



## Fr. Gardner Named To Student Relations Post

The Rev. Royal J. Gardner, O.P., has been named Vice President for Student Relations at Providence College, it was announced today by the Very Rev. William Paul Haas, O.P., president.

Father Gardner succeeds the Very Rev. James Michael Murphy, O.P., who was recently elected Prior of the Dominican Community at Providence College.

Father Gardner, who is serving as the chairman of Providence College's 50th Anniversary Celebration, to be held during the 1969-1970 academic year, will be responsible for coordinating and directing all non-academic student related functions at the college in his new appointment.

The Vice President for Student Relations supervises the Directors of Residence, Student Affairs, Placement, Counseling and Athletics. In his new position Father Gardner maintains communication with all student leaders and is also concerned with student-community relations.

Father Gardner, who was first assigned to the Providence College faculty in 1955, served as director of admissions until 1966 at which time he became Prior of St. Thomas Aquinas Priory at Providence College.

Father Gardner, 44, is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., where he received his early schooling. He is a 1945 graduate of Providence College.

## Mahler, Pearson Elected New Reprs To Faculty Senate

Rev. Lloyd A. Mahler, O.P., and Mr. Roger L. Pearson were elected to the Faculty Senate in a special election held Tuesday. The announcement was made yesterday by Rev. John F. Cunningham, O.P., President of the Senate.

Father Mahler holds an honorary Master of Arts Degree in addition to S.T.L. and S.T.Lr. He is an associate professor in the Religious Studies Department.

Mr. Pearson is an instructor of English and holds an M.A. from the University of Rhode Island.

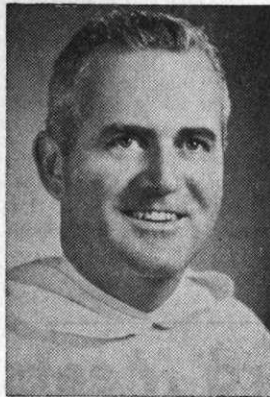
The elections fill vacancies left by the transfer of Rev. Gerard A. Vanderhaar, former member of the Religious Studies Department, and Dr. Rodney Delasanta, on leave of absence from the English Department.

Father Vanderhaar is presently an assistant professor of Religious Studies at Wesleyan in Connecticut. Dr. Delasanta is studying in Rome on a Sabbatical.

Father Mahler and Mr. Pearson will serve until May when there will be a general election of faculty senators.

idence College and entered the Dominican Order the same year. In 1950, he received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology and was ordained to the priesthood the following year in Washington, D. C. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1965.

He was president of the New England Association of Admissions Officers and Registrars in 1966 while serving as dean of admissions at Providence College. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Catholic College Admission Center, Washington, D. C.; the New England Guidance and Personnel Association; and the Provincial Council of the Dominican Province of St. Joseph.



The Very Rev. Royal J. Gardner

## Evaluation Set For February; Results To Be Made Public

This year the faculty evaluation poll will again be conducted over a three-day span in an open auditorium arrangement similar to that used in previous years.

The first semester evaluation, scheduled for February 4, 5, and 6, will be held in the Alumni Hall Annex.

The Faculty Evaluation Committee of the Student Congress had hoped to be able to conduct the evaluation within the individual classes, and thus insure a greater degree of student participation. It was decided, however, that the response to a letter sent to the entire faculty staff requesting such permission was not sufficient to make this project feasible.

Sixty-five per cent of the 121 faculty members submitted responses to the committee letter. Of those answering the letter, 88 faculty members agreed to allow the poll to be conducted within their classes. Twenty-three teachers refused to grant this permission, and an additional six members wished to reserve decision on the matter until after they had seen the questionnaire.

The committee is currently in the process of preparing the questions for the poll. As in the past year, the questionnaire will be divided into three parts: student background and identification, course description, and teacher evaluation.

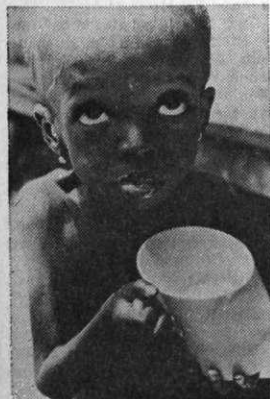
In an effort to improve both the quality and usefulness of the questionnaire, the committee has been carefully scrutinizing each question contained in last year's poll. Evaluation in use at other colleges and universities have also been studied, and the committee will attempt to incorporate the merits of these forms into the evaluation questions.

The Congress hopes to publish the results of the evaluation in a booklet which will be made available to all the students. The booklet will contain only the statistical results of the poll; no interpretation of these statistics will be offered. With this setup, the Congress is able to circumvent the various legal questions which arose last year in regard to the responsibility of the publishers for any claims of jeopardy to an individual's professional reputation.

## P. C. Students For Biafra Schedule Campus Fund Drive

A fund raising drive to aid the starving African nation of Biafra is being organized. A meeting of all those who would be interested in helping will be held at 3 p.m. today in 214 Harkins.

John Kenny, chairman of the



A hungry young Biafran

## Function Of Students Birth Control To Be Discussed In Forum

Next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, December 11 and 12, forums will be held in Aquinas Lounge on the birth control and on the students' role in the contemporary university.

The first forum, to be composed of theologians from the Religious Studies Department, will discuss the issues arising from the controversy surrounding the Papal encyclical on birth control, *Humanae Vitae*. This forum, co-sponsored by the Cowl and the Department of Religious Studies, will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 p.m., in Aquinas Lounge.

It will concern itself with five major topics: the argument of the encyclical, the doctrinal advances of the letter in the area of theology of marriage and sexuality, the argument from natural law and its critics, the Papal Ordinary Magisterium and authentic teaching and the assent due to it, and, finally, objective teaching and subjective and pastoral applications of the teaching.

The following evening, Aquinas Lounge will again be the scene of a forum, this one co-sponsored by the Cowl and the Student Congress. This forum, entitled "Statements: Part One," will present discussions by three students and three non-student members of the Providence College community on the role of the student in the contemporary college or university in terms of his involvement, commitment, and power.

Student participants in this forum will be Robert Payette '69, Martin McNamara '69, and Daniel Graziano '70. Non-student participants will be Mr. Robert Deasy, Fr. Thomas Coskren and Fr. Thomas Petersen. The forum will begin at 7:30 p.m. and will be moderated by Fr. John F. Cunningham.

Both of these forums will be open without charge to all students, faculty, and guests. Questions and comment from the audience will be encouraged.

## Genesians Scrap 'Sade' In Favor of Musical

The planned production of "Marat Sade" by the Genesian Players has been cancelled.

The hit Broadway musical

"She Loves Me" will be performed in its stead. The production date for the replacement play remains unchanged, the first week-end in February.

In a statement for the Cowl the Genesian Executive Board said:

"The complexities surrounding the decision were enormous considering the increasing handicaps involved in producing this large undertaking. A serious factor in the decision was the shortage of depth in the large acting ensemble. The first two months of rehearsal produced an accumulation of changes among actors due mainly to the demanding roles of such a difficult play. The added pressure required on the actors to compensate for the additional rehearsals seemed overwhelming. Compounding the problem was the scarcity of musicians to comprise the orchestra and the extreme intricacy of some of the period costumes. As the production date became alarmingly close, the added pressure of these difficulties seemed very possibly insurmountable.

"On Thursday evening, Nov. 21, the Executive Board of the Players along with Mr. Master-son and Fr. Johnson met and after long discussion, they decided that the only possible way to continue the production would be a unanimous decision on the part of the entire organization. It was noted at the meeting that Marat Sade should

(Continued on Page 4)

## Poli. Sci. Comps Must Go

Although nearly three-quarters of the seniors majoring in Political Science signed a petition asking for the abolition of the comprehensive examination, the Department has decided to retain it. In consideration of this issue, the intention of the exam should be noted by the students and its only quasi-permanent nature should be realized by the department.

The intention of the exam is to see how well political science majors are able to generalize on the subject matter with which they have been acquainted. For those who have been serious students, this does not seem too much to ask. Those who do fail the test are able to retake it.

It must be remembered that the entire Political Science Department has undergone an extensive upgrading over the last few years and that this examination is part of the upgrading. It is true that one of the exam's initial (and, to a certain extent, for the present) purposes was to act as a final screening-out tool, but now it serves more as an examination of the presentation of the

course material. This is an essential part of the Department's attempt at upgrading.

The results of this year's exam will be very significant, for the present seniors are the first to go through the "new system." On the basis of their performance, the Department should seriously examine the necessity of retaining these exams. Dr. Friedemann has said that he is in favor of doing away with the comprehensive, but not until he is satisfied with the quality of the Department and its students. As the department head has said, it is difficult to project exactly when this will be, but if it is shown in the near future that the students in the Department are of the desired high quality, then the comprehensive exam would not be kept unnecessarily.

The Department should be commended for its request to the Committee on Studies to change the format of the exam, but it also should not look upon the comprehensive as a permanent requirement of the department.

## Comps Retained, But Changes Due

After consideration by the members of the Political Science Department, it was decided that comprehensive examinations will again be required by all seniors in the department.

Consideration of the exams came about due to a petition which was submitted to the department asking for the abolition of the comprehensive exams. Thirty-two out of thirty-four seniors in Political Science signed the petition.

Department head Dr. Zigmunt Friedemann said that he realizes that the student's have a valid objection in that the questions on the exams do seem redundant, but the department is making an attempt to correct this situation.

Written comprehensive examinations are required this year, but, according to Friedemann, the Political Science Department is petitioning the Committee on Studies to eliminate the requirement that these exams be written.

"We are asking the Committee on Studies to eliminate the

requirement of written comprehensives so that the department can have more flexibility in administering these tests. If this occurs, then the students will have a choice either to take a written or an oral exam," the department head said.

He also suggested the possibility of allowing selected members of the department to write a thesis instead of taking the comprehensive exam.

According to Friedemann, the comprehensives are designed to see how well a student is able to generalize on the subject matter he has been acquainted with.

The exam itself consists of three questions which correspond to the three required courses in the department. Of these three questions, one is mandatory and one of the remaining two must be answered. A bonus question concerning source books used over three years is also on the test.

"A basic misconception," Friedemann said, "is that this exam serves as a suppressive tool. At first it was used as a final screening, but now it is not used as a suppressive tool. We want to find out how our student's can generalize on the matter that they have been dealing with and it is also a test for the faculty members, for it shows how we fared in presenting our analytical tools."

## Student Faculty Board Meets To Consider ROTC Credit Bill

The future of the Student Congress bill to eliminate academic credit for ROTC courses remains indefinite following the outcome of Monday afternoon's Student-Faculty committee meeting, at which the proposal was presented by junior Roy Clark, author of the bill.

The Student-Faculty meeting was attended by official representatives of the Military Science department, who discussed several points of contention with the proponents of the bill. Following the discussion, the Student-Faculty Board resumed its meeting behind the customary closed doors. Results of the subsequent discussion and any decision reached by the board will be released in the near future, after further deliberation and a formal vote on the issue.

The bill, stipulating that academic credit be denied for military science courses beginning with the Class of 1973, was passed at the Nov. 18 meeting of the Student Congress.

This motion by the Congress gave rise to a strong reaction among several elements of the College, culminating with the circulation of a petition against the bill. The petition, which read "we, the undersigned are in favor of keeping academic credit for ROTC," was reportedly signed by ninety per cent of the students participating in the ROTC program as well as other interested students.

The issue was to have been reintroduced into the Congress last Monday in the form of a proposal requesting the Congress to reconsider its action. At that time, opponents of the

bill also planned to present the petition lists to the Congress as a show of force in favor of credit for ROTC. The proposal was withdrawn from the agenda of the meeting, however, pending final action by the Student-Faculty Board.

## Six To Contend For Frosh Pres.

Six candidates have been nominated for the office of president of the Class of 1972.

Among the candidates are Jon Albanusius, a Business major from Caldwell, New Jersey. He advocates more student involvement, a more liberalized curfew for freshmen in the second semester, and an improvement in the quality of the mixers.

Mark Decker, from Pittsfield, Mass., and majoring in Political Science, feels that unity in the class and unity between the administration and the students is the most important goal for the president. Mike Durkay, from Turtle Creek, Pa., also feels that a unified class is very important and also said that he thinks that college students should be mature enough to handle parietals.

Two commuter students, Randy Hien, from Lincoln, R.I., and Tom Mezzanotte, from Providence, are also in the running. Hien wants better unity among the dorm and the day students. He also feels that anyone with a 3.25 average in a particular course should have unlimited cuts in that course. Besides unity between dorm and day students, Mezzanotte wants more freshman representatives in the Student Congress.

Joe Meny, from Hartford, wants a better social life, facilitated by better bands, parietal hours, and on campus drinking.

Vice-presidential candidates include Robert Cicione, from Cranston; Fred Hazzard, Providence; Paul Howard, Southington, Conn., and Frank Pierce, Roselle, New Jersey.

## Hawthorne Lecture To Be Sponsored By Arts and Letters

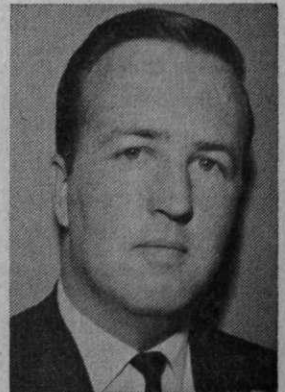
This Thursday, Dec. 5, there will be a lecture by Dr. Ernest Hoffer on Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Dr. Ernest Hoffer, Associate Chairman of the English Department at the University of Massachusetts, is also the Director for the Oxford Summer Seminar, a program sending specially interested students to study at Oxford University during the summer.

Dr. Hoffer expressed an interest in speaking at Providence College because of favorable experiences with P.C. students who have attended the seminar in England.

The subject of the lecture is the "Sonic Boom in Hawthorne." Dr. Hoffer's field of study is in American Literature and his talk should be of special interest to those familiar with Hawthorne's works.

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THE COWL



MEMBER

Providence, R. I.

Published each full week of school during the academic year by Providence College, River Avenue and Eaton Street, Providence, R. I.

02918. Second class postage paid at Providence, R. I.

Subscription rate is \$3.50 per year.

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# Examination of Black Power: Part II

(Ed. Note: The opinions presented in the following article do not necessarily represent the opinion of the Editorial Board of the COWL.)

By ROBERT MCINTYRE

One of the major problems in the black community is the lack of unity among the Negroes themselves. This is typified by the problem which the census takers will face in 1970 when they ask the question of race. Many blacks reject the term "Negro" because of the connotations which the white man has attached to it. Others do not wish to associate themselves with the radical movement and thus reject the terms "black" and "Afro-American." The census takers' solution is simply to list all three categories on the form, allowing the black man to take his pick. (The results of this, by the way, will be rather interesting to see.) This does not, however, solve the problem that is facing the black community.

This disunity among a discriminated-against minority group is a unique phenomenon in American history. The Irish, the Italians, the Poles, and others like them had a nationalistic tradition preserved from their mother countries to help form them into a cohesive whole and this served them to great advantage in gaining political and economic power. The black man does not have this type of a tradition, however. He is American, culturally and linguistically, yet he is not accepted as one by the white power structure. Thus he cannot group himself with his fellow blacks on any basis but color; he is not aware of any intrinsic values which he shares with his black brothers that are not part of either the American ethic or the American ideal. (The two must not be confused.)

To oversimplify somewhat, the cause of the discord in the black community seems traceable back to a dispute over methods, and this seems, ultimately, to be, at least in part, a moral question: Do the ends justify the means? More specifically, is the use of violence to be condoned when all other methods have failed?

## Non-Violence

Back in 1963, Martin Luther King was able to write that non-violence is essential to the furtherance of the Negro cause. He based this belief more on his faith in the Christian God than upon the essential effectiveness of this procedure, but it turned out that pragmatically he was right, too. In order to effect a change in laws, it is necessary to avoid offending those in charge of making these laws, and through non-violence King appears to have gained at least a temporary alliance between the Negro movement and the United States Supreme Court. Dr. King did not counsel strict obedience to any law but that of Christianity, however, and thus he could counsel civil disobedience as a just means of challenging unjust laws. This is very much in accord with the American system,

as DeToqueville pointed out in 1835, notwithstanding the insistence of General Hershey and others to the contrary. Though King personally ruled out the use of violence for himself, he did see the possibility and even the necessity of violence before the concept of equality would ever be actualized. With regard to the charge that his actions were the cause of much violence, he stated that "it is wrong to urge an individual to cease his efforts to gain his basic constitutional rights because the quest may precipitate violence." He further pointed out that if whites do not support and respond to the non-violent movement, then they had best be prepared for frustrated blacks to turn toward violence. Almost in response to J. Edgar Hoover's already infamous remark about the relation between order and justice, King wrote, five years before, that "law and order exist for the purpose of establishing justice and when they fail in this purpose they become the dangerously structured dams that block the flow of social progress."

King's ideas about non-violence seemed very nice to white arm-chair liberals, and they were quite effective for the task they set out to accomplish: a change in the discriminatory laws of this country. As the sex manuals point out, however, "it's not what you've got that matters, but what you do with it," and this is the problem now facing the Negro: how to get the laws implemented meaningfully, so that equality will become more than an empty concept.

## Lip Service

The principle element behind the philosophy of Black Power, as discussed in the last issue, was the use of power by blacks to force the whites to give in to black demands. No longer will Christian charity be an effective weapon, Carmichael points out, for American society pays only lip-service to such idealism, while it acts in a completely different manner. The types of power which the blacks can wield are, basically, political and economic, but there is one other weapon which has been used more effectively so far than these two combined, which is, for better or for worse, a real element of Black Power. This terribly potent weapon is violence. Just as the United States and the Soviet Union hold the threat of destruction over each other's corporate head, so the black and white communities stand facing each other bearing arms. No longer is it only the whites who dare to use force, for the Negro has made it clear that he is not going to continue to accept punishment passively. Whether this is the only way results will be achieved will have to be studied, but for a moment let us have a small digression to see some of the reasons why the Negro needs the assistance, willing or not, of the whole community in order for him to break out of his depressed condition.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National

Urban League, states quite clearly that the "basic definition of equal opportunity must include recognition of the need for special effort to overcome serious disabilities resulting from historic handicaps." He compares the black man to someone who has been rescued from the wilderness on the point of starvation and must be re-orientated into civilization, not merely abandoned to try to save himself. On a similar theme, James Farmer, former head of CORE, writes that equal rights under law are not enough: "Freedom is an art demanding practice, and too many of us are unpracticed." Dr. King, too, points out the necessity of the white man aiding the Negro. He states that:

"Whenever this issue of compensatory or preferential treatment for the Negro is raised some of our friends recoil in horror. The Negro should be granted equality, they agree; but he should ask nothing more. On the surface this appears reasonable, but it is not realistic. For it is obvious that if a man is entered at the starting line in a race three hundred years after another man, the first would have to perform some impossible feat in order to catch up."

## Repayment

Returning to the discussion of non-violence, it is evident that the white community does not really deserve a non-violent approach on the part of Negroes. After all, the whites have consistently waged a violent war against the blacks. Those who say the Negro riots are incommensurate with the violence they are reacting to should consider that the blacks are only paying back the white community for 300 years of suffering, that these riots are small compared with, say, the white attack on Harlem in 1857, which took over 2,000 black lives, and that the white atrocities against the blacks, even today, usually go unpunished. The church-blastings and the unsolved murders and assassinations of the South serve as poignant examples of this last point.

Even in the face of this, however, a Newsweek poll shows that most Negroes would not join a riot, implying a Christian influence that is almost totally unknown in the white community, yet whites criticize the blacks for even considering the possibility of using violence. Whites unite in organizations whose whole purpose is the containment, by violence if necessary, of various racial minority groups: Witness the military's constant espousal of mass genocide as the optimum solution

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of the Vietnamese problem, and the Klan's actions against the blacks in the South. The riots in Detroit took place while all the Black Power leaders were at a conference in Newark, New Jersey. These riots were, obviously, not planned, but spontaneous reactions against oppression. They were not organized attacks against another race, but rather a frustrated people lashing back at a corrupt power structure. The Marquis de Sade, who in this case ought to have known, once wrote that premeditated murder is the greatest crime, yet white society can accuse the black man of violence while at the same time maintaining a deliberate policy of mass murder at home and abroad.

## Tradition

Somehow the discord in the black community must be overcome. A sense of tradition must be instilled by stressing African culture and history in the schools and by rewriting the racist American history texts now used. (And these books are definitely racist. I can remember reading about almost no black heroes in my history texts in grammar and high school. Who knew that the designer of Washington, D. C., was black? The only black man mentioned was Uncle Tom. The attitude toward the abolitionists in these books is also absurd. They are treated as scoundrels and misguided radicals, while the Henry Clay's, the compromisers, are glorified. Not only are blacks discriminated against, but the Indians, and almost all non-whites, are, too. It is this theme of racial hatred, drilled into us from childhood, which has made John Wayne a national folk-hero.)

If the black community can, by a resurgence of racial pride, achieve some kind of a new unity, then it must work through the precepts of Black Power to attain its goals. It cannot go too far toward antagonizing whites with threats of violence, however, for, as is obvious, the blacks are hopelessly outnumbered, and, as Dr. King points out, the white would have no

scruples about doing to the blacks what was once done to the Indians if they are given an excuse. As has been seen above, genocide is always lurking in the shadows as a possible policy for our society to follow.

In order to achieve any meaningful reforms in our society, it will be necessary for the black community to ally itself with the more sympathetic elements of the white community. The most obvious and seemingly viable union, according to Dick Gregory, is with the white students, who are themselves revolting against the society which spawned them. This coalition may be able to take political power away from the Democratic and Republican machines, or, at least, force one of these parties to make real, meaningful concessions. Real changes in the system of government, such as the abandonment of the seniority system, will have to come about before improvement can come about. Dr. King seemed to feel that an alliance between poor blacks and poor whites would be possible, and it may be at some future time, but as of now, it is the poor whites, George Wallace's "forgotten Americans," who hate the blacks the most, since they resent their advances.

## Good and Evil

To return again to the question of violence, it is evident that it has accomplished much good and much evil. In Watts and Detroit, for example, riots led to a considerable increase in jobs and federal money for these areas and a resultant betterment in the black man's condition. On the other hand, however, the tremendous reaction in both the white and black communities against this violence has led to discord among blacks and deeper resentment of the Negro cause by the whites. Thus, while the white community "does not deserve non-violence," it demands it before it will negotiate with the blacks, and it seems that some concessions will have to be made in order to facilitate dialogue.

(Continued on Page 4)

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OPEN SUNDAYS

# Congress Seeks Lower Junior Honor Ratings

In the Monday night meeting of the Student Congress, three proposals introduced by junior Ralph Paglieri were discussed and approved.

Paglieri's first bill requested that the Office of Admission at the College send a copy of the official student handbook to all freshmen candidates for enrollment prior to the mailing date of the letter of acceptance by the College.

In presenting the bill, Paglieri argued that in the past students have received a copy of the handbook only after having returned their acceptance notice and initial tuition payment. Since most prospective students are limited in their personal contact with the academic and disciplinary atmosphere at P.C., it was felt that the handbook can and should serve as a valuable consideration in one's decision to enroll at the College.

The second piece of legislation to be considered was a proposal directed to the Office of the Dean. The proposal stated that the revised standards for graduating with honors, as they pertain to the present Junior Class, be reduced to the previous level. In effect, this bill would lower the present "cum laude" requirement of a cumulative point index of 3.25 to the 3.1 rating which had been applicable in past years.

Paglieri stated that since the Class of 1970 had entered the College while the 3.1 cum laude requirement was in effect and since it had spent half of its college career under that requirement, the newly instituted standards should not apply to the Class.

The final bill introduced at the meeting called for an annual award to be presented by the Student Congress to the

non-Congressman who has exhibited the most interest and participation in student government.

Paglieri suggested three criteria for awarding this honor: the individual's participation in Student Congress meetings, the amount of work a candidate has done in conjunction with the Congress, and the degree to which he has influenced student opinion at Congress meetings.

This award would be presented in addition to the Man of the Year award which the Congress traditionally gives to the faculty or alumni member who has shown sincere dedication to the progress of the College community. In contrast to the Man of the Year award, the recipient of the award suggested by Paglieri must be a student currently enrolled at the College.

# Trinity's "Brother" Seen Very Well Done

By Thomas Bourke

Prefacing the original *Brother to a Dragons: A tale in Verse and Voices*, Robert Penn Warren cautions that "historical sense and poetic sense should not, in the end, be contradictory, for if poetry is the little myth we make, history is the big myth we live, and in our living constantly remake." Trinity Square's current production is charged with the kind of energy which results when these "big" and "little" myths are captured at the precise moment of convergence.

Charles and Lucy Lewis, with Sons Lilburn and Isham, and several slaves, displace themselves from Virginia to the Kentucky frontier. Shortly thereafter, Lucy dies, Charles returns to Virginia, and Lilburn and Isham become involved in the brutal axe murder of one of the slaves. That is the history; the poetry springs primarily from the fact that Lilburn and Isham are nephews of Thomas Jefferson. Though historically he could not even bring himself to acknowledge the crime, the attention of the play focuses on Jefferson's untainted idealism—both as an individual and as a "founding father"—confronted by the primitive savagery wrought by his own kinsmen.

Somewhere under that colonial coat tattooed with almost lyrical (under the circumstances) graffiti, it is Richard Kneeland who portrays Jefferson. He comes across beautifully as the archetype of a "100% Americanism" poignantly qualified by the realization which eventually brings him to his knees to touch the guilt-ridden cheek of

the dead Lilburn. In this personal diminution of the "100%" we find purgation.

William Cain, as Lilburn, gives an extremely powerful performance. As an almost bestial counterpart to the mind which inclined toward the idea of the innate goodness of man (Jefferson) he is satisfying. In flashes of genuine sensitivity, awareness of the futility of his own position, he is superb.

While the play derives its strength primarily from the dialogue and interrelationships among the characters (N.B. Lilburn—Lucy, Lilburn—Aunt Cat) some intervals of violent action serve to evoke the mood of horror and the grotesque so necessary to the audience's involvement. The method of presenting the mutilation scene I leave to your discovery; but it is worthy of the vividly drawn portrait of the incident we later receive from one of the characters. Likewise effective is the earthquake scene, which might have been inspired by something in Marat/Sade.

Be ready for this play from the beginning. The time is "no time," the place is "no place." The characters, living or dead, come and go; voices are from offstage, but no one is really offstage, only standing back in the shadows. All considered, I could hardly recommend this play more highly.

(Next time you're near Kenmore Square fight off the urge to visit the Psychedelic Supermarket and drop into the little theatre next door. The film *Romeo and Juliet* is well worth your time—and Mercutio is too much.)

# Pershing Rifles Prepare for Summer Camp By Spending Active Weekend At Ft. Devens

To familiarize the members of Providence College's Pershing Rifle unit with the rigors of ROTC Summer Camp, the thirty members of Company K-12 departed for Fort Devens, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 22. During this weekend ample time was given to this organization's juniors to practice the principles of leadership that they have studied this past semester.

Friday evening was the most hectic period of time for these Pershing Riflemen. Within a four hour period the seldom used barracks had to be cleaned of every spot of dust. The freshmen had to be taught how to make a military bed and how to layout a full equipment display. The evening was climaxed by a rigorous inspection, led by Cadet 1Lt. Dennis J. Kennedy, P/R. After the inspection, Maj. Charles McLaughlin, who volunteered to accompany the P/R's, gave some valuable hints on how to prepare for an inspection and explained why things had to be done in a specific manner.

Early Saturday morning everyone arose to meet that day's challenge. The schedule called for classes in range safety and familiarization with the M-14 rifle. For many of the freshmen and sophomores it was the first time that they had fired a high powered rifle. Also, this placed the Pershing Riflemen one step ahead of most of their fellow students, because, outside of a class on how the M-14

operates, most of the cadets at P.C. will not work with this rifle until the summer camp between their junior and senior years.

After spending the morning at the rifle range, the members of Company K moved to the Physical Combat Proficiency Test (PCPT). The physical training test is a test given to all army personnel and every cadet must pass it if he is to graduate from summer camp. This test consists of five parts. First the person participating in the test must do the low crawl for forty yards in the quickest possible time. The second phase of the test is composed of a horizontal ladder which the cadet must traverse by suspending himself from the rungs of the ladder. The object is to move across as many rungs of the ladder as possible within the time span of one minute.

The third section of the test consists of the run, dodge and jump. Here the cadet must use his speed and coordination to maneuver through a series of gates and jump a six foot wide ditch in the quickest possible time. The fourth phase of this test can be either the grenade throw or the 150 yard man carry. This weekend the Pershing Riflemen did the man carry which consists of running with a person of similar weight on your back for a distance of 150 yards. The fifth and last part of the proficiency test is the mile run. This is also ac-

complished with speed as the objective. To pass the PCPT a score of 300 points is necessary out of a maximum of 500 points and a person in reasonable condition can pass this test.

Once this series of tests was completed, the members of Company K prepared for several night problems in which they participated in an ambush, a reconnaissance and a raid patrol.

# Black Power: Part II . . .

(Continued from Page 3)

Violence will, however, continue, as always, to be a part of American society, no matter how many Christian ideals the white hypocrites mouth. Frederick Douglas, a black abolitionist of the 19th century, put this reality into clear focus with these words:

"If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want crops without plowing up the ground. They want the ocean without the awful roar of its many waters."

The whites tell the blacks to emulate the paths of the immigrant groups, yet they forget that these groups used violence and the threat of violence to great advantage. The Irish resisted the draft not by burning their draft cards, but by burning the draft buildings. In Ohio in 1890 the governor found it necessary to arm the Protestant majority against a threatened attack by the new Irish Catholic minority.

Thus, while one may not be able to condone the violence he sees in the Negro revolt, he cannot condemn it either without being very hypocritical. Dick Gregory points out that Stokely Carmichael was among the most enthusiastic and dogmatic advocates of non-violence a few years ago, but he has seen too many "little black kids beaten up" to be able to stand and watch passively anymore. This is why Carmichael has joined forces with the Black Panthers, a group organized as a defensive power. They promise that there will be no violence if the black man's demands for equality are met, but they also promise to retaliate for injustices committed by the white community if it will not meet these demands.

The obvious question arises, at last: Is there hope for our sick society? In the next issue of the Cowl possible avenues of action, especially by students, will be explored. There is hope, I would say, that our

society will be corrected, for as DeToqueville points out, every new generation has the potential to begin anew. To put it more relevantly, in Dick Gregory's words,

"I have a dream and a vision of seeing the Constitution of the United States implemented in full for the first time in American history. It is a decent document in paper. And I want to see the Constitution function for the cause of human decency. After we have implemented the Constitution fully in this country, we all might decide to tear it up and start again. But I do not consider that option until I have seen what life under the full implementation of the Constitution has to offer."

# Genesians . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

not have been selected last summer considering the difficulty of the play with such a young organization. Some members of the executive board felt that the success of the group was in evidence last year and that this particular play should be withheld for future consideration until the organization has grown sufficiently to produce the calibre of a play such as Marat Sade which has been attempted by very few colleges throughout the country. The following Friday evening, with the entire organization present, the decision was made to replace Marat Sade for the coming year."

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