

THE ARCHWAY

When you try to make an impression, that's the impression you make.

Vol. XXXI, No. 2

BRYANT COLLEGE, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Friday, September 18, 1970

Schedule Announced

Bryant Welcomes New Deans

OPTIONAL FINALS . . . THE FACTS

The final college calendar for 1970-71 was released to the student body last Monday by Dr. Thomas Manion. It is as follows:

FALL SEMESTER

Registration September 8-9
Classes begin September 10
Thanksgiving recess
(begins 12 noon) November 25
Classes resume November 30
Last day of Class—Fall semester..... December 16
Examinations December 17-23
Fall semester ends December 23

SPRING SEMESTER

Registration January 25-26
Classes begin January 27
Spring recess (begins 3 p.m.)..... April 2
Classes resume April 13
Last day of Classes—
Spring semester May 14
Examinations May 18-26
Spring semester ends May 26
Class Day Exercises June 11
Commencement June 12

SUMMER SESSIONS

Intersession begins June 7
Intersession ends June 25
Summer Session begins June 28
Summer Session ends July 30

Under this calendar, final examinations will be at the option of the faculty member. The requirements for each individual class will be decided upon by the instructor of that class. This, the proposal accepted by the administration, was decided upon after lengthy debate on the part of the faculty and the Student Senate. While this proposal is not the plan initiated by the students, it is a compromise between the student proposal and the faculty proposal.

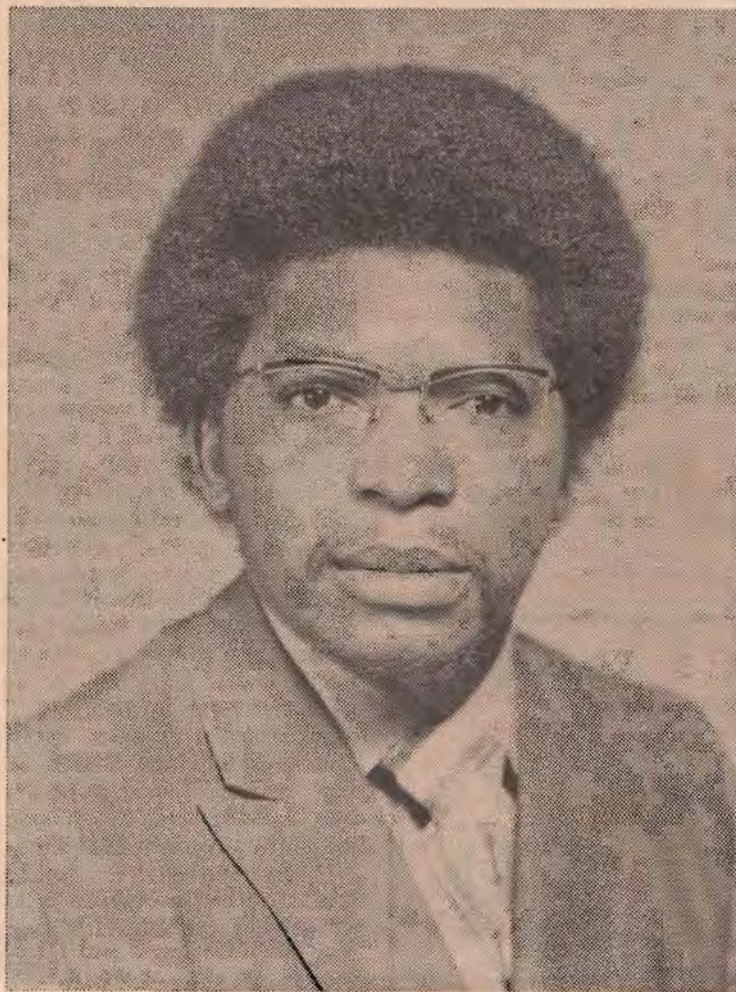
With this plan in effect, it will be an issue to be discussed by the instructor and his student as to whether or not a final examination will be required . . . the instructor having the final say. This plan constitutes a change from the previously practiced policy of mandatory finals in every class.

Once the present proposal was decided upon, there was an objection voiced by the Student Senate that some students

might be returning from Christmas vacation to take only one final examination. It was, therefore, decided to hold an examination period prior to the departure for Christmas vacation, as is reflected in the present calendar. This is in compliance with the accreditation board's required 45 class hours per semester. Counting the examination period as a class hour period accomplishes this.

It is expected that in the near future, the Student Senate will propose to the faculty the establishment of a student - faculty - administration grievance committee. The purpose of this committee will be to hear all student complaints concerning the implementation of this final exam policy.

This means that any student who feels he is being denied a fair explanation for a required final, or denied the right of discussion with the faculty member on this issue, will have a higher body to turn to.



Dean Anderson Kurtz

Acting upon the recommendation of the search committee for a Dean of Student Life, the President of the College has appointed Anderson Kurtz to that position.

Dean Kurtz earned an A.B. degree in English at Brown University. He is a 1969 graduate of Brown.

During his senior year of college, Dean Kurtz taught Black History at the Commonwealth School in Boston. This past year he was the executive director of the Afro Arts Center, Inc., in Providence.

In addition to the positions he has held, Dean Kurtz has been active in local community service organizations including the Urban Coalition, the Urban Education Center, and the Providence Corporation. He has also participated in the National Urban League Conference.

Miss Rita McPhee of Brockton, Massachusetts has recently been appointed to the position of Dean of Women. She is also an instructor of English. Before coming to Bryant, Dean McPhee was the Dean of Students at Mt. St. Scholastica College, where she

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Senior Placement Assemblies Announced

Senior Placement Assemblies will be held in the gym on Wednesday, September 23, at 9:00 a.m. and on Wednesday, September 30, at 10:00 a.m.

These assemblies are being held for Business Administration students who will be graduating in 1971 only.

Assemblies for Teacher Education and Secretarial students will be held at a future date to be announced.

The purpose of these assemblies is to orient students as to the functions, procedures and services of the Career Planning and Placement office and to prepare seniors for on-campus recruitment.

Mr. Stanley Shuman, Director of the Career Planning and Placement office will address the assemblies.

BULLETIN

Wednesday
September 16, 1970

The Student Senate voted today to accept the administration's policy on final examinations.



Dean Rita McPhee

Phi Delta Theta Arrives

It was announced last week at the National Convention of Phi Delta Theta International Fraternity that Phi Sigma Nu of Bryant College is now an authorized colony. Phi Sig is to be known as the Rhode Island Beta colony and joins five other chapters in the New England area. The announcement came after

two years of petitioning to, and review by Phi Delta with work being done by Danny Davidson of Phi Sig and Vice President of Student Affairs, William Smith.

Phi Sigma Nu came to Bryant in 1932, making it among the first fraternities to come to Bryant. Its mem-

(Continued on Page 8)

Editorial Comment

In the May 8, 1970 issue of the ARCHWAY, it was announced that the Archway had withdrawn from the Student Senate. One of the main points of that article stressed that independence from external organizations and obligations was necessary for us to meet our goal of improved journalism. The Editorial Board of this paper has reached another decision which we feel is necessary to improve the quality of the paper.

Many Greeks, on an individual basis, have criticized the "Greek Columns." Also, each semester, the Associated Collegiate Press rates the various college newspapers. In the last rating of the ARCHWAY, the paper was criticized for "overdevelopment of any one source." That source was the "Greek Columns."

Based upon this criticism and a feeling that the "Greek Columns" per say, have little journalistic value, the Editorial Board has voted to discontinue scheduled "Greek Columns." However, this does not mean that articles about Greek Organizations will be banned from the paper. We will welcome news stories of interest to the student body. For example, community projects such as when police cars were washed, beneficial activities such as the used book sale, and, of course, major social activities such as the various "weekends" are of interest to the student body.

This policy is being adopted not to antagonize anyone but to improve the quality of the paper and present stories of interest to the entire student body.

Letter:

Editor's Comment and Letter

Editor's Note

The following letter was received by the Placement Office of Bryant College at the beginning of this semester. Only the name of the person to be contacted has been changed. Of particular interest is the second paragraph which illustrates the impression that college students have created for themselves.

Dear Sir:

We could use a "part-timer"; a student who might possibly have an interest in advertising, who would like to work mornings or afternoons, as his schedule will allow, to handle deliveries and do all sorts of odds and ends around the office from emptying wastebaskets to helping on specific client projects. Applicants must have a car. We have in the past used Bryant students and with mutual success; the student has had some exposure to an advertising agency while we have had the assistance we have needed.

If you have an interested applicant(s), please have him contact Jane Smith at this office. Would appreciate it if you would not send us those students that have a pre-conceived concept that the entire capitalistic system is rotten. This has been the "fashion" with many of the students we have used the last two years, and while we admire the fact that some thinking is being done, we just can't spend all our time defending the government, the system, or us.

Sincerely yours.

NOTICES

American Marketing Association

"Sign Up Meeting"

Monday — 7:00 P.M.

September 21, 1970

Assembly Room

Student Activities Building

\$5.00 Dues Payable

At Meeting

The Student Senate needs tutors in all areas for the coming academic year. The job is vital, but not time-consuming. Please contact Dean Kurtz.

BRYANT CINEMA

WEDNESDAY SEPT. 23

44-M presents A Judd Bernard-Irwin Whittier Production

LEE MARVIN

"POINT BLANK"



co-starring ANGIE DICKINSON
in Panavision® and Metrocolor

Presidential Remarks

Let me begin with a story.

One day, two cows were standing by the pasture fence bordering a highway when one of those big stainless steel tank truck came along. Lettered on the side of the truck were the words "Superior Milk — Pastuerized — Homogenized — Irradiated — Enriched with Vitamin D". And, as the truck went by, one cow turned to the other and said, "Makes you feel quite inadequate, doesn't it?"

Well, inadequate also describes the feelings of a new college president about to begin the one hundred and eighth academic year of a respected college. Inadequate may also describe your feelings as you think about starting or continuing your education at Bryant and your relationship with a world that seems beset by problems.

I would like to talk with you briefly this morning about the origins of some of these problems and our feelings of inadequacy and, perhaps, offer some encouragement that our world is not only one beset with problems, but also a world bursting with opportunities.

The greatest fact of life is the next twenty or thirty years — the remaining years of the twentieth century — will be the fact of change — rapid, exelcerating, technological, social and economic change.

Scientists tell us that the world is five billion years old. The mammal we call man has been on earth for about two hundred and fifty thousand years. Recorded history dates back only about five thousand years. All but a very few of the products that we buy and sell and use today had their origins less than fifty years ago.

Items of major current interest and discussion — the computer, management science, the laser, guided missiles, antibiotics, electronic data processing, television, and the pill — these are postwar developments of the last twenty-five years. Eighty percent of the prescriptions filled today at the corner drugstore could not have been filled ten years ago. Sputnik was launched only thirteen years ago, and yet already we are sending probes to Mars and Venus, and have landed men on the moon . . . in thirteen years out of five billion years.

If the earth's history is equated to the distance around the world, the last 20 years — the period of your lifetime — the period of most rapid development would be 6 inches.

Or consider the earth's history as a book of one hundred million pages . . . a book 25,000 feet (or almost five miles) thick. The period of technological discovery and development would be the last page.

Or compress the earth's history into one calendar year. From January to August there was no life. Between August and November there was only single-celled life, elementary virus, primitive bacteria, jellyfish. Mammals first came into the world December 15. Man arrived December 31, 11:45 p.m. Written history dates back only to December 31, 11:59 p.m. The last 100 years, the period in which practically all modern science has developed, occupies only the last one-half second of the year. The postwar period is the last one-eighth second.

Now ask yourselves: "What is going to happen on the next page . . . the next one-fifth second . . . the next thirty years of our time . . . the remainder of the 20th Century . . . and the period of your working lives?" By any measure you wish, virtually all the progress of mankind has been crowded into a mere instant of time. And the acceleration is continuing. The next few years will see the creation of more new knowledge and change than the world has ever seen.

Technological, social and economic changes have in the past revolutionized (or destroyed) industries, cultures, mores, living standards, religions, empires and even civilizations. Will the increasingly rapid change of the immediate future have any less impact? No! Change will be just as disrupting, just as revolutionizing, just as destructive to our present way of life as the more leisurely change of the past; in all probability, much more so.

Does it not follow, therefore, that a major responsibility, perhaps the major responsibility, of concerned students will be that of sensing change, of predicting it, of adapting to it, of taking advantage of it.

One of the most important and interesting developments is the population explosion. What will be the impact of a doubling of the population every 35 years? of 7,000 births every hour? Of adding every two months another New York City to feed, to clothe, to house, to find jobs for?

The world's population today is somewhat over 3 billion. Before the end of the century, it will be 6 billion. What will this mean in terms of a drain on our already largely depleted resources? At the end of this century, we will consume as much power in one year as has been consumed to date in all the history of making. Will the have-nations become the havenots? Can technology, which created the population explosion, also support it?

(Continued on Page 3)

THE ARCHWAY

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The views and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the undergraduate students, and may not necessarily reflect the official views of the college administration.

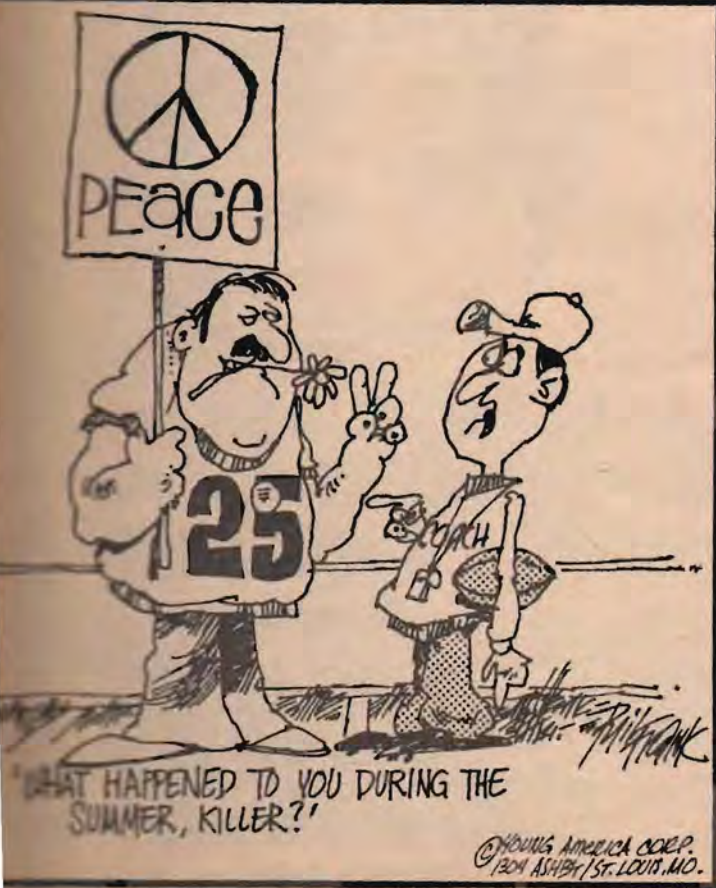
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Frankly speaking by Phil Frank



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Presidential Remarks

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To be conservative in predicting change is dangerous, because all but the wildest dreamers tend to far underestimate the future. Who, in light of an anticipated rate of change far greater than anything we have experienced in the past, can possibly put any limitations on what we may see in our lifetimes?

Who can say that within our lifetimes we won't have a cure for all diseases, fully replaceable body organs, control of aging, and death only by accident? Until several years ago, we could transplant only corneas. Now we have transplanted kidneys, hearts, lungs and other organs. We have successfully constructed artificial arteries, heart valves and heart pacers, and thousands of lives are extended by such devices. How far away are artificial lungs, stomachs, eyes, hearts, even brains? Heart transplants are now described as a matter of simple plumbing, and the issue becomes one of economics in a market in which many people want to buy at any price, and no one wants to sell. To how many hearts is a man entitled? Having worn out his own and a replacement, should he, if he has the wealth, be allowed to purchase a third? Or a fourth?

Medical science has successfully conquered most of the communicable diseases of childhood. Assume, then, that it attacks and overcomes with equal success the diseases of old age; and where it cannot overcome the disease, it replaces the diseased or worn out organ with a transplant or artificial device. Assume we successfully conquer aging itself. Suppose life expectancy is extended to 100 or 150 years; and useful working life proportionately?

What then of the retirement and pension and social security plans? Will industry still relegate people to the scrap heap at 65? Who will support them the remaining half of their lives? What will happen to our tax bills, insurance rates, pension funds?

Assume we do not retire at 65. Suppose persons stay employed until age 80? How can we provide challenge and opportunity and experience for new college graduates? How will we maintain the necessary influx of imagination, daring, willingness to try new approaches, to challenge the tradition, dogma, the old way of doing things?

The human mind is a virtually untapped frontier of whose ultimate potential we have absolutely no concept. The mind weighs only a few pounds, and yet, in many ways, its capacity exceeds that of the largest and most complex computer. It can do many things a computer can never do. Like the computer, it can think, it can remember, it can reason. But it can also create, it can invent, it can train, it can feel, and it can love. Who can say that it cannot also communicate freely with other minds? Who can say we will not someday, perhaps even in your lifetime, have effective and widely used thought transmission? Then what of our newspapers, periodicals, telephone, telegraph, radio and television? What will be the impact on education and industry? Who can say with certainty that we will not someday have useable, effective, planned clairvoyance — the ability to see the future? Impossible? The airplane, in its infancy, was proven impossible by competent scientists.

Who can say we might not someday transfer intelligence and learning from one to another by injection, by drugs, perhaps by brain transplants, or genetic manipulation? Attempts have been tentatively successful to transplant the brains of mice. Experiments with flatworms indicate possible transfer of knowledge and learning via digestion. What then will be the role of our colleges and universities?

We have pills that induce sleep, relax, tranquilize, stimulate, anesthetize. We have drugs that slow metabolism, drugs that kill pain, drugs that expand the consciousness, induce dreams, hallucinations, and euphoria. How far away are drugs that improve concentration, expand memory, speed up the thinking process by a factor of 2 or 10 or 100? Education is a distressingly inefficient process. Why not learning pills? We spend a third of our lives in sleep; can we learn during sleep? Or can we eliminate or reduce the need for sleep? Could a drug substitute for sleep?

If it is agreed that even some of what has been suggested may come to pass, then we must face the hard and practical questions of how we as students and citizens live with, adapt to, and make the most of these changes.

Unfortunately, technological and scientific advance does not always benefit mankind. In all the glamour and excitement we recognize that, in return for all that science and industry offer us in freedom from disease, relief from heavy physical labor, longer life, plentiful food, we pay a terrible price.

We pay in jammed freeways, highway slaughter, slums, urban sprawl, sleazy, cheap, unimaginative subdivisions. We pay through the loss of privacy. We pay in the loss of pride and challenge and meaning in work. We pay in ulcers, neuroses, coronary disease, emphysema,

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"Accountability" Tag For '70's

Houston, Texas — (I.P.) If "relevancy" was the jargon for the '60s, "accountability" will be the new tag for the '70s, predicts Dr. Alfred R. Neumann, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Houston.

"The public holds us accountable for the lack of positive change that takes place in our students after four years with us," he said. He called for the Curriculum Committee to consider a new track in education — one that would combine "the ecologies of our decade."

In discussing the new mode of education, a flexible degree plan allowing a student to compile his own course of study interdepartmentally, Dr. Neumann cited the University of Michigan's Bachelor of General Studies as an example.

The degree track, as Dr. Neumann explained it, would exist side-by-side with the traditional B.A. and B.S. degrees, requiring a set total of college hours. It would be an alternative to the student whose academic motives were not suited to the historic curricula and "whose intellectual, technical and ethical boundaries may be quite different from our own," he said.

Dr. Neumann said that the '70s in academia will see the creation of interdepartmental courses in ecologies. "It is part of our discharging our accountability to our publics," he concluded.

Theta Chi Sends Convention Delegate

Dwight H. Leigh served as delegate to the Theta Chi Fraternity 114th Anniversary Convention held August 26 through August 29, 1970. The site of the convention was the stately Edgewater Gulf Hotel, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

Over three hundred undergraduate Theta Chis attended, representing the fraternity's one hundred forty-eight chapters in the United States and Canada. Election of national officers, consideration of resolutions and legislation, and the School of Fraternity Practices were among the scheduled events. Theta Chi, in policy and direction, is controlled by the undergraduates.

Dwight Leigh is presently serving as President of the fraternity on the Bryant College campus and is a holder of a New England Regional Scholarship.

National Teacher Examinations Announced

College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced today by Educational Testing Service, a non-profit, educational organization which prepares and administers this testing program.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: November 14, 1970, and January 30, April 3, and July 17, 1971. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States, ETS said.

Results of the National Teacher Examinations are used by many large school districts as one of several factors in the selection of new teachers and by several states for certification or licensing of teachers. Some colleges also require all seniors preparing to teach to take the examinations. The school systems and state departments of education which use the examination results are listed in an NTE leaflet entitled "Score

Users" which may be obtained by writing to ETS.

On each full day of testing, prospective teachers may take the Common Examinations which measure their professional preparation and general cultural background, and a Teaching Area Examination which measures their mastery of the subject they expect to teach.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

The Bulletin of Information for Candidates contains a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form. Copies may be obtained from college placement officers, school personnel departments, or directly from National Teacher Examinations, Box 911, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Bryant Cinema Schedule

September

16 The Fixer
23 Point Blank
30 Valley of the Dolls

October

7 The Odd Couple
14 Grand Prix
21 Two for the Road
28 Doctor, You've Got to be Kidding

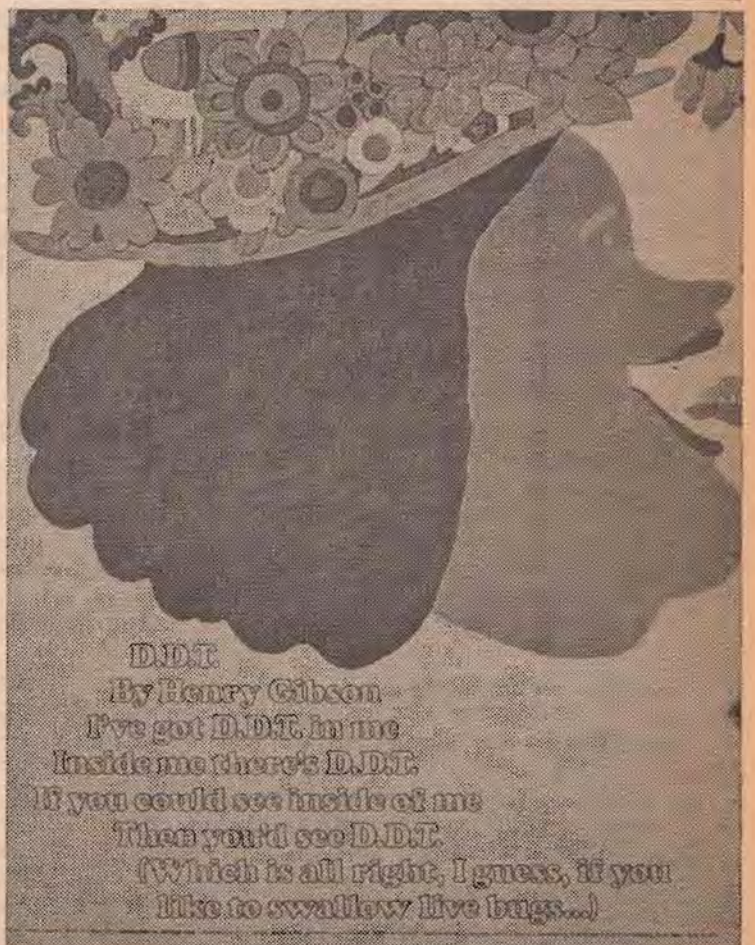
November

4 The Boston Strangler
18 The Sand Pebbles

December

2 The Biggest Bundle of Them All
9 Where Were You When the Lights Went Out?
16 Shoes of the Fisherman

All films are held Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p.m. in the Gym. All movies are in Cinemascope and Color.



DEAN'S LIST

January, 1970 — May, 1970

Aanensen, Alf—8
 Abbott, Jane—8
 Aiello, Sandra—8T
 Angus, Dale—2
 Applebey, Betty—2T
 Armstrong, Robert—6
 Aruda, Richard—6
 Asadoorian, Daniel—2
 *Avard, James—7

Bain, Bruce—8
 Barone, Richard—8
 Barron, Diane—8T
 Beaudin, Linda—2A
 Belgarde, Norman—6
 Berretto, Vincent—5
 Bessette, Lucille—4A
 Biben, Eugene—8
 Biben, Richard—4
 *Borges, Ronald—6
 Bork, John—4
 Bower, Gary—4
 Brochu, Kathleen—8T
 Brunner, Eric—6
 Brust, Gail—4A
 Bucci, Robert—8
 Burdick, Mary—8T
 Buzzard, Karen—4A
 Byrnes, James—3

*Cameron, Mary E.—3T
 Campbell, Joseph—8
 *Candela, Stephen—4
 Carreiro, Eduarda—6T
 Castelli, Herman—1
 *Chiaradio, Margaret—5T
 Christie, Robert—6
 Christy, Sister Mary Charleen—6T

*Chretien, Ronald—4
 Chicchetti, Alan—4
 Cipriano, Henry—8
 Ciunci, Raymond—8
 Clark, Austin—2
 Coletta, Michael—7
 Copan, Jay—2
 Coppinger, Mary—4A
 Coronis, Thomas—6
 Costa, Robert E.—8
 Costa, Robert J.—7
 Cottrill, Arthur—1
 Cuniff, Kathleen—8
 Czyzewicz, Linda—6

Davis, Leonard—8
 Del Nero, Vincent—8
 Del Piano, Thomas—6
 Denno, Joseph—8
 DeSantis, Albert—8
 Desmarais, Andre—2
 Desrocher, Ronald—3
 Desrosiers, Andre—5
 Di Antonio, Jessica—3
 Dickson, Kenneth—8
 Di Orio, Roland
 Downey, Daniel, Jr.—8
 Draganchuk, Stephen—8
 Dumas, Pauline—6T
 Dziobek, Linda—4A
 *Doherty, John H.—4

Edwards, Scott—2
 Egan, Frederick—1
 Ellis, Theodore—8

Fellner, Alan—8
 Feole, Sharon—4A
 *Fernandes, Diane—4T
 Finlay, Dennis—5
 Fiore, Dennis—6
 *Fish, Frederick—4
 Fitzgerald, Kevin—6
 Foreman, Edward—8
 Fournier, Jeanne—8T
 Frede, Jonathan—4

Gaboury, Paul—2
 Gallant, Scott—2
 Garabedian, Carol—2A

Gendron, Raymond—8
 Gieseler, Barbara—6B
 Gimber, Frank—8
 Glittone, Barbara—4T
 Gobrick, Richard—5
 Goldbeck, Roger—6
 Goldberg, Ina—4A
 Graham, Alice—8T
 *Gray, Herbert—4
 Greccio, William—6
 Greco, Samuel—2
 Green, William—8
 Grimes, Timothy—6
 Gruttadauria, Richard—8
 Guardino, Joseph—8

Hackett, Rosemarie—1
 Hague, Bruce—3
 Hamel, Carole A.—6T
 Hamel, Sharon G.—6T
 Hamilton, Robert—8
 Hanna, Nancy—6T
 Harlamon, Marianne—8B
 Hauenstein, Lee—8
 Hazebrouck, Denis—6
 Heaney, William—2
 Hebert, Suzanne—2T
 Heinonen, Laurie—2A
 Henninger, Charles—2
 Hemmings, Leslie—6T
 Huray, John—6

Iacono, Anthony—4
 Iannetta, Raymond—4

Jacobs, Paul—5
 Jenney, James—5
 *Johnson, W. Richard—8
 Jones, Louise—6T

Kalmer, Irwin—8
 Kenol, Jean-Claude—2
 Kirk, Christina—5T
 Kluger, Alan—4
 Koestner, Richard—8
 Krinsky, Mark—2
 Kent, Barbara Elaine—3

LaBrake, Franklyn—6
 LaChance, Judy-Ann—5T
 Laliberte, Barbara—4
 Lang, Paul—5
 Lazieh, Samuel—2
 Laroche, Paul—4
 Lauer, Richard—4
 Lee, Laureen—1
 Lefebvre, Raymond—8
 Lifvergren, Allen—4
 Lehrer, Arnold—2
 Lamieux, Janet—8
 Leonard, William A.—3
 Lourenco, Alice—2T
 Lowe, Alan—6
 Luiz, Jeffrey—6
 Lynch, Carla—8B

Maisano, John—8
 Maltezos, Richard—8
 Markam, Dean—8
 *Martin, Michael—5
 Masino, Vincent—7
 Massaro, Thomas—6
 Mastroni, Frank—4
 Medeiros, Linda—4T
 Menard, Scott—2
 Meritt, Brian—2
 *Metcalf, Edward—4
 Metcalf, Todd—8
 Monroe, Harold—6
 *Moriarty, James—4
 Muhs, Thomas—8
 Mukamal, David—8
 Murtlaw, Ronald—8

*Nadeau, Robert A.—3
 Nabach, Jo-Ann—2T
 Nangel, Robert—6
 Newbury, James—2
 Nielson, Charles—8
 Nizick, Janice—4A

(Continued on Page 8)

Dining Service
Appoints Two

Alfred A. San Souci has been appointed Director of Dining Services at Bryant College in Providence, Rhode Island.

A graduate of the Culinary Institute of America in New Haven, Connecticut, Mr. San Souci has held positions with many leading restaurants in Southern New England. He first came to Bryant in 1968 and has since held the positions of Manager and Food Service Director at the College.

A native of Woonsocket, Mr. San Souci is married to the former Madeleine C. Kurowski of Central Falls. They reside at 96 White Parkway, North Smithfield, Rhode Island, and have a daughter, Joy Lyn.

Mr. San Souci is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Aram L. San Souci, of Great Road, North Smithfield.



And Peter W. Babbitt, of North Attleboro, has been appointed Dining Hall Manager and Assistant to the Director of Dining Services at Bryant.

Mr. Babbitt, who is a graduate of the University of Rhode Island (B.S. degree in business administration in 1968), was a Marketing Representative for the Armstrong Cork Company before coming to Bryant College.

He is married to the former Lynn Marie Mulholland. The Babbitts reside at 95 Cumberland Avenue in North Attleboro, Massachusetts. They have two children, Gerilyn and Heather.

Mr. Babbitt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston S. Babbitt of Main Road, Tiverton, Rhode Island.

Krishman's Critique

Screw Driver
or
All Fed Up

Last year, the Bryant College student body voted to presumably hold optional finals. This proposal was devised by the student senate and was later approved by the school's administration and (so it was believed) by the faculty. The vote by the latter came about after much "heated" (cool heads?) discussion. This, however, is a new school year. It takes ten (count them ten) faculty members to call for a revote on an issue previously voted upon. Who are these ten, one might wonder, but finding this out is another story. This time, the results proved different — radically if the faculty will permit my usage of this term in relation to them.

It might seem almost folklore, the legends of the learned men with their wicker sticks and 3r's — not so. What once was, no longer is—right? Perhaps it is the strength of the faculty which allows it to "toy" with the student body so. Perhaps, the faculty feels its strength can cripple students — or at least stymie them — temporarily. The Fed. (Teacher's Federation — heretofore to be known as the Fed.) stands united (falls?), truly an admirable quality — so at one time was goiter.

Now, finals have returned to their terminators, no longer ex. Why this change of mind? Possibly the instructor feels it is the only way in which he can motivate the student to study. His own lack of charisma can only be answered by pressuring the student to memorize (what ever happened to the Rote System?) rather than learn the material. If, an instructor is allotted 4 examinations during the semester could he not, if he so desired, incorporate into the last of these exams a final test equivalent to the previous exams? The importance of knowing of why $x=z$, how the GNP is mastered, sundry accounts, and all other such formulas is obvious to exist in modern society. Obvious to learn, but to memorize is to process — and we all know that's what they do to cheese.

Do not allow the Fed. to toy with you. In class, ask the instructor what the final policy will be. Ask him in class so that he will be forced to confront you the student — get him to take a stand, and hold him to it. Do not allow him to beat around the bush — if he attempts to, pressure him. We already have witnessed our own partial rape — don't get the screws again.

The Student Senate is Accepting
Applications for the Following
Committees:

Athletic Committee — advises Athletic Director

Faculty Evaluation Committee—evaluate faculty

Financial Aid — assists Financial Aid Director

Library — assists Librarian

Lecture Committee — plans lectures with faculty

Calendar — assists in planning academic calendar

Curriculum — revises curriculum with faculty

Please fill out the application and leave in Senate mailbox no later than September 25.

Name Major

AddressCum. Ave.

Phone No. Class. No.

Insights

by Alan Kluger

It is time once again to assert ourselves to view the actions of the Nixon Administration. While it appears that Mr. Nixon did comply with the schedule of withdrawal from Cambodia, further inspection shows he has not. At this very moment American planes are flying missions throughout the Cambodia countryside under the guise of "delivery patrols." To see the impact of our intervention in Cambodia, one must look deeper than the losses lost and further than the squelching of Communism. One must look to the basic ideals of this country to see the possible ramifications of such action.

Richard Nixon became the first President in the history of the United States to deliberately order American forces to invade another nation on his own, without seeking Congressional approval or support. This order was in disregard of the Constitution, the tempering structures of our history, and the principles of American Democracy. It was therefore an act of usurpation. The Constitution states "... only Congress shall have the power to declare war or man armies ..." and that the President shall act as Commander-in-Chief to "... direct the conduct after the Congress action of declaration of war." This division was made in the fear of military control by one man.

For over 160 years the Constitution was followed. Congress declared the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Spanish American War, World War I, and World War II. Only twice has this not been followed: (1) the Dominican Crisis, (however, Congressional leaders were sought and they approved); (2) the Korean conflict (however, President Truman acted pursuant to a resolution of the Security Council, whose powers were confirmed by the Senate). In addition, Truman met with Congressional leaders of both parties before sending combat forces into action, and he received unanimous support. President Eisenhower sought and received Congressional Resolutions authorizing him to act in the Middle East and Formosa. Now President Nixon has taken the great step and evaded the spirit of the Constitutional division of powers. He has decided that he will go to war in Cambodia because he feels it is necessary no matter what Congress wants or what the people think. The war in Cambodia was not an emergency. There was time enough to present the matter to Congress for a swift decision. But, the President did not follow his predecessors by seeking assurance of Congressional support. Rather, he made war by fiat.

This is not a technical legal question. In part it transcends a challenge to the wisdom of the war itself. The President, in effect, has said, "I and I alone have decided to go to war in Cambodia." Where does he get that power? The Constitution denies it to him. He has the power only because he asserts it and his armies will follow. In a world in which conflicts are interrelated, there is no limit to the possibilities unfolded by his actions. He can invade Laos and Thailand where Communists are active. He can enter North Vietnam itself. He can attack China, which is both a sanctuary and a source of supply for the North Vietnamese. Nor is the Soviet Union exempt since it too helps our adversaries in Vietnam. Such an assertion of authority is not among the prerogatives of a democratic leader in a republic of divided power.

To deny division, as Hamilton put it, would be to affirm that the deputy is greater than his principal, that the servant is above his master, that the representatives of the people are superior to the people themselves, and that men acting by virtue of powers may do not only what their powers do not authorize but what they forbid. The President has now declared himself superior to the people, to the legislature, and to the laws.

We have lasted as a functioning democracy for almost two hundred years. The foundation of that democracy has been a vigilant regard for the principle that no man or institution shall impose an unrestrained will on the decisions that shape the nation. If the American people now let this principle be eroded, while the capacity for resistance still remains, then we will deserve our fate.

For we will have lost the ultimate protection of liberty, stronger than governments, more enduring than constitutions, the will of the people to be free.

Students Declare Finals Policy Fair and Just

September 14, 1970

Dear Editor,

We feel that the final examination policy (explained in this issue of the Archway) should satisfy most people. It is a fair and just policy on an issue which has created strong and opposite feelings on the part of students and faculty.

First of all, many students will not have finals, or the instructor will give the student the option. Of course, there will always be a few instructors who will insist on calling for a final without even discussing the issue with his students ... this cannot be avoided completely. It is hoped, however, that the establishment of a grievance committee with Student - faculty - administrative members will help to alleviate this problem.

Personally, we feel that the instructor should have the option, but he should also realize that it is the right of the student to discuss with him the merits of a final exam, and to be justly heard on the subject prior to the instructor's decision.

The instructor will be required prior to November 9th to make known his intentions to hold a final. Thus, the student will not be forced to take a final at the last moment. Also, with the exams scheduled prior to Christmas vacation, the student will have the same length and date of vacation as if a system of no finals were in effect.

It is also noteworthy to point out that the scheduling of finals prior to Christmas vacation is the original proposal made by the Student Senate last year.

Our final merit of this policy is this: for the first time, the testing requirements of a course will be decided independently for each course by its instructor and students. There will not be mandatory requirements imposed by the dean on all courses as a whole. But rather, there will be requirements custom tailored to each separate (and different) course.

If any student wishes to discuss this issue in greater detail, or to obtain more facts as to how this proposal was derived, please feel free to contact any officer of the Student Senate.

Doug Hazlett
Bill Street

The Right Comment

By William S. Holden

Election Reform

Close to two hundred years have passed since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In this time, 25 amendments have been made to this document. Today, there is talk of three more amendments: complete equality for women, lowering the voting age, and changing the manner in which the President of this country is elected. Let us consider the election of the President.

The 1968 Presidential election almost caused a constitutional crisis, in the view of some people. With three candidates running for the office, it was not certain that any one of them would get the necessary majority of electoral votes. Democrats living in states that voted Republican and Republicans living in states that voted Democrat felt that their votes did not count. A recent public opinion poll showed that over 50% of those surveyed favored the direct election of the president. The poll gave two choices: direct election or retaining the Electoral College "as is." What should be recognized is that there are more than two alternatives. What has apparently been overlooked by almost everyone is that the direct election method has as many major drawbacks as our present method.

DRAWBACKS

If we were to change to a direct election method, we would be taking one more step in the direction of eliminating our federal structure. The federal structure was built into our system in recognition of our regional differences which existed even when we were only 13 states. It should also be noted that the Constitution guarantees a "republican," not "democratic," form of government.

If we look at the 1968 presidential election as an example we will find that the electoral college recognizes the regional differences in our country. Mr. Humphrey, as we all know, came very close to Mr. Nixon as far as popular votes were concerned. However, the electoral votes were a different story. With the exception of a few states, Mr. Humphrey received all his electoral votes from one region of the country. The northeastern states all gave their electoral votes to Humphrey. Humphrey won these states by an overwhelming majority. This majority, when included in the national picture, made his popular-vote total close to Nixon's. However, this was so only because of the dense population of the Northeast. If Humphrey's majority in the Northeast had been greater, he could have had a greater number of popular votes than Nixon had. Under the direct election system he would then have been elected President. If this were the case, one section of the country would have elected the President. Clearly, the other regions of the country would have had no say in the election of the president. In objection to the regional vote concept, some may argue that the individual vote does not count. What they fail to realize is that both regional and individual votes do count under our present system. The individual vote counts in determining how a given state will vote. The state (electoral) vote is then reflected in the regional vote.

The role of political parties would also be affected if we were to change to a direct election system. Our political parties are organized on the state level. As it now stands, the President of the United States has a degree of party responsibility. This party responsibility helps unite the President with the several states through his relationships with the party leaders of each state. Under the direct election method, this bond would be practically non-existent.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPT TO REFORM

In the early 1950's a bill was introduced in Congress to amend the constitution. It dealt with reform of the electoral college. The main provision of the bill called for the dividing of electoral votes in proportion with the popular vote in each state. While this proposition may have had some advantages, it is obvious that dividing 17 electoral votes into 40%, 47%, 11%, and 2% would lead to great difficulties.

In order to retain the advantage of individual and regional importance and in order to eliminate the possibility of a Constitutional crisis, the most logical reform of the Electoral College can be made by one simple change in the current system.

The constitution now requires that a candidate for president win the majority of electoral votes to win the election. If this provision were changed to require only a plurality to win, it would make no difference how many candidates run for the office while still recognizing the importance of the regional differences in our country.

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Photo by Cohen

New Campus Progresses

Construction is underway on most phases of the new Bryant Campus. Above foundation work continues on the unistrukture. Complete story and progress report next week.

Presidential Remarks

(Continued from Page 3)

lung cancer. We pay in synthetic, bland, canned, frozen, dehydrated, premixed foods. We pay in a flood of equally synthetic television and radio programs, magazines and paperbacks geared to the lowest intellectual level. We pay in distorted and confused mass education, stifling the excellent, the dissenter, the protester, and emphasizing academic performance rather than learning and understanding. We pay in a seemingly interminable war.

We submit willingly to outrageous intrusions on our personal lives by Madison Avenue, motivating us to purchase things we neither want nor need. We pay in the wastage of sound values through planned obsolescence. We tolerate the widespread destruction of our natural heritage — the hills, the fields, the streams, by billboards, highways, dams, mines, factories, powerlines. We accept the slaughter of our wildlife through obliteration of grazing lands, forests and streams. We are suffocating ourselves in our own wastes, smog, stream pollution, pesticides, detergents and sewerage.

We tolerate tragic poverty in the midst of plenty. We are enmeshed in an economic political system so complex that we can't find a way to distribute our disgraceful food surpluses to a starving world. Instead, we continue exhausting our land resources to produce even greater surpluses. It sometimes doesn't seem to matter where we are going, as long as we get there quickly. Our materialistic orientation, our worship of the god of efficiency and productivity, distorts or destroys our more fundamental human values. We live in a technology that could destroy the world. We cannot stop the advance, and we can do very little to slow it.

As college students, you are rightly concerned with these problems that have to do with what has been labeled "the quality of life". This term covers everything from the air we breathe to the nature of the people who breathe it. It embraces the crises in our cities, the growth of dissent among people of all ages, the issues of war and peace, hunger in the world and lack of trust between individuals, groups and nations.

Young people are impatient with the system for being so tardy in supplying solutions to these critical concerns. Surely in this complex world college-age people face a staggering task in sorting out the truth from fancy when beginning to focus on possible occupations where they can be happy and make a contribution. Yet it is terribly important that college students make this decision, for you will soon be eligible to accept positions where important decisions are made.

Given that accelerating change has had unfortunate effects on the quality of life and there is a need for the better, where should young men and women go to find the best chance for translating their concern and commitment into achievement? Obviously, there are many possibilities, and each person must find the one best suited to his talents, education and goals. There are possibilities in many areas — government, education, foundations and business.

You seemingly have already made your decision by enrolling at Bryant College which bases its program on the premise that it seeks to prepare young men and women to take an active part in our culture and society, and to progress by their own competence to leadership positions in the world of business. I believe it a wise decision, since only business has the three essential ingredients — financial resources, management talent and commitment necessary to deal with the problems affecting the quality of life.

(Continued on Page 7)

United States Almost Discovers Steam Cars In 1970

Air pollution is killing people. At least 60 percent of all air pollution is caused by the internal combustion engine. The percentage jumps to 90 percent in some urban areas. Therefore, to stop the air pollution—and the killing — the United States should clean up or replace the internal combustion engine.

There exists today an automobile propelled by a steam engine that virtually eliminates auto-caused air pollution. It has been around for nine years. It is a car built by Calvin and Charles Williams of Ambler, Pa. Other examples of the Rankine Cycle engine, as it is called, have been built by various inventors during the past 40 years. The technology isn't exactly headline-making — remember the Stanley Steamer?

The difference between Detroit's superpolluter and the Williams Steamer is remarkable. A few comparisons illustrate: hydrocarbon emissions from the internal combustion engine are 900 parts per million (ppm), from the Williams car they are 20 ppm. Nitrogen oxides which help pro-

duce smog are 1500 ppm from an internal combustion engine; 40 ppm from the Williams car. The internal combustion engine emits 3.5 percent carbon monoxide, the Williams car gives off .05 percent. The steam engine emits no lead as it has none in its fuel. Most superpolluters require lead in their gasoline and only one absolutely lead-free gasoline is even marketed today.

These chemical emissions are dangerous. Carbon monoxide, as everyone knows, can combine with hemoglobin in blood cells and, in quantity, kill outright. Longterm exposure to lower levels of carbon monoxide results in thickening of the blood and faster heart beat, both conditions that put additional strain on the heart. California physicians have found mortality rates from arteriosclerotic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease to be 79 percent higher in polluted areas than in those with relatively clean air.

Nitrogen oxides as in smog cause and aggravate emphysema which is now the fastest growing cause of death in the United States. Hydrocarbons are

considered largely responsible for the astonishing rise in lung cancer in urban areas during the past half century. And there is growing evidence that asbestos from brake linings presents a particularly hazardous threat to human lungs. With a steam engine and it would be possible to stop by reverse torque, making brakes, and their linings asbestos, unnecessary.

Simplicity is another advantage of the steam engine. It requires no clutch, no transmission, no carburetor. It wouldn't have many of the parts that have to be replaced in the average superpolluter. Consequently, the steam engine would be easy on the pocketbook as well as the lungs. And it demands no compromises in styling or performance.

Projected mass production cost of a car such as the Williams Steamer make it competitive with current American automobiles.

Hear now the words of the President of a nation whose citizens are dying from poisoned air, "I hope the automobile industry present determined effort to make the internal combustion engine sufficiently pollution-free succeeds."

Hear also the words of Environmental Quality Council Chairman Russell Train. "The data on current levels of pollution in our urban environment . . . make it clear that even the application of more stringent standards in 1975 will only prolong the downward curve in vehicle emissions until the middle 1980's. After that, carbon monoxide levels will again rise because of the sheer number of automobiles on roads and highways."

These men are relying on the auto industry to clean (Continued on Page 7)

'Round The Campus

David W. Simpson, of Smithfield, Rhode Island, has been named Chief Accountant at Bryant College in Providence, Rhode Island.

A 1964 graduate of Bryant College, Mr. Simpson holds the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. From 1964 to 1970 he was employed by the firm of Christiansen & Co., certified public accountants. He is also a member of the National Association of Accountants (N.A.A.).

Mr. Simpson is married to the former Carol Picard of Johnston, Rhode Island. They reside at 177 Log Road, Smithfield, Rhode Island, and have a daughter, Diane.

Approximately 819 Freshmen and Transfer Students Register at Bryant College at the Opening of the Fall Semester.

The beginning of Bryant's 108th Academic Year is expected to be the last year on the College's Providence campus. Bryant plans to move to its new 220-acre campus in suburban Smithfield, Rhode Island, in the Fall of 1971.

Dormitory Freshmen checked into their dormitories on Saturday, September 5. A week-long program of activities welcome the new students, including campus tours by student group leaders, color slide

presentations of the new Smithfield campus, addresses by student leaders and College officers, and dormitory open house.

Upperclassmen checked into their dormitories on Monday, September 7. Registration for the Fall Semester began Tuesday, September 8, and continued on Wednesday, September 9. Classes began Thursday, September 10, at 8:00 a.m.

Dr. Harry F. Evarts, President of Bryant College, who assumed office on September 1, addressed the entire student body on the South Hall Campus at 10:00 a.m. Thursday morning, September 10. His remarks appear on page 2.

Freshman week climaxed with a "Liberation Dance", Saturday evening, September 12, in the College Gym.

Students are showing considerable interest in the four new major concentrations which are added to the curriculum this Fall. Along with the established courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration are new major concentrations in Finance, Institutional Management, and Systems Management. A new major concentration in Office Administration will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Office Administration (B.S. in O.A.).

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Presidential Remarks

(Continued from Page 6)

If you agree, it is possible to face the future with hope instead of inadequacy. You have cast your lot with American business and industry. This is the force in our society which has been most successful, and the only one presently equipped to deal with the issues.

But, first you must complete your education. In the process of education, especially higher education, there are disruptions. There are many explanations offered for these disruptions; but, generally speaking, they have their origins in student frustration with their inability to solve the problems having to do with the quality of life. In addition, there is, at present, a "Now" psychology that demands instant solutions to problems.

There is a tendency to blame youth for the "Now" psychology. The problem, according to one expert, lies deeper and goes back to the families of college students who are the first generation of "credit card" babies. You are the products of the post-war generation of buy now, pay later plans. Today it has boomeranged, because when this same psychology is applied to stimulate social re-examination, adults get nervous.

Some schools have grown too big too fast. In those institutions, higher education is on such a scale that it is less and less effective. Mass dormitory housing often accompanied by noise and lack of privacy almost provokes anarchy rather than builds a community. Large institutions such as the University of California and Ohio University are building smaller, self-contained colleges on their new campuses. Interestingly enough, the size of these newly-designed campuses is about the size of Bryant College. As many of you know, our new campus is designed to avoid many of the punched card characteristics of our larger universities.

But, colleges are more than bricks and mortar. From what I can determine so far, the faculty and administration of Bryant are aware that we are, in part, responsible for the attitudes of the present student generation. I think that we are also aware that, in sense both adults and young people are really growing together in this rapidly changing world.

Students, faculty and administrators must be alert to the fact that we are on a common journey. We must pull together if ways of learning and teaching are to be successful in equipping us for the task of surviving in this life and creating a better life for those who are coming. Neither young nor old has a monopoly on wisdom. But one thing is sure, lack of communication and brutality must not continue to grow. The tragic mistakes of Kent State and Jackson College cost six lives.

As citizens of the 20th Century we cannot escape the change sweeping the world. But, as college students, faculty, and administrators and later, you as businessmen, can guide, direct and control it with a wisdom and understanding to maximize social gain and minimize social cost.

We have been given the unique and boundless blessing of the human mind. We were given it not to destroy ourselves, but to develop and use for the greater understanding and improvement of ourselves and our surroundings. Surely this gift promises mankind a much higher destiny than to wallow in problems he has created himself; to drown in his own stupidity, or, to blow himself off the face of the earth and to destroy all that billions of years of evolution and labor and thought have thus far accomplished. Surely we are more than a link in a grand experiment about to come to an end.

American business with you as its future leaders must seek solutions to problems of poverty, old age, population, leisure-time, pollution and diminishing resources. These are your problems — your responsibility.

The journey of mankind is a wonderful journey out of darkness. Since mankind first emerged, his first pre-occupation has been the fight against hunger, disease, and physical want. Now, for the first time in history he holds the means necessary to erase these problems or himself from the face of the earth. We have come to the fork in the road — one branch leads back to darkness, the other to the elimination of human want and ignorance. What a wonderful choice. What a wonderfully, exciting thrill to stand as travelers at the crossroad; to stand where no man has stood before; to hold such power for good or evil to have both the responsibility and the opportunity for participating in the journey to understanding and man's destiny.

Mr. Chairman, I bow to the Student Senate that invited me to speak with you today, and to the faculty, administration, alumni and trustees of Bryant College. May we have from all the members of this community their intelligence and energy to know the future, enjoy its blessings, and solve its problems. Somehow I feel less inadequate than when I started! Thank you.

Steam Car

(Continued from Page 6)

up the internal combustion engine by 1975 or 1980 or 1985, which many authorities say can't be done.

That brings us to the "cooperative" — to quote one member of the staff of the Council on Environmental Quality — automobile industry. It is instructive to remember that on January 10, 1969, the U. S. Justice Department filed a civil antitrust suit against General Motors Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Chrysler Corporation, American Motors Corporation and the Automobile Manufacturers Association, charging them with illegally conspiring to eliminate all competition among themselves in the research, development, manufacture and installation of motor vehicle pollution control equipment. That "cooperative" industry was also charged with eliminating competition in the purchase of patents and patent rights from other parties covering motor vehicle pollution control equipment. The alleged conspiracy lasted from 1953 to 1969 — 16 years. Quick to prevent the unfavorable publicity that a trial on those charges would bring, the auto industry lobby maneuvered behind closed doors with the Nixon Administration Justice Department and, low and behold, on October 28, 1969, the now-infamous consent decree was signed by the Department and the auto industry. They agreed that the Justice Department wouldn't press the charges against the big 4 and industry would cease further stalling action on the development and installation of anti-pollution devices without admitting they ever did.

It is also instructive to remember that the first auto pollution control devices were developed by "outsiders," not the auto industry. Only when faced with the necessity of installing an "outsider's" device on their own cars to meet California standards did the auto industry suddenly discover their own "clean air package."

With such a history of "cooperation" it is distressing to learn that the Council on Environmental Quality is leaning heavily on auto industry support in developing a low-emission engine. In July, the Council announced the creation of an advisory committee on alternatives to the internal combustion engine. Three members come from those "cooperative" auto companies charged with conspiracy to prevent development of pollution control devices. The Council staff member in charge of "mobile sources of air pollution" said he had "heard stories" that the auto industry "hadn't been too enthusi-

astic about pollution control" in the past, but they had "moved environment up on their list of priorities" and were very "cooperative." He didn't say just how high environment had reached on the list.

"After all," explained the Council staffer, "we have to work with the industry. They have all the expertise. If we put a brick wall between us and the auto industry we'd be reinventing the wheel." He didn't explain why Calvin or Charles Williams weren't on the advisory committee. He didn't explain how they had managed to build a workable automobile with at least a brick wall between themselves and the auto industry. All he knew was that industry was very "cooperative" and they were pushing for having a clean car prototype by 1974 or 1975. The Williams car is running today.

He also revealed that both Ford and GM are entertaining the "entire NAPCA (National Air Pollution Control Administration) technical crew" this autumn to show them what the industry is doing in developing low-emission vehicles.

Meanwhile, at NAPCA, plans have been announced for a "Federal Clean Car Incentive Program." NAPCA says it plans to spend \$20 million by 1980 to research, develop and possibly produce a low-emission vehicle. NAPCA spokesmen say anyone with plans can apply for prototype development grants, but NAPCA is very vague about how much money will be available. Ten years is a long time to stretch \$20 million. Especially when it is remembered that GM alone spends some \$240 million per year just on advertising. The NAPCA spokesman didn't know if they

planned to contact the owners and developers of existing low-emission vehicles like the Williams brothers.

The last in July blankets of poison hung over many cities around the world. In some nations, notably Japan, steps were taken to cut back the dirt in the air. As usual in the United States the reaction was principally rhetorical.

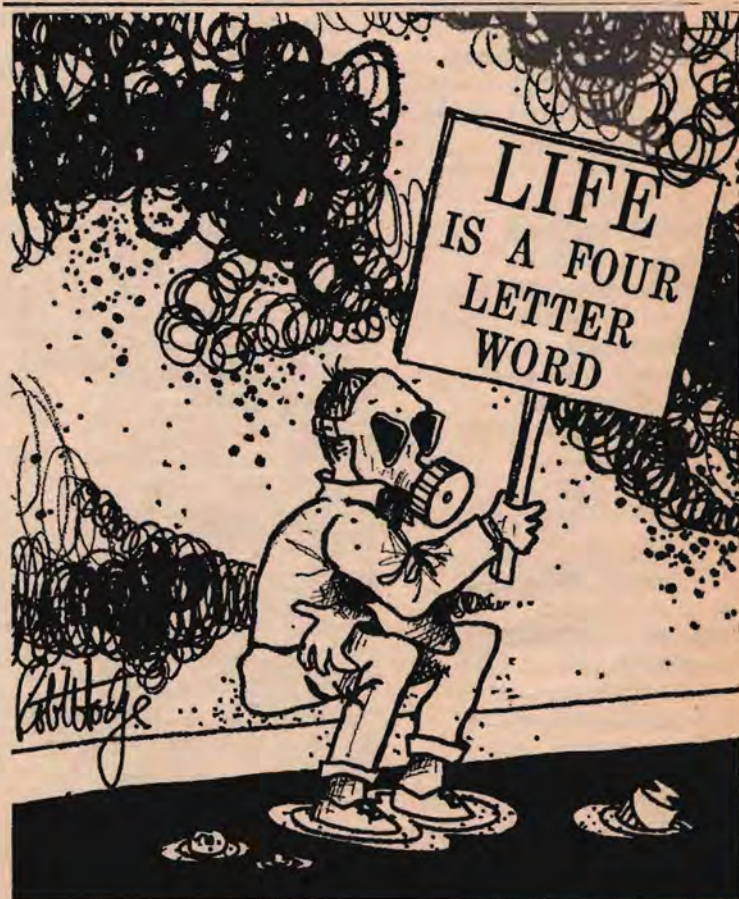
There were two somewhat unusual reactions.

For one, 15 states filed suits in the Supreme Court to force auto makers to equip all cars made during the past 17 years with pollution control devices. They also asked the court to order the auto industry to state a "crash program to develop a low-emission engine" at the earliest feasible date." The defendants are our friends of consent decree fame: GM, Ford, Chrysler, American and the AMA. States filing the suit are Washington, Illinois, Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia. A trial on this suit, whatever the result, would be revealing.

A second response to the week of temperature inversions came from Wisconsin Senator Gaylord Nelson. He proposed an amendment to the Clean Air Act prohibiting the sale of internal combustion engines after January 1, 1975. The vote on these measures should show the American people whether or not their particular senators and congressmen really want to stop the killing by air pollution.

Meanwhile, in Ambler, Pa., Calvin and Charles Williams are driving to the supermarket in their clean steam car.

—Martha Wright
Conservation News



Sports Editorial

With another school year upon us, we, as students, are witnessing the most dramatic sports transformation in Bryant's history. Our sports program has been reestablished, revamped, and rejuvenated in the last few semesters.

Bryant's varsity teams, long known only for basketball prowess, have distinguished themselves as potential powerhouses in soccer, golf, tennis, and bowling. Our baseball team had its first winning season in history last year.

Basketball is still our number one sport and deserves this distinction. Our tournament playdown game with Rhode Island College last year will long be remembered as one of the most exciting games in Rhode Island basketball annals. Bryant's consistently powerful teams are making more and more area sports fans sit up and take notice.

Bryant is lucky to have Mr. Thomas Folliard as athletic director. A personable and competent coach, as well as administrator, Mr. Folliard, and his assistant, Mr. Bill Stein, are leading Bryant athletics toward excellence in all areas.

What is in our future? Plenty! A new campus with athletic facilities to rival any in Rhode Island. A more expanded intramural program, and an opportunity for Bryant to become a model for other schools. A model of the successful integration of academics and athletics. An integration where both academics and athletics uphold the proud traditions, standards, and reputation of Bryant College.

Paul Criscuolo
Varsity Sports Editor

Dean's List

(Continued from Page 4)

O'Brien, Winifred—6T
O'Connor, James—6

Pagano, John—2
Palumbo, Marie—4
Paolo, Robert—2
Pearly, Roger—6
Parenteau, Robert—8
Percy, Frederick—6
Pereira, Albert—4
Perry, William—8
Perillo, Cynthia—5T
Pezullo, Joseph—8
Pociak, Matthew—2
Przenica, Richard—2

Quashman, John—8
Quinn, Dorien—2T

Reali, John—2
Reynolds, Albert—2
Richmond, Alvin—5
Ritchie, Jeanne—5T
Rivkin, Howard—4
Robert, Paulette—4A
Rodriguez, Corbin—7
Ronci, Diane—2A
Rosati, James—3
Rossi, Evelyn—1
*Roy, Janet—7T
Rutkowski, Thomas—4

St. Jacques, Richard—1
Salerno, Alan—2
*Salsberg, Phyllis—5T
Santoro, Ernest—6
Scanlon, Timothy—2
Schoeninger, Marsha—3
Schroeder, Peter—8
*Schulte, Paul—4
Shea, James—8
Sherratt, Stephen—2
Shetsich, Jeffrey—2

*Denotes new members of the "Key" Society.

Simos, Barbara—1T
Skiera, Richard G.—8
Slitt, Judy—2A
Smith, Deborah—4A
Snape, Geraldine—7
Sobota, William—4
Spivak, Arlan—3T
Sprague, James—8
Stacey, Paul—2
Steere, Sandra—1
Steiner, Richard—5
Steininger, Frederick—6
Stevens, Peter—3
Stevens, Samuel—2
Stevenson, Mary—4A
Stone, Ira—8
Swenson, Pamela—4A

Taito, Marylou—2T
Tarapata, George—8
Tatro, Thomas—2
Taylor, Henry—6
Taylor, William—5
Terk, Randall—1
Thomsen, Ronald—5
Timmens, Vivian—8
Tyner, Lynne—2A

*Vadmars, Frederick—8
Vagts, Phyllis—4
Venice, August—2T
*Vet, Joseph—4
Voska, Edward—2

Waleiko, Dorothy—5
Wallace, John—8
Ward, Robert—2
Wasserman, Arthur—8
Westgate, Thomas—3
Whitaker, Linda—8T
Whitmarsh, Herbert—6

Zajochowski, John—1

Cross Country Team Enters Two Races

The Bryant College Cross Country Team is entered in two invitational five-mile road races prior to the season opener with Bentley and Lowell Tech on September 26. The first race is in North Attleboro, Mass., this Saturday at 11:00 a.m. Last year in the same race, Roy Lapedius won a fifth place trophy and Bob Armstrong finished a respectable sixteenth among 70 entrants.

The second race is next Tuesday in Central Falls, R. I. This year is the first

time runners from Bryant will be competing in this race. Both races should provide an excellent tune-up for the Bentley-Lowell Tech meet.

The prospects for this coming season were dealt a severe blow when two former team members, Charlie Guglielmetti and Tom Lees, decided not to compete this fall. Helping to make up for this loss are freshman Bill Taylor, sophomore Frank Palmer, and senior George Peckham.

Phi Delta

(Continued from Page 1)

bers have brought home many victories for the frat throughout the years. Phi Delta's Beta Chapter officers for this year are Robert Bolton, President; Edward Mullen, Vice President; William Newell, Secretary; and Robert Desimone, Treasurer.

Phi Delta Theta is an International Fraternity with chapters in Canada and Mexico. It was founded in 1848 at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, and has a membership of over 114,000. It boasts as alumni such people as Neil Armstrong, Charles Goodell, Van Heflin, Adlai Stevenson, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

TUTORS NEEDED

The Student Senate needs tutors in all areas for the coming academic year. The job is vital, but not time-consuming. Please contact Dean Kurtz.

NOTICES

Commencement issues of the ARCHWAY are available any time from the ARCHWAY office, second floor, Student Activities Building.

Class elections will be held September 30th.

Lost—14 Kt Gold Puzzle Ring in L-4. Reward!! Return to Jill at Eldridge Hall.

Bryant College Investment Club
Introductory Meeting
Monday, Sept. 21 in the
Faculty Dining Room
Free Coffee and Donuts

New Deans

(Continued from Page 1)

was an instructor prior to becoming Dean.

She graduated from Mt. St. Scholastica College in 1957 where she earned an A.B. Degree. She also has earned an M.S. Degree from Iowa State University in 1966 and has 39 hours toward her Ph.D. at Kansas State University.

Dean McPhee has belonged to the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators and has been the secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Association of Student Personnel Administrators and the Kansas Association of Financial Aid Officers. She is also a member of Omicron Nu Honor Society.

Dean McPhee has participated in numerous conferences and workshops including those dealing with the disadvantaged, student publications, student power, communication and student life.

Bryant College Veterans Club
Meeting, Tuesday, Sept. 22
12 noon in the Student Activities
Assembly Room, 3:00 p.m. in
L-2 Alumni Hall

All Vet's Welcome — Call Jim Moriarty 943-1383 for more information.

Bryant College Ski Club
Organizational Meeting
Wednesday, Sept. 23, 3:00 p.m.
Student Activities Auditorium
All Ski Enthusiasts Welcome

Veterans' News

Veterans at Bryant College who are looking forward to receiving monthly G. I. checks this semester were offered several suggestions by the Veterans Administration this week.

(1) Turn in your Certificate of Eligibility to the college registrar when you register—or as soon after as possible.

(2) See to it that this enrollment form is returned promptly to the VA by the Bryant College registrar.

The law requires that the VA must be notified that the veteran has actually enrolled before processing his check, and, in practice, this means most Bryant veterans should receive their first check in October.

If the VA is not notified of the veteran's enrollment early enough, it will not be able to get out his first check until November.

If a veteran does not receive his check within a few weeks after the school registrar returns the enrollment certificate to VA, the veteran should notify his nearest VA office.

The VA also explained that the veteran must have returned his Certificate of Pursuit card for the last semester if previously enrolled under the G. I. Bill. This is normally done during the last month of the semester, but is often forgotten.

The VA also offered several other suggestions for Bryant College veterans:

If you change your college or course of study, supply immediately to VA for a new Certificate of Eligibility.

If you change the address to which your checks are coming, notify the Post Office as well as VA.

Let VA know any dependency changes due to marriage, divorce, births or deaths.

If you reduce your course load, or drop out of school, let the VA know immediately so that prompt adjustments can be made in records and payment procedure.

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