strauss

*How different you are
Than in sunshine.*

*It is me without my love —
abstract not real
or too real But empty
as a playground
In the dark.*



Photo by Jim Lastowski

we knew by heart already. We never had many; Mother thought that healthy children should spend more of their time out in the sunshine and fresh air (somewhere, surely, there must be sunshine and fresh air) rather than playing board games. I would rename that as bored games; we never looked at them any other time than on those particular rare occasions, and they did nothing but to make the situation more

acute. At any rate, Mother liked us outside, but here we were on vacation, and here it was raining, as it seems inevitably to do on such excursions, and Mother was being absolutely no help at all, so we were left to our own devices. We waited, and looked out the window some more, and scrunched together to count the raindrops per window-pane, and that was when we decided that we were really

Sonnet

by Kirk House

*When first I loved you I did not then know
That love could be so vexing and so sad
It seems that warm and then cold winds must blow
And love, like climate, alter good and bad.
But when your graciousness I call to mind
Your wit, your beauty, at myself I smile
A rose n'er bloomed but thorns were intertwined
Irritants I find are but a little while.
But two must love, so inward should I peer
And here I find that thoughtless hurts around
And closer looking find created here
Those failings which I thought in you I found.
Love's tears and joys are not from one but two
Forgive me then and love me, as I you.*

This poem is a fairly straightforward example of the Shakespearean style sonnet, with one twelve line stanza and one two line couplet at the end. There are several lines in particular which deserve notice: the fourth and fifth lines, which contain the first theme of the poem, and the eighth line, a restatement of that theme, compacting the fourteen lines admirably well. There are only a few weak points with which I can find fault at all; the sonnet is no easy form to take, and as far as conveyance of an idea goes, this one succeeds.

However, I might suggest an alteration in the structure of the poem altogether: it is written in the Petrochan (or Italian) tradition anyway, rather than the Shakespearean, and only very slight changes in the punctuation would be necessary to convert it to the latter style, with six lines in the first stanza and eight in the last. It tends to lend itself to that form, especially with the eighth line

as such a forceful statement of the theme, it might be better emphasized as the beginning of a new stanza, draw more attention than it is now getting as the middle line in a Shakespearean poem. The writing of it is Petrochan also, written in the romantic love tradition: and herein I find the main fault with the poem. I find, after reading it, that I know absolutely nothing about the appearance of the lady who is the subject of the piece; she is an abstract thought, and therefore unreal, unconvincing; she is on an altar, which is perfectly all right, except that it interferes with my view of her, which inturn detracts from the credibility of the entire work. It cannot be visualized, a common fault of poems concerning love.

However, such a fault is easily corrected; there are more minor lines in the piece which could easily be changed to concern the subject a little more closely and add realistic imagery and thus make the poem more real itself.

desperate and had to find something to do or go stir-crazy.

Actually, I don't know how we found it so hard to start. That summer we had rented an enormous old house which was about half a mile from the beach, and for the first month it had been loads of fun to live in. We could have rented one of the smaller bungalows that was closer to the ocean, where all the other families were living who had other kids (whom we could have played with on rainy days,) and it was much cheaper besides, but Mother had always wanted to live in a house with gables, and this house, whatever shortcomings it might have had otherwise, was genuinely ancient and dusty and spooky and had cobwebs and creaking doors and hidden corners, and most importantly, gables. Three of them. We had never lived in such a large house before, but all the bannisters to be slid down had been worn smooth to that purpose already and hide and seek had been duly played until we had found most of the trapdoor places and attics and such, and, well, there is just so much you can do on a rainy day especially when preceded by a rainy week and I had no one to play with

except three brothers and a sister (which really does sound like a lot to anyone from a small family, but you must understand that I knew them already.) At any rate, Mother always seemed to have something to do on her rainy days, and seemed content to leave us to our own devices on ours, and perfectly confident that we wouldn't kill each other out of lack of anything else to do. Not to betray her trust, we went upstairs. Not the second floor, upstairs, you understand; we had a third floor upstairs, too, (which could make things confusing when calling people for dinner and someone said, "She's upstairs,") and an attic as well, huge and dark and explorable, and even a basement too, damp and full of strange jars full of fruit preserves from the orchard (3 trees in the back) which we were very proud of, because we were one of the only houses in the area, if not the only, with five floors, and a floor for every child, (though of course it didn't ever work out that way.)

"Let's go up to the attic," I said. The attic was the best place to play in the house that we had. Mother didn't let us go up there all the time, either.

(Cont'd on page 7)

You Can Ask A Counselor Anything

(We won't tell)

Office of Counseling Services - Alger 134

Commencement Speaker the highest . . .

The highest honor which a college or university can award is an honorary degree. It has been the tradition of such institutions to award these degrees at commencement exercises. At the commencement of the Class of 1974, some individuals will be the recipients of such degrees, and one of these individuals will also be asked to deliver the Commencement Address.

It is the decision of the Class of 1974 to choose a Commencement Speaker and award him or her an honorary degree. I invite every member of our class to inform the executive board of the class as to their suggestions for Commencement Speaker. This may be done through the Class of 1974 mailbox, on the second floor of the Student Union, or address them to Raymond Gallison, 15 Orchard St., North Providence, R. I.

Raymond Gallison
President Class of 1974

Third Floor (Cont'd from page 6)

She wanted us outside most of the time, so she only gave us the key to the little trap-door lock in the ceiling when she wanted to. We hoped she would let us today.

With the key in my hand, we all raced up the stairs, trying to get to the top first, a hard thing to do because the third-floor stairs were narrower than the others, really comfortable for only one person at a time, but if you pushed, and really tried, it was possible....

We made it, but my sister Marcia, who was the smallest, and therefore able to squeeze past the best, was first, and she got to open the door. I gave her the key. It was dark up there at the top; the nearest light was half-way down the stairs, back by the third floor, and all we could do was whisper (one didn't speak aloud up by the attic) and fumble about with our hands to find each other's fingers. Then there was finding the lock. It was large and made of iron and had a huge ring on it to open the door with, which reminded me of an old pirate's treasure chest. That's exactly what it was like. Mike was breathing over my shoulder, still gasping from the running, "Hurry up, Marsh, open it," he whispered.

"I wish we had a flashlight," said Marsh. She was having trouble with the key.

"You don't take flashlights up to the attic," I retorted.

"Hurry up, Marsh. It's dark back here." There was only room for one person on the very top step next to the attic door.

Finally, it turned. It grated in the old lock, sounding, as always, as though it hadn't been touched in years, and we were the first people to approach this spot in twenty years (before the owners died, mysteriously, of course. It didn't matter too much that the real owners were a middle aged couple with cats.)

She opened the door. It creaked, and we all held our breath. The musty attic smells came down to us, draftily. One could hear the pounding of the rain on the roof more clearly here, almost deafeningly, as though we were closer to the sky and the thunder and lightning. The windows were dark as we scrambled up, and we could see the flashes lighting up the panes, every so often, dripping with shocked raindrops and the shining wet ground. It was a terrific rainstorm from up here, beautiful. This was no ordinary rainy day. The pond was gorged to overflowing, and made a terrible flood, a river, almost, in the yard. The trees beat the sky, at war with each other, swaying restlessly, threateningly, and roaring. And we sat far far away from such things as mothers and kitchens and dinners, in



.....Orlando Letellier, Ambassador to U. S. under arrest.

Chile (from Pg. 4)

4) **James E. Anderson:** He was in Air Force Intelligence from '53-'57. He served as a Foreign Service officer in Santiago de los Caballeros in the Dominican Republic one month before the coup against Juan Bosch and the subsequent U.S. Marine invasion in 1965. He served in Mexico City from '66-'70. In 1968, the infamous massacre of 500 Mexican students protesting the Olympics in Mexico City occurred. Listed as a CIA agent, Anderson arrived in Chile under the cover of "consular officer" two months after Allende's inauguration.

5) **John B. Tipton:** He joined the State Department and CIA in 1958. Trained in labor relations, he served as a labor officer in Guatemala from '65-'68. He arrived in Chile as a "political officer" in January of 1972.

6) **Raymond Alfred Warren:** Warren joined the State Department and CIA in 1954. He served in Guatemala at the time of the acknowledged CIA-sponsored coup against the Arbenz government in 1954. He arrived in Santiago in October, 1970, when Allende was confirmed by the Chilean parliament.

7) **Arnold M. Issacs:** He served in Argentina from '66

until he arrived in Santiago in February, 1970. He is well known by the North American community in Santiago for his attempts to penetrate it.

8) **Frederick W. Latrash:** Latrash served in the Office of Naval Intelligence from '48-'49 and from '51-'54. In 1954 he participated in the CIA coup against the Arbenz government in Guatemala. He also served in Ghana during the period when Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown. He joined the Santiago embassy in May, 1971, two months before U.S.-owned copper mines were nationalized.

9) **Joseph F. McManus:** He arrived in Chile in September, 1972 and is a known CIA agent.

10) **Keith W. Wheelock:** Wheelock worked in the State Department and CIA from October '60 to March '62. He arrived in Chile in 1966. In 1969, as Allende was coming into political prominence, he shifted his "cover to a civilian one. Communiques from North Americans in Chile, received just before the coup, linked him with the far-right, paramilitary Patria y Libertad (Fatherland and Liberty), which has taken credit for several assassinations and terrorist acts against the Allende government. In the week just prior to the coup, Roberto Thieme, leader of

Patria y Libertad, announced in an interview that his group was preparing for a coup.

11) **Donald Winters:** Winters, a CIA agent, served in Panama. He arrived at the Santiago embassy, as a "political officer" in May, 1969.

12) **Harry W. Shlaudeman:** Shlaudeman, not positively identified as a CIA agent is well known for the role he played in the Dominican Republic in the mid-60's. He served as chief political officer in Santo Domingo from 1962 until he joined the Santiago embassy as Deputy Chief of Mission (second in command, under Davis) in 1969 and has been there ever since. In the Dominican Republic, he played a prominent role during the coup against Bosch and the Marine invasion.

Of the 11 team members, two served in Guatemala at the time of the 1954 coup against Arbenz, two served in the Dominican Republic at the time of the 1965 overthrow and invasion, one served with E. Howard Hunt in Uruguay and one is a contact with the fascist Patria y Libertad group in Chile. All except Shlaudeman have been positively identified by NACLA as CIA agents.

another house entirely, another place entirely, hushed and huddled together around the third floor window.

Bathrooms

(from Pg. 2)

from both RIC's biology and psychology departments have provided a sound scientific basis for the claims that P.E.E. (F.) is making. P.E.E. (F.) plans to circulate a petition among the college community to test the present reaction to its proposal.

Attendance at this meeting was light, but a spokesman for P.E.E. (F.) explained that as yet not too many students were aware of the serious dimensions of the problem. Nevertheless, the acting presiding officers, who were temporarily appointed until campus-wide elections could be held, managed to confine dissension over tactics and strategy to a minimum, and surprisingly issued a statement outlining the severity of the problem. Five points which they are demanding of the administration resulted. The following is a summary of this communique:

"There is now adequate psychological and scientific evidence (yet to be published) that forcing men and women to use separate bathrooms can lead to the following conditions:

1. temporal constipation (either sex)
 2. penis envy
 3. acute anxiety (either sex)
 4. inadequate psycho-sexual stimulation
 5. castration complex
 6. emphysema, arterio-sclerosis, and cancer.
- P.E.E. (F.) is therefore endorsing the following five points as steps or stages in abolishing what amounts to a serious health hazard and a form of covert sex discrimination:
1. Administration endorsement of the need to remedy this situation.
 2. Adequate sex information.
 3. Initially, one co-ed rest room in each building.
 4. Abolishing Men and Women signs on rest room doors.
 5. Equal rest room facilities for all."

RHODE ISLAND PHILHARMONIC

FRANCIS MADEIRA, Music Director
Saturday Concerts, Veterans Auditorium 8:30 p.m.
1973 - 1974 Series

8 CONCERTS

Oct. 13
LORIN HOLLANDER
pianist
Nov. 17
ALL ORCHESTRAL
Dec. 15
Bach — Christmas Oratorio
WESTERLY CHORUS
Feb. 2
ANNE-MARGUERITE
MICHAUD
harpist

March 2
CHARLES TREGER
violinist
March 30
CHARLES SCHIFF, conductor
JORGE BOLET, pianist
April 27
ROBERTA PETERS
soprano
May 18 POPS
GEORGE KENT
conductor

!! ALL EIGHT FOR SIX DOLLARS !!
Students are eligible under the ticket endowment program of the Rhode Island State Council on the Arts to purchase a season ticket for \$6.00

Student Representative or see Miss Rita Bicho
AARON SMITH, 253-6501 Music Department
or call 831-3123 39 The Arcade, Providence, Rhode Island 02903

NOTICE OF ELECTION

A special Election will be held to elect officers of the Class of 1974. The Spring election was voided by act of the Student Parliament. Positions to be filled are:

PRESIDENT

VICE PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

TREASURER

SOCIAL CHAIRMAN

Qualification:

Must be a member of the Class of 1974

Declaration:

File a declaration of candidacy with the Student Parliament from 9:00 a.m., October 8, 1973 till 12:00 noon, October 19, 1973.

Election:

The Election will be held October 23, 24 in the Student Union.

ELECTION COMMISSION

Brian Taft Chairman

For the Right (Con't. from Pg. 2)

these in his teachings. He will use whatever office he or she can subject to his use to promote the so-called policies and conclusions of Marx-Lenin. He will do this even while posing at times as an anti-Communist.

In order then to identify these un-American, one is under obligation to know something of Marxism and Leninism. Otherwise, salvation from the arts and subtleties of these deceivers is impossible.

In the Communist manifesto, Marx set forth ten "measures," as he called them, which he claimed if implemented, would bring about the abolition of private property or more perfectly, as we now understand Marxism, the destruction of Christianity and freedom. These measures, in essence, constitute the policies of Marxism. Let a student therefore, acquaint himself with these measures. A Marxist is ever under the

severest of discipline to adhere to and promote at every turn, these ten measure. A knowledge of and an understanding of these measures is necessary and fundamental to the understanding of Marx-Lenin and the Communist mind.

Let me point out to you that the tenth measure advocated by Marx reads like this, 'free education for all children in public schools'. Is it any wonder then that the Communist Daily World for Sept. 28 published a strong defense for the public school system and is in favor of the retention of the system, as is? This was done by Celia Zitron in a special entitled, 'A Scheme to Subvert and Destroy the Free Public Schools'.

This may help to explain why so many religious groups throughout our country are disbanding their educational systems and referring their former charges to the public schools.

TRB

from Washington

Mouths to Feed

Any reasonable person knows that the world population increase can't continue. Seventy million more people each year. Why, that's the size of East and West Germany! We shrug and say, "They'll starve in a few years — glad I won't be around." But suppose you are around. Suppose time has run out. Suppose we are about to see the greatest calamity in the history of mankind.

It probably depends on the weather. The world's food stock is so low, the margin is so thin, that with bad weather 10 to 30 million people may starve in 1974. It has already started in Africa. There are food riots in India. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization called an emergency meeting on grain at Rome last week. Robert McNamara, head of the World Bank, pleaded for a moral response from the affluent nations at the annual meeting of the bank at Nairobi, Kenya, this week. You can see one effect at the corner supermarket at home in the

price of foods. Prices will fall, in time, but they are never coming back again to "normal."

The grab for food in the world protein war comes from two sources, the rise in affluence of the "have" nations, and the rise in population of the "have not" nations. Here's how it works. West Germany, of course, is a "have" nation. Its population has stopped growing at ZPG (Zero Population Growth). But its food consumption is expanding because its affluence permits it to buy more meat — and meat requires more grain, and grain occupies over 70 percent of the world's crop area. The same thing is true of Japan. Also of Russia; it has land but not enough fresh water. That's why it quietly grabbed a quarter of our grain crop this year.

For the "have not" countries, the choice is to get more food or starve. Their population doubles every 25 years. There are 3.5 billion people on earth, 2 billion in the "undeveloped" (have-not) countries.

Robert McNamara, lean, quick, intense — glasses thicker, hair thinner than when he ran Ford Motor Company or worked for LBJ, put the thing on moral grounds. Here's what "absolute poverty" means, he said: one-third to one-half of the 2 billion people in have not countries "suffer from hunger

or malnutrition"; a quarter of their children die before five; life expectancy is 20 years less than in the affluent world; "they are condemned at birth to an early death," often to "utter degradation."

That isn't all: the gap in income within the have-not lands itself is a lot worse than in the affluent countries, more extreme for example than in the United States. Landlords generally own 50 to 60 percent of the cropland; in Venezuela, 82 percent. "In many countries," McNamara says, "tenants have to hand over to landlords 50 to 60 percent of their crop as rent, and yet in spite of this are faced with the constant threat of eviction."

McNamara, who obviously is making what he regards as the supreme contribution of his life, wants the well-to-do nations to double their aid to the poor countries. If we raise their living standards, he argues, we will automatically bring down their high birth-rate. Experience proves that one follows the other. He wants the affluent countries to contribute 0.7 percent of the GNP. For the U.S. that would be about \$8 billion a year. The moral justification: "All the great religions teach the value of each human life."

There is probably no country less prepared for what is happening than the United States. The calamity is in two

(Con't. on Pg. 14)

America (from Pg. 2)

not an unassailable source. Other Christian sources could look to the Bible for inspiration, but again, would find a perspective completely acceptable only to them.

The only unimpeachable facts are: 1) that within the woman, an organism is growing, 2) that this organism is not independent, that it serves its existence purely from the woman, 3) that this organism has life potential, death potential, potential for good, potential for bad and potential for nothing at all, and 5) that the woman will, if she chooses, terminate the growth of that organism by one means or another.

Now, who has the right to choose? Who has the right to dictate what happens to that organism? The Catholic Church says, "We Do — because the fetus is alive, it has a soul, etc. If you don't want the fetus, give it to us for adoption." Wrong, Catholic Church, wrong. The rate of adoption is declining in direct proportion to the increase in births. The mechanisms for adoptions through the Church are deteriorating through lack of funds. In no country has the Catholic Church marshalled the resources to even keep pace with the number of illegitimate births that require adoption.

Would the Pope's mother have had an abortion? Well, that certainly depends on a lot of factors, too numerous to elaborate. But let's look behind the question. Would we deny her, the Pope's mother, the option? Would we lack the faith in her ability to make the right decision? It is, after all, her body. And her son-to-be, if she chooses. Perhaps the conditions did not exist for her to raise a boy who would become pope. Perhaps she could foresee the hardships and bad life that would turn her boy into, perhaps, a Mussolini, Or just a derelict. Or whatever. It should be her choice.

That is the basis of the argument for liberalized abortion. Let the woman choose. Let her and her man choose. Though it should not need repeating, one cannot legislate morality. What these people miss and will continue to miss as long as their moral view remains so fixed is that neither State nor Church has any right to interfere in the personal choices of free individuals.

(CLIP AND SAVE)

To Contact The Rape Crisis Committee

Together

272-2620

Our Most Bizarre Wish:

"That everyone will enter the '1st Annual Anchor Name Your Most Bizarre Wish (or Sexual Fantasy) Contest'."

Yeah, we know. Some of you didn't see the first issue of the Anchor so you don't know what we're talking about. Others of you just haven't gotten around to it. SO, GUESS WHAT??

We're extending the Deadline to October 13, 1973

Phew, now isn't that a relief!!!

To Enter:

(1) Fill out the blank. (2) Drop it off at the ANCHOR office, 3rd floor, S.U. (3) you may enter as often as you wish.

PRIZE

to the best entry:

\$25 Gift Certificate

to the

RIC Bookstore

Leading Entries will be published in the Anchor

Judging will be by The ANCHOR judging committee whose decision is final.

ENTRY BLANK

Name _____

Address _____ Phone _____

I certify that I am 18 years old or over.

I consent that my entry may be published.

My most bizarre wish (or sexual fantasy) is: _____

(additional sheets may be used)



TRUCKING

If you are going ANYWHERE, at any time, this service is for you. It is free, accessible and reaches a lot more people than a note on a bulletin board. To participate, please furnish the following information: 1) Are you a driver or rider? 2) Where are you going from and to? 3) When are you going? 4) Are you willing to share expenses? 5) Who are you and where can you be reached? Notices will be run for two weeks only unless renewed. Again, the service is free and will allow you to reach a large audience and is not limited to commuting back and forth from RIC. The responsibility for the smooth operation of the service rests with the participants and not with the Anchor.

Drivers

Leaving West Warwick for 11:00 a.m. classes Mon. and Tues. and 10:00 a.m. classes on Wed. and Fri. Leaving RIC Mon. and Thurs. at 3:00 p.m., Tues. 4:00 p.m., Wed. 12 noon, Fri. 1:00 p.m. Call Ann at 821-1332.

Leaving East Side for RIC, Mon. at 8 p.m. Call Will, 331-0008.

Leaving University Heights area for RIC, Mon. thru Wed. for 11 a.m. classes and Thurs. and Fri. for 10 a.m. classes. Leaving RIC for University Heights, Mon., Tues., Thurs., after 4 p.m. Wed. and Fri. after 2 p.m. Call Rachel at 351-3679.

Leaving Attleboro, Mon. through Fri. for 9 a.m. classes. Leaving RIC Mon., Tues., & Thurs., at 3 p.m. Wed. at 5 p.m. and Fri. at 2 p.m. Call 222-3138, ask for Alice.

Yvart Concert

Jacques Yvart, from the north of France, a son and grandson of seamen, is an author, singer and composer who has infused his music with the love he feels for the sea.

On October 15 at 8 p.m. the Rhode Island College modern languages department will bring Mr. Yvart to Providence to perform at RIC's Gage Hall auditorium. High school students from the area have been invited to hear the concert by the RIC department as part of its community outreach effort.

Mr. Yvart has built his career through years of performing while in military service, during college study of physical education and in numerous engagements in Left Bank cabarets in Paris. He has received the Paul Fort prize at the Closerie des Lilas in Paris in 1968 and three gold medals at the festival of Sofia. Mr. Yvart has recorded three albums and is in the process of preparing a fourth.

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Riders

From RIC to Warwick. Will share expenses. Anytime after these hours: Mon.-4 p.m., Tues.-12 noon, Wed. and Thurs.-2 p.m., Fri.-3 p.m. Call Frank at 828-9247.

From RIC to Woonsocket, on Monday at 4 p.m. Call 765-1054, ask for Ron.

From RIC to Pawtucket on Monday at 6:30 p.m. Call 723-9796 after 5:00 p.m. Ask for Linda.

From RIC to Warwick. Will share expenses. Mon. 2 p.m. or later; Tues. 5 p.m. or later; Thurs. 7 p.m. or later. Call Linda 737-2810.

To RIC from either Elmwood (near 400's) of Huntington Ave. Contact Sunny Mancinelli preferably by student mailbox or 941-2814.

Ride needed to East Side on Wednesdays after 4:15 class. Contact Jane Danielewicz, care of Student Union Mail Box.

Ride wanted from East Side to RIC and from RIC to East Side. I'll give the exact times when you contact me. Mary, 751-1653.

Journalism Teacher Fired

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Articles for a school newspaper cannot constitutionally be screened by use of a Rotary Club test, a former California journalism teacher is charging in a \$118,500 damage suit pending in U.S. District Court, Los Angeles.

Don Patrick Nicholson, now living in Seattle, Wash., filed the suit against the Torrance (Calif.) Unified School District where he was a journalism and English teacher before dismissal in June 1970.

Nicholson, who was adviser to The Torrance News Torch, charges in the suit filed June 21 that his rights under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution were violated by his having to submit the student articles to Ahee for approval.

Ahee used the four-point ethics test that the International Rotary Club demands of its members, the suit explains. If Ahee believed the articles by students failed to

Portraits

Jeffrey L. Herser

"If you love your mother, you'll read this"

Robert stood back away and took another look at what he had done. "What a splendid job," he thought. "I really can't see how having a drink to congratulate myself could possibly be mistaken as the slightest bit of vanity on my part." And with that, he rose and went into the kitchen. Reaching into the cupboard, he removed a large glass and a bottle of whiskey. He put some ice and some whiskey into the glass and walked back into the room. "Mother would be proud of me," he thought, and laughed. He sat himself in the black leather chair that his father used to sit in when he was alive. Tilting the chair back, he put his feet up. Then he took a mouthful, thinking, "Dad really knew what good whiskey was. I wish the old man was around to see me now."

"Everything came out rather nice, I must admit," Robert thought. The kitchen chair was in the living room where he sat, neatly kicked over in the center of the room. The rest of the house was in order and when he finally decided to leave he would take the glass and the bottle with him, just for the memories.

Robert thought he had stayed long enough. He rose from his chair, and stepping to the center of the room, he patted the corpse of his mother on the ass. "So long, Mom. I find it very difficult to refrain from making jokes about your hanging around, however appropriate they may be to the situation at hand." He gave the corpse a slight nudge so that it swung slightly from the ceiling. "You were quite a swinger, Mom. I'm glad Dad didn't find out. He would have been very upset."

Robert then slipped the glass into his coat pocket, and picking up the bottle, walked out of the house, locking the door behind him. He had

qualify under that test, they were not published, the brief indicates. Elements of the Rotary test are: Is it the truth? Is it fair to all concerned? Will it build good will and better relationships? Will it be beneficial to all concerned?

The student newspaper adviser was charged with insubordination after he printed, on several occasions, articles he had not cleared with Ahee. In doing this, Nicholson asserted he was defending freedom of the student press, which he alleged was being infringed by the principal.

Among the student articles the journalism teacher refused to submit for advance approval was a series examining the problems of Chicanos living in Torrance's Pueblo. An article reporting a survey of police-student relationships—which Nicholson was ordered to prohibit students from conducting—was also printed without Ahee's approval.

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thought of setting a match to his mother's dress, but that would have spoiled the obvious suicide. Or he could have simply dumped the body in the nearest river, but he didn't like the idea of his mother's body lying at the bottom beside those of unsuccessful gangsters. The possibilities were endless, and Robert did amuse himself by spending hours on end inventing ways to dispose of the cadaver. However, the suicide struck him as the best. People might think that she was too depressed over the recent passing away of her beloved husband and had decided to join him in heaven.

Now there was no one around for miles, and the small fire felt warm in front of him. He had told several friends that he would be away for the weekend, coming back into town maybe Monday or Tuesday. It was only Friday now, and if they were not crazy enough to scour the hills looking for him, the immediate shock would be passed, and hopefully he would be less suspect. He pulled a small twig out of the fire and lit a cigarette. The remainder of the whiskey was in a glass beside him. It was getting late. Crawling into his sleeping bag, he began to think about what they would say to him.

"Oh Robert, isn't it a shame about your parents," his aunt might say.

And Robert would reply, "Well, I needed a new car

anyway, and I guess Mom's Cadillac will do just fine."

Or when his girlfriend finally dropped by to offer her condolences, he would tell her that they never had to worry again about the old bitch barging into his bedroom while they were getting it on. What a day that was, he remembered.

As the fire dwindled, Robert turned his thoughts towards the inheritance. The car would be a God-send. Now he could afford to unload his third-hand Chevy. He might sell it for parts. The house would be nice, but he thought the neighborhood too quiet. A young man like himself would most likely stand out amongst all the old-timers, especially after the recent events. Already he could picture himself staggering half-naked about the house in a drunken stupor and having Mrs. Reese come over from next-door out of concern for him, with some of her greasy, piss-warm fried chicken wings in that horrible pus-laden mushroom sauce. She'll say, "I thought you might be neglecting your diet without your mother around. We were good friends, you know. She used to tell me how badly you ate whenever she wasn't around." Well, maybe he would sell the house.

But he felt peaceful lying underneath the stars. Problems would always come up, and he felt confident he could handle them. Maybe he would kill Mrs. Reese.



TYPING: Term papers, resumes, etc. 50 cents per page. Tel. 724-3634.

FOR SALE: Nearly new copies of Kurt Vonnegut's **BREAKFAST OF CHAMPIONS** published at \$7.95, \$1.00 each. Call Will at 331-0008.

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED: The DaVinci Center, a non-profit, non-political organization, is looking for volunteer waitresses for their senior citizens' "Meals In A Social Setting" once a month for 3 hours. Location: Giuliano's Restaurant, 393 Charles St., Providence (10 min. from RIC). Time: from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. If interested, call 831-1010 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Ask for Cathy. This is no joke, we need help!

WANTED: To rent or buy. A small used refrigerator in good running condition. Contact Ginger in Willard J2-9 or call extension 691.

Donations Needed: The Da Vinci Center is asking for donations of yarn and arts & crafts materials for their senior citizens program. Any donations would be appreciated and can be left in the box in the Community Services Office in the Student Union. Thank You

Girls: Need apartment mate, Booth Ave., Pawtucket. Call 728-2809. Ask for Susan.

FOR SALE: Stereo components, 15-40 per cent off list. Most major brands; TV's and calculators also available. Everything fully guaranteed. Call Emile at 769-5407.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Portraits, candids, children, etc. Call Jon McNally, 461-5178.

WANTED: People seriously interested in parapsychology and the occult. Come to PIRO meetings every Tuesday nite, 7:30 p.m., Student Union.

WANTED: Beetle Monthly Magazines. Will buy or trade for them. Ask for John 463-9164.

WANTED: Beetle Maniacs to trade, sell, correspond into on the good old days. 463-9164.

For Sale: 1967 International Metro Van — Self-contained Camper Sleeps 4. Toilet and complete kitchen. New tires and battery. Call Bill Hutchinson — Ext. 271 or 274 - 2563.

For Sale: 1966 Chrysler Newport Automatic. Power steering, AM-FM radio; good condition. \$400 or best offer. Call Ann at 521-7837 after 4.

FOR SALE: Triumph TR6, yellow, new engine, good top, 5 wide radials; asking \$1600. Michael at 272-4594 or 531 campus.

CONTRARY to rumors, PIRO is NOT a defunct organization. New members will be welcomed every Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Union.

FOR SALE: 1968 Plymouth Roadrunner, 4 speed. Good condition. Must sell. Call 231-4323.

MR. C. Mathewson, Please contact the ANCHOR office to verify your "free classified." — Editor.

FOR SALE: Panasonic AM-FM Stereo Cassette with Garrard Turntable and 4 Speakers. Asking \$250. 463-9164.

Mt. Pleasant Volkswagen Specialist. 55 Mt. Pleasant Ave. All type repairs. Reasonable prices. Some For Sale.

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Wanted: "Oldies but Goodies" 45's, rock, soul, country, pop, etc. 1955-1972. Many titles wanted for very large collection. Call Paul 942-0223.

the doctor's bag

by Arnold Werner M.D.



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Address letters to Dr. Arnold Werner, Box 974, East Lansing, Mi. 48823

QUESTION: I use oral contraceptives. One of the benefits is the menstrual regularity with which I can predict accurately when each period will start. I wonder if it would be harmful to use oral contraceptives to alter the length of my cycle. For example suppose if I don't want a period to fall on a weekend can I take extra pills and extend the cycle for a few days? Would this cause harm or discomfort? How far could a period be stretched in this fashion?

ANSWER: There is no reason why a woman could not vary the appearance of her period by taking birth control pills for a longer time before stopping them. The so called period with the pills is actually artificial and is caused by a change in hormone levels when the pill is stopped. For convenience sake and the establishment of a routine, the

manufacturer's package these pills in dispensers to encourage regular use. If you choose to have a cycle other than what comes with the prepackaged arrangement, ask your physician to prescribe a contraceptive which they can be packaged as a large number of tablets in an ordinary pill bottle. Thus, if you took the pills for 25 or 30 days instead of the usual 20-21 days and then cease taking them, you would have the longer period if you desire. It would probably not be possible to eliminate your period entirely as some breakthrough bleeding would occur after a few months of continued use. In no way should this alternate form of using birth control pills pose a hazard but I must warn you that many people are incredibly dense about keeping track of events and failure to take a pill each day will enhance the possibility of an inadvertent pregnancy.

QUESTION: I am a 21 year old woman. My public hair is straight (not curly) and quite long, extending as far as three inches on the insides of my legs. My problem causes me embarrassment when I am dressing in the dorm and wearing bikinis in the summer. I was wondering how common this is and why public hair curls (or why mine didn't). Would it be related in any way to the effect that I have used a razor or sissors to trim the hair?

ANSWER: For the life of me I cannot figure out why public

hair curls. The answer is probably lost in our heritage somewhere. Anyway, there is really no reason why you shouldn't trim the hair so it is more comfortable and the appearance is less obvious. It will cause no harm and probably will ease hygiene considerably. Incidentally, I have seen other people with straight public hair but never really discussed the matter with them.

QUESTION: I would like to know if pubic hair turns grey as one ages.

ANSWER: Yes, although at a slower rate than the hair on one's head.

QUESTION: After man has received a vasectomy, he must go back to the doctor's office for sperm count. How is the sperm sample obtained?

ANSWER: The sperm is obtained by masturbation. The general advice is for the man to masturbate into a wide mouth jar both for convenience sake, and for greater ease in capturing the entire ejaculate. Those concerned about this matter will be relieved to know that it is not necessary to get worked up in your doctor's office, you can do this at home and bring the sample in. Following a vasectomy it takes from six to ten ejaculations to clear the system of sperm. During this time it is obvious that pregnancy can occur unless contraception is used.

In the course of the evaluation of a man for possible sterility, a sperm sample is also examined. The

Women and Their Bodies

Discriminating Against The Pregnant Teacher

"Teachers suffered many indignities as a result of pregnancy, which consisted of children pointing, giggling, laughing, and making snide remarks."

"Although no child was born in the classroom, a few times it was very close."

"Where the possibility of violence and accident exists, pregnancy greatly magnifies the probability of serious injury."

"The kids might think she had a watermelon in her belly."

Taken from court records of two test cases from the files of the DuShane Emergency Fund, these comments are representative of the views some school boards and education officials hold on the matter of the pregnant teacher in the schools today.

When she learned that her baby would be born near the end of April, Susan Cohen, a Virginia high school government teacher, asked that her maternity leave commence on April 1. The Chesterfield County Board of Education refused to grant her request, insisting that she terminate

her teaching on December 18 in accordance with the policy requiring pregnant teachers to go on maternity leave at the end of the fifth month.

Last May, Mrs. Cohen became the first female teacher to successfully challenge the constitutionality of a mandatory maternity leave regulation. In her federal court suit, she contended that his policy discriminates against women and violates their equal protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

"Decisions of when a pregnant teacher should discontinue working," as Judge Robert R. Merhige stated, "are matters best left up to the woman and her doctor." The judge pointed out that pregnant women are more likely to be incapacitated during the early months of pregnancy than during the last four months and that there is no evidence to prove the theory that women are absent more in the later months of pregnancy or are less capable as teachers

(Please turn to Pregnant Teacher, Pg. 12)

VISTA & Peace Corps have hundreds of job openings for Seniors. From agriculture to zoology. Get experience you can find in no other organization. Reqs will be in the Placement Office soon. Sign up now in Placement for an interview.

ANSWER: Babies born of black parents have a much lighter skin initially which becomes darker in a few weeks. At birth, a black baby is often a very deep pink or red and if the parents are light complexioned might actually be the same color as a baby born of white parents. The development of skin pigmentation for all infants continues to take place after birth and may actually extend for a period of several years. However, the differences in appearance at birth of the child from black parents compared to a child from white parents is sufficiently distinctive so that one would imagine that prenatal literature would comment on it. That such literature might exhibit the peculiar form of prejudice known as ignoring the existence of none white people, does not surprise me. I think it would be a worthwhile venture for you to write to the company distributing such literature and confront them with your observation.

QUESTION: I buy meals in a dorm on campus where I can usually get unlimited seconds. Therefore I tend to eat only one meal a day to save money. At that time I stuff myself, often eating far well over an hour and having five to six main servings. After eating, I often will fall asleep in class, or feel worn out. I am questioning whether it is harmful to eat so much at once and why I often feel so fagged out afterwards.

ANSWER: From a physiologic point of view there

(please turn to next page)

Doctor's Bag (Con't. from Previous Page)

is no pressing reason why one should eat three fixed meals a day. Some people contentedly consume the vast majority of their calories at one setting. In the animal world, species that hunt other animals typically consume food in massive amounts at irregular intervals for obvious reasons. These animals are often adapted to hold a very large amount of food in their stomachs and to digest it over long periods of time.

While I can assure you that your engorging behavior is unlikely to result in harm, I cannot give you an entirely satisfactory explanation about the sleepiness. There are theories regarding this ranging from decreased cerebral circulation due to pooling of blood in the gastrointestinal tract, to secretion of sleep inducing substances by the lining of the gut. There are fallacies in all the theories. My only suggestion would be to try making the one large meal a day your supper meal, which you can follow by a brief nap which would not interfere with classes.

QUESTION: A cosmetic clerk told me recently that if I don't wear make-up, my skin will age and wrinkle early. Is

this true? I have always thought that make-up was at best harmless and on occasion, harmful?

ANSWER: The vast majority of cosmetics sold do absolutely nothing to enhance the quality of one's skin. In some cases they serve the purpose of creating a more attractive appearance, which obviously deals with culturally determined preferences such as eye make-up etc. The cosmetic clerk might well believe what she told you, but considering her economic stake in promoting the sale of

her product I would hardly expect her to be objective.

Many cosmetics are incredibly overpriced for the dubious value they have. Aging and wrinkling of skin is generally determined by genetic factors, extensive exposure to the elements, in particular sunlight, and one's nutritional state. It is sheer nonsense that the use of expensive cosmetics is going to delay the inevitable. Some cosmetics are quite allergic and sensitive people can have a hard time with them.

Pregnant Teacher

(Con't. from Pg. 11)

during that time. The school board has appealed the lower court's decision.

In Cleveland last May, however, the school board's position regarding compulsory maternity leave after the fourth month was accepted by a federal judge. Jo Carol La Fleur and Ann Elizabeth Nelson, who gave birth last summer, have appealed the adverse decision.

Their appeal challenges the board's protective rationales for requiring leaves: prevention of "pointing, giggling, and snide remarks" by students; protection of the health of the teacher and her unborn child; avoiding the disabling effects of physical conditions associated with pregnancy; and administrative necessity.

Supporting the teachers in a "friend of the court" brief, NEA argues that the rule forcing female teachers to give up their jobs when they are four months pregnant — regardless of whether their pregnancy interferes in any way with their ability to teach — not only deprives teachers of their livelihood and their ability to pursue their chosen profession but also disrupts the education of their students.

Although it is expected that the Cohen decision will influence the enforcement of maternity leave policies in the future, many school districts have written policies which require discontinuance of teaching during pregnancy at specific times. These rules may vary in detail, but their discriminatory effects are the same.

In DeSoto, Kansas, the board's policy called for leaves of absence for pregnancy at the end of the third month. Camille Dysart, a nontenured sixth grade teacher, requested a hearing when she was informed that she could not continue as a regular teacher but that the board might allow her to do substitute teaching. Although she offered to "absolve the school board of any increased civil liability due to her pregnancy" and presented affidavits from mental health authorities to support her contention that her presence would not be harmful to the students, the board voted to enforce its "third month" rule.

Mrs. Dysart asked a state court to declare this rule invalid. Declining to rule on the leave policy, the court did

declare that she was terminated in violation of her contract. The board agreed to pay Mrs. Dysart her back salary (less substitute pay she earned).

In California, a pregnant teacher has challenged the constitutionality of a local ordinance which permits a man but not a woman to use sick leave when his child is born. She asserted the differential treatment accorded men violates the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The date when she could return to the classroom as a regular wage earner, and not as a substitute teacher, was the important issue of Eliza Garner. Her daughter was born on September 1, 1968, but according to a policy of the Russell County (Kentucky) board, she could not be assigned to a full-time teaching position until the next fall term. Mrs. Garner, who had 18 years' teaching experience, began substitute teaching 18 days after her child was born.

Eventually, Mrs. Garner asked a federal court to

(Con't. on Pg. 13)

Attica

(Cont'd from page 2)

managed to stay alive in the prison, and in some cases, such as Bro. Clark's, to serve out their terms. And now the indicted brothers are looking for support. We students at RIC



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(Right: The Warden Negotiates with the inmates.)

can help free the Attica Brothers. We have got to shout the issue of Attica loud to show Rockefeller and Nixon that we will not stand for their bloodthirsty schemes. Our demands are that the Attica Brothers be freed, and that the real criminals be indicted, that is, those who shot and killed 43 men at Attica. We must also demand that the original 28 demands put forth by the brothers for improving prison conditions be implemented.

As more and more people take up these demands, and voice their anger in support of the Attica Brothers, the politicians, corporate executives, and the Grand Jury will have to step back and give in. Attica Means Fight Back!!



Attica inmates negotiating with the warden

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Shrinks and Lunatics II

In 1848 officials at Charity Hospital in New Orleans put the first load of lunatics — 80 of them — into a boat and sent them down the Mississippi River to St. Francisville. The lunatics were then taken by oxcart to the new mental asylum in Jackson.

It was one of the first in the country. From the beginning it nurtured the biases of the society that had established it. Ten years after its founding, the superintendent, in rebutting abolitionist arguments, asserted that slavery kept blacks from going crazy:

"It is exceedingly seldom that our slaves ever become insane...it cannot be got around that (the slaves') great exemption from insanity is due to their situation, the protection the law guarantees to them, the restraint of a mild state of servitude, the freedom from all anxiety respecting their present and future wants..."

Today the asylum reflects the biases of our society as much as, 125 years ago, it reflected the biases of a slave society.

"We're only an agent of our culture," Dr. Alfred Butterworth, the current chief psychiatrist, says.

Our culture has some peculiar ideas about women; those ideas are reflected in the hospital population. Women have recently been locked up at Jackson for failing to play the female role adequately, for playing it too well, for being middle-aged and sleeping with young men, and for preferring female sexual partners.

Pointing out that these women hurt no one, Dr. Butterworth notes, "A lot of people need and want mental illness. They need to call lesbians crazy. It takes the monkey off their backs."

If people thought lesbians were "valid" people, he explains, they'd have to reexamine their own values — often a discomfiting procedure.

"The definition of mental illness changes with every decade because moral values change," he adds.

In Freud's time, he says, women suffered from "hysteria" which Freud thought was a result of sexual repression.

"Now society doesn't expect women to be sexless," Dr. Butterworth says. "An hysterical women today? That's a different breed of bird-dog."

Women don't have to repress their sexuality anymore, but if they go so far as to define it for themselves, they can still be labeled "mentally ill." Though a middle-aged woman can be (and has been) locked up for sleeping with a young man, no one calls Henry Kissinger crazy for being attracted to young women.

Many women are admitted to Jackson now for "midlife depression," Dr. Butterworth says, adding that this may change as woman's role changes.

"Many stresses come on a woman just at a time when her physical attractiveness is fading," he says. "Her children don't need her any more. Women don't prepare for middle life. They think they'll have their children forever, but really, you only have them for 20 years or so — a small part of your lifetime."

People need a meaning and purpose in life, he explains, and suddenly, a woman finds herself without one.

But hasn't this woman done exactly what she was taught? She was taught to be pretty for men and then to bear and raise children. She did just that. Now her reward for playing the female role so well is obsolescence. Followed by well-justified depression. Followed by commitment to an asylum. Under a sheriff's escort.

(Con't. on Pg. 14)

Women and Their Bodies

(Con't. from Pg. 12)

declare the leave policy unconstitutional because it discriminates against women. As she points out: "Many male teachers in our system have had major surgery far more serious than a normal pregnancy and childbirth, yet these men have been allowed to return to teaching whenever they desired."

She had requested four weeks' sick leave to follow the birth of her child. Contending that other teachers had been permitted to use comparable leave time without penalty for cataract operations or other medical procedures, she sued the school district for damages to compensate for her lower salary in 1968-69. An adverse lower court ruling on a preliminary matter is on appeal in the Sixth Circuit.3

Footnotes

1On February 15, 1973, Ms. Cohen became the nation's first teacher to carry her challenge of a mandatory maternity leave policy to the U.S. Supreme Court. She is asking the Court to reverse the Fourth Circuit's January 15th decision which was unfavorable to her and to consider the case. An en banc Fourth Circuit reversed the decision of its three-judge panel, rendered last September. The panel had affirmed U.S. District Judge Robert R. Mehri's ruling of May 1971, which granted her full salary for the three months she would have worked prior to

the birth of her baby, seniority credit, and other benefits.

2On July 27, 1972, the first decision on the maternity leave issue at the federal appeals court level was handed down by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Reversing the lower court, ruling upholding the Cleveland Board of Education policy forcing teachers to take involuntary unpaid leave after the fourth month of pregnancy, the Sixth Circuit called the rule "arbitrary and unreasonable in its overbreadth." Said the court: "this record indicates clearly that pregnant women teachers have been singled out for unconstitutionally unequal restrictions upon their employment." The Cleveland school board has asked the U.S. Supreme Court to hear the case. To date, the Petition for Certiorari has not been granted.

3Eliza Garner won lost pay when U.S. District Court Judge Charles M. Allen (Louisville) upheld her allegation that the Russell County regulation discriminated against her on the basis of sex, in violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. She recovered more than \$4,000 from the defendant school board in back wages, plus court costs, for being denied full-time employment for a period in which her physician certified she was able to teach.

VISTA & Peace Corps have hundreds of job openings for Seniors. From agriculture to zoology. Get experience you can find in no other organization. Repts will be in the Placement Office soon. Sign up now in Placement for an interview.



Around the Town

FILMS

RIC
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14
SILENT RUNNING, 8:00 p.m. Gaige Auditorium. General admission \$1.00, \$.75 with RIC I.D.
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17
PLANET OF THE APES, 7:30 Gaige Hall Admission \$.75.
Providence College
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12
DEATH OF A SALESMAN 8:00 p.m. Friars Cell Stephen Hall
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13
SACCO & VENZETTI, 8:00 p.m. Slavin Center '64 Hall.
DEATH OF A SALESMAN, 8:00 p.m. Friars Cell Stephens Hall

PRODUCTIONS

URI
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17
NIGHT WALK by the Open Theatre 8:00 p.m. Main Theatre, Fine Arts Center.
Lime Rock Race Park, Conn.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13
SHOWROOM STOCK RACE AND FREE BEER BUST, 10 a.m.
Admission \$5.50.

CONCERTS AND MIXERS

RIC
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14
JAMES MONTGOMERY BAND AND MARIA MULDAUR, 8 p.m., Walsh Gym. \$2.50 in advance; \$3.50 at the door.
URI
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12
ROBERTA FLACK, 8:30 p.m. Keaney Gym, admission \$5. Veterans Memorial Auditorium.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13
LORIN HOLLANDER CONCERT, 8:30 p.m.
PROVIDENCE COLLEGE
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12
Palace Concert Theatre.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13
CHEECH & CHONG, 8:00 p.m. Tickets \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.00 and \$6.50.
Mixer sponsored by the Class of '75, 8:00 p.m., Alumni Hall Cafeteria.
Mixer sponsored by the Afro American Society, 9:00 p.m., Chapin Auditorium.

SPEAKERS

BROWN UNIVERSITY
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12
SAMUEL DASH, Chief Watergate Counsel, 8:30 p.m. Alumnae Hall.

Frankly Feminist

(Con't. from P. 13)

When women recognize themselves as independent persons with abilities, purpose, and strength, then, Dr. Butterworth believes, midlife depression won't be so common.

But he concedes that strength in women is sometimes punished.

"Yes," he nods sadly. "A shrink sometimes calls a strong woman 'overaggressive' or 'a latent homosexual.'"

He comments on this situation: a graduate student spent three months in a mental hospital in the winter of 1970. She wore jeans, sweaters and ties as she had at school.

killed doctors told her if she junta admip being a hippie and 4,000 wear skirts, she

couldn't be considered cured. In her records, he reported her as "masculine."

Writing in the September, 1972 issue of "Rough Times," the woman recalled her attempts to regain freedom: "I wore skirts with a wrathful submission. Finally I was sent to my doctor. He asked me what I was going to do when I got out. I said I was going to get a job at Bell Telephone and go back to graduate school in the fall.

"I felt that particular tightening of the throat one feels when lying outright... I got released a week later."

Do such things happen often to women?

"Yes," Dr. Butterworth says, disgusted. "Yes, that's common."

Mouths to Feed

(Con't. from P. 9)

parts: the immediate likely famine in the next 12 months, and the long-range problem of giving moral leadership and dollars to the undeveloped nations to put them on their feet over the long run.

Why should the U.S. help? For the famine, if it develops, it's easy: Even though food is scarce we can spare some to send abroad.

But Fred Bergsten, once at the White House and now at Brookings, gives a grimmer answer in a study, "The Threat from the Third World." It boils down to this: smallpox below decks may spread to the first-class, and there always is a chance of mutiny.

Europe and Japan, Bergsten says, have long realized this fact of international life. Not the U.S. He says, "The U. S. is the least responsive to Third World needs of any industrialized country at this time. U. S. help is small in quantity, and getting smaller. Its quality is declining. It often runs directly counter to the central objectives of the LDC's (Less Developed Countries). It lags far behind the policies of Europe and Japan. The Administration and Congress must share in the indictment."

Take these facts: Among 16 nations giving development assistance, the U. S. is 15th, measured as a percentage of gross national product. While Europe and Japan have been lowering trade barriers to the poor countries, the U. S. has been raising them. The U. S. made a commitment to extend trade preferences but hasn't yet made good. The U. S. hasn't contributed anything to the "soft-loan window" (low interest rates) of the Asian Development Bank. When the UN Council invoked sanctions against the racist Rhodesian regime to cut off imports of chrome, the U. S. alone breached it.

The less-developed countries aren't fools. They can be proud and passionate. Some of them have hunger but they also have goods the U.S. needs. The U.S. has 6 percent of the world's population but uses a third of its energy. Where's it to come from? We know about this winter's possible oil shortage.

Then there's copper: four countries control 80 percent of it. The U. S. needs it. Two countries control 70 percent of world tin exports; four control 50 percent of natural rubber. Ditto bauxite, coffee, timber. The Third World has a lot of leverage.

Then again, the U.S. has \$23 billion directly invested in the Third World, and another \$25 billion loaned. Repudiation or confiscation would be disagreeable. Any number of LDC's can produce enough opium to supply the entire U.S. addict population. These weak countries can also play on the economic disputes between the big nations.

Behind the poverty and hunger of the undeveloped countries lies the unsustainable birthrate. The UN holds a world population conference in 1974. The U.S. is approaching ZPG itself and would be vastly strengthened in its leadership if there were an official statement of American policy like that of



Campus Crier

What You Read Here Is Official
(and it might also be important).

Any student wishing to withdraw from college should contact Student Life Office, Craig-Lee 054.

Special Services located in Craig-Lee 060 is your contact for support services. They are prepared to offer tutorial services in subject matter fields, and services to improve your reading and study skills.

Attention Commuters!
Attention Residents!

The Food Committee needs you. The College Dining Service Advisory Committee identifies problems, discusses innovations, and acts as the communication link between resident customers, cash customers, and the dining service management.

The committee meets on Wednesdays, at 2:30 p.m. in Craig-Lee 061. If you are interested in serving on the committee, or just have a suggestion, come to the next meeting October 17.

Research for 1974

The National Research Council announces the Research Associateship programs for 1974. These programs provide scientists and engineers with opportunities for postdoctoral research on problems in the fields of CHEMISTRY - SPACE SCIENCES - PHYSICS - ATMOSPHERIC & EARTH SCIENCES - ENGINEERING - LIFE SCIENCES - and MATHEMATICS.

These programs are conducted on behalf of and in cooperation with certain federal research organizations with laboratories at more than 80 geographic locations in the United States.

Appointments are made on a competitive basis and are open to recent recipients of the doctorate and in some cases to senior investigators. Some are open to non-U.S. citizens also.

Approximately 250 awards will be made in 1974. Stipends (subject to income tax) will range from \$13,000 upwards. Grants will be provided for family relocation and for professional travel during tenure.

Applications must be postmarked by January 15,

the U. S. Commission on Population Growth under John D. Rockefeller III, which Mr. Nixon named and ignores. It recommends control.

1974. Awards will be announced in April.

Further information concerning specific research opportunities and application materials are available from the Associateship Office, JH 606-P, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Liberal Arts Degrees . . . Irrelevant?

In your job search, you'll run across all kinds of glossy pages and promises that so-and-so company wants graduates with liberal arts degrees. Last year's seniors who chose either VISTA or Peace Corps ARE AT WORK in hundreds of projects both here and in 59 countries overseas. Teaching English as a foreign language; working in tuberculosis control programs; small pox and malaria eradication projects; acting as agricultural extension agents; developing alternative schools; counseling in drug crisis centers and many more. Demand for these assignments is, of course, great. It's extremely important for you to apply before December. To underscore this, VISTA and Peace Corps representatives will be here to share information and help in filling out applications during this semester only:

On October 16th,
from
9 a.m.
to
4 p.m.

Go the the placement office Now and sign up for an interview.

Peace Corps/Vista

conservation news

Alaska: Where 40 Yellowstones Are Threatened

A century ago a few people of vision fought to establish Yellowstone National Park against strong opposition from commercial interests — and won! Today, all Americans benefit simply because these few people spoke out when they did.

What if there were more Yellowstones to save today? In truth, there are. By accident of history, geography and climate the great scenic and wildlife areas of Alaska remain essentially untouched a hundred years after people fought to save Yellowstone. But remoteness and climate won't protect them much longer in the face of technological "progress." In terms of acreage there are almost 40 Yellowstone Parks in need of our urgent attention if they are to be saved. You can help.

The time to act is fast approaching. Last year the Secretary of the Interior, carrying out the Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, withdrew 80 million acres of unreserved public lands in Alaska which, in his words, were to be dedicated to the "four systems" — National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems.

Never before in the history of the conservation movement has there been an opportunity to dedicate such startling and complete units of wilderness for public purposes. The national park and forest

designations under the administration of Teddy Roosevelt — viewed by many as conservation's golden age — are modest by comparison.

The joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska has announced a series of public hearings in numerous Alaska communities and four cities in the "lower 48". The purpose of the hearings is to provide citizens an opportunity to voice their views on the 80 million acres of public lands which the Secretary of the Interior withdrew in September, 1972 as "National Interest Land" as directed by Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

That Act directs the Secretary to withdraw from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, up to 80 million acres of unreserved public lands suitable for inclusion in those four systems. The Secretary has until December 18, 1973 to submit his recommendations to Congress on these "d-2" or "national interest" withdrawals. The Act also specifies that those areas not recommended by the Secretary for the "four systems" will become available for appropriation under the public land laws and for selection by the state of Alaska.

This is then a one-time opportunity.

Conservationists will have to show strong interest in coming weeks and months to assure that special interests do not head off the dedication of these public land areas for the use and enjoyment of Americans everywhere. One way is to testify at a regional hearing of the planning commission, or to write a letter for the hearing record, sending a copy to the Secretary of the Interior. (See instructions for writing.)

The commission — strictly an advisory body — must report the results of its hearings to the Governor of Alaska, the President and Congress. Because of this it is critically important that citizens, using information provided by conservation groups, speak in specific terms about those areas meriting consideration within the 80 million acres. Strong citizen support for national interest dedication at the public hearings — and by mail — will help assure the best possible recommendations by the planning commission.

Unfortunately, attempts to cloud the mandate of the Native Claims law have not been confined to state and special interests. The U. S. Forest Service has been lobbying tirelessly for administrative control of much of the 80 million acres to manage it for extractive interests. Obviously it is not a matter of forests or timber. Those

few areas in Alaska, outside the southeastern portion of the state, which do have trees of marketable quality show such a slow regeneration rate that any sustained yield lumber operations would be impractical.

Nevertheless, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management continue to lobby for management control so that resources there can be managed for "multiple use." Conservationists believe that the Forest Service has no business managing any of the 80-million-acre national interest lands in Alaska.

Citizens in Denver, Seattle, San Francisco and Washington, D. C. are confronted with a hopelessly complicated task in meeting the requests for information from the planning commission hearings. Following is a brief summary of proposals in support of the original purpose of Section 17(d)(2) of the Act, and in support of the Secretary's 80-million-acre withdrawals. Citizens can identify with these proposals as they will be spelled out by The Wilderness Society and other conservation groups.

Citizens familiar with all or any of the "d-2" areas are being urged to testify at the hearings and to write specific comments for the hearing record. But a strong showing of support from non-

experts is also needed. Any citizen is entitled to say how his public lands are to be used; these valuable lands belong to all Americans, not just to those who happen to live near them. Conservationists will urge the commission to recommend that the entire 80 million acres be set aside as units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge or Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems and urge that each unit be large enough to assure that the natural treasures wilderness and wildlife are adequately protected in perpetuity. Unless complete ecosystems are preserved, needless wildlife losses will certainly occur.

Save Energy — Save Money

On the road, good driving habits can cut down on fuel consumption by one half, and on that basis, speeding is a bad habit. The average car driven between 75 and 80 MPH will use more than twice the fuel per mile as the same car driven at 50 MPH.

Larger cars with more powerful engines use more fuel than small cars. For example, a car weighing 5000 pounds uses twice as much fuel as one weighing 2000 pounds. And other features such as air conditioning and automatic transmissions contribute to added fuel consumption.

Accelerate smoothly and ease into stops. Do not race the engine. Instead of idling the engine, warm it up, driving slowly for the first quarter mile, and then turn on the air conditioner, if you must. Do not leave the engine running longer than three minutes while waiting.

The heating and cooling of our houses consumes about 20 percent of the total energy in the U.S.

Light fixtures give off most of their consumed energy in heat, forcing the use of air conditioners. In offices, for instance, the main function of a conditioner is to remove heat from excessive lighting.

To save energy and money, cut off all non-essential lighting. Large areas of the home can be served by a single switch. Close light drapes to the sunlight during warm weather. This can reduce heat by 50 percent.

Heating water for your home can get you in hot water financially. After the furnace and the air conditioner, it is the most expensive appliance. It accounts for 15 percent of your fuel bill. Whenever possible use cold water in your washing machine. Do not wash dishes under hot running water and use the dishwasher only for large loads.

A frost-free refrigerator uses 50 percent more energy than a standard model. The standard costs between \$2 and \$4 per month and the frost-free \$3 to \$6.

(Con't. on Pg. 16)



Map Key To Endangered Areas

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| (1) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park. Comprises 14.2 million acres. | (7) Additions to Mt. McKinley National Park. About 3.7 million acres. | (12) Noatak National Wildlands. Comprises about 7.8 million acres. | (19) Shishmaref National Wildlands and Imuruk National Park. Comprises about 3.0 million acres. |
| (2) Gates of the Arctic National Park. Comprises 9.5 million acres. | (8) Additions to Katmai National Monument. Comprises approximately 2 million acres. | (13) Yukon Delta National Wildlands. Comprises about 5.7 million acres. | (20) Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Comprises about 3.5 million acres. |
| (3) Kobuk Sand Dunes National Park. Comprises 1.5 million acres. | (9) Lake Clark Pass National Park - Lake Iliamna National Wildlands. About 5.3 million acres. | (14) Koyukuk, (15) Kanuti Flats, (16) Tanana, (17) Innoko National Wildland, about 4.5 million acres total. | (21) Selawik National Wildlands. Comprises about 2 million acres. |
| (4) Yukon River-Charley River National Park. 2.7 million acres. | (10) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range. Comprises about 7.5 million acres. | (18) Alaska Peninsula Wildlife Refuge. Comprises about 1.4 million acres. | PLUS scattered coastal wildlife refuge areas, totalling about 150,000 acres. |
| (5) Aniakchak Crater National Park. Comprises approximately 800,000 acres. | (11) Addition to the Arctic National Wildlife Range. Comprises 4.4 million acres. | | |
| (6) Kenai Fjords National Park. Comprises about 400,000 acres. | | | |

Save Energy — Save Money

(Continued from P. 15)

A side-by-side refrigerator-freezer uses up to 45 percent more energy than a conventional model. The average size freezer costs about \$4 per month to operate. If a freezer is a necessity, be mindful that a well-stocked one requires less energy to operate than a partially full one.

The stove accounts for five to seven percent of your utility bill. Self-cleaning ovens are large consumers of energy. Use proper pans for burners to avoid wasting heat.

Flourescent lights are about four times as efficient as incandescent lights and last seven to ten times longer. About twenty percent of the electricity received by a flourescent tube is converted to light, whereas five percent is converted to light when an incandescent bulb is used.

Use lights in specific work areas instead of lighting an entire room. Turn off the lights in a room when not in use.

Color television sets consume more energy than the same model in black and white. Solid state sets consume less energy than filament (tube) sets. Larger screens consume more energy than smaller screens.

Sets with instant-turn-on are consuming energy 24 hours a day. This feature costs more for the initial purchase and more to operate and maintain. If you have a set with this feature, unplug it when not in use.

Electric energy consumed by small appliances in the home constitute nearly 10 percent of all residential demands, which are more than three percent of our total electrical use. This figure is significant in comparison with the Atomic Energy Commission's use of five percent, the aluminum industry's use of seven percent and the steel industry's use of five percent.

For all gas appliances, a switch-operated electric

The Rhode Island College soccer team won two more games last week to up their record to 8 and 0. RIC took Bryant 6-0 and toppled Bentley 8-0. Jim White has been super throughout the season and now has chalked up five shutouts, more than any other goalie in RIC history. With eight games left he should add on to that record. Orlando Andrade, against Bentley tied a RIC

APPLE PIE?

(CPS) — Selling capitalism on the nation's campuses isn't as easy as it once was.

Campus Studies Institute, an organization created to promote a belief in capitalism and human liberties and at the same time "balance the education being given to our young people," has reported that it has encountered some hostility from students.

Recently the Institute mailed out over 100,000 colorful brochures on Capitalism and America to college students. The mailings included return envelopes to enable the students to respond to the institute's suggestions and ideas.

Some of the replies were not very encouraging. An institute spokesman said that 50 percent of the replies from Stanford University were "obscene scrawls." Several students, he said, even sent boxes of human excrement.

starter can be substituted for continuously burning pilot lights. At least ten percent of the natural gas consumed goes to keeping pilot lights burning.

Optional extras on all appliances use extra energy. Increased insulation lowers energy requirements. To conserve energy, avoid using appliances during peak periods of energy use.

scoring record when he scored three goals and had two assists.

The two RIC scoring stars this season have been Orlando and Freshman sensation Dom Petraca. They have received plenty of support from the rest of the team in their scoring accomplishments. From Jim White to Steve Carmargo and Danny Andrade on defense up through the middle the RIC team is as well a balanced unit as there is in college soccer.

People like Phil Pincince, who scored three goals against Bentley, Billy Alves, Charlie Chaves, Chet Jackson and

Charlie Carreiro have given the Anchormen the all around quality and dedication that a team must have to be successful.

The team is now 8-0 and it is this writer's opinion that from watching the games that this is no fluke. The team has dominated totally every game they have been involved in and there seems to be no reason to believe that they won't continue. The only thing that could lick the squad would be a superior team or a let down by the players. Knowing both the players and coach Bogda it will have to be the former.



Orlando Andrade ties RIC soccer scoring record.



Anchor Photo by Jon McNally.

RIC Booters Beat Bryant 6 - 0



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the Real
Thing?



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Telephone 353-2521



This petition is sponsored by Citizens for Impeachment

National Executive Committee

P.O. Box 762, Annex Station, Providence, R.I. 02901

We the people who care to form a more perfect union, must begin to examine the essential ingredient which will insure that freedom, integrity, and credibility will not become merely empty words in a living constitution.

We the people who care, must begin to seek out those in power who threaten American ideals with corruptive and dishonorable government.

We the people who care, must assume an active role in obliterating such corruptive forces, so that American dignity will emerge once again.

We the people who care, feel that the present-day events necessarily dictate an ineffectual term for the current President of the United States. We also feel that now, more than ever, we must have a President who can and will implement programs in order to bring together the peoples of our nation.

We the people who care, no longer believe in the "honor" or "integrity" of this President. We feel that in order to survive as a nation, we must have a man in whom we can believe.

We the people who care, feel that the only solution to our grave problem is to relieve the President of his duties. Impeach Mr. Nixon.

If you are a person who cares, do more than pay-lip-service to your grievances. Help us to rebuild the fallen image of the Presidency. Together, we shall turn away from a 1984 Society and bring the nation back to its people.

ALL PERSONS WHO SIGN SHOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE
YOU MAY USE THE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL NAMES

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HELP CIRCULATE THESE PETITIONS, PLEASE PLACE A CHECK MARK NEAR YOUR NAME.

Name

Address

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