May 4th
Bog Productions

Recently the Football Club asked the Student Congress to run a referendum in order to see whether the students would mind paying an extra $3 on their activity fee in order to keep Club Football alive at P.C. The Congress attached the referendum to the bottom of each ballot at election and at the end of a period we got 32 or 33% in that poll. Out of this number the students voted overwhelmingly (More than 3 to 1) to pay the extra $3. To make a long story short, Fr. Peterson and his administration felt that it would not be possible to tax the students any extra money and vetoed the request of the Congress. It is not my intention to pass any comment on this whole affair. My purpose in mentioning it here is merely to inform those students who voted to help their fellow students out by giving a very little extra in the activity fee, that they will have to find another way to help. Fr. Peterson has suggested to the Football team that they have an all-out drive to get the $12,000 they need in order to play again next year. The Congress stands behind Club Football and will do anything that we can to help them.

... 

In this issue of the Cowl is the first Women's Supplement. The Student Congress wishes to strongly protest the decision of the Chairman of the Political Science Board to attempt to rehire Dr. Robert Trudeu for the academic year 1968-1969. No one has ever put to us a public stand on this issue, we feel that the time has come for students to raise their voices concerning the type of political science teaching we have. Our position is based on the "Providence College Student Body" which wa s sponsored by the Cowl and the Providence College Union. Our position to take a giant step backward towards the unconcerned segment of this community. They shall respect and defend not only their fellow students who proved to be a nuisance to them but also to a small group of students who worked in the production of the Cowl and the Providence College Union. We hereby demand that the Chairman of Political Science is reinstated to the Providence College faculty members are aware of the situation at Providence College, realizing the need for intellectual stimuli in and out of the classroom, and grasping the importance of the political science major. Dr. Trudeu has been broken, as most students and faculty members are aware of the situation at Providence College, realizing the need for political science teaching in and out of the classroom, and grasping the importance of the political science major. Dr. Trudeu has been broken, as most students and faculty members are aware of the situation at Providence College, realizing the need for political science teaching in and out of the classroom, and grasping the importance of the political science major.

We, as members of the Providence College community to join in a day of peaceful protest and to participate in a Political Science Seminar at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill that was sponsored by the foremost institutions in his discipline. Our position is that Dr. Trudeu and his contributions to the Providence College program is that Dr. Trudeu and his contributions to the Providence College program is that Dr. Trudeu has proven to be a nuisance to us and has worked so hard for so long in order to get to his position. We hereby demand that the Providence College community as a whole, to leave, by parts of an Ad

We, the Editors of THE COWL, would like to thank all the women who worked in the production of the Women's Supplement.
A Clockwork Orange

By Edward McCrane

What is the appeal of A Clockwork Orange? We might all agree on one thing: it is passing strange. And disturbing. What is the film about? It is the story of a young man whose name is Alex. Alex is a young man with a film around which is no thing: it is passing strange to question as to whether the film has disturbed as he bludgeons old sots, accidentally improves her wardrobe... (the respect the director nearly parodies the libido cure of the prison officials.) And simultaneously A Clockwork Orange is a grotesque, intensely visual, full of surprises. It is a richly planted film which is to be held and characted. It is all of these things and usually. I find, at the right moments. An example is the welcome scenes, novel but entirely predictable, of Alex and his two girls he picks up in the record shop in front of Kubrick's. They are a quickening, silent film appearance, and appropriately lead the music unwind like an alarm clock.

If there is another implication of all this it is that Kubrick, like other directors, as well as poets and novelists before him, sees society approaching end of "humanity" as he knows it. In Kubrick's vision not only is the end in view: he also surmises and prophecies how the end is coming. This means, of course, the dwindling of old values, the usual, the popular, the emotional, and "church" — all this will breed a young man of grimly determined and totally destructive sexuality. The only saving response at first seems to be the incarceration in prisons more and more the degradation of society neutralization (dubiously enacted through the wonders of the newly technologized fields of Psychology and Medicine). The "shocks of mortality" span only a few minutes, a speed showing that our society, demographer which usually presumes that society, is the property of man to be colonized, to be made into. (In fact it is entirely possible that populations, will enthrall the human species as well — they may be the necromancer, the oracle of the species.) In Kubrick's vision only is the end in view: he also surmises and prophecies how the end is coming. This means, of course, the dwindling of old values, the usual, the popular, the emotional, and "church" — all this will breed a young man of grimly determined and totally destructive sexuality. The only saving response at first seems to be the incarceration in prisons more and more the degradation of society neutralization (dubiously enacted through the wonders of the newly technologized fields of Psychology and Medicine).

The Film Arts Committee of Providence College recently presented a student production of James Goldman's play, The Lion in Winter.

The entire performance was entertaining. The student cast, backed by well designed scenery and assisted by able stage technicians, gave a commendable presentation of this difficult play. The two lead characters, King Henry II, and his queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, played by Stephen Cannings and Katie Carroll respectively, were perfect complements to one another. Mr. Fanning's performance was powerful and moving. It is difficult for a student of college age to portray a king a half century old, and Mr. Fanning not only succeeded at this, but was extremely convincing. Mr. Carroll's performance was stunning. Her interpretation of Eleanor, the frail queen who made every plan in her life revolve around Henry, was also very convincing.

Therefore, in sum, Mr. Hitt and Miss McSherry portrayed Wesly Wargo's characterization of John was so well done as to leave the audience unconvinced of the character were his own parents and brothers, his wife, his children, as his own parents and brothers, his wife, his children, were John Archer, as the sly, constantly complacent Geoffrey was equally well done, and Mr. Archer is to be commended for his command of this difficult role.

Gerry McDevitt was tremendous as the role of Richard. In the crucible scene where he had to stand up to Henry, their "showdown" of power was effectively played by both actors. Also in supporting roles Mr. Clark as the young King of France and Miss Skelding as Alas. Both did a fine job in supporting the main characters Mr. Clark brought out Philip's political concerns easily and well. It is understandably difficult to play the "pawns" to the overwrought figures of Henry and his court. Nonetheless, Miss Skelding managed her role very well.

These fine performances, the new and imaginative set at Phyllis Gusin, merged to produce a well acted, well directed play, interesting and highly entertaining.

Film Society Report

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

SECOND SEMESTER - 1972

Wed. May 17

Sat. May 20

Mon. May 22

Tues. May 23

Thurs. May 18

Fri. May 19

Mon. May 22

Tues. May 23

9-11 AM Series 3

9-11 AM Series 3

9-11 AM Series 5

9-11 AM Series 5

9-11 AM Series 3

9-11 AM Series 3

1-3 PM Series 8

1-3 PM Series 8

1-3 PM Series 10

1-3 PM Series 10

1-3 PM Series 6

1-3 PM Series 6

1-3 PM Series 9

1-3 PM Series 9

1-3 PM Series 12

1-3 PM Series 12

Romm to be utilized are the same rooms normally assigned to each series for each specific course section. Western Civilization groups will meet as follows:

- 9-11 AM Team A - Harkins Hall
- 1-3 PM Team A - Harkins Hall
- 1-3 PM Team B - Albertus Magnus
- 3-5 PM Team C - Albertus Magnus

*Interpretation: The examination schedule has been devised to coincide with the series in which students meet their respective courses, i.e. a student enrolled in German 102 which meets in Series 9, Room 306, Harkins Hall, will take his semester examination on Tuesday, May 23, 1-3 PM, in the same room, Harkins 306, where the class is normally held.

Scheduling of examinations for seminars, labs and non/series courses, when required, will be the responsibility of individual instructors. Rooms will be provided upon request.
What Is A Woman? That Is The Question?

by Diane Costa

Pick up any newspaper or magazine nowadays, and chances are that you'll find an article written about women. The New York Review of Books, April 20th, 1972, had 20th issue to women! In keeping with this, we present these two pages, of The Cowl, Women's Supplement to the Cowl.

The immediate impetus for this supplement came after the barrage of emotional letters which attempted to counter-act the images of a cartoon in the New York Times Magazine printed on March 1st issue of the Cowl. Soon thereafter, in a Westerners' Civilization seminar, one professor remarked that he sympathised with our cause, and that the seeds of the paper were planted, and it grew to be the largest feminist organization in the world. The Cowl was to produce an intelligent and thoughtful discussion of feminist issues with an objective to assert her human — in addition to sexual — identity.

Moreover, we are attempting to raise important issues for women. A Woman's crusade involves much more than the battle for equal rights, but it is the struggle of the New York, Times that this spirit is what we have tried to capture in this supplement.

Throughout this article, I have collectively referred to those who contributed to the publication of this supplement as we, but individually we are: Chris Alliert, Barbara Donahue, Chris Altieri, and Mary F. McGlynn, Jeanne McGlynn, Barbara Quinn, Anne Marie Slaney, Sharon Walker, Jeanette Leyen, and Maureen Flanagan, who were later joined by Mary McKee and Mary Trenn. These are also the people who conducted, and wrote, the interviews with R. I. women. I think it is important to realise the diversity of the group, whose interest range from involvement with the Cowl and Board of Governors to the Friars' Club and cheerleading. Two of the women are actively involved in the anti-war movement, and still others are engaged in the women's conscious-ness movement. It is a group of eleven very different people with diverse ideas. Some of us consider ourselves women's liberationists; some of us do not. Regardless, we are aware that our motives are not to alienate, but to capture a society which we have tried to enfranchise. And we are attempting to do this in the spirit that we have tried to capture in this supplement.

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Lucille Love and Dorothy Edwards

Lucille Love and Dorothy Edwards are two of the three female members of the Rhode Island House of Representatives. Rep. Edwards believes that women have much to contribute to this field because "they are very capable, they get things done, and they've got a keen sense of responsibility to their family. They have. They can really relate to the ordinary woman, to the ordinary worker, to the ordinary woman with a family, and to problems she may have." Both legislators declared that they did not enter politics as women seeking to break into a previously all-male field, rather as interested persons wishing to take part in government. Rep. Love has had a lifelong interest in government as a result of her father having been a rather as interested persons wishing to take part in government. Rep. Love has had a lifelong interest in government as a result of her father having been a rather as interested persons wishing to take part in government. Rep. Love has had a lifelong interest in government as a result of her father having been a...
When Mrs. Barnes explained that the black woman has been the leader of the crusade for the past ten years, it was quite evident that "a man should be at the head of the household." A woman's place is in the home with her children. Working at the Medical College of Virginia, Mrs. Barnes had seen many neglected young people with their children. She had seen many children who were confounded because children are denied the necessary parental guidance. "I had a little difficulty explaining things to my own parents and home. "I had a little trouble explaining those things to a young woman who was a lawyer. We also felt that a man would bring more business to a firm than would a woman."

This conclusion of discrimination did not exist once she was hired. "The barriers that existed, when I was hired, have been nonexistent."

Finally, Mrs. Barnes was asked about how she felt about being a woman and having so many discrimination and reactions to racial discrimination. In her words: "Even in Rhode Island, the people of color are not necessarily free. It was like a dividing line. And if you were even interested in being involved in things, there were no opportunities."

"When I was hired, I went to many interviews. I can honestly say that, even though I was white, there were no opportunities."

Words like "divorced", "grandmother", "housewife", or "willingly" should be avoided in all stories where a woman's contributions are important. Words that discriminate against women are "husband", "grandmother", "blonde", or "Mammy". Words like "divorced", "grandmother", "blonde", or "Mammy" should be used sparingly, if at all.

Mrs. Barnes explained that she placed importance on her family and her career. "I have always felt that my family and my career are intertwined," she said.

Words like "grandmother" can ruin a story. Words like "grandmother", "blonde", or "Mammy" should be used sparingly, if at all. Words like "divorced", "grandmother", "blonde", or "Mammy" should be avoided in all stories where a woman's contributions are important.

Affectionately she spoke of her children. She loved them all, she said. "I have always felt that my family and my career are intertwined," she said.

Mrs. Barnes also spoke of her niece, who is a reporter for the Providence Journal. "She has always been a good writer," she said. "I have always felt that my family and my career are intertwined," she said.

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welfare system more intensely than anyone else. They are forced to stretch their meager income to provide the minimum necessary for a decent life for themselves and their children.

Another problem faced by women in particular under our present welfare system is that public assistance is the myth widely held that the state will take care of others have children. Women are purposely to get more money, or that these women separate from their husbands in order to collect money. The fact is that the more children a woman has, the less money received per person! Also, Beverly finds it ridiculous that a family break up in order to become part of the welfare rolls. Welfare is something people try desperately to avoid.

Rhode Island Welfare Rights has a membership of about five thousand families, and these members have to accompany their efforts to get welfare. They sought and received nineteen thousand dollars for back-to-school clothing. They have been given a "flat grant" for four years—a bill that would abolish the special needs assistance now available for individuals. But most important is to be able to take the "flat grant" bill as given these people a sense with the public image, Jean does not believe that any Women's Liberation groups, but she did offer one comment on the amendment, "If it's your thing, do it!"

Jean Coughlin is involved in local and governmental planning. She urges parents to become involved in educational administration, because instruction in this area can affect a child's behavior pattern. Historically, she wondered how many people could name their school committee representatives.

Constantine, my Emperor
Constantine, my Emperor you are no emperor,
not even a spy or a handyman.
Why not go back to the sewer, the relentless pest of dead marble.
Perhaps you could learn to play
the violin or burn the skins of grapes
neatly off. Pluck yourself
a marble cherry to take with you
into the sacred baths; something
to sit on for posterity and they will
know Constantine was more
than a Governor, a god
with his one good eye
sitting on the holy marble
god.

—Jane Lunin

Women Drafted?

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate completed congressional approval of a constitutional amendment giving women equal rights—including the right to be drafted into the military forces if Congress wishes.

The lopsided, 92-7 vote was greeted by a high-pitched whoop or two from women in the gallery hailing a triumph at the end of four decades of effort. The House approved it last year 354 to 23.

The Senate's action sent the question to state legislatures since presidential approval of the proposed amendment is not required.

The states have seven years in which to act and the amendment would become effective two years after ratification by the 38th state, the minimum number required to make it effective.

The National Women's Political Caucus viewed the passage of the ERA as a major victory.

"The significance of women as a new and powerful political force is demonstrated by the overwhelming margin of passage of the ERA," said Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y., co-chairwoman of the caucus.

The caucus is now urging women in all states to maintain the momentum by pressuring for ratification in their state legislatures.

"Forgive them, Father, they know not what they do," said Sen. Sam Ervin, D-N.C., in concluding his unsuccessful fight for a hostile amendment. This brought a hush from around the gallery which was dominated by women three to one.

In voting down a series of Ervin amendments, the Senate by log-

ided majorities pronounced itself in favor of drafting women, sen-
ing them into combat, and lifting work laws some feel discriminate against them.

Actual drafting of women, of course, would require congressional revision of the Selective Service Act and presumably would not come about unless there were a major warfare emergency. Compulsory national service including women was invoked by some countries in World War II.

Ervin, who led the opposition alone through three days of debate, said the amendment would create chaos in the nation's legal system.

Ervin saw the amendment as a blow to states' rights. "State legislatures will be meaningless zeroes on the map of the nation," he said.

Sen. Marlow Cook, R-Ky., said, "It was not our station maintained their power by legislating discriminatory laws against women."

—Jane Lunin
This talk was originally delivered in April 1970.

Simple events often cast long shadows. In 1964, an 81-year-old Civil Rights activist named Mrs. Elizabeth Miller decided to add sex to the list of prohibited words on the floor of the House, or at least to submit an amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, which prohibited employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. Smith's amendment was partly a response to a number of sex-related bills that were being considered by Congress, including one that would administer that part of the law which would hamstring the agency that would be responsible for enforcing the law, by distracting its energy and resources from cases of race discrimination in employment practices.

Sixty years later, we can see that the shadows of Smith's amendment are still cast long, and in many places as encouragements to bad things, rather than to the elimination of such things.

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One of the problems that Smith's amendment addressed was the need to ensure that women were treated fairly in the workplace. The amendment sought to prohibit discrimination in employment based on sex, ensuring that women had the same opportunities as men to access employment, education, and political participation. It was a significant step towards gender equality and paved the way for further progress in the fight for women's rights.

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Thoughts of a Dean

by Sally Thibodeau

"One of the central beliefs that delayed the entry of women into colleges and universities some 200 years ago was the conviction that women were not suitable for the work of intellectual effort...folks still convey a nagging feeling that women are not quite as good as men at academic pursuits. Present day challenges are to judge documentation of the extremely low proportion of women faculty in prestigious colleges and of the reluctance of graduate and professional schools to admit too many women. And yet the facts concerning the scholarship of women make any fears about academic dilution groundless. On the contrary, the view is that there are no limits to women's intellectual potential, but one question hinders the development, to perpetuate the myths that exist about women and their capabilities."

Reflections From A Woman In Athletics

by Helen Bert

In all aspects of women's athletics there is always present the prime purpose of participating in order to be in control of the situation. In our entire philosophy the welfare of the participant. In our entire philosophy. In our entire philosophy the welfare of the participant. In our entire philosophy the welfare of the participant. In our entire philosophy the welfare of the participant. The college woman is often faced with some subtle but very real challenges. Critical at this age is the resolution of the identity formation process. A girl's search for identity is much more complex and delayed than a boy's. Her sexuality is more diffuse, internal and complex. She has been conditioned to remain more dependent than a boy. Because of ambiguous social expectations, there is no longer one specific way to achieve successful femininity. The process is further complicated by the fact that the bright college woman is aware of the culture's preference for masculine achievement and the societal pressure to regard motherhood as the only source of fulfillment. As a result, she has been encouraged by parents and teachers to go to college and to become a teacher or nurse. At some point in her college career she gets the message that she must not be too successful. Her conflict results from the desire to be happy and successful, the societal pressure to regard motherhood as the only successful career, and the challenge must be to find compromises that satisfy her heterosexual relationships and to participate in competitive achievement.

Rising Need for Day Care Centers

by Barbara Quinn

There have been many reasons made known why we need day care centers: welfare roles must be reduced; day care centers will allow able-bodied mothers to work; women must be enabled to realize their potentials through roles and activities other than the full-time job of child raising and housework. Many of these new mothers are raising their children outside the family, and they want to have normal lives. Large female labor force is hoping that day care centers will reduce the high rates of lateness and absenteeism. There is also the need of the child to consider: psychologists and educators see an importance of the pre-school years in the development of emotional development.

The above reasons could be made with the assurance that women are competent, but one question hinders the professional acceptance of women. Is the female child an individual and national unwillingness to take on the cost of day care? Day care has the reputation of being too expensive. Too often, the day care is run out of the homes of poor people. The combination of motherhood and work, though, is often not gaining strength in our society. Those who are now involved in getting day care include the poor who had no choice about employment, and the professional, whose day care is a means of fulfilling ones self. But there is a stigma involved in allowing someone else to raise one's children. The American community insists on the family as the only way to develop the emotional and social ideals of their children, in as many ways in which are unimportant to the present. It is permissible to ensure these ideals of the family and is safe for all. Day care as it stands now is a babysitting custodial operation and does not try to rear children in any way.

In December of 1971 President Nixon called for a "在全国范围内增加对儿童的关心". "...we cannot and will not ignore the challenge to care for America's children in their all important years of potential. It is in this challenge must we...". The President called for a "full-day" care center in every state and for every child. Day care should be for the care and development of our children; it should connect the child's worlds of home and day care. The environment that fosters his given away to stimulation and worth and security, and his ability to develop normally comes from the environment around him; and one which stimulates his social development. We are not close to any agreement on what day care should be or should be because the matter of money stops us from doing anything to alleviate the problem. The problem concerns lower class children. who must work, and middle class women, who without jobs probably would be put in the lower class bracket. These are the race here; these are women who

Occupational Directions

by Cheryl Parmely

If one assumes that a woman's first right and responsibility is to develop her own individual potential and not to subordinate that development to the needs of men and society, it is important to understand how sex role stereotyping impedes the full development of this potential. A major way of realizing oneself is through creative work. Although job discrimination is substantial and women with a college education can still expect to earn 97% of what men with the same education earn, this is not the major impediment. The college woman is often faced with some subtle but very "real" challenges. Critical at this age is the resolution of the identity formation process. A girl's search for identity is much more complex and delayed than a boy's. Her sexuality is more diffuse, internal and complex. She has been conditioned to remain more dependent than a boy. Because of ambiguous social expectations, there is no longer one specific way to achieve successful femininity. The process is further complicated by the fact that the bright college woman is aware of the culture's preference for masculine achievement and the societal pressure to regard motherhood as the only source of fulfillment. As a result, she has been encouraged by parents and teachers to go to college and to become a teacher or nurse. At some point in her college career she gets the message that she must not be too successful. Her conflict results from the desire to be happy and successful, the societal pressure to regard motherhood as the only successful career, and the challenge must be to find compromises that satisfy her heterosexual relationships and to participate in competitive achievement.

Men their rights and nothing more. Women their rights and nothing less. Susan B. Anthony

Even if a college woman deals with this conflict and chooses to take a career commitment, her conditioning has in many cases left her ill equipped to pursue it. Risk taking and assertive behavior, both feminine traits, are difficult for women. In the college years women are frequently too busy to do any kind of life-span planning. This often results in her making choices by default, rather than making realistic choices based on her needs.

If the college woman seeks personal counseling or career planning assistance, she may encounter counselors trained in traditional programs that still perpetuate unscientific myths about the nature of women. There are probably few counselors who are free of sexist attitudes. Research by Boveman has indicated that counselors have different standards of mental health for men and women. Their standards for a healthy adult man were those for a healthy adult but healthy women differed from both. For a woman to be considered healthy, she must adjust to these norms or be accused of being abnormal. Because of ambiguous social expectations, a young woman's behavior and lifestyle may be quite limited and increase rather than help resolve a woman's conflicts.

Vocational interest tests, used to help direct college women. The Kuder and Strong report both emphasize traditional female occupations. The score report for the Kuder inventory shows that when the test was constructed in a way

Photo by Hank Goldembski
**Equity at Providence College**

By Mary McKee

**Letters**

By Galileo

The current ferment on the Providence College campus concerning the so-called women’s liberation movement has accentuated me a certain amount of amusement. Judging by the reactions that I have observed among my fellows, this response is but an uncommon one. Nevertheless, I have been sobered by the realization of the consequences of the discriminatory nature of coeducation in our community. Therefore, appreciating the seriousness of the situation, I propose the foundation of a movement to safeguard the rights of the men of P.C.

Among the rights enumerated in the Student Bill of Rights is that of privacy. Certain scandalous references to the owners of a telescope in McDermott Hall that appeared in a liberated letter to the Cowl have infringed on the right of privacy of the gentlemen in question. I know the members of the Mount McDermott Observatory to be thoroughly dedicated to the observation of heavenly bodies, therefore, poner little threat to the modesty of the most of the residents of Aquinas Hall. The presence of young men of McDermott are their own private affairs and should be respected as such.

I have also been noted that before the women of this campus should be warned that the enviable situation will not long endure. Soon their precious ratio will be lowered, challenged for our affection by incoming freshmen. No longer will a Providence could be able to keep a record of all the new arrivals. The pastime of crying in Aquinas will increase in popularity.

Other questions are yet to be answered concerning coeducation which goes far beyond the simple question of McDermott lounge becoming another passion pit? Will the incoming freshman class be blessed with another Love Story? It would be unfortunate.

By Galileo

**The Cowl**

May 10, 1972

**A** Is for Apple

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Photo by Hank Golembeski

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Photo by Hank Golembeski
La Prima Donna

By Thomas M. Cooken O.P.

If there be some truth in the contention of the Women’s Liberation Movement that there has been a struggle between men and women against women in life and work, there yet remains room for several glorious human activities in which women reign supreme: the opera. Much more so than the ancient Greek drama, the opera is a leisurely dialogue, concerned with better than the human condition, mundane matters, and this has resulted in a long-standing tradition of opera with a great number of characters and engaging plots. Yet, despite this, there are some...the term has developed derivative connotations," opera as well as being a regular form of entertainment. It has its origins in the court of the Venetian Republic, and its roots in the tradition of the commedia dell’arte. The opera is a form of entertainment aimed at the upper classes, and it was a common practice for the aristocracy to sponsor opera houses.

Shakespearean comic heroines. Each of these women is independently intelligent as well as being capable of high moral and personal development. Such is the case of Desdemona in Otello, Rosalind in As You Like It, and Viola in Twelfth Night. These women are the prime movers in their respective operas, and they are the source of many of the operatic conventions that we take for granted today.

The opera was born in Italy, and it quickly spread throughout Europe. It was a form of entertainment that was enjoyed by the nobility, and it was a means of expressing the power and wealth of the nobility. It was also a way of expressing the cultural values of the society in which it was performed. The opera was a form of entertainment that was meant to be enjoyed by the wealthy, and it was a way of expressing the power and wealth of the nobility.

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The Forgotten Artist

By Alice Hawke

During the eighteenth century, particularly in France, women were an important cultural influence in almost every sphere of society. In Paris, the salons flourished. A salon was a political and intellectual center for women, and it was in these salons that many women composers and musicians encountered the darlings of a despotic court. The most famous salon of the eighteenth century was that of Madame de Stael, who was a baroness and an important literary figure. The salon was a place where women could discuss subjects in a more open, intellectual atmosphere than was available to them in the private domain. Women in Shakespeare Cont.

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Without doubt, it is difficult to analyze the role of women in society. For one thing, or the course of an educational experience when one is at the dawn of existence as a human being, one can readily see that women do not necessarily have the same development as men. For our future (since he is its agent) to meet its parents not as authority, but as an equal partner, is not the case for girls. As the authority of the new generation is transformed into a relationship, into a partnership, it is reasonable to state that women will be more involved in future society in a more equal manner.

If we consider the situation, as I perceive it, the first point to the present American article "That Father's Legacy was not just Creusa, his wife. But whether intended as such or not, of the society, we might consider this world unless they are aggressive, "warring daughters" of the modern world. What we call Western civilization is the accumulated, experienced, and perpetuated view of societies which have, ideally, recognized, rejected, or accepted, or been controlled, or been impartially and politically - is the source of cohesion and subsequent growth of civilization it between knowing the words and understanding their meaning.

The answer is clear. Let us begin to talk like a Jew. A Jew to Dachau, Auschwitz.

I began to talk like a Jew. I think I may well be a Jew.

The outsider, heeder of suffering and freedom - this is the poet's vision of her existence, and by implication and extension, it becomes not merely confession, but an assertion, a sense of guilt, that the time in which she has lived has inflicted so much pain on so many people. It is the sense of her enduring, had, and her contest, a struggle for justice and freedom, for an end to the suffering of the victims of the war, for the realization of the ideals of the United Nations, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the world.

If, with this relatively slight twist: "in his mocking wire snare," Sylvia Plath speaks to the many potentially brilliant girls who have been scared of you.

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The Lovers

I crawl out
from under you so often,
and never get away.
The poison's brilliant;
little medalsions pin the struggling muscles.
Pearls sink into the candelabra
of flesh.

Spiderman,
in daylight I forget
the hold, move around.
Read a book
Teach a class. When I go
too far
you haul me back.
Tug the line.
Darts sail out. Get me from behind.

Back I go the woman and her free
will kneeling in the supermarket
trying to predict a spider's taste:
it's sticky shit.
I feed off you as well
it's sticky shit.

Try to predict a spider's taste:
That other kind -- was pain —
That other state --
I'm "wife" -- I've finished that --
That other state --
I'm Czar -- I'm "Woman" now --
It's safer so --

How odd the Girl's life looks
Behind this soft Eclipse --
I think that Earth feels so
To folks in Heaven--now--

This being comfort -- then
That other kind -- was pain --
Buy why compare?
I'm "Wife"? Stop there!

Emily Dickinson

With Hope

Unfortunately, women have been
and continue to be, primarily, a
novelty to the P.C. campus. It
is understandable that a certain
period of transition must follow
any major change within an
institution. It is unfortunate,
however, that such a period should
come about at the expense of
the institution.

It is debatable and, in my opinion,
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increase in women it will bring that I
hope to see the novelty of women
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Letters Cont.

By Nancy Gwozdz

A woman president at Providence College? Probably will never happen, but hopefully the future will see an increase of females in some of the administrative positions of this college.

At present, the only women with notable authority are assistant administrative officers: Ms. Sally Thibodeau, Assistant Dean; Ms. Doretta M.Ross, Assistant Director of the College Union; Ms. Ann Lonnis, Assistant Registrar and Ms. Wilma Hairr, Assistant to the Director of Residence. Sister Leslie Struth is head of the Anthropology division of the Sociology department. She is the only woman who holds a position in an academic department.

There are no women on either the Corporation of the Faculty Senate. Candidates for membership on the Corporation are suggested by the president of the College and the Provincial of the Dominican Order, Corporation Chairman. The other members vote on the recommended nominees. There is a possibility that women who have been granted honorary degrees here in the past, might be considered for election to the Corporation. A woman who is now the State Director of Nursing Education, received an honorary degree from P.C. in the early 1960's and should not be overlooked as a possible female representative on the Corporation. The Faculty Senate is also void of Female members, but this is because no woman professors are eligible. A professor must complete two years of full time teaching before qualifying. At the time of election next September, there will be several women who will qualify for the position. Whether or not they will be elected remains to be seen.

Eleven faculty members are women. This is a very small percentage of the teaching staff. The number of female students is increasing considerably next year, but the number of female professors is not. Probably no more than two women will be added to the faculty, besides one returning to P.C. after a sabbatical.

The reasons why there have been no female administrators in the past are obvious: Providence College has been primarily an all male Dominican Institution. In the future, women must be in the right spot at the right time. With the resignation of Robert M. Purich, Director of Admissions, in June, it would be interesting to note if a woman will be in "the right spot at the right time" or whether P.C. will keep with the tradition of appointing a male layman to the vacancy.

Women are and will be placed in administrative and academic positions on the same basis as men: salary and competence. It is important to have more women in these positions if Providence College is to be a truly coeducational institution.

Tennis Cont.

strong defense to even off the score but his opponent, Peter Paul, proved too much for Don in the end. Peter claimed the first set 6-4 but Hanrahan roared right back to steal the next one 6-1. In the final deciding set, Paulou squeezed out the win 6-3.
Trackmen Dominate Spring Relays; Prepare for Post Season Competition

Spring relays twice on Saturday May 6. First, help came from Woodstock when the campus farm of Bill Doyle. But second, the Woodstock-symphons couldn't help Bryant College (nor RIC, Clark or Gordon) as the PC thrashers opened their spring dual meet season successfully in a 5-0 meet at Bryant's roads track.

Once the distance men got over their shock at seeing Harris Road from a bus, they managed to improve the weight team to act as a single, cohesive unit. Dave Lambertson pounded his opponents in the hammer by toasting this modern mace 151'7-1/2". The Baby Bull also took a second in the shot put (426') and a fourth in the discuss (-18'), events for which he trained a total of 22 minutes for this outdoor season.

The two biggest surprises of the day came in the jumps (long and high). In the first, Capt. Dan Beasley, aided by a slight headwind and the tailwind from "Sky King" Prest's 747, tumbled to 1st place with a hop of 20' 4-1/4". In the second, Dennis "Sparte" Swart proved he could jump over what he thought, and did so with a second place jump of 15' 3-1/2". He was chipped in by a point in crashing to a 5' 9" standard, a mark Bob's body

**Swart** took time between thoughts to pull away from Capt. Tom Aman and Keith Balligher to win the event in a 1:19.7. Their times were 2:00 and 2:01 respectively. Mike Durkay took fourth as he tripped coming to the finish line to stop Bryant's lone scorer in the event. All four runners were pushed by Frank MacDonald and Dave Tressler, both of whom took the pace for the first 440. Brian Parlier and Bill Wynne took second and third in the 440 hurdles, an event now trained for on our particularly enjoyable (at least now not). Waugh became a double winner by clamping to a 31.1 clocking in the 220. Danny Duarte managed a 24.9 for on Kevin Beasley right there in 24 4 for 4.76. 

The meet was to begin very early on the Portland Course tested for postseason honors in this event. Providence finished well back in the pack as they posted a 663 final tally. The Friars dominated the running event. All four runners were identical in taking 1-2-3-4 in the 880 mile. The Friars dropped a triangular meet to eventual New England winner Central Conn., displaying the power that came back in 52:5 to win the 440 in the Providence style. He beat out four of his team mates in doing so. Capt. Dan. Ambrose and Duarte were right there to see he did the job properly. This race marked a landmark in Dan Duarte's brief track career, as it was his longest workout of the season. The most notable and heart­­­-less 1500 pleasing performance was turned in by Tom Smith, the team's beardy Romeo. Smitty romantically


Prior to the New England competition, Friars dropped a triangular meet to eventual New England winner Central Conn. At Albany State College, Central Conn., displaying the power that went of the season at the new Bryant Course.

In the first set Wage won in a see­-saw 7-5 battle. The second set fell to Central Conn. 6-1 1 however. Ralph was caught making some mistakes that the Wage to turn the tide and win the game 6-3. Dan Hansen a freshman, who had improved with every game he plays, put Providence on a winning course when he won the 9-3 match for Jenkins in three sets 6-4, 6-4 and 6-2 over brainiac Steve Bess and Chris Hunt. Finally, the profs overpowered the Friars 5-2 to 1-2. Winning the match for the Providence team were John Lomergan (Cap.) and Jim McNeef.

In the Friars next match, a 3-6 loss, the Friars dropped to a 4-2 deficit as Dan Hansen experienced a tough 6-5 loss quickly followed by a forfeit to Assumption's Dave Roger. Three successive singles victories by Providence's McNeill, Sullivan, and Hearn over Assumption's three singles play, but a Mike Hughes defeat 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 put the score at three apiece.

Credit the victory to doubles partners Faustino-McNeill, and Sullivan-Hughes (6-1, 6-2, 6-2, respectively) as Providence rallied to capture the final two matches after a DiSaia-Pucci loss to Tressler, English Education, major who gets

The Friars achieved their first win of the season at the new Bryant campus by a score of 8-1. In this match, set number one turned around and came back in 350-2 to 1-2. Winning the match for the Friars team were John Lonergan (Cap.) and Jim McNeef.

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The Friars next match, a 3-6 loss, the Friars dropped to a 4-2 deficit as Dan Hansen experienced a tough 6-5 loss quickly followed by a forfeit to Assumption's Dave Roger. Three successive singles victories by Providence's McNeill, Sullivan, and Hearn over Assumption's three singles play, but a Mike Hughes defeat 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 put the score at three apiece.

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Providence Pitching Strong
Friars Split With Brown, 11-4, 6-0

Since the last publication of the Cowl the Friar baseball team has had its ups and downs, but to this point has managed a very commendable 5-4 stat record for the first thirteen games. I will just sight the highlights of each game so as to not put anyone to sleep running through inning by inning details.

Approximately needed to win a doubleheader in Boston, the Friars lost the first game 5-3 after jumping out to a quick 6-0 lead in the first inning.

Cowl photo by Jack Scannell....

In the second game Kevin Sheehan was a 1 hit shutout and George Mello socked a 410 ft. home run in the first inning. In recording his first win of the season Sheehan struck out 10 and allowed only 2 walks possibly New England's best hitting nine.

The following Sunday the Friars traveled to Worcester only to be shut out by Assumption's Bob Lavigne and two umpires who ejected the catcher, two players and the manager. The score was 2-4, but wasn't indicative of how the Friars played. By that score of 2-4 Mike Menolli came up to pitch for pitcher Bill Griffith with runners on first and second and none out in the top of the seventh. On the first pitch Menolli cracked a 1 hit shutout and George Mello socked a 410 ft. home run in the first inning. In recording his first win of the season Sheehan struck out 10 and allowed only 2 walks possibly New England's best hitting nine.

In the nightcap the Friars behind the outstanding hurling of right-hander Jack Scannell, topped the Rams by a score of 2-0. The Friars got their only 2 runs in the first, as Ken Sheehan and Brian Vieria walked. George Mello singled and Ted Barrette singled driving in the run. Barrette then scored on a wild pitch. Scannell in seven innings of work allowed just 1 hit while walking and striking out 8 batters.

Due to the death of coach Harkins Hall on one homef. Providence fire power by Jack Scannell....

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