

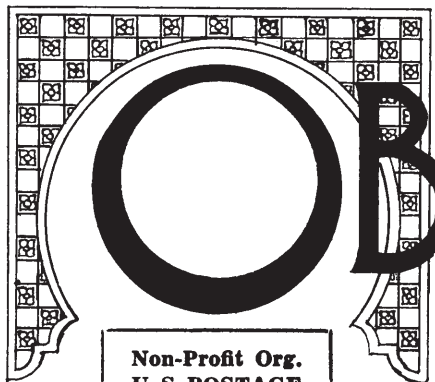
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OBSERVER

Vol. 10 No. 14 April 3, 1968

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PERMIT NO. 1

OBSERVER

APRIL 3
VOL.^x NO.¹⁴

WE ARE BEGINNING TO SEE
LIGHT AT THE END OF THE
TUNNEL. \



"There's no use trying," Alice said,
"one can't believe impossible things."

"I daresay you haven't had much practice,"
said the Queen.

"When I was your age,
I always did it for half-an-hour a day.
Why, sometimes I've believed as many as
six impossible things before breakfast."
-Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland

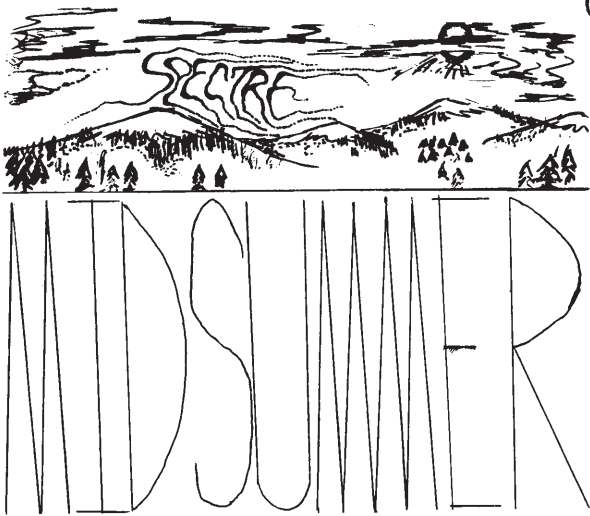


by Doug Kabat and
Jeffrey Raphaelson

After the jubilation, after the champagne and the firecrackers, it would be well for us to consider just exactly what Lyndon Johnson said to us Sunday night. Our immediate reaction was one of joyous cries of "The war is over" and "The King is dead - God bless America". It is more than likely that neither of these reactions are based in reality, and perhaps Adolph's was the only beneficiary of these feelings.

Johnson's decision not to run is not necessarily the best thing that could have happened, both in terms of the peace movement and in terms of the war itself. Many of us believe that the Machiavellian devil that is Johnson would not pull such a move without having something up his sleeve. However, Johnson has, in effect, released all his pledged delegates, and in the fight for the Democratic nomination this may mean a good deal.

Many feel that the Johnson votes will most likely go to Hubert Humphrey, late the darling boy of the Stevensonian liberals, but now Johnson's defender of the faith. However, the ability of the President to hold delegates to himself and his ability to switch all these supporters (many of them loyal to LBJ, though not necessarily to his war policies) to Humphrey are two entirely different things. Others feel that Johnson's decision simply paves the way for a Kennedy or McCarthy victory in the convention. Still others look for some sort of new force that has yet to be revealed.



by Guy Farrell

A spectre stalks our cities - the spectre of Summer. It brings out the imagination of the American people as they try and look into the near future. It revives relics of our great heritage. The citizens' militia, the posse, and vigilantes are once again forming across the nation. Even in our most exclusive suburbs the spirit of citizen responsibility has been re-awakened as they imagine the summer:

Like swarms of buzzing bees that issue forever from the hollow in a stone, the Women's Auxiliary of the Rose Valley Militia file out onto the plain. The ultimate reserves of the White Army, prepared to make its last desperate stand around the hawthorn and mulberry bush. In the distance, a thin wisp of smoke still rises from the smouldering ruins of the 22nd and 34th Armoured Divisions. The enemy is massing for an unexpected assault under the cover of darkness.

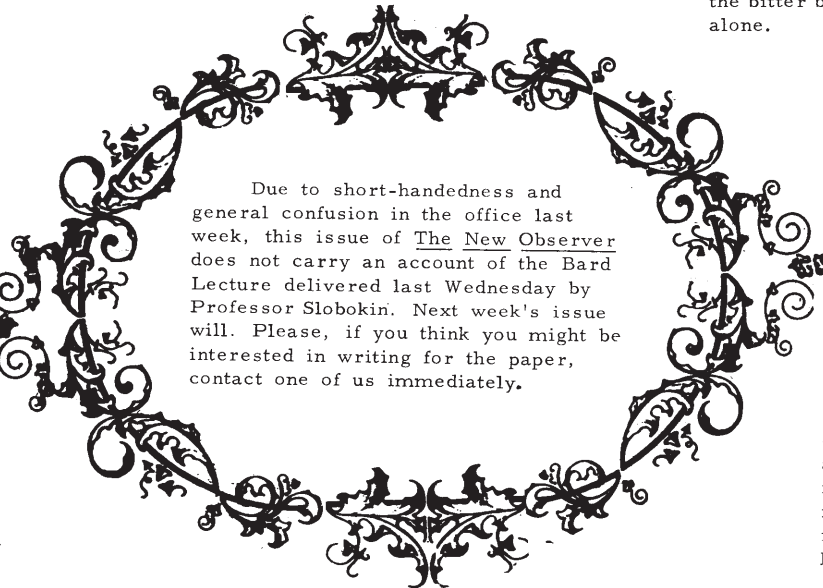
Still, there is hope. The sun shines brightly and reinforcements are on the way. Reserves from the National Guard, augmented by 20,000 eagle scouts, are being rushed to aid the beleaguered forces in Rose Valley. Unfortunately they are being delayed due to a tragic accident involving an accidental bombing by White Air Force planes. Inundated with instant banana peel, the half-tracks have no traction; but the boy scouts are true to their reputation. Prepared, they had brought 20,000 pairs of skis along and would be making good progress if a dispute had not arisen among their ranks over the proper knot with which to tie their boots.

Meanwhile, back in Rose Valley, Pamala Marvella has taken command of the fighting Afghans. She is strikingly attired in a delicious short dress; Onondaga taffeta of Celanese acetate wrapped at the waist with a wide, white-banded, white buttoned belt (about \$300, Lord and Taylor, Hutzler's, Woodward & Lothrop, Mimi di Magnin). Her accessories include

It is commonly said "This is just a Johnson trick, to gain sympathy and support for him and thus build a "draft Johnson" movement within the party to assure his renomination." This may indeed be so, but then why did he, in effect, release his delegates, and thus allow them to bind themselves to Kennedy or McCarthy? Wouldn't he have more simply announced that he would not seek the nomination, period, if this were his motive? It would have been almost as effective an announcement and would have undoubtedly allowed him to retain his delegates while allowing his supporters to gather more strength for him. Why would he take the more hazardous of two routes to the same end?

The halt of nearly 90% of the bombing in order to bring about negotiations seems, on the surface at least, to be the answer to all our prayers, but the tone of Johnson's speech leads one to believe that if reciprocal action on the part of North Vietnam is not taken "within a reasonable period of time," the bombing will be renewed with more intensity than ever before.

How can one possibly say that the war is over? Johnson said that at least 13,500 more troops will be sent to Vietnam during the next five months. He repeated his oft quoted remark that our commitment stands, and that our commitment is honorable. Obviously to many of us, the commitment is not an honorable one, and Johnson has made it very clear that he means to keep that commitment.



by Linda-Jean Dollmetsh

Last Thursday night, with the aid of a cane, an elderly, white-haired woman, wearing a print dress and knit navy-blue cap unassumingly walked into Albee Social, sat down, and in a simple, haphazard manner presented her ideas, her way of living, and the Catholic Worker Movement.

Her speech was soft in a grandmotherly sort of way. Her audience responded with quiet, respectful attention, almost reverence, but her ideas shouted, "Dorothy Day is a revolutionary: pacifist, anarchist, and Christian!"

For those unfamiliar with the movement, Miss Day, a former communist and co-founder of the Catholic Worker Movement, explained it as a commitment to building a society in which it would be easier for a man to be good and use good means for good ends. Operating without salaries or any "regular" financial support, the Catholic Worker feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, and shelters the homeless by actively, directly sharing in and relieving the suffering of man, she said.

According to Miss Day, the Catholic Worker believes that the only valid life if the life of radical personal responsibility, where one pays no taxes, willingly goes to jail rather than to war, and lives in poverty in order to help others.

Among other things, Miss Day talked of Caesar Chavez, a migrant worker in the grape fields of California. His skin is dark, his education scanty, his descent Mexican, and his wealth and worldly goods almost non-existent. (His picture and a revealing story can be found in the March 25th issue of Newsweek, p.37.) Chavez, head of the only organization in the U.S. for migrant agricultural workers, said Miss Day, has declared himself and his union behind a policy of non-violence. "The justice of our cause is our weapon," says Chavez. Others would rather use clubs, Miss Day reminded the audience.

From here Miss Day went on to speak generally of what she calls "the folly of the Cross." The first "Good Friday", she said, was pretty black for everyone concerned, but things didn't stop there. Miss Day maintains that God brings good out of evil. A man does not have to weigh the chances of success - he knows that the Crucified is resurrected. Discouragement for him is irrelevant. He can, in the words of a sixteenth century Spaniard, "give and not count the cost, fight and not heed the wounds, labour and not ask for any rewards, save that of knowing...".

Miss Day and Caesar Chavez both have articles in the March issue of the Catholic Worker. Issues of the Catholic Worker can usually be found in the hands of various members of The Resistance, New Action Committee, or the "Churchies." Visitors to the Catholic Worker farm in Tivoli are always welcome. The Steering Committee of Chapel sponsored this quiet charismatic speaker.

LETTERS & EDITOR

To the Editors:

This nation is burning down. It is bruning with the flames of inhumanity and exploitation and their principal by-product - hatred. The few people of conscience in this country have responded to the emrgency by throwing a few cups of the water of nonviolent confronation upon the flames, but the fire has not gone out. This does not prove that water does not put out fire; it proves that they ought to use more water.

I am a firm believer in giving people and ideas a fair trial before judgment is passed upon them. I cannot judge the usefulness of hydro-electric power by looking at a cup of water. I must instead observe what happens when the flood-gates are opened up at Boulder Dam, and then I am able to understand that the reason why non-violence has not set me free may very well be because the flood-gates have been opened only a crack.

The power of non-violence has in the past been restrained. Wherever non-violent guerrilla warfare has been employed in the United States the guerrillas have won the battle in the sense that their demands, however limited, have in each case been realized. And now the tacticians of non-violence are going to open the gates completely in recognition of the fact that the only power that poor people have is the power to disrupt.

Militant Non-Violence

I was involved in an experiment this summer in which the administration of the city of Yonkers, New York, was brought to its knees. This was accomplished in the following way: We organized a group of around 50 people to converge at a given time upon Getty Square, the central business district of Yonkers, which is a system of about eight traffic intersections. The people had been given very simple instructions. They were to stand at carious corners watching the WALK/DON'T WALK signs until just before they turned to DON'T WALK, and then they were to step out into the street and walk s-l-o-w-l-y across to the other side.

This was done at the peak rush hour, and we managed to back traffic all the way from downtown Yonkers to Yonkers Raceway. No one was able to move his car or to park it and shop, and the downtown merchants received no business. All stores were forced to close, and the downtown merchants lost several million dollars that day. The Chamber of Commerce, not wishing to see the incident repeated, put pressure on the mayor and the Common Council and forced them to meet the demands of the demonstrators.

Why Washington?

In Washington, we are no longer talking about 50 people. We are speaking of thousands upon thousands of people pouring into the nation's capital who will be ready to dislocate on a massive scale the functioning of the seat of government for as long as it takes to realize their demands.

The demands that will be articulated by the Poor People's Campaign this spring are in themselves revolutionary. They fully intend to destroy the Protestant Ethic - the ideal that a man must work in order to live. This ethic is humanistically obsolete if it means that a mother must leave her children and destroy what is left of her family structure in order that they might receive proper nutrition. It is humanistically obsolete if it means the perpetuation of a degrading system of welfare colonialism.

It is humanistically obsolete if it means that Ho Chi Minh's right to die is more important than my right to live. (We spend half a million dollars to kill one Vietnamese while we spend only fifty-three dollars per person on domestic social problems.) What is more, in an age of guaranteed unemployment, the Protestant Ethic is also economically obsolete.

The nation's poor are coming to Washington this spring to FORCE the nation to say "Amen" to the idea that

To the Editors:

Often I am approached here at Bard, on the subject of "draft resistance." This is due to an unfortunate misconception that I am the local colporteur of YAP (Young Americans for Freedom) literature. Thus, I am thankful for this space in The Observer to dispel that rumor, and to make a few general comments on the subject of "draft resistance."

Two years ago, when I filled out my Selective Service form, I included a note which went something like this: "Let it be known that I am first a Christian and second an American. I am willing to fight and die for my country, unless, in a given situation, I feel that my activities as an American would be contradictory to my responsibilities as a Christian. This I will determine under the guidance of my bishop, patron saint, guardian angels, and personal conscience." This note is paraphrased, but that is roughly how it went.

The basic formula which I am using is that I will act, to the best of my ability, in accordance with those precepts which I have accepted. I cannot, in a strict sense, be categorized as either one who would or one who would not accept the draft. The question is left open, but placed within a specific framework. This leaves a certain flexibility, so that my decision at any given moment will be based on the circumstances of that moment, and yet not without a definite relationship to philosophical commitments.

Consequently, I am very much sympathetic with the ideas of "draft resistance" based upon some kind of philosophical framework. There are degrees of "draft resistance," and there is no reason why everyone should be shored into either of the two most commonly rehearsed, absolute positions.

Criteria such as the desirability and legitimacy of the Administration, the nature of its foreign commitments, internal affairs, and constitutional validity must all be considered. Any Administration with democratic pretensions ought to be able to muster up enough popular support for its military affairs, without conscripting young men; otherwise, it clearly has over-extended itself, in terms of democratic efficiency.

The so-called "draft resistance movement" signifies the disenchantment of youth with the efforts of this nation's secular-liberal establishment, which has been in power for at least one generation. It is losing its broad base of popular support, and even its internal organs, such as the ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), appear to be dissipating.

Regardless of what I may think of the pathetic political and philosophical orientation of various people within the movement, I feel that the confusion which they are so effectively creating is long overdue.

Paul E. Murray
April 1, 1968



Elections Senate

Bruce Arnold

In the first Student Senate election of the semester last week, Leader of The Resistance and First-semester Sophomore, Mark Rosenberg, was elected over three other candidates to fill the seat vacated by Phil Dunkelbarger's resignation. Rosenberg polled 72 (37%) of the approximately 200 votes cast.

Other contenders in the March 19th election were: Record Concessionaire and Sophomore Alan Koehler, who received 60 (30%) votes; Senior and Bard Observer Editor Gene Kahn, who won 44 (22%) votes; and Freshman Sarah van Leer, who captured 17 (9%) votes. The remaining one per cent of the ballots cast were write-ins.

As in the case of most past Senate elections, no single issue was at stake. Only one of the candidates, Gene Kahn, posted a written statement of his position regarding Senate and the Community. Sarah van Leer also made a statement which was, however, verbal and therefore heard by few outside of Senate. According to Bob Edmonds, Election Committee Chairman, the election was conducted orderly and no one has contested the results.

Known last semester for his involvement in the October Mobilization and the New Action Committee, this semester Rosenberg wants to see Senate take "a radical approach" to problems which are not only peculiar to students, but common to the whole Community. Vested interests on the part of students, faculty, and administration, Rosenberg said at the Senate meeting last week, have often kept Senate from dealing with problems at a grass-roots level, where the real difference can be made.



YESTERDAY'S WISDOM

"Like the man of La Mancha (McCarthy) has set out to fight the unbeatable foe."

"Johnson will go to Chicago with a solid majority of the 2,622 delegates already in his pocket."

James Jackson Kilpatrick
National Review, April 9

"But just in case the party got out of hand, Lyndon Johnson could be counted on to come swooping down with all the swasion still at his command."

Newsweek, April 1

"History offers scant support for hopes of Robert F. Kennedy and Eugene J. McCarthy..."

"If Lyndon Johnson stays in the race - and there is every indication that he will - the prospect that he will be stopped is small, almost non-existent."

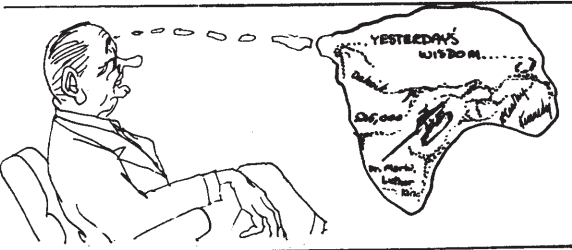
US News and World Report, April 1

"In a fore-taste of the campaign to come, the President zipped from his Texas ranch to Minneapolis to Washington with little advance notice. From now until November this will be the pattern."

Time, March 29

"The President himself seems revived by the new wind."

High Sidy, Life, March 29



"Not unlike the Marines at Khesanh... Mr. Johnson is giving some ground while digging in. His bunker is the White House. His weapon is the Presidency."

How it can be used he demonstrated at week's end with the announcement of an address to the nation tonight dealing "rather fully" with the Vietnam policy and possible troop build-ups...."

Max Frankel, New York Times
Sunday, March 31

CLASSIFIED

This section will appear weekly. Ads are 25¢ "apiece". See Barbara Crane, Box 205 Campus Mail.

Young artist, college graduate, looking for a young lady (age 17-27) interested in apples, transportation and promises. Call 212-GR5-8345...ask for Uncle Doug.

Helen, all is forgiven, come home. Love, Mom and Dad.

Available for any and all enterprises. Will bring own skateboard. See John Hall in Seymour. No queers please.

The Horney Hundred: Fifty males and fifty females. Accepting applications now. Call Miss Johnson: 212-475-8345.

Wanted: Nudes for new underground film. No experience necessary. Strictly business. Call 212-865-4516...ask for Cecil.

Wanted to buy: Jeep, in good-fair condition. Will pay up to \$400. T. Boylan, Box 141, Campus Mail. Also seeks house for rent in Bard area this term.

For Esme with love and squalor... seymour.

Anybody who has either filed for C. O. or signed SSS form 150 please contact Doug Kabat Box 381.

come and author of The Guaranteed Income. The demand for employment and slum rehabilitation has already been systematized into a "Build, Baby, Build" program which provides employment through projects for the complete reconstruction of slums.

We intend to continue escalation of the Washington confrontation until Congress has implemented these demands, as well as others, in the exact form in which we will have presented them.

We are not just running into Washington cold. SCLC strategists have spent months studying every alternative move which the government could make, and every possible response on our part. What we need now is manpower. We urge your support.

Charles S. Johnson
New Action
Committee

Senate....

Bard Observer

THE BARD OBSERVER, the official publication of the Bard Student Body, is published weekly during the Fall and Spring Semesters. Letters may be sent to Box 76, Campus Mail.

Editorial:

A lengthy discussion stemming from last week's question of OBSERVER policy resulted in an announced list of the results of the OBSERVER elections for editor and editorial board and, in addition, the passage of Dana Haussamens motion that convocation fees be raised \$5 per semester which insures that the money will go to the paper without having to go through Budget Committee.

The discussion prior to the role call vote centered on the issue of whether the OBSERVER should or should not be a totally autonomous unit on the Bard Campus. Nancy Lovallo said that she didn't "like the way the OBSERVER is being treated. It should not be obligated to any one and it should be able to publish every week."

Bruce Lieberman brought up another point and suggested that the Senate take into consideration the idea that the OBSERVER editor should not be able to be a member of Senate because of the conflict of interest.

The vote: Mark Rosenberg Dana Haussamen and Nancy Lovallo voted in favor and Charlie Clancy dissented.

Editor-in-Chief:
Francis Fleetwood
Associate Editors:
Randal Baier
Bruce Arnold
Hatti Heiman
Sarah van Leer
Business Manager:
Barbara Crane
Art Editor:
Morgan Rieder
Editorial Advisor:
Eugene Kahn
Copy Board:
Allen Carpenter, Jeff
Raphaelson, Doug Kabat,
Alison Fiore, Kathy
Ferretti, Jim Isaacs,
Dana Houssamen, Peter
Minichiello, Lauren
Totty.

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made. Send to Box 76, Campus Mail.

Two Bard Seniors were arrested on their way into New York last Thursday evening near the Hawthorne Traffic Circle. The allegation placed against them is possession of marijuana. The consequences of a possible conviction are far reaching. Admission into the Bar or any Medical Society, as well as securing a position in any major corporation, would be impossible. BARD STUDENTS should take notice

The first issue of this semester's Observer appeared last Thursday. Definite community reactions to it were difficult, if not impossible, to find. Apparently very few went out of their way to say much of anything at all. Nevertheless, from what comments were made, it seems that many unfairly judged or badly misunderstood The Observer's intent.

In the minds of the editors, the aim of this paper is very clear: we mean The Observer to be a common focus of attention for the whole community and, at the same time, a free, independent, and responsible source of information.

At the request of Mr. Edmonds, Dr. Aaron Fessler, Director of the Library, appeared to discuss the possibility of forming an agreement between Senate and the Library encompassing the federal grant to the Library. The grant covers purchasing audio-visual equipment. No decision was reached, however it was decided that Edmonds and Dr. Fessler would meet with members

of the Film Committee and the Balloon to make the final OK.

CIGARETTES, CIGARETTES CIGARETTES

Mr. Edmonds announced to the community that the new cigarette machine has been installed in the gym outside the proctor's office. The Senate later voted down a motion from Miss Lovallo to raise the price of cigarettes to 45¢.



A DANCE
TO SPRING.



THIS DANCE
AFFIRMS
MAN'S WILL
TO SURVIVE
THE HARSH
WINTER OF
HIS SOUL.



AND
EMERGE
OUT OF
THE DISPAIR-
ING COLD



OUT OF
THE DEVOURING
SLUSH



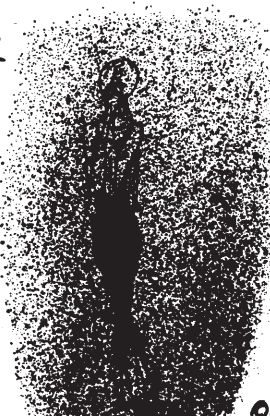
EMERGE
WITH
HOPE
REBORN



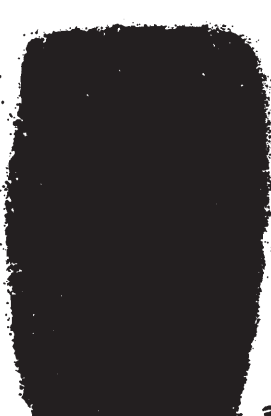
AND
FAITH



RENEWED.



A DADZ
DO ZPRG.



Dist. Publishers-Hall Syndicate

ONE AND FIVE

3-17

The issue of Vietnam, they say, has figured very little in these expressions, accounting for a little more than a quarter of demonstration activity and 16 per cent of letter-writing or petitioning. The bulk of all protest activity has been on other world problems or campus issues.

ACROSS The BORDER

(The second of a two part series on immigration to Canada as an alternative to the draft)

Douglas Kabat

The new Canadian immigration regulations that went into effect in October 1967, make the selection process both fairer and easier. It is still not a "breeze" to get landed immigrant status, but the new regulations have made it a lot easier: Applicants now qualify if they can get 50 out of 100 "assessment units" based on their personal qualities, education skills, and six other factors. The new regulations allow the admission of three types of immigrants: nominated relatives, sponsored dependents and independent applicants. Only a relative can sponsor or nominate (for more information see the Handbook). Independent applicants can apply at the border, by mail, from within Canada, or through a Consulate. Undoubtedly the best method of applying is at the border. The Handbook comments:

The first eight factors are of an objective nature. In addition, the interviewing officers well take into account the personal qualities of the applicant. "Personal assessment" counts for fifteen units. Over and above, the applicant must comply with basic requirements of good health and character established by the Immigration Act. He must not fall into any of the prohibited class (see below). And he must have enough money to insure that he will not become a public charge in the event that he has difficulty finding a job, catches cold or something.

An immigration official may approve an applicant who does not reach 50 units... He may refuse an applicant who earns more than 50 units... (but) this is not common.

A typical American college graduate would start off with at least 31 points: 16 for his college diploma, 10 for being under 35, and five for speaking English fluently.

Assessment Scale

The following is a brief listing of the factors and the worth:

- 1- Education and training, 20 units maximum. (one unit for each full year completed)
- 2- Personal assessment, 15 units maximum. (Generally, these units are not calculated until last, so an immigration officer can use them to accept or reject a borderline case)
- 3- Occupational demand, 15 units maximum. (assessed on the basis of the amount of demand for the occupation the applicant intends to follow in Canada)
- 4- Occupational skill, 10 points maximum. (assessed on the basis of the highest skill the applicant has, ranging up to ten points for the professional, irrespective of the demand for the occupation in Canada.
- 5- Age, 10 units maximum. (if you are between 18 and 35, you get all 10 units)
- 6- Arranged employment, 10 units. (if you already have arranged employment in Canada which offers a reasonable prospect of continuity).
- 7- Knowledge of English and French, 10 units maximum. (You will get five units automatically for reading and speaking English fluently. Even one year of high school French may enable you to pick up a unit or two more.)
- 8- Relative, five units maximum. (Five units if your destination is the municipality where your relative lives, three if it is not.)
- 9- Employment opportunities in the area of your destination, five units maximum. (The major industrial cities of southern Ontario and the mining centers in the north rank very high.)

Personal Profile

In addition to the above questions the application form asks for information of a background nature, such as past employment, family history, etc. These questions are no more difficult than those often found on college admission application forms, but should be filled out completely. It is advisable to carry personal accreditation such as: birth certificate or passport; high school and college tran-



scripts; apprentice or trade certificates (if applicable); a bank statement; letters of recommendation from former employers and teachers; letters of character from adults who know you; a letter of support from your parents if you are under 21. Almost all of these are optional, but it is a good idea to have them nevertheless. You won't be asked for any of the "back-up" documents, but you should be able to volunteer them when they seem relevant to the questioning by the immigration officer. Such documentation is merely a form of insurance.

Units are not given for financial assets, but this is an important consideration. You should have enough to live on until you get established. Education loans won't count against you, but other large loans won't help. It is not a bad idea to have documents showing how long you have to pay off the debts and what the terms of payment are. In general, \$200 is sufficient assets for a debtless immigrant.

Application Content

The application form also asks you to list any "political, social, youth, student, and vocational organizations" that you have been associated with since your 18th birthday. This is definitely not aimed at any campus radical organizations. There is no Canadian equivalent of the Attorney General's list, and membership even in groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Club should not seriously hurt your chances of admission. Of course you should be prepared to discuss your membership or association with such groups, but don't be too worried about it.

The application also asks "if you have ever been convicted of... any crime or offense." This will not necessarily mean you will be barred for a small crime, but check with a Canadian group if this question presents a problem. In general, peace or civil rights offenses have not meant the turning down of applicants. If you have ever been busted for drugs you are in poor shape - check with a Canadian lawyer. Political subversives (such as terrorists, etc.) "drug users" (an applicant can be kept out if an immigration officer even suspects him of using drugs - don't go stoned!) convicted felons, homosexuals, mental or physical defectives and "persons who are... likely to become public charges" are generally prohibited. With a few exceptions, it seems most unlikely that anyone would both be acceptable to the army and fall into a prohibited class.

Manual

Remember: If you are seriously considering immigration to Canada, get the Manual For Draft-Age Immigrants to Canada from the Toronto Anti-Draft Program (2279 Yonge St., Suite 15, Toronto, 12 Ontario, Canada), visit Canada if you have a chance, and try to get in contact with one of the Canadian anti-draft groups. Careful and thoughtful preparation should lead to your acceptance as a landed immigrant.

Next Week: The Draft Law and How it Works.

McCarthy

Jeff Harris

A joint Student-Faculty committee was formed at a meeting Thursday night to work for the election of Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota for President. This is the first group formed on the Bard campus to work for a candidate in the 1968 elections.

About 40 students attended the meeting in Albee Social and voted almost unanimously to form Bard Students and Faculty for Eugene McCarthy for President, and adopt a constitution providing for Student-Faculty co-chairmen and other officers. Jeff Harris was elected Student Co-Chairman, Liz Shor, Secretary, and Prof. Thomas Green Treasurer. Mrs. Mary Sugatt was elected Co-Chairman representing the Faculty, but declined to accept the post, which is consequently vacant. Peter Koch was appointed as Chairman of the Literature Table Committee.

In a rather lengthy discussion, the group rejected the invitation of the New Action Committee Steering Committee for the McCarthy Committee to become a Subcommittee of N.A.C. The group felt, according to Mr. Harris, that "there was little benefit to our group in such an action, and it might damage us, since many pro-McCarthy people might not wish to join N.A.C."

The group rejected a motion "welcoming" the candidacy of Senator Robert Kennedy of New York, but rejecting support of him. The majority of those present felt that it was "too early" to comment on the Kennedy campaign.

Plans for the coming months, according to Mr. Harris, include a canvass of all Registered Democrats in the Rhinebeck-Red Hook-Tivoli area, leaflet distribution in shopping centers, telephoning, the CHOICE '68 election on April 24, and a rally during April or May with "some rather prominent speakers." The organization runs a table in Dining Commons, open 3 days a week, and can be reached by Campus Mail, c/o Box 80.

CORRECTION:

Alan Koehler's reason for taking his name off the ballot for the EPC election in the division of Social Studies if his appeal were granted, was misquoted.

Koehler offered to remove his name in order not to appear to be a poor loser as far as the election was concerned. His comments on "travesty" concerned the fact that so few students vote in the elections that they are not really representative anyway.

I wish to apologize for the mistake and hope that I may save Mr. Koehler any further political embarrassment.

The McCarthy Campaign

(The following article is a reprint of one appearing in the Vineland College Oracle, March 21, 1968. It is reprinted to demonstrate how other McCarthy organizations have started.)

VINELAND STUDENTS AND FACULTY SET UP MCCARTHY FOR PRESIDENT COMMITTEE

The organizational meeting of the Vineland College McCarthy for President Committee took place in Lawrence Hall on Wednesday evening, March 21. Chairman Richard Locke called the meeting to order at 7:15 with a crowd of about fifty persons in attendance. The meeting had been originally scheduled for 7:00 but was delayed due to an argument Mr. Locke had with Mr. Richard Sachs, of the Peace Action Committee, known generally as a somewhat more radical organization. Mr. Sachs wished to put a mimeo statement of P.A.C.'s position on McCarthy on the literature table set up at the entrance to the meeting room. The statement, which Mr. Locke had previously read, simply stated that P.A.C. "certainly welcomes the candidacy of Senator McCarthy" and that "P.A.C. will... make available all the resources that it can both in monetary terms and in terms of contacts with other well established groups in the area." In conclusion it said "Join us, and we will work together for peace and freedom." Mr. Locke finally agreed, after a long and bitter argument, to let Mr. Sachs put the statement on a smaller table next to the "McCarthy table".

The meeting was called to order, the first piece of business being approval of the constitution. One of the students asked Mr. Locke "Who is on the committee that drew up the constitution?" Mr. Locke beamed and said "Well, uh, I did it myself, but of course one of my friends looked at it while I was doing it."

At this point the question of affiliation with P.A.C. came up. Asked to define his position, Mr. Sachs simply stated "If you join us, you'll retain all of your autonomy, and may leave us at any future time. Working together would profit both of us in allowing coordination of activities, and P.A.C. has both resources and projects that the McCarthy people might benefit from." To this Mr. Locke replied "I don't think it's a good idea. They'll control us and prevent us from operating fully as we would like." Some of Mr. Locke's supporters, both faculty and students, then suggested that since P.A.C. hadn't come out for McCarthy they might not really be for peace; worse yet they might come out for Kennedy - what a horrible crime that would be! After much debate, punctuated with pointed fingers at Mr. Sachs saying "I'm for peace and I'm not sure you are," type of statements the group voted 23 - 20 (with two abstentions) not to affiliate with P.A.C.

The committee then approved the constitution, and began elections. Mr. Locke was immediately nominated, and Mr. Sachs finally accepted his nomination after declining three times before. The two candidates then stepped outside and the group voted to elect Mr. Sachs, a rather surprising move in view of their earlier decision not to affiliate with P.A.C., of which Mr. Sachs was Vice-Chairman. Suddenly, it occurred to one of the members of the organization to ask Mr. Sachs whether or not he supported the candidacy of Senator McCarthy. Not having been told of his election Mr. Sachs stated "I do not support Senator Kennedy." He then left the room again. After a few minutes and after more bitter argument Mr. Sachs reentered the room and announced that he was not able to accept the chairmanship, saying "I'm sorry, but between my activities with P.A.C. and my studies I don't have time enough to work with you as well." Total confusion reigned for a few minutes, and the group, not wholeheartedly wishing to elect Mr. Locke, decided to reopen nominations and hold new elections. Mr. Locke was again nominated and a second nominee appeared in the person of Miss Nancy Langdon. The two candidates stepped out of the room and the group voted, and voted, and voted. It seemed that the constitution approved only an hour before, required a majority of all present, not just a plurality, to elect any one and take care of any business. After half an hour of debate, Mr. Locke was finally elected by means of the secretary (a non-existent vote given to the candidate who has a plurality and needs but one vote for a majority).

YOUTH IN REVOLT!
HUGE
ANTI-WAR
Peace
THE NEED FOR A NEW
POLITICAL PARTY
HUGE PEACE ACTION

Jeffrey Raphaelson

There is a vague feeling in and around radical political movements, both at Bard and elsewhere, that changes are being wrought and that unless these changes come more quickly, the young Left will lose what little power it has at this time.

I'm not referring to any great change in the power structure against which we struggle; I will not even discuss that in this piece. Rather, I speak about the basic structure of, and the attitudes of people involved with, what we have come to call the Movement.

Watchword - Community

The most significant change is in the relationships between the radical campus left and the communities that surround the campuses. Several years ago, Bard SDS folded because they had lost contact with the world. They were concentrating on picyune campus issues that were not related to the real world conflict. Today, the watchword is "get out into your community." In the last several years radicals have been urged to work with the victims of oppression, rather than with the chosen and privileged few that have the means to attend the the colleges and universities.

This movement to the communities is best exemplified at Bard by the establishment of the Peace Center in Poughkeepsie and the local organizing being done for the Poor People's Campaign. Apart from these two projects, and the work with the migrant labor groups in cooperation with the Catholic Worker, Bard's activity has been limited to exhorting students to attend demonstrations and sponsoring speakers for the student body. These things are good, but they are anything but the goals of a radical movement. There is just too much work to be done by too few people, and the important work is seldom as much fun as a large demonstration.

Eileen Hearn or...

This phenomenon leads numerous students to leave school to get out into the real world and join the ranks of the oppressed in the real struggle. Eileen Hearn, once an important force in the radical scene at Bard, has done this. The same is happening all over the country. This makes sense for many students who are wasting their time in school. For others it does not. More than organizers are going to be needed in a new society. People are needed to build better neighborhoods, to improve health, report the news, teach children, explore the unknown, find the right uses for the new technology. For those of us that stay in school, the best advice is still that of Kropotkin:

Think about the kind of world you want to live and work in. What do you need to know to help build that world? Demand that your teachers teach you that.

Stay and Change

Still, while we stay in school, there is much to be done. If they are going to remain useful, American colleges and universities are in need of revitalization. Students must work for this. Students must educate communities even while they themselves are being educated; they must make the people that surround them aware of the oppression and the manipulation of bodies and minds by the forces of the state.

Join the Ranks

Those of us that are already working in the communities surrounding Bard need your help. We need it very badly, but if we are to continue that work and our studies as well, we don't have time to organize you. You are socially conscious enough to know what we are talking about when we discuss what we are doing. Organize yourselves and join the ranks with us. Soon, it may be too late.

500,000
RALLY
Demonstration
"CRISIS OF THE CITY"
Randall Baier

The impoverished people of America have reached the point of desperation. Under or unemployment, low income job opportunities, a poor educational system, inadequate housing, and an obsolete welfare system: The poor American citizen cannot improve his tragic situation. Why can't the poor pull themselves up by their own bootstraps? Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish sociologist and author of An American Dilemma, purports the principle of cumulation as a contributing factor affecting prejudice and discrimination. This theory can be extended to partially explain why the poor American cannot escape from his place in society.

GHETTO EDUCATION

As an example, because of a poor educational system in the "ghetto", a person finds it difficult to secure a decent job. Poor jobs result in lower income, and the less prosperous must find areas where the standard of living is low. In an area with a low standard of living, turnover and available capital is less. With less capital an area cannot afford an increase in educational benefits such as good teachers and better books. The lack of educational support results in a poor school system, which perpetuates the cycle. Yet if one aspect of the cycle is changed beneficially, the cumulation can be altered for the better. The improvements of the system would be extraordinary if each factor were corrected.

WASHINGTON CAMPAIGN

The Washington Poor People's Campaign is designed to confront the government with an approach to the domestic situation. Sponsored by Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the campaign will bring poor folk from ten major cities to petition Congress and America for the right to live. The first cadres will assemble in Washington on April 22nd and by mid May will accumulate to 3,000. On June 15, a massive demonstration is planned in which perhaps 500,000 people will "tell" the nation that action must be taken to combat this country's most serious tragedy. The campaign will be based totally on non-violence, and the demonstrators will be prepared to stay in Washington until the Administration takes positive steps to attack the situation.

THE DEMANDS

The demands which Dr. King will present to Congressional leaders are based around the rights to jobs and income. The theme is "The Right to Live". One of the precepts of society which these demands will attack is the protestant ethic: man must work in order to live. The campaign refutes this principle, saying that today's society prevents man from fulfilling this ideal. In America there are a limited number of jobs---and more than enough workers to fill them. This leaves a margin of unemployed which is created and perpetuated by society. This margin must be helped and saved, for these people are living in an age of guaranteed unemployment.

The demands of the petition include:

- 1) Full right and opportunity to employment for each individual capable of work. Instituting re-training programs and job centers. The opening of two million new jobs, 1/2 to be taken from industry and the remainder to be taken by state, local, and federal government agencies. (This plan was proposed by the Cicil Disorders Commission).
- 2) Free choice of neighborhood for residence.
- 3) A guaranteed minimum income for those without jobs.
- 4) A government sponsored "build, baby, build" program which would, over a period of fifteen years, use \$200 billion to rebuild the slum areas, using the residents themselves to do the building, thus providing jobs with good incomes and low educational needs, precisely what is needed.
- 5) The repeal of H.R. 12080, the amendment to the Social Securities Act which revamps the welfare system. The Federal Government, under special charters with the states, puts the welfare system in state hands. The states decide who receives benefits. The poverty line which the Federal Government sets is \$3,130 for a family of four. The average state assistance is only \$2,600. The welfare law also set limits on the number of dependents for which the family can receive benefits. A mother who has a sixth child must now support her family on the small amount which she had previously, with one more mouth to feed. The poor people are for a standardization and reappraisal of the Social Securities Amendments.
- 6) Educational improvements such as federal subsidies for the construction of schools, more meals to be given to school children, and better medical and health benefits.

REORDERING OF PRIORITIES

The "Great Society" can make its War on Poverty effective with the shifting of expenses and the redistribution of wealth to the point where American society will be rid of each ill-housed, under-fed, unemployed, and under-educated "ghettoite". But this cannot be done until the war in Vietnam and the standards of American foreign policy are changed. Presently the Federal Government spends \$70 billion on defence and only just over \$2 billion on the poor. It costs the United

Bard College Calendar

ACTIVITY	PLACE	TIME
Wednesday, April 3		
The Music Club presents Martin Sameth, Baritone	Bard Hall	8:30 PM
Thursday, April 4		
The Bard Faculty Committee Concerned About the War in Vietnam Presents a Forum on Civil Disobedience -- Dean Grauman, Mark Rosenberg, Henry Nelson	Sottery	8:00 PM
Friday, April 5		
Film, "Lolita", directed by Stanley Kubrick, with James Mason, Shelley Winters and Peter Sellers.		8:15 PM
Saturday, April 6		
DANCE THEATRE I	Theatre	8:30 PM
Sunday, April 7		
The College Service, Palm Sunday DANCE THEATRE I	Chapel Theatre	11:00 AM 8:30 PM
Monday, April 8		
Student Senate DANCE THEATRE I	Albee Soc. Theatre	6:30 PM 8:30 PM
Tuesday, April 9		
HPC DANCE THEATRE I	Albee Soc. Theatre	6:30 PM 8:30 PM
Wednesday, April 10		
M I D T E R M -		
Friday, April 12 Spring Recess Begins		

ENJOY THE SPRING GRASS
EAT YOUR MEALS OUTSIDE
BUT
PLEASE REMEMBER TO RETURN YOUR
TRAY AND ALL UTENSILS TO THE RACK
IN DINING COMMONS
KEEP BARD BEAUTIFUL

States \$500,000 to kill one "enemy"soldier, but only \$53 is spent to heal one impoverished American. The campaign is asking "WHY?" They are going to Washington because it is there that policy is determined and it is there that the power to reform resides.

The campaign will dramatize the years of arduous struggle for survival - the lot of the poor people. They are bringing their dogs, shoeless babies, filthy living conditions, and rats to place before Congress and to bring to the people of America the most pressing question in America today: "Is my right to live more important than Ho Chi Minh's right to die?"

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Virginia (l.) and Frank(r) are:

A. Interviewing an African couple. B. Visiting a Nigerian University.
C. Exchanging ideas with Nigerian University students.



Actually, Virginia Blount and Frank Ogden are doing all these things. As members of the 500-student World Campus Afloat-Chapman College, these two Arizona college students had the opportunity to talk with students at the University of Ife, Ibadan branch, Nigeria.

With the help of Nigerian students and professors, the Americans compared religions, art, anthropology, educational systems, economic developments, geography, drama, music, and dance of the two countries. This is the regular course work aboard Chapman's shipboard campus, the s.s. Ryndam. Virginia and Frank transferred the credits they earned back to their home colleges, Arizona State University and Northern Arizona University, and are going on for their baccalaureate degrees. Chapman College is currently accepting enrollments for the 1968-1969 academic year with the World Campus Afloat program.

ITINERARIES

Fall 1968: Dep. New York Oct. 10 for Dublin, London, Copenhagen, Rotterdam, Lisbon, Rome, Athens, Haifa, Catania, Barcelona, Las Palmas, Freetown, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Punta Arenas, Santiago, Lima, Acapulco, arriving Los Angeles Jan. 29.
Spring 1969: Dep. Los Angeles Feb. 3 for Honolulu, Tokyo, Kobe, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Colombo, Bombay, Mombasa, Durban, Cape Town, Dakar, Casablanca, Cadiz, Lisbon, arriving New York May 27.

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