

THE ARCHWAY

"To laugh at men of sense is the privilege of fools" — Jean DeLaBruyere

Vol. XXXI, No. 5

BRYANT COLLEGE, PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

Friday, October 9, 1970

Theta Chi Holding Campus Follies

Tonight is the night everyone has been waiting for as it marks the 2nd Greek weekend and the first weekend to be held at the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Providence.

Last night in the gym, the Greeks presented their "Broadway" skits and tonight the top three skits will be awarded trophies during the dance.

The dance will feature "The Bastille," a top Rhode Island group, who will entertain from 8:30 p.m. until 1 a.m.

Tickets are on sale in the student union all day today, and will be available at the door. The cost is just four (\$4.00) dollars per couple.



THE BASTILLE

Bryant's "Princeton Plan"

It has been said by some students that the College is not cooperating with student wishes by refusing to close the College for one or two weeks this fall so that students might participate in political campaigns.

Dr. Lebovitz was interviewed in regard to the comment of these students. During the interview he explained what has been done to encourage students to participate in a relevant manner in the state and national elections this semester. During the summer, the College sent a notice to upper classmen telling them of a new elective which was to provide for student participation in politics. Students were encouraged to change their elective, without penalty, to the course in Practical Politics. The course was designed to provide for lectures and discussions on contemporary politics and, at the same time, to give credit for 3 semester hours. The students in the pro-

gram were to have off the week before the election so that they could devote their full time to participating in the campaigns. The students were then to report on their field work. Prior to the election, candidates of the major and minor parties for the offices of U. S. Senate, U. S. Congress, Governor, and Lt. Governor were to be invited to our campus to speak to the students in this course.

Approximately forty students signed up for Practical Politics. They are now campaigning for their candidates, and the candidates will be appearing on the campus.

Students not enrolled in the course, who would like to campaign for any candidates, should see Dr. Lebovitz. He has a list of candidates who are eagerly seeking Bryant students to participate in their campaigns. He will help them get in touch with the proper people for their candidate's campaign.

Joplin and Hendricks - Superstars Never Die

The Rock music scene has lost two of its superstars in the last three weeks. The first to go was Jimi Hendricks, 27, who was found dead in an apartment in London on September 18. The other was Janis Joplin, also 27, who was found this past Sunday in Hollywood.

Hendricks learned to play without any lessons or instruction. He played a standard, right handed guitar upside down without reversing the strings. He learned to play this unique way, and he learned to play well. He was also a showman. He'd play his guitar in every possible position and with anything available, including his teeth. Jimi began his too-short career playing in the Village. Later he went to England and formed the "Experience" with bass player Noel Redding and drummer Mitch Mitchell. He came back to the states with his smash hit "Purple Haze." Soon after the "Experience" re-

leased its first album on Reprise called "Are You Experienced?" Later came the "Jimi Hendrix Experience" and then "Electric Lady Land." The latter marked a change in the style of the "Experience." Instead of the wild electric sound came a hard-rock and blues ring.



Jimi Hendricks

Billy Cox and Buddy Miles did a gig with Hendricks at the Fillmore East

which became a live recording entitled "Band of Gypsies." This became his last album.

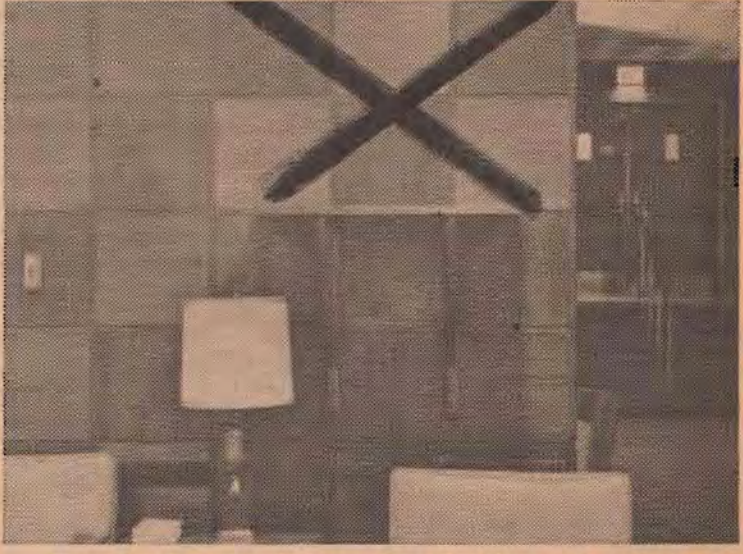
Janis Joplin was a Texas 17-year-old runaway who drifted for five years around Houston, New York, and Los Angeles before settling down in San Francisco. She sang once at a party and then began playing with small groups in Texas, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. She joined with Big Brother and the Holding Company to put out the million selling album "Cheap Thrills." She is noted for her smash singles "Kozmic Blues," "Ball and Chain," "Piece of My Heart," and "Turtle Blues."

Joplin lived what she called a beatnik life. She believed that "Things aren't going to get any better so say the hell with it; stay stoned and have a good time."

Both stars relied heavily on drugs, although Hendricks is said to have suffocated from vomiting while unconscious. Joplin

(Continued on Page 5)

Bryant Hit By Vandalism



X marks the spot where a color television used to sit in the Gardner Hall Lounge.

In the last week Bryant College has been hit by an onslaught of petty and some not-so-petty acts of vandalism, theft, and general nuisance and inconvenience. Many of the girls' dormitories including Eldridge and Bryant Halls have reported thefts of small amounts of money and valuables. The girls' dorms were not alone with this problem. Parks House, a men's dormitory, has reported similar thefts and Curtis Hall has reported the theft of a watch and money. The worst theft occurred in Gardner Hall Monday night when someone stole the

color television from the lounge.

Added to the thefts were three false alarms rung in the Student Activities Building and a fire which destroyed a piano in M7. There was also a fire set in the mats in the gymnasium.

The thefts and the vandalism are currently under investigation by school authorities and the Providence Police Department. At this time, it is thought that many of those acts have been accomplished by non-residents of Bryant. However, the Gardner hall incident has been termed "an inside job" by investigators.

Massachusetts vs. Melvin Laird — The War's Day in Court

(Anthony D'Amato is an associate professor of law at Northwestern University. This article, which was originally printed in *Ripon Forum*, a publication of the moderate Republican Ripon Society, grew out of D'Amato's experience as a consultant to the Attorney General of Massachusetts during the drafting of the complaint for the case of *Massachusetts v. Laird*.)

Ask any established constitution law expert—that is, anyone who teaches the subject in law school and is over 50 years old—what he thinks of the Massachusetts anti-war bill of April 2, 1970, that has now led to a case in the Supreme Court entitled "*Commonwealth of Massachusetts v. Melvin R. Laird—Original Docket*." You will get a reply like, "I think the war is unconstitutional, all right, but this Massachusetts statute is a hell of a silly and misguided way to go about proving it legally."

And that is the establishment view. It pervades the newspapers and magazines, and accounts for the remarkable lack of attention given to Massachusetts' effort. As a result, the whole nation may be in for a dramatic shock if Massachusetts actually wins in the Supreme Court in October or November. No one will have expected it—except a bunch of guys who teach constitutional law in law schools and who are decidedly under 50 years of age.

Let's start with a little bit of constitutional law. Is the Vietnam war unconstitutional because it hasn't been declared by Congress? The answer is plainly yes. There really is no doubt about this, though many people fool themselves by tortuous reasoning planted long ago and recently discarded by house counsel for the Pentagon. For instance, the Tonkin Gulf resolution was long cited as the "equivalent" of a Congressional declaration of war. Recently, however, as Congress set in motion the repeal of this particular resolution, the administration reversed itself and said that it does not rely for legality upon the Tonkin maneuver. All right, what about our SEATO commitments? For a while Dean Rusk got away with the position that we were only following treaties, which are the supreme law of the land, in getting involved in Vietnam. That argument prevailed as long as no one bothered to read the SEATO treaty, which requires in Article 4 that any enforcement action under the treaty by any nation must be "in accordance with its constitutional processes."

Other people mention all the Congressional appropriations for fighting the Vietnam war. Isn't this approval by Congress? Clearly, if it were, then there would be no need for the Constitutional provision that Congress has the power to declare war. In fact, being in on the decision whether to go to war, and later being called to finance an on-going war operation, are two entirely different things. Congress can't realistically deny funds for food and ammunition for boys in the field; that would be nearly impossible politically, as the Pentagon is well aware. Finally, we have the argument that in this day and age the power to declare war is anachronistic, a throw-back to the old pre-nuclear days when the world could not be destroyed in thirty minutes. If there is any force in this observation, it certainly does not apply to Vietnam. As the Massachusetts Complaint filed in the Supreme Court points out, there was at least ten years' time, between 1954 and 1964, as well as several years later, when the President, if he believed in the Constitution, could have asked Congress for its explicit consent, or a resolution of declaration of war, to his gradually escalating commitment in Southeast Asia.

President Nixon has changed his earlier views on the subject on constitutionality. In his TV conference with three newsmen of July 1, 1970, the President made no attempt to argue that the Vietnam war is constitutional; rather, he said that he inherited the problem from preceding administrations. Moreover, he did not argue that as Commander-in-Chief he could make war; he confined his constitutional power to that of protecting American soldiers already in Vietnam. (One might visualize the President as the White Queen saying to Alice: "The only way to protect our boys is to invade Cambodia to destroy the enemy there, and the second only way is to keep most of them in Vietnam to protect those that are not being withdrawn. As long as we have a slow withdrawal schedule, they have to stay there to protect the others who are not being withdrawn." And Alice says, "But your Majesty, wouldn't the best protection simply be to speed up the withdrawal schedule?" "Silly girl," the Queen replies, "you do not understand military logic. I could not fulfill my constitutional duties as commander-in-chief if I didn't do all I can to protect American lives in Vietnam. If I pulled the boys out, I wouldn't have anything left to protect, would I?")

The Massachusetts case could now change the calculus in the following way. A decision by the Supreme Court in favor of Massachusetts would mean that the President would have to get the explicit consent of Congress within 90 days (as this Complaint is framed) to a prolongation of American fighting in Vietnam—air attacks as well as ground troops; otherwise the war would have to cease. This would put the ball back where it should have been in the first place. If Congress then decides that to withdraw precipitately would be inadvisable, it could still frame a withdrawal schedule that is much more accelerated than the President's. Moreover—and this is really at the heart of the matter—a Supreme Court ruling that the Constitution means which it says

is a guarantee that a future President could not unilaterally involve us in any more Vietnams.

What is it, then, that the over-50 constitutionalists have against the Massachusetts case? The answer, I think, lies in what they have told their students each new year for the last thirty years—that there are certain kinds of "political questions" that the Supreme Court simply does not decide. These include extremely important cases, such as a case alleging the unconstitutionality of the entire Vietnam operation.

Now one might ask: is the the question of the constitutionality of Vietnam, and in particular the power of the President to act without a Congressional declaration of war—really a "political question"? Justice Burger thought so when he ruled that way in a case while he was still on the Court of Appeals. But hardly anyone else really buys this specific argument. In Justice Burger's case, the Supreme Court denied certiorari. It might have affirmed Burger's decision below, or written an opinion to the effect that a draft-resister cannot claim that the war is unconstitutional because that is a political question—but the Court did not choose to act that way. It probably did not because there would have been no precedent for so holding. Many cases in the Supreme Court have previously ruled on Congressional-Executive powers under the Constitution without invoking a "political questions" escape route. A leading case was the *Steel Seizure Case* where President Truman was ordered to hand back the steel mills that he had seized for the (undeclared) Korean War. The Court in that case did not even raise the issue of "political questions" in deciding that the President had no Congressional authorization to seize the mills.

But it is not the precise doctrine of "political questions" that the constitutional experts have in mind when they dismiss the Massachusetts case. Rather it is a mentality that says, in effect: The Court should not risk its stature by deciding a case that is fraught with political overtones. The Vietnam War has gone on for many, many years, though it has been a military, economic, and political disaster; in short, it has become a sacred cow. This mental bent reaches the level of moral certitude when the constitutional expert contemplates Massachusetts' standing to bring such a case. It is one thing for a draft resister to argue that the war he is going to die in is unconstitutional. Even if the lower court says his argument is a political question, and even if the Supreme Court refuses to grant certiorari to review his case, still he was the proper party to bring the case. But Massachusetts? What business is it of Massachusetts if thousands of her young men are killed? After all, a 1923 case said, in passing, that as to federal issues it is to the national government, and not to the states, that the citizen must look for protection. And this old case has taken on an aura of infallibility over the years.

The younger constitutional-law crowd, having less of an investment in the 1923 cases, is inclined to re-read it and ask: how can a citizen realistically be required to look to the federal government for protection in the case where he alleges that the federal government is violating the law? Specifically, instead of Massachusetts suing Mr. Laird, should the citizen ask the U. S. Attorney General to sue Mr. Laird? Is there really a significant likelihood of a positive response by Mr. Mitchell when a citizen calls him up and politely asks him to sue the Secretary of Defense for conducting an illegal and unconstitutional war? About the only action that could result from such an approach would be to get a phone tap.

But maybe the over-50 group will prove to be right for a reason that has nothing to do with law; namely, that the Supreme Court justices belong to the same age group and might see things the same way. This is something over which the young lawyers working on the Massachusetts case have no control. Yet the situation is by no means preordained. Justice Douglas is extremely young-minded. And Justice Stewart did dissent from the denial of certiorari that I have mentioned, saying in effect that the Court had no business ducking this issue. And then there are several "strict constructionists" on the Court, the two Nixon appointees being the latest. The Massachusetts case is, if anything, one of strict construction. What is requested is a strict, specific, and exact interpretation of the words of the Constitution, with no escape routes fashioned by previous "liberal" judges like Frankfurter who were more interested in preserving the Court than in preserving the rule of law. A strict-constructionist approach is needed not only on the merits of the issue — whether Congress must declare war—but also on whether Massachusetts has standing as a matter of original jurisdiction to bring such a case directly to the Supreme Court. The Constitution gives a state this right (to sue either another state or a citizen from another state; in this case, Mr. Laird is a citizen from another state), and it makes no exceptions according to the type of case involved. Massachusetts clearly has an interest — in the integrity of the wording of the Constitution, in the integrity of its own state institutions (suffering from lack of morale and from public discontent in the wake of Vietnam), and in the health, welfare, and lives of its most precious asset—its own citizens. And there is a hope, after all, that the Court in this coming term will give the Constitutional provision empowering Congress to declare war its day in court.

U. S War Crimes Not Isolated Aberrations

Vietnam Veterans Against the War, in preparation for a national commission on U.S. War Crimes in late November, has called upon all Indochina War veterans to come forward if they have testimony about atrocities committed by Americans in the process of waging war in Asia.

Their purpose is to show that U.S.-committed war crimes like My Lai are not isolated aberrations by battle-crazed GIs, but a logical outcome of U.S. policies like search-and-destroy "mad minute," "massive relocation" (a euphemism for concentration camps), chemical-biological weaponry, "free fire zones," and electrical wiring and other torture devices.

"Individual soldiers should not be made scapegoats for policies designed at the highest levels of government. Instead, responsibility for War Crimes should be placed where it truly belongs — upon the U.S. Government," said the Vets in the call for the Winter Investigation.

The Winter Soldier Investigation, which is being coordinated by the National Committee for a Citizens Commission of Inquiry on U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, will be held in Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, Canada, November 30-December 2.

After an introductory session with a number of national anti-war figures, investigation sessions will be held with veterans and other experts giving specific testimony concerning U.S. atrocities.

Under existing law, veterans who are no longer on active duty cannot be prosecuted for any war crimes they have participated in and later admit to. The point of the whole investigation is to show that the individual GI in the field, while executing war policy, has almost no choice but to participate in acts which would be ruled as crimes by any existing international standards—the Nuremberg Principles and the Geneva Accords.

"Most of our operations are designed to eliminate"

(Continued on Page 3)

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Reconciliation-Report of President's Commission on Campus Unrest

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The bulk of the report of The President's Commission On Campus Unrest was released Saturday including a series of recommendations to the President, the government, law enforcement officials, universities, and students.

The sections dealing specifically with the killings at Kent State and Jackson State, which promoted President Nixon to appoint the nine-member commission headed by former Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton, had a release date four days after the main report. That part of the report will strongly condemn the Kent and Jackson State killings as completely unjustified.

The strongest theme of the report was reconciliation, between the students who protest and the Establishment which seeks to limit that protest. The primary responsibility for the reconciliation of what the Commission calls "a crisis of violence and a crisis of understanding" is placed on Nixon. The report calls upon the President to exert "moral leadership to bring the country together again."

Five Conditions Contributing to Campus Unrest

*The pressing problems of American society, particularly the war in Southeast Asia and the conditions of minority groups;

*The changing status and attitudes of youth in America;

*The distinctive character of the American university during the postwar period;

*An escalating spiral of reaction to student protest from public opinion and an escalating spiral of violence; and

*Broad evolutionary changes occurring in the culture and structure of modern Western society.

The report also contained longer chapters on a history of student protest in the '60s, the causes of student protest, the black student movement, the university's response to campus disorder, the law enforcement response, university reform, and the government.

The report attributes blame to each one of the groups involved in the campus. The recommendations made in the report, admits Scranton, won't solve campus unrest. The goal is to bring about a reconciliation between disputing factions in the country.

"We feel very strongly that divisions in the nation between blacks and whites, old against young, are of such proportion at this time that we have a matter of great urgency before us," said Scranton, at a news conference Saturday. "If something isn't done soon, we'll wind up with anarchy or repression, and in America the choice would be repression."

Such strong statements were not present in the report itself. The recommendations were largely vague and general, and unspecific in terms of their desired implementation.

Report Recommendations to Nixon

*"convey his understanding of the seriousness of the divisions in this country to its citizens, particularly to students";

*"use the moral authority of his office to convince all Americans of the need to confront candidly the serious and continuing problems of the nation";

*"deliver a major address reaffirming the nation's and his administration's commitment to realizing the long-denied birthright of Black Americans";

*"urge members of his Administration and Americans of all parties and persuasions to resist the temptation to capitalize upon the divisions within the country for partisan political gain";

*"deal with students and young people generally as constituents and citizens";

*"renew the national commitment to full social justice, and to be aware of increasing charges of repression";

*"lend his personal support and assistance to American universities to accomplish the changes and reforms suggested in this report";

*"call a series of national meetings designed to foster understanding among those who are now divided."

The report also recommended that:

*"governors should hold meetings and develop contacts throughout the school year to further the cause of reconciliation";

*"state and local officials . . . make plans for handling campus disorders in full cooperation with one another and with the universities, including the establishment of guidelines;"

*"the government increase financial support of higher education, especially black schools;

*public officials should not punish universities for the actions of some of its members;

*the Department of Defense establish some alternative to ROTC;

*the government should sponsor more financial aid for students, particularly for recruit black, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and other minority groups;

*the prompt enactment of strict laws over the sale, transfer, and possession of explosives, at the state and federal level;

Recommendations For Law Enforcement Officials

*better trained and equipped policemen control campus disorders "firmly, justly, and humanely."

*joint contingency plans between forces;

*the use of shoulder weapons like shotguns and rifles should be prohibited from campus use except "in the face of sniper fire or armed resistance."

*the National Guard receive more training in riot control; that they receive riot equipment;

Recommendations to Universities

*"promulgate a code making clear the limits of permissible conduct and announce in advance what measures it is willing to employ in response to impermissible conduct";

*when criminal violence occurs on the campus university, officials promptly call for the assistance of law enforcement agencies";

*"respond internally to disruptive but non-violent conduct;"

*"make its teaching programs, degree structure, and transfer and leave policies more flexible and more varied in order to enhance the quality and voluntariness of university study;

*not permit "faculty members who engage or lead disruptive conduct" to remain on campus;

*"universities as institutions must remain political-neutral . . ."

*university and faculty members should reduce their outside service commitments;

*large universities should take steps to centralize or reorganize;

*university governing systems should be reformed to include student and faculty participation, "but Universities cannot be run on a one man, one vote basis with participation of all members on all issues."

Recommendation to Students

*"students must accept the responsibility of presenting their ideas in a reasonable and persuasive manner. They must recognize that they are citizens of a nation which was founded on tolerance and diversity, and they must become more understanding of those with whom they differ;"

*"students must protect the right of all speakers to be heard, even when they disagree with the point of view expressed. Heckling speakers is not only bad manners it is inimical to all the values that university stands for."

*"students should be reminded that language that offends will seldom persuade."

*"students must face the fact that giving moral support to those who are planning violent action is morally despicable."

*"students should not expect their own views, even if held with great moral intensity, automatically and immediately to determine national policy."

*"students ought to "learn from our nation's past experience, to recognize the humanity of those with whom they disagree, to maintain their respect for the rule of law."

Members of the Commission other than Scranton include New Haven police chief James F. Ahern, Christian Science Monitor Editor Erwin D. Canham, Howard University President James E. Cheek, Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Boston College political science professor Martha A. Dertick, Stanford University Law School Dean Bayless Manning, former American Bar Association President Revis Ortique Jr., and Harvard Junior Joseph Rhodes, Jr.

WAR CRIMES

(Continued from Page 2)

Vietnamese peasants," said Robert Johnson, an ex-Army Captain, a West Point graduate, and a Vietnam veteran. "If we applied the Nuremberg Principles in Vietnam, Westmoreland, Nixon, Johnson would be hung—plus key people in corporations, foundations, government, and universities."

The Detroit site was chosen because of the proximity to Canada, which will be necessary for the testimony of Vietnamese victims, intellectuals, and scientists who are not allowed in the United States. The hearings will be linked by electronic transmissions.

"Almost every veteran has witnessed atrocities," said Johnson. "But many times they don't even realize that what they're doing is a war crime, because it's an accepted part of their jobs."

Johnson witnessed the burning and destruction of villages, and has given testimony to that effect at a number of local-level war crimes commissions that the national Committee has helped organize in nine cities since March.

Veterans who have testimony that they would like to give can call or write the offices of the Winter Soldier Investigation, 156 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1003, New York, NY 10010 (212) 533-2734. They will also be glad to give any assistance in setting up campus or community veterans groups against the war. And speakers and local commissions can be set up on campuses and in communities by contacting the national committee.

Bryant

Cinema

October 14

in the Gym

*The glamour and greatness!
...The speed and spectacle!*



METRO GOLDWYN-MAYER PRESENTS

Grand Prix

IN SUPER PANAVISION AND METROCOLOR

From The Editor's Desk

ELECTIONS SHOW

Last weeks' elections for class officers certainly held true to the tradition of apathy at Bryant College. Apathy seems to be the social disease of our times. In an era when so much depends upon personal involvement we find that fewer and fewer people are willing to get involved. And yet, almost everyone complains.

Apathy at Bryant is nothing new nor is it new at most other colleges. But the degree of apathy this year has to be unparalleled. At a meeting of the dorm council Dean Kurtz stated that our students are apathetic. When I heard this I smiled and said, "We could have told him that." I first began to realize just how bad the situation was getting when I realized that few people were coming into the office to sign up to work on the newspaper. Upon inquiring, I discovered that the Archway was not the only organization that was having this problem. Most paramount among the others was the Student Senate which in the past has attracted many willing and able people. It seems that it too is faced with a shortage of willing and able people this year. This could prove to be a very crucial situation with the new restructuring.

However, to return to the subject of the elections

APATHY PERSONIFIED

last week, this year as every year, each class had to fill four positions. But there were not enough candidates to fill these positions. The senior class had one official candidate for president and one official candidate for vice-president. Two last-minute candidates entered the race for president as write-ins and one write-in for treasurer and one for secretary. The apathy did not end there.

Out of a possible senior class total vote of 316, only 64 cast ballots. This gives a percentage figure of only 20.3. The Junior Class had 120 ballots cast out of a possible 381, while the sophomores cast 143 ballots out of a possible 437. These give them percentages of 31.5 and 37.7 respectively.

What more can be said? Surely this is a sorry showing for a generation of Americans who keep saying that they want to be involved. This is a sorry showing for a generation of Americans that accuses its elders of nothing but rhetoric.

At the top of the pre-election issue of the Archway, we ran the quote, "Democracy is not a spectator sport." This was not a coincidence, nor was it done in jest. But rather, we were attempting to emphasize a point.

Letters:

Freedom Not License

To have final exams or not to have final exams: that was the question. What is the question now? Although the problem of finals has been solved, we cannot forget how the solution came about. We the students have been duped, tricked, connived, or if you like, taken advantage of.

The cry for the first time from the faculty was academic freedom. I was very amused from this cry because many of the faculty members do not know what academic freedom is. Let me qualify this statement. It was the students who took the initiative to abolish final exams. We did not want finals because they are academically unsound. Naturally some faculty members, not understanding academics, could not grasp the concept of why there should not be finals. For those unfortunate few I would have to say: Your limited ability in the world of academe should be changed or you should get out of it.

After a while some of the more enlightened members of the faculty realized that this issue of finals could turn into the most important issue that can happen to a college, that issue being, each faculty member should be able to teach and test how he feels. And thus the cry of academic freedom came to the Bryant Community.

It is important to remember that it was the students who took the risk to change the archaic teaching system of finals. It was the student who is responsible for this new found freedom of our faculty. And ironically enough it will be the student who will be affected most by this new policy.

It is important to note also that academic freedom is not a license for a faculty member to become a dictator in class. Academic freedom allows a member of a faculty to teach how he feels his course should be taught. I sincerely hope that when a professor decides how he will teach and test, he will do so intelligently, and if need be ask students how they feel.

Larry Spizman

Response To Krishman's Critique

Your column spotlighted a naked truth—the need for women . . . IN ALL ENDEAVORS AND IN ALL ASPECTS OF SOCIETY. "Thank Heaven for little girls . . . without them, what would little boys do?" So goes the tune, the sentiments of which are known to girl watchers the world over. And I'm sure the female population by and large feels the same way about "little boys." But there's no need to limit the activities of females to those Platonic-appetitive whims. Between those peaks of passion, there just might be some other elements of life that excite and stimulate

I suggest that you broaden your "invitation to action," Mr. Krishman. The enlightened woman is ready to accept the responsibilities of strengthening family life and of contributing to the enhancement of all life. If a woman chooses to express herself beyond the roles portrayed in television commercials and soap operas—whether it be in the professions, in business, or in community service—she should have that opportunity. There is no need to abandon the distinction between the sexes in order to correct the inequalities. Viva la difference!

Alexis de Tocqueville (*Democracy in America*) has said, "If I were asked . . . to what singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought mainly to be attributed, I should reply: To the superiority of their women."

So, Mr. Kirshman, thank you for your observation. I support you in your belief that girls are needed on this campus . . . but please don't limit the dimensions of our vision. We want to be partners all the way!

Clarissa M. H. Patterson
Bryant Faculty

DeSimone Supporters Sought

Many faculty members here at Bryant College have indicated an interest in Herb DeSimone's election as Governor of Rhode Island.

I would like to help form a student / staff / faculty committee to actively participate in the election of Herb to the Governorship of our State.

As Governor, Herb will give us the kind of decisive leadership, action, and firm results we need in our State. His cooperative planning ability, outstanding leadership qualities, and his commitment to the welfare of all Rhode Islanders will get our State moving again!

So that the Bryant College community can begin to actively support Herb DeSimone for Governor, please notify me of your interest in Herb's campaign at my Faculty House office, room 2F, second floor. Help get the right man elected, Herb DeSimone!

Sincerely,

Anthony G. Porreca
Assistant Professor of
Education

The Library will be open

Monday, October 12

8 A.M. - 10:30 P.M.

INVESTMENT CLUB
MEETING
THURSDAY

October 15—3:00 P.M.

Board of Trustees' Room
Faculty House

SENIOR CLASS MEETING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13

11 A.M. IN THE GYM

Insights

by Alan Kluger

In accordance with the changing tempo of today, and in anticipating the changes of tomorrow, it has become increasingly necessary to re-evaluate the present Administrative structure at Bryant College. Since Bryant College is primarily a business school, I beg you to consider: The Board of Trustees is the Board of Directors . . . then . . . the faculty is a bunch of employees and we, the students, are the raw material. The College processes its raw materials into members of what is known as the technostructure of society, the business community. I do not imply that the world that awaits us should be rejected, but rather that we should have a say in determining the final product and its distribution.

From a legal standpoint, the College is run by a group of men called the Board of Trustees. While I cannot dispute their qualifications in the field of Administration, I sincerely question their ability to deal with the "generation gap," since they meet irregularly and have almost no contact with the student body. They must therefore work on the assumption that what is good for business is therefore good for Bryant. Instances in the past have proved this reasoning to be both unsound and unworkable. Therefore, it is imperative that an alternative be found.

As they exist now, the recognized college committees have representatives from all three segments of this college. They have formed a somewhat workable unit that has resulted in much needed changes and implementations. We now must go one step further and have these segments represented on the Board of Trustees who determine final college policies. There would be many benefits to this addition. It would serve as a rewarding learning process in the area of Administrative responsibilities. It would bring to the surface problems that are peculiar to the students and frequently go unnoticed by the administration. Student representation on the Board of Trustees would help open the now clogged lines of communication and most important would be a monumental move resulting in unification at Bryant College.

This issue is a most important one to be dealt with at this time. For when we move to our new home in Smithfield the legal representatives of Bryant College will be the Board of Trustees. This means that all legal issues such as contracts, charters, and state recognition will be finalized by Board of Trustees approval. Needless to say, student representation on this omnipotent body is greatly needed. If we, the students, are to become a truly active voice in determining academic and community policies then real representation is necessary. This real representation can be achieved when students are given voting powers on the Board of Trustees. Only then can we begin to work in an era of change, hoping to bring Bryant College together in solidarity and purpose.

Smithfield Campus Progress Report

Progress Report made to the Campus Building Committee on September 24, 1970 by Mr. Allan Blauth, architect.

Phase I—Sitework — roads, parking, ponds, site utilities.

Part 1 — 98% complete—The underground lines for the water, electric lighting and telephone systems are in-curb-ing is set—areas loamed and seeded with the exception of one side of the main access road's shoulder still to be seeded.

Part 2—Sewerage plant access road approximately 8% complete. Progress on this phase has been very good.

Part 3—Playing fields and parking areas approximately 8% complete. Progress on this phase has been very good.

Phase II—Sitework—Douglas Pike water main — completed.

Phase III—Dormitories—including infirmary and related sitework. The progress on this phase is very good and progressing on schedule. Percentage of completion 19% as of August 31, 1970.

Phase IV—Unistru-cture—including related sitework. This project is running about 5% behind schedule, but catching up to schedule.

Phase V—Sewage treatment plant and related sitework. No report.

Phase VI—Gymnasium—including related sitework. Bids were open Thursday, September 24, 1970. Contract will be awarded soon.

Phase VII—Moving Tupper houses and barn to new site. Progress has been unsatisfactory. Houses and barn are now located on new site.

Phase VIII—Sitework—playing fields, landscaping, miscellaneous site finishing. No report.

Superstars

(Continued from Page 1)

was also a heavy drinker, known to down a quart of Southern Comfort during a performance. Like Otis Redding, Buddy Holly, and Sam Cooke, Hendricks and Joplin will not be easily or quickly forgotten. Superstars don't die. They just leave the physical world for a better gig.



Janis Joplin

Dorm Council Establishes Planning Committee

During a recent Dormitory Council meeting, a planning committee for the new campus in Smithfield was elected. The committee's main purpose is to aid the architects, Mr. Hillier and Mr. Blauth, and the administration in determining what the students want on the new campus, especially pertaining to facilities and regulations in the dormitories.

The five members of the committee are Danny Ahearn, Jim Burns, Mary Carroll, Stew Cohen, and Sue Williams. These students met with the architects on October 1, 1970. The committee was told what has already been planned, and the committee members were given the opportunity to ask questions relating to the new campus.

There are still some minor decisions to be made about the facilities, and the committee asks that any questions or suggestions about living on the new campus should be given to its members for consideration.

"Cold Turkey" Not A Thanksgiving Treat

When most people refer to "narcotics" this group of drugs is what they are talking about. Opiates are used medically as pain killers. On the street they cause pain for the user and society in general.

Opium

a white powder from the unripe seeds of the poppy plant. Opium can be eaten, but it is usually smoked in an opium pipe.

Morphine

is extracted from opium. It is one of the strongest medically used pain killers, and is strongly addictive.

Heroin

this strongly addictive drug is prepared from morphine. Outlawed even from medical use, heroin is the most commonly used drug among addicts. It can be sniffed, injected under the skin, or into a vein. Street slang for heroin includes "scag", "smack", "H", or "junk".

"On the Nod"

or nodding. The state produced by opiates. Like being suspended on the edge of sleep.

Mainline

or "to shoot up"—injecting a drug into a vein

Track

scars on the skin left from the repeated injection of opiates.

Overdose

cause of over 200 teenage deaths in New York City last year. Death is caused because the part of the brain that controls breathing becomes paralyzed.

Addiction

physical dependence on a drug, so that when the drug is taken repeatedly, and stopped suddenly, physical withdrawal occurs.

"A Hit"

street slang for an injection of drugs.

Works

the apparatus for injecting a drug. May include a needle, and a bottle cap or spoon for dissolving the powdered drug.

A Fix

one injection of opiates, usually heroin.

Junk

heroin, so named because it is never pure as sold on the street.

Junkie

an opiate addict.

Skin Popping

to inject a drug under the skin.

A Bag

packet of drugs, or a single dose of an opiate. Amount of the drug in the bag is denoted by price, a nickel bag (\$5), a dime bag (\$10).

"Cold Turkey"

describes the withdrawal that occurs after repeated opiate use. The addict can become irritable, fidgety, perspiration increases, there is a lack of appetite. The main problem in discontinuing opiate use is not getting off the drug, it's staying off.

Send a letter to North Vietnam.

Right now hundreds of Americans are being held captive in North Vietnam.

A few prisoners have made it back. They talk about bamboo cages. Vicious beatings. Malnutrition. Humiliation.

But the North Vietnamese will tell us nothing. And it's this silence that makes our appeal more urgent.

For the families at home, there is no word on who's alive. Who's dead. Or even who's being held. There is nothing. Except the anguish of not knowing.

Maybe you can change this. By writing to the one man who can change it: The President of North Vietnam.

Ask him to release the names of prisoners, allow them to write to their families, and let the Red Cross inspect the prisons to

insure proper medical treatment and living conditions.

Remind him that he is bound by the 1949 Geneva Convention which his country signed. And by the Istanbul resolution.

North Vietnamese leaders do care about American public opinion. And if they think they can gain something by bowing to it, they will.

But one letter won't do it. Or a thousand. Maybe it will take millions. So we've got to write now. All of us. And often.

Write a letter tonight. And send it to: Office of the President, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hanoi, North Vietnam.

It'll cost you a quarter. But it might save a life.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS +

Maybe they'll open it.

'Round The Campus

GOVERNOR LIGHT TO ADDRESS BRYANT'S DELTA OMEGA. The first dinner-speaker meeting of the season for Delta Omega Professional Society of Bryant College will take place Monday evening, October 12, 1970, at the Holiday Inn in Seekonk. Rhode Island Governor Frank Licht will be the guest speaker. He plans to address the group on politics in business. The Delta Omega Society is a professional organization composed of business administration students of the College.



Governor Frank Licht

* * *

PRESIDENT EVARTS WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION. The 53d Annual Meeting of this organization will be held October 7-9, 1970, at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. Dr. Harry F. Evarts, President of Bryant, will represent this College.

* * *

MRS. HOCHBERG TO HEAD WOMEN'S COMMISSION. Mrs. Gertrude Meth Hochberg, Director of Public Relations at Bryant College, has been named Chairman of the State's Permanent Advisory Commission on Women. The election took place last week at a meeting in the State House. Governor Frank Licht installed the newly elected officers. This Commission is charged with the task of examining the current situation regarding Rhode Island's women — at home, in industry, in education, and before the law, and to submit these, together with recommendations, to the Rhode Island legislature.

* * *

BRYANT COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Bry-

ant College Alumni Association held this week, the following alumni were named officers:

Re-elected President was **Peter Barilla**, '58, of 624 Fruit Hill Avenue, North Providence;

Re-elected Treasurer, was **Philip Hayden**, '59, of 186 Royal Avenue, Cranston;

New officers include Vice President, **Robert G. Cooper**, '64, of 6 Lois Drive, Walpole, Massachusetts;

and Secretary, **Mrs. Joanne (Waz) Chamberlain**, '67, of 717 Montauk Avenue, New London, Connecticut.

The meeting was held Monday evening, September 28, at the College.

* * *

BRYANT'S EVENING DIVISION DIRECTOR NAMED TO GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION. Ralph C. Dean, Director of the Bryant Evening Division, has been named to this Commission along with Captain Edward B. Aptt, of the Providence Police Department and Acting Chairman of the Law Enforcement Department at Bryant. Other members of the Commission include, Chairman, Commander Walter McQueeney; Dr. Lester Carr of Salve Regina College; Edward F. Wilcox, of the Rhode Island Board of Education; and John J. Kilduff, of Commander McQueeney's staff. The first meeting of this new commission is scheduled for Wednesday, September 23.

* * *

BRYANT TO BE REPRESENTED AT ACCOUNTING CONFERENCE IN CONNECTICUT. Dr. Charles Goulston, Professor of Accounting and Chairman of the Accounting Department at Bryant College, will attend a conference on "Accounting Education" sponsored by Haskins & Sells, C.P.A. firm, on Saturday, September 26, at the University of Connecticut. Discussion at this day-long meeting will center around the five-year graduate program. Accounting instructors from educational institutions in this area have been invited to attend. Accompanying Dr. Goulston from Bryant College will be Richard J. Fontaine and Michael Filippelli, both Assistant Professors of Accounting at Bryant.

A. M. A. Semester Highlights

The Bryant College Chapter of the American Marketing Association launched its Fall activities Monday evening, September 21, with its "Semester Sign-up." The organizational meeting proved worthwhile as 16 new members were received.

The first meeting of the semester was held on September 28. At that meeting 9 new members were signed up, bringing the club membership to 25 people. Plans for dinner meetings were made, and Mr. George Bates discussed careers in Marketing.

Future plans of the club include an Association meeting on Wednesday evening, October 14, 1970, in the Student Activities Auditorium. Mr. Steve Soulos, a new addition to the Bryant Marketing Department, will provide some insights into the related area of Advertising and Marketing. It is requested that the \$5.00 membership and banquet fee be paid in full by October 14, so the final membership list and banquet arrangements can be made.

Other plans also include a dinner meeting on Monday evening, October 26, 1970, in the Faculty Dining Room. The meeting will include a full course dinner, beer, and a special guest speaker.

November plans will take in several Association meetings with faculty speakers, a "get-together" with the senior chapter of the AMA, a field trip to an advertising agency, and another dinner meeting.

New members are invited to attend the meeting on Wednesday evening, October 14, 1970, and sign up to take advantage of all the benefits of belonging to the American Marketing Association.

The officers of the club are

- Jay Duffy—President
- Barry O'Brian—Vice-President
- Mike Lareau—Treasurer
- Sharon Outwin—Secretary

Mr. George Bates and Mr. Paul McKillop will share responsibilities as Faculty Advisors.

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STEWART COHEN
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FRESHMAN CLASS MEETING

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13
10 A.M.

Freshmen will be excused from all 10:00 classes;

Attendance is Mandatory

Death Statistics

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—The overall death toll from the Indochina war now stands at 840,057, according to the latest U.S. Department of Defense figures. American lives lost in the Southeast Asian conflict number 43,622 "resulting from action from hostile forces," and 8,521 from other war-related causes. Saigon government casualties are listed at 114,337 in addition to 4,072 deaths among U. S. allied troops. The Defense Dept. claims that the North and NLF have lost 670,505 soldiers since its death toll tabulation began in January 1961. This figure does not include losses among Southeast Asian civilians and numerous troops in Laos and Cambodia. September 30, 1970.

Blackened, blistered forests don't get that way by themselves. It takes a devil-may-care attitude toward fire. Stick with Smokey. Only you can prevent forest fires.



BRYANT COLLEGE CHESS CLUB

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

Wednesday, October 14th at 3:15 P. M.

Room 2-A of South Hall

Under Direction of Dr. Piperopoulos

ALL ARE WELCOME

Nader Blasts "Corporate Responsibility"

By Steve Sidoruk

When Ralph Nader speaks, people listen, and General Motors takes cover. Such was the case last Monday night at Rhode Island College, where Mr. Nader spoke before an estimated 600 persons.

His topic was "Corporate Responsibility," which covered such diverse things as auto makers and the supposedly cancer inducing red dye used in maraschino cherries. His speech lasted about 90 minutes, and was followed by a question-answer period. Prior to his talk, he held a press conference.

Nader spoke without notes, giving facts, figures, and examples. Some of these examples caused reactions of shock, while others, which he spoke of in a caustic manner, brought on chuckles.

In referring to some aspects of the food industry, Mr. Nader told of watered down fruit juices, fat laden frankfurters, and fowl that literally had water vibrated into it—to increase the weight. Nader said, "Never has the consumer paid so much for fat, air, and water." At the news conference, he was asked about a recent report on the Shell No-Pest Strip. He said that the report disclosed the fact that the strip insecticide contained some of the same ingredients as the nerve gas that the army buried at sea recently. Nader also told about a fault of the tobacco industry.

"The reconstituted tobacco process, which picks up stems and other waste prod-

ucts, and with the addition of inorganic additives such as wool, glass fibers, and diatomaceous earth, and even asbestos . . . posing very potentially critical



Ralph Nader

hazards to smokers of not just cigarettes, but of cigars and cigarillos."

Unsafe cars, pollution of water and air, and unhealthy working conditions were also included as example of corporate chicanery. Nader said that the auto industry's major source of income is from the sale of replacement parts, such as fenders and bumpers, which crumble on the slightest impact. Businesses have more than enough money to pay for advertising which adds to the consumer's confusion, but they can't seem to afford antipollution devices. And coal mining company doctors, who had to tell employees that the cough and breathing difficulty they had was due to asthma in-

stead of the real cause—inhaled coal dust.

His verbal attack seemed to point out the fact that most businesses won't do a thing to help society unless they can make a profit from it, and an excessive profit at that. He suggested that these industries be controlled before it's too late to do anything about the pollution, which they are creating in great abundance.

To conclude, Mr. Nader brought out the fact that the consumer must be informed, and he (the consumer) must make known his indignation and disgust. Nader also criticized the proud members of the "silent majority" as ". . . people who have resigned from democracy."

At age 36, Ralph Nader is very popular with young people, despite the fact that he is "over 30," and part of "the establishment." This summer, more than 4,000 students, including about 1/3 of the student body at Harvard Law School volunteered to work for a next-to-nothing salary. In 1968, there were only 9 volunteers. Another point to be made about Ralph Nader is that he seems to be indestructible.

He has withstood the abuse of the large corporations, which have done everything from invading his privacy, to trying to get him "pinned" with phony morals charges.

Thus far, Nader's Raiders have only just begun—but as long as there are companies who defraud the consumer, Ralph Nader and his Raiders will have plenty of work to do.

A hormone pill to control the ill effects of the jet travel syndrome may soon be as common as antihistamines, says the June SCIENCE DIGEST. The pill, being developed by TWA and Syntex, a pharmaceutical house, will push our 24-hour cycle, called the "biological clock," backwards or forwards depending on which time zone we're headed for. Hormones from the pituitary gland are believed to drive the biological clock.

* * * * *

Krishman's Critique

Backdoor or

The Greek Way

On Bryant College campus, there are many clubs and organizations; but, none—so we are told—are so close as the Greeks. Fraternities and sororities have in the past played an important role on college campuses; but, as are other things which are in the past, these groups are outdated. The fault of this problem, lies in the Greeks themselves (any Turk could tell you that), for they have in fact remained satisfied in their past.

A horse with blinders is restricted from seeing things going on around him. The Greek body (no direct reference to the sororities) has remained with their eyes closed to the things around them. Last year there was an attempt to ratify the situation, by the creation of two major weekends rather than the previous nine weekend system. The hope, of course, was that the Greeks would be able to gather themselves together (Leonidas and how many Spartans?) and united attain success. Truly, an admirable idea; however, failure, rather than success, was the resultant. Rather than giving the two weekend idea a further chance, it was disbanded and these Greeks resorted back to the nine weekend setup. The general activities of these weekends, you may be wondering?—Queen crowning (teeny booper's our new borne Queen), talent competition in everything from cooking to pig chasing (how 'bout that, you porkers out there), and other archaic and outdated games(?). The reason?—selfishness, interest in merely their own (unattainable) goals.

In order for fraternities and sororities to continue to exist, if to exist might be considered to live, they must work together, for alone they shall surely fall. Recently, one of the campus fraternities, Delta Sigma Phi, held its "weekend," the first of this year's nine. The success of this weekend was important not only to DSP themselves, as a unit. Regretfully, the weekend was successful for neither. The support at the weekend by other Greeks themselves was nearly nil. It is estimated that there were merely approximately 24 Greeks (out side the DSP realm) in attendance at the weekend, of which only 2 were Presidents of their respective organizations. The financial loss of the weekend was over \$300; the amount would have been far more if not for a successful "ad" book. United they stand, united they fall? It does not appear to be so.

It is the hope and intent of this article not to destroy so much as to warn. To make the Greeks aware, to motivate them to action as a successful, unified group—if that is possible. Perhaps their blinders shall be released and they shall be permitted to see what goes on around them. Brave Helios, wake up your steeds.

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Pro Football Forecast

By Steve Diamond

For some strange reason I felt that last week would be so odd that I decided to hold off on my predictions. To call this past week the week of upsets would be an understatement. Actually the sports page was quite full, and my predictions were cut out. I did pick a few upsets last week: Miami over Oakland, St. Louis over Dallas, Denver over Kansas City, and New Orleans over the Giants. Even after watching Buffalo beat the Jets, I couldn't believe it. Who would think that the golden foot of Jim Turner would turn into a club foot. San Francisco also fell short of victory by missing a 17-yard field goal with minutes to play.

The Jets will find the surroundings of Shea stadium a welcomed place as they will defeat the strong Miami Dolphins. Pittsburgh, with their No. 1 draft choice Terry Bradshaw, should put Buffalo back where they belong as they pick up their first victory. Their running game also is solid with Willie Richardson at flanker.

With the acquisition of Homer Jones, the Browns have obtained the best deep threat in pro ball. Bill Nelson will quarterback the Browns to victory over Cincinnati. The loss of Greg Cook is showing as the Bengals can't get moving.

Detroit keeps proving how tough they really are. They are surprising the oddsmakers as they crush all oncomers. Between Mel Farr and Len Barney any team has their work cut out. Jurgenson and Taylor will put the points on the board but they lack defense.

The Giants are faced with a must game. In front of a home crowd they should chalk up their first victory against Philadelphia.

Atlanta lucked out against the 49ers, but they won't find any gifts in Dallas, as the Cowboys learned their lesson against St. Louis last week.

The Colts, who just got by Boston, will find the going tough. With the acquisition of Charley Johnson, from the Cardinals, the Oilers have solved their QB problems. Johnny Unitas will find people coming from all over with Houston's fine pass rush.

Kansas City was shocked by the surprising Denver Bronco's but should get by Boston in a close game. Joe Kapp will definitely make things tough for the Chiefs.

With the acquisition of Leroy Caffe to compliment the "animal" Dick Butkus, the Bears have their best linebackers in years. After playing a strong game against Detroit without Gail Sayers, I think they could upset Minnesota.

St. Louis should defeat the Saints in a close game. Jim Hart, who is a potentially fine quarterback, still needs more years development, but should be enough.

Denver will finally meet defeat at the hands of Daryle Lamonia and the Oakland Raiders. Denver has surprised everyone, but they're playing over their heads.

The rival game between the 49ers and the Rams will once again be a tough close game. The edge will go to the home club being Roman Gabriel and the Rams.

John Hadl deserves a victory. Green Bay is still in shock by beating the Vikings, San Diego, with the Hadl-Garrison combination, should stop Bart Starr and the Packers.

My predictions:

- N. Y. Jets over Miami
- Cleveland over Cincinnati
- Detroit over Washington
- N. Y. Giants over Philadelphia
- Dallas over Atlanta
- Baltimore over Houston
- Kansas City over Boston
- Chicago over Minnesota
- St. Louis over New Orleans
- Oakland over Denver
- Los Angeles over San Francisco
- San Diego over Green Bay

Detroit

VARSITY SOCCER

Bryant vs. Babson
Tonight — 8:00 P.M.
At Local Field 57

X-Country Continues Record Breakers

The Bryant Cross Country Team hosted a triangular meet with Clark University and New Haven College on the new five-mile course at the Tupper Campus this past Saturday. Once again Roy Lapidus finished first, establishing a course record of 28:12, and leading Bryant to a winning score of 29 to 45 for Clark and 47 for New Haven. Following right behind Roy were Bob Armstrong, third in 29:57; Bill Taylor, fifth in 31:33; Don

Macaulay, eighth in 34:29; and Irving Segall, twelfth in 36:04.

The team will travel to Barrington tomorrow for a dual meet and then to SMU next Wednesday for another dual meet prior to their defense of the SNEC championship, which they won last year.

Prospects for a successful defense of the SNEC title were greatly enhanced this week with the addition of Charlie Guglielmetti, Steve Sproviero, and Dan Rubin to the team roster.

A Day At The America's Cup

By Bob Burwell

Being somewhat of an avid sports fan I became aware over the summer of Bryant's proximity to one of the world's oldest and greatest sporting events—The America's Cup Challenge. For most people the event itself is something that for several weeks merely occupies a great deal of the sports page. It is for this reason that I decided, even before I arrived at Bryant, I would take advantage of this opportunity to see at least one race.

Not being at all familiar with yacht racing, I arrived in Newport early on the morning of Sunday, September 20. I assumed I would be able to view the race free and from shore. I approached a policeman inquiring as to the best place to watch the race, "A boat" came the reply. I asked if there wasn't someplace on the shore that I could watch from. It was here that I found out that the race was seventeen miles out to sea, took eight hours to run, and cost \$21.50 to see from a boat. Since I had only \$7.03, I relegated myself to the fact that this was one I was going to miss. Turning to leave the dock area I was confronted by a man waving a ticket wanting to sell it to me. I informed him that I didn't have \$21.50, "It's yours for ten," he said. Somewhat embarrassed I replied that my wealth consisted of \$7.00, "Sold", came the reply.

So here I was on a boat with a \$21.50 ticket for \$7.00, and no more money to eat on. Cruising toward the starting line, I became hungrier by the minute. I decided to go below just to look at the snack bar. I

walked past this girl selling posters and magazine subscriptions as souvenirs of the race. She immediately tried to sell me a poster "to remember the race by." After I explained my inability to buy, we struck a bargain that resulted in me taking the place of her sick girlfriend, selling posters in exchange for a hot dog.

Arriving at the scene of the race, we found that the start had been complicated by the navigator of the American boat, Intrepid, had been stung by a bee (17 miles out at sea?) and had to be airlifted out to a hospital. A substitute navigator was found and the race was about to start when a large iron ball came to the surface. This object had served the country during World War II protecting Newport Naval Station from enemy u-boats. Now it was preventing this race from starting, in other words, a live mine was floating among eight hundred small spectator crafts.

Two hours later as the navy towed the mine out to sea the race began. Six hours of sailing around in circles later the race ended with the Australian boat Gretel II winning, although the decision was reversed the next day on a foul.

As I walked into the Newport bus station some fourteen hours after I had left Gardner Hall, I couldn't help but remark to myself about my good fortune on such little money. Returning home with just \$.03 in my pocket I had had a pretty good day. But my glory was short lived as I walked through the bus station lobby towards the men's room, only to find that it cost money.

Bryant Soccer Loses After Scoreless 1st Period

By Steve Diamond

The Indians hosted Rhode Island College Monday night, October 5, in an intercollegiate soccer game. The first period was scoreless with a fine defensive play by Don Dunn. RIC broke the ice with a goal by Tedino in the second period. Tedino then made a repeat performance to make the score 2-0. Gary Clark put Bryant on the scoreboard with a goal set-up by Billy Marshall. RIC then put the icing on the cake with two more goals to make it 4-1. J. J. Lynch awarded a penalty kick completely fooled RIC's goalie to give Bryant the final goal. Bryant lost the game 5-2 under the lights.

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