

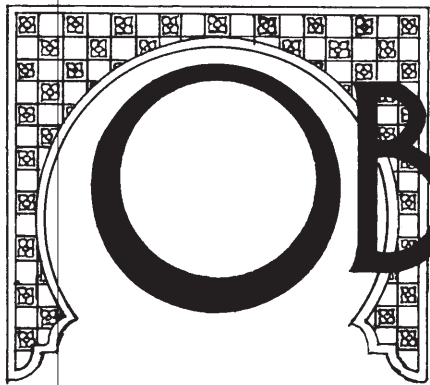
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OBSERVER

Vol. 10 No. 18 May 15, 1968

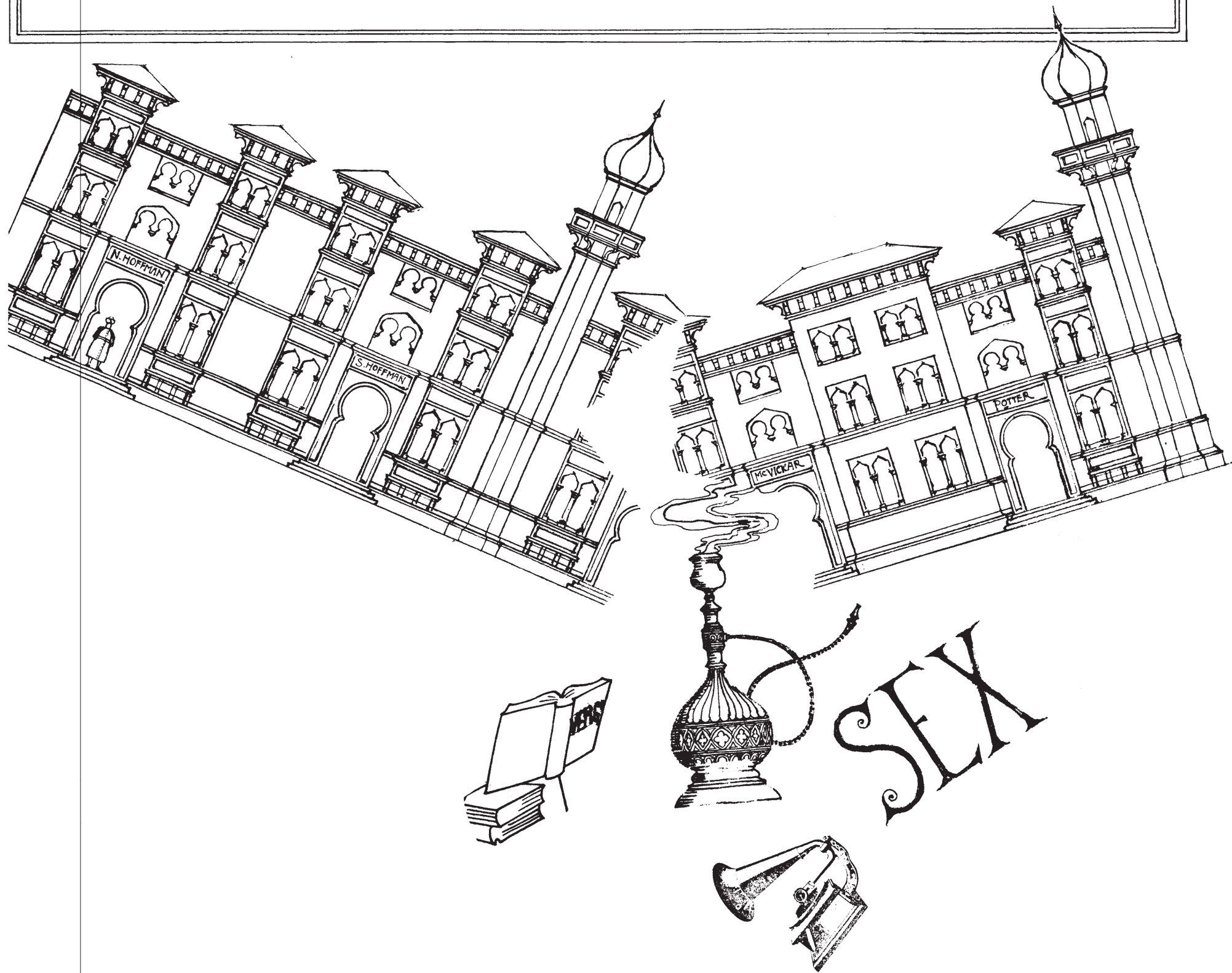
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OBSERVER

MAY 15
VOL. X NO. 18

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Hudson, N.Y.
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STUDENT LIFE REPORT

We can't control everything.

THE GOLDEN CALF GROWS SMALLER
By Thomas Blaisdell, Visiting Professor

Bankers and governments of ten major countries recently entered into an agreement which will modify the international system of money. When this agreement is accepted by the membership of the International Monetary Fund another step will be taken in reducing the place which gold plays in the free world's monetary and trading system. The fundamental principle is that the ease of converting one currency to another in combination with few limitations on trade increases the well-being of all those who are in the system.

The Gold Exchange Standard

The present system has been called the "gold exchange standard." What is it? There was a time when national currencies could be exchanged freely for gold at a fixed price; thus each currency could be exchanged for another at a fixed price. The gold was there because within the nation private individuals didn't trust each others promises to pay money. In the modern world all money is based on governments' promises to pay. But the amount of money which is available is closely related to the volume of business done. As the volume of international trade has increased the amount of gold required for support it has not kept pace. The crux of this is the relationship between the national currencies and the price of gold. The problem is complicated because in addition to being used for money gold also is used in industry and the arts.

International Standards

Since the price of gold was set at \$35 an ounce in the mid-thirties the economy of the world has changed. Many national currencies have become worthless and been replaced by new ones. But throughout this period two currencies have remained valuable in international trade, the Pound Sterling and the Dollar. During the same period the Dollar has gradually been replacing the Pound Sterling as the money of international trade. In the last decade other currencies have also become acceptable in international trade. They have become readily convertible.

Thus the free world has continued to be characterized (1) by currencies freely exchanged in accordance with international agreements in the International Monetary Fund and (2) by few limitations on international trade in accordance with the international General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Both of these were established after World War II. It is significant

that no communist countries are parties to these agreements. Their currencies are not freely interchangeable nor available to the free world. Their international trade takes place on the basis of bilateral agreements. In trading with the free world the communist countries make use of the free world's system. (The volume of their trade is so small that it is of minor significance in the functioning of the free world system. The separation between the systems is such that it might be said that there is a "currency curtain.")

As the internal economies of the free world countries change, the relations between their currencies also change. The wide use of the Dollar and the British Pound Sterling both nationally and internationally has placed heavy responsibilities on the U.K. and the U.S. particularly when their own national interests are in conflict with those of other countries which have used the Dollar and the Pound. Since the system is a combined one of the relation between currencies and their relation to gold, i.e., freely exchangeable with each other and with gold at \$35 an ounce, it has been apparent for several years that there would have to be readjustments.

Rearrangements of Funds

The new arrangements in the International Monetary Fund will create a new international currency in the form of credits granted to each member under specific conditions. They will, within limits, guarantee each others debts with the gold they still have being valued at \$35 an ounce and exchangeable between different governments. The second part of the new agreement separates the gold used for international currencies from that used in industry and the arts. Within the international monetary system gold will continue to be priced at \$35 an ounce. Outside the monetary system private individuals will buy and sell that gold which is not held by governments and any newly mined gold at freely negotiated prices. Under the old system this free market price was maintained at \$35 an ounce by the government buying and selling.

A major assumption is that the existing production of new gold will keep the free market price of gold close to \$35 an ounce. This assumption may be true for only a short time. The whole system of international trade is very flexible. This is one of its virtues. If the rules and the rates of exchange are maintained too rigidly then the system fails to function. The more it can be self regulating the freer it is. A complication is that several important countries are not members of the agreement.

Economic Variables

It has already been noted that Communist countries are not members of I.M.F. nor parties to the new agreements. The most important of these in the world of economy is the U.S.S.R. As a trader it is of limited importance. But it is one of the world's two largest gold producers. The free world has only limited knowledge of the size of its production or its cost. The U.S.S.R. will sell gold in accordance with what it feels are its own best interests. These may or may not coincide with what the free world countries think are in the interest of the U.S.S.R. This makes prediction of policy almost impossible. It would be possible though not necessarily probable that the U.S.S.R. in a time of economic difficulty in the free world would act from political rather than economic motives.

Another large unknown is the attitude of the other large gold producer, South Africa. Just as the social policies in the international world of the U.S.S.R. are different from those of the free world, the social policies of South Africa have been sufficiently different from those of other free world countries to warrant attempts to impose international sanctions through the United Nations. South Africa's ability to produce gold at its present price has been related to its labor costs. What its selling policies will be is impossible to predict.

Fixed Prices

Thus with economic uncertainties added to political ones the attempt to maintain a fixed price for gold as key factor in the international monetary system has serious limitations.

To the uncertainties of policy of non-participants in the new agreements a third must be added. This is the cost of producing gold. Apparently these costs have been rising while the price has remained fixed. The rate of production cannot rise without new discoveries or new technologies.

A two-price system, one within governments and one for the private economy, suffers from the weaknesses which have destroyed two-price system for other internationally traded commodities. Such a system is even more difficult in dealing with money which affects all international trade.

Those who have the responsibility of "managing" this monetary system in governments, in the I.M.F., and in the private economy have no way of dodging these problems. They know they will have to make further changes in the not too distant future.

WOW!

by Francis Fleetwood

One of the more interesting groups to have emerged from the Columbia student body during the recent riots was P.I.S. (Preservation of Indian Society). Their demands, unlike the majority of the other protestors, were directed to the United States government. They centered around the following points:

1. Returning all lands back to the Indians, including Manhattan.
2. Armistice for Geronimo.
3. Indian participation in any government which is left.

A war without mercy

Liberation News Service

(Editor's Note: The following story was written by an American correspondent for a major U.S. daily while on a train in West Germany.)

"You can American?" the heavy-set man asked in German as he sat down in the first class train compartment.

Receiving an affirmative nod from the other traveler, the German continued, his tongue slowed by liquor:

"Then answer one question: 'What are you doing in Vietnam? Aren't you committing war crimes there?'"

The American replied in German, "I do not know. I am not a judge."

The German went on, swaying with the movement of the speeding express. "You are committing war crimes in Vietnam. I saw it on television."

The American was silent.

The German loosened his flowered necktie and spoke again.

"What is your profession? Are you a lawyer?"

"No, I am a newspaper correspondent. 'I will tell you something if you promise not to give me away,' the German said.

"I will tell you because you are an American and because your people are committing war crimes in Vietnam. Promise not to sacrifice me?" He held out his right hand to seal the agreement.

The American shook hands. "All right; I promise."

The German leaned forward and resumed in a confidential tone:

"I was obeying an order. If I committed a crime, I would admit it. I am honest. I cannot tell a lie."

"But you said you lied to the court," the American observed.

The German rubbed his temples with both big hands. After a pause, he said, "Listen, I have a wife to support. A first-class woman. You should meet her. She went through thick and thin for me. If it wasn't for her... Sometimes I wish it was all over."

"What?"

"My life."

"Did you tell your wife about killing Jews?" the American asked.

"I never told anybody before now. Not even my wife. I told you because you promised and because I drank too much. Seven brandies after I left the court. But you won't blow the whistle on me, will you?"

"Why did you drink so much?" the American asked.

"I have worried. I can't sleep some nights. I have heart trouble."

The German took a lump of sugar and a bottle of medicine from his pigskin briefcase. He poured three drops on the sugar lump and ate it slowly. "For the heart," he said.

"Were you a Nazi party member?" the American asked.

"Yes, of course. One hundred per cent. But you accuse us? You hate us? The whole world condemns you for what you are doing in Vietnam? Don't you think those are war crimes, too? Yes, they are. But you won't betray me, will you?"

"No," the American said. The train slowed, and he stood up to go. His station was next.

The German reached out his hand, smiled, and said, "See you again, Buddy."

"I am a war criminal, too. The courts say so. I have been accused of murdering two dozen Jews. But they cannot prove it. I just left the hearing. I didn't admit anything to them. But I am telling you; I did it. I killed them."

The American asked, "Where did it happen, and what were you?"

"White Russia, it was," the German said. "I was in a police battalion. Sergeant. It wasn't our commander who gave the order, but somebody from the SD (German abbreviation for Security Service, an arm of the Gestapo). He said to shoot those people, a group of civilians."

"Why did you shoot?" the American asked.

"When the SD gave an order, you had to obey, or they stood you up against the wall," the German said. "What would you have done. In Vietnam you are doing what I did. I see it on television every night. But you promise not to give me away, yes?" He held out his hand again.

"I promised," the American said, but he did not shake the hand again.

He asked, "How is it that you are being interrogated now and not earlier?"

"I don't know who squealed on me," the German said. "Probably one of those from the SD. They are up to their necks already anyway. But I would not squeal on anyone. They asked me to, but I would not; I am a German. I don't squeal on comrades."

"But you said it was a war crime," the American said.

"I don't say it was a war crime," the German said. "The state attorney said so. I was just a sergeant, a small light."

He held his thumb close to his index finger to show how small.

page two



In the next three weeks the Russian Club will present three outstanding films to the Bard community. On Thursday, May 16, "The Ballad of a Soldier" and on Wednesday, May 22, "Eugene Onegin" - (this is the film version of the Tchaikovsky opera, performed by the Bolshoi Opera Company). On Tuesday, May 28, "Don Quixote" with the legendary Russian actor Nicolai Cherkasov, who is best known for his portrayals of Alexander Nevsky and Ivan the Terrible.

The films will be shown in Sottery Hall starting promptly at 8:30 p.m. All students are encouraged to attend.

Coordination Gap

By George Brewster

PIKEVILLE, KY., May 8, 1968 (AP) — As student-initiated insurrections reverberated throughout the world, Pikeville College, in the heart of the Cumberland mountains, was for the first time in its 80 year history rocked by a student rebellion. In keeping with the college's recently acquired emphasis on educational innovation, the protests were substantially different from those at other major campuses throughout the world.

The trouble began at a regularly scheduled address, when a candidate for student government spoke of improving communication between student and administration, and demanded to know the reasons for the demotion of the 65 year old head of the Literature Division. This demand was reiterated by another candidate, who suggested that there were Communistic influence behind the demotion.

This brought out in the open some long-standing complaints against the administration and faculty on the part of the students. The next day the demoted division head met with students, where she stated the reasons for her dismissal. Students began saying that they would call in the FBI or the Kentucky Unamerican Activities Committee (KUAC) to investigate the college.

The next day the President of the College met with the entire student body, where he answered all questions asked of him. He explained that the reasons that the division head had been demoted were that she had, on the approaching of her retirement, blocked any planning for the next academic year within the Division.

He then answered students charges that the political sympathies of the incoming faculty were left-wing, and that he was associated with the subversive elements in the county. He explained that he was unaware that the father of a faculty member had been investigated by HUAC. A walkout had been planned by some students, but it failed to materialize. The President closed the meeting, saying, "God bless America."

With the coming of the weekend, the students all went home, as is their custom. On Monday, the campus was quiet, although there were rumors of a sit-in to block entrances to classrooms. At midweek, the campus is calm, although tense. The only demonstration to date has been a small parade to protest the administration's proscription of serving champagne at the prom.

dialogue

by George Janto

In lieu of the number of Bard students who face possible legal penalties due to the now infamous "great bust" of April 6th, it was not surprising when a large and enthusiastic crowd turned out last Thursday night to hear a discussion centering on an individual's rights guaranteed to him by the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution as are presently interpreted by the Supreme Court.

The program was moderated and sponsored by Professor Robert J. Koblit, with the assistance of five members of his class on American Constitutional Development; and featured two prominent Dutchess County attorneys, Assistant District Attorney, Albert Rosenblatt, and his frequent courtroom opponent defense counsel, Peter Maroulis.

Following a brilliant introduction heavily punctuated with the droll witticisms of Professor Koblit, the evening began with a lengthy, in depth explanation of the "search and seizure" provision of the Fourth Amendment. In an alternating format reminiscent of Huntley and Brinkley, Mr. Rosenblatt and Mr. Maroulis enlightened the audience on the regulations which the Supreme Court has imposed on the use of listening and recording devices to secure evidence of criminal activity.

Mr. Maroulis opened the discussion by pointing out that the real issue in reference to the Fourth Amendment was, "whether a verbal communication could actually be interpreted as being seized." After a period of debate (during which both men

Young Artists Perform

by George Brewster

Marina at The Rock, a one-act play with a lot of action, uses both people and spirits to develop its theme. The closing lines of "But it doesn't make sense; it doesn't make sense!" adequately sum up the theme, but not the technique.

Life and death are what don't make sense to O'Donnell, who comes looking for some sign about his dead fiancée at an enchanted rock. "The police called it suicide," but O'Donnell thinks differently. He is determined to find the reason for her death from the spirits of the rock. They lead him to think first that Marty, his companion, killed her, next that he didn't, then to confusion and an argument in which Marty is stabbed. Chico, an acquaintance of Marina, comes with news that the police have found her murderer. O'Donnell is right, but there is no more reason for her death than for Marty's.

Thus the mode of the play can be viewed as a commentary, using dramatic action that heightens the impact of the comment. The three spirits enter along with the main characters, serving as a very effective device for exposing the situation and complicating the action. Although O'Donnell and Marty can communicate with them only through the rock, the spirits can see and hear what takes place between O'Donnell and Marty. They carry on eerie conversations among themselves, frequently commenting, "I'm bored." It is because the spirits are bored that Marty is killed, for they lead O'Donnell on with misinformation.

Boredom is as senseless as the fear that caused Marina's death. When Marty is killed, the spirits flee, leaving O'Donnell bewildered and Chico to tie up the loose ends. Just as the spirits are a dramatic device to further the action, Chico is to resolve it. He comments on the spirits, saying they may be inside you or they may be real, but either way they are senseless and stupid. He negates any meaning from them with the all too real fact of Marina's murder. Chico is the voice of reality dispelling the spirits and bringing O'Donnell back to his senses. He drives home to O'Donnell and to the audience the senselessness of looking to spirits for answers and the reality of senseless killing. Death amid life, with no reason: "It doesn't make any sense."



made ample use of case citations) Mr. Rosenblatt concluded that while a disclosed confidence attested to in Court by an informer was usually considered admissible; except in cases where a court order has been obtained by law enforcement agencies to employ a listening or recording device, evidence procured in this manner is usually considered an "unreasonable" invasion of privacy, and is therefore suppressed.

"The suppression of evidence and the poison tree doctrine (Mapp v Ohio, 1961) " Mr. Rosenblatt went on to say, "are the most devastating Constitutional limitations on the conviction of criminals imposed on the police today." Mr. Maroulis, in reply to this opinion, said, "The ignorance or laziness of the police does not, in most circumstances, justify the violation of a citizen's rights, regardless of the number of criminals which are set free."

Both speakers defended their points of view quite capably, however at one point during the evening, much to the chagrin of the audience, they exchanged roles, with Mr. Maroulis criticizing the guidelines established by the 1966 Miranda decision, and Mr. Rosenblatt defending them. Together with the interplay of humor which was present throughout, the two gentlemen's authoritative command of legal knowledge, and their concise manner of explanation made the entire program worthwhile and informative, even though both speakers gracefully skirted references to any of the cases pending which involve Bard people.

What's new in the kitchen?

MENUS

Sat. 5/18--**Breakfast:** Blended juice, Apricot nectar, stewed rhubarb farina, cold cereal, omelet/ham, pastry. **Lunch:** Chicken rice soup, lasagna, waffles w/blueberry sauce, home fried potatoes, buttered asparagus, tossed green salad, cottage cheese, banana nut, waldorf salad, fresh fruit, gelatin cubes, breads. **Dinner:** Flank steak, baked potatoes, julienne carrots, fr. fried eggplant, mixed vegetable salad/fr. dr. bremen bean green salad, cottage cheese, tomato green pepper ring pineapple w/cherry, mincemeat strips, spicy pear pudding, breads.

Sun. 5/19--**Breakfast:** Orange juice, grapefruit juice, kadota figs in syrup, maltex, cold cereal, fr. toast/strawberry sa., pastry. **Lunch:** Cr. of mushroom, western omelet, chicken salad platter & tomato, buttered mixed vegetables, fr. fries, garden salad, egg & olive salad, peach & cottage cheese, stuffed celery, banana pudding, fresh fruit, breads. **Dinner:** Beef a la mode, baked ham, creamed potatoes, harvard beets, corn, head lettuce/rus. dr., macaroni salad, cottage cheese, pear w/mint jelly, ice cream, fruit cup, breads.

Mon. 5/20 -- **Breakfast:** Apple juice, V-8 juice, orange slices, oatmeal, cold cereal, fried eggs, pastry. **Lunch:** Split pea soup, hot turkey sandwich, cold cut platter, fr. style green beans, lyonnaise potatoes, hearts of romaine/fr.dr., cottage cheese, jellied mandarin orange, relish plate #5, mincemeat strips, apple betty, breads. **Dinner:** Pork chop suzy, corned beef w/mustard, buttered rice, buttered peas, buttered cabbage, tossed green salad/bleu chdr, cole slaw, pickled beets/sliced egg, cottage cheese, banana coconut roll, peach w/or. cheese, plum cobbler, chocolate cake, rolls.

Tues. 5/21--**Breakfast:** grapefruit juice, grape juice, pineapple tidbits, pettyjohns, cold cereal, hot cakes/syrup, broiled canadian bacon, donuts. **Lunch:** Fr. onion soup, chili con carne, frankfurter on bun, buttered rice, asparagus polonaise, mixed vegetable salad, cottage cheese, sliced tomatoes, fruit aspic, chocolate pudding, cranberry crunch, breads. **Dinner:** Sauce, fried chicken/gravy, grilled liver/onions, boiled potatoes, baked zucchini, gr. beans, heat lettuce/1000 ls dr, cottage cheese, jellied grapefruit salad, marinated cucumbers, baked custard, mince pie, rolls.

Wed. 5/22--**Breakfast:** Apricot nectar, pineapple juice, pear halves in syrup, cream of wheat, cold cereal, scrambled eggs, english muffins. **Lunch:** Navy bean soup, hamburger on roll, cottage cheese & fruit platter, home fried potatoes, buttered broccoli spears, tossed green salad,cottage cheese, waldorf salad, pineapple w/cottage cheese, lime gelatin cubes, fresh fruit, breads. **Dinner:** BUFFALO THROW

Thurs. 5/23--**Breakfast:** Orange juice, blended juice, chilled mixed fruit, oatmeal, cold cereal, french toast/sausage, pastry. **Lunch:** vegetable soup, hot roast beef sandwich, welsh rarebit on toast points, broiled potatoes, buttered brussels sprouts, heat lettuce/fr.dr., bremen green bean salad, cottage cheese, apricot w/cr.cheese, tapioca pudding, congo bars, breads. **Dinner:** Roast turkey/bread dr./gravy, salisbury steak, candied sweet potatoes, buttered peas, creamed onions, mixed veg.salad, bleu cheese dr./potato salad, cottage cheese, fresh fruit aspic, country style tomatoes, coffee bavarian, custard pie, rolls.

Fri. 5/24--**Breakfast:** Pineapple juice, apple juice, wheatina, chilled grapefruit half, cold cereal, omelet, pastry. **Lunch:** cr. of tomato soup, salmon cakes w/parsley cream sauce, tuna salad plate w/tomato and chips, pimento wax beans, hearts of romaine, adirondack salad, cottage cheese, jellied fruit, vanilla pudding, fresh fruit, breads. **Dinner:** baked haddock, canadian meat pie, fr. fried potatoes, escalloped potatoes, buttered lima beans, heat lettuce, cottage cheese, golden salad, stuffed prune, ice cream, spice cake, rolls.

Help!

ATTENTION-ATTENTION-ATTENTION,
COMMUNIQUE TO THE PRESS AND URGENT,
REPEAT URGENT, APPEAL FOR HELP.

Editors'Note: The following urgent appeal was smuggled out of Greece. The original statement was in Greek and this is a translation made by the American Committee for Democracy and Freedom in Greece.

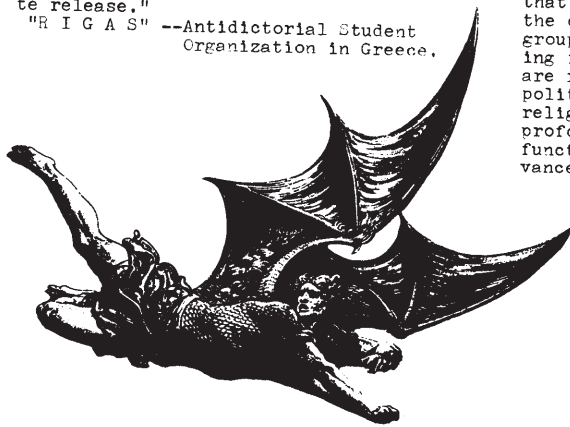
On Friday, March 22 the Greek students of the Universities of Athens and Salonica burst into massive demonstration protesting against the military junta in Athens and denouncing the "constitution" proposing by the regime. The only means that the students used for their protest were leaflets and banners. The military regime reacted by arresting 200 students in Athens and Piraeus, by carrying out massive arrests for unspecified numbers of students in Salonica and by closing the University there.

Until today, the 28th of March, no official confirmation of the arrest was made, and the government is trying to keep the whole matter as secret as possible. No one is yet in a position to determine the whereabouts of the arrested students, even though secret information is circulating that they are being violently interrogated.

The lives of hundreds of students are in danger, because the regime does not consider itself responsible for the physical disappearance of the secretly imprisoned students.

We appeal to the solidarity of international student organizations and urge all students throughout the world to use any and all means to protest. We urge you to demonstrate in support of the causes that made the Greek students revolt. In order to save the lives of the Greek students who are in danger, we must mobilize the international student organizations in protest and demonstrations against these arrests and demand their immediate release."

"R I G A S" --Antidictorial Student Organization in Greece.



CLASSIFIED

1. Wanted: Relief -- young man, charming, engaging, willing to compromise, thirty-nine years experience teaching classical recorder, fond of animals, very fond of animals, preferably young. No Cherry Grove references. Apply for audition Thurs. 1:45-3:45 -- Ludlow-Willinck.

2. Wanted: One who knows Greek. Box 972 University of British Columbia, Van Couver British Columbia, Zip Code, Bears ears and one elk hoof.

3. Willing to trade, swap or sell one ancient contraceptive device. Mother of nine, Hickory Hill, N.H.

4. Future at stake: Help, hope or heart appreciated. B.A. literature major experimental liberal arts college. Marketable skills negligible; varied experience. Looking for a place in the world I never made -- the construction of the fascistic, imperialistic, industrial complex. Box 237, Campus Mail.

5. Wanted: A new Pennsylvania address, signed Desperate.

6. Support Planned Parenthood--Support Eugene McCarthy.

7. Wanted: The name of the bull that gave me pep--Barry Goldwater.

Education

"Having observed closely the inner life at Columbia for many years, I have been driven to the conclusion that the University is really under the control of a small and active group of trustees who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionless in politics, narrow and medieval in religion. Their conduct betrays a profound misconception of the true function of a university in the advancement of learning."

Charles Beard,
resigning from
Columbia, 1917

"An extraordinary performance..."

by Sarah van Leer

"I am delighted and gratified at having won this prize," said former Bard student and professor, Anthony Hecht, winner of this year's Pulitzer Prize in poetry.

The Hard Hours, for which Mr. Hecht won the prize, is his fourth book. It was called by Daniel Hoffman ("Reporter" 2/22/68) "more or less Anthony Hecht's collected poems." Hoffman entitled his review "The Poetry of Anguish" and indeed there is anguish registered in The Hard Hours, but it is a beautiful and moving anguish hidden in the fine continuity of Mr. Hecht's verse.

Mr. Hecht appeared to be very humble and delighted about the honor yet he did not quite believe it. He said, "I am very pleased to have received letters of congratulations from my former students and colleagues. It has been very heartening"

Among other prizes he has received: the Prix de Rome in 1950, two Guggenheim Fellowships and a Ford Foundation Fellowship.

In what appears to be a continual striving for improvement on the part of Mr. Hecht, I wish to quote a passage which appeared in the "Sewanee Review" in 1959. He was speaking in tribute to Allan Tate. Mr. Hecht said:



we talked pleasantly, sometimes excitedly, about Milton and Wyatt and Shakespeare and others; no rules were derived, no morals drawn. But I began to see that I had better start thinking in an entirely new way about the whole business of composing a poem. And what I learned from our conversations was reinforced by my reading of his poems -- which we never discussed. It is the sort of lesson one can grasp by intuition, and then by intelligence, and see reaffirmed in every good poem one reads. It is harder to get one's own poems to do it, and I have been working on this ever since.

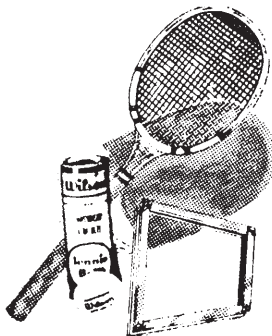
When asked to comment on Hard Hours, Mr. Hecht said that he had no comment. "I hope the book speaks for itself."

He mentioned that he had a great feeling for Bard and noted that his Bard students were among his best. "I wish you would greet all my old colleagues and friends at Bard. There are a lot of people at Bard whom I'm very fond of and whom I hope to see again soon." Although he was not quite sure when his next trip to Bard would be as he is going to Europe for the next year, Mr. Hecht said: "...as Bard is on the way between New York and Rochester, I will probably be stopping by quite often."

Observer staff sends their congratulations to Mr. Anthony Hecht, Pulitzer Prize winner -- a Bard student and teacher who "did good."

The Bard tennis team was handed its first loss of the season at Oneonta Friday, losing 9-0. However, the Bard net men--(woman)--easily won matches against Dutchess Community College 6-0, Marist College 8-1, and Delhi Tech 6-0 last week extending their season won-lost record to 5-1. Coming up are matches with Sacred Heart in Bridgeport on Friday and New Paltz at home a week from Saturday.

by Hank Brooks



Scotland: Houses on an Empty Street

No one lives in these houses
Confronting the stiff-necked street
But there are flowers for the dead
In the black windows with yellow shades...
The doorway, open-mouthed, yawns its silent invitation
For those who would lie down in the hallway of death.

The chimneys, clothed in multi-shaded grayness,
Stand sentinel to the empty air.

Francesca Freedman

MOM'S & POP'S PIZZA

CAMPUS DELIVERY TR-6-7611

27 East Market St., Rhinebeck, N.Y.

page four

ADOLF'S SALOON

RHINEBECK TACK & LEATHER SHOP

BOOTS	LEE RIDERS
MOCCASINS	WESTERN SHIRTS
SCOUT BOOTS	RATCATCHER SHIRTS
RT. 9, RHINEBECK, NEW YORK	

by Phil Semas
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS) -- Arrests for possession of marijuana are becoming as common as protests on many campuses.

No one knows exactly how many there have been. A compilation by the National Student Association lists 90 raids involving 333 persons, most of them college students arrested for possession, during the four month period from Nov. 2, 1967, to Feb. 23. An informal survey by CPS turned up an additional 21 busts involving more than 100 students during the present academic year.

The most famous bust was at the State University of New York at Stony Brook where students were rousted out of bed just before dawn in a police raid complete with extensive on-the-spot press coverage.

But Stony Brook is not the only college to face the pre-dawn raid tactic. At Bard College in New York police stormed onto the campus at 1 a.m., setting up road blocks, searching dorms and rousting students out of bed. They arrested 34 students, 14 on drug possession charges, the rest on charges from drunk driving to harrasing an officer. Two New Hampshire colleges, Franconia and Keene State, have felt the brunt of the pre-dawn tactics. So has American University in Washington, D.C.

Even Lyndon B. Johnson's alma mater has been busted. In January seven Southwest Texas State College students were arrested for possession of marijuana after a month-long investigation in which college officials co-operated closely with federal narcotics agents.

Although pre-dawn raids at small schools like Stony Brook have gotten the most publicity, pot busts are so frequent at large campuses that they go unnoticed. In response to a recent CPS survey, college editors at many large schools, such as the Universities of Wisconsin, Colorado, and California at Los Angeles, said there had been too many arrests for marijuana to count.

Arrests for possession of marijuana are rising. In 1966 the California Department of Criminal Statistics reported 14,209 arrests of marijuana charges. In 1967 there were 37,513 or about two-and-a-half times as many arrests.

Why this upsurge in arrests? There are three major reasons:

--Marijuana use among students is increasing. Chuck Hollander, director of drug studies for the U.S. National Student Association, estimates that in 1966 10 to 15 per cent of the nation's students used marijuana. Today he estimates that it has risen to at least 20 per cent everywhere except in the South and as much as 35 per cent on the West Coast. Moreover, he says that may be a conservative estimate.

A CPS survey of about 20 different schools showed 20-30 per cent on most campuses. Most of these were results of surveys taken by the campus newspaper. The effect of this increase in use has been compounded by publicity. There are few national magazines which have not run at least one story about drug use on campus, usually with scare headlines on the cover.

--Students are not careful about when and where they use marijuana. An editorial in the Daily Cardinal at the University of Wisconsin recently warned: "Drug users at this university...insist on smoking marijuana in dormitories and advertising the fact to all the world...The moral of Stony Brook is that students let down their guard and let themselves be infiltrated by police informers. Wisconsin is ripe for a similar experience unless students here begin to realize that drug use is not a game."

--Perhaps the most important reason is the triumph of the philosophy of strict enforcement view of drug use over the educational view. This confrontation has occurred primarily within the Federal Government.

The two protagonists in the battle have been Harry Giordana, Director of the Bureau of Narcotics, and James Goddard, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. Giordana is an advocate of strict enforcement of anti-marijuana laws and strict new laws against LSD and other hallucinogens. Goddard has publicly questioned the laws against possession of marijuana.

Goddard has lost the battle. President Johnson called for new anti-drug efforts in his State of the Union message, lambasting those who "sell slavery to the young." The Administration is pushing a bill for strict new laws against LSD, which Goddard has been forced to reluctantly support.

Goddard's defeat is best demonstrated by the creation of the new Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in the Justice Department, combining Giordana's Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, which was part of Goddard's FDA. The director of the new bureau has not yet been named, but he is expected to be someone with a strong anti-marijuana view. The two associate directors will be Giordana and John Finlator, director of the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control, who is expected to take a much tougher line now that he is out from under Goddard's wing.

In other words, Goddard has been eased out. And many educators fear the result will be dozens of Stony Brooks and hundreds of narcotics agents coming onto their campuses. The big question is what the educator's response will be.

CALENDAR

ACTIVITY	TIME	PLACE
Thursday, May 16		
The Chapel Committee presents John B. Sheerin, CSP -- Editor of the Catholic World. Topic: A Roman Catholic View of Vietnam	8:00 PM	Albee Soc.
Russian Club Film -- "A Ballad of a Soldier"	8:30 PM	Sottery
Friday, May 17		
Film: THE BIG SLEEP, with Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall; dir. by Howard Hawks (FRIDAY NIGHT ONLY) plus cartoon	8:15 PM	Sottery
Saturday, May 18		
Film: THE MISFITS, with Marilyn Monroe, Montgomery Clift, Clark Gable, dir. by John Huston (SATURDAY NIGHT ONLY).	8:15 PM	Sottery
Sunday, May 19		
The College Service	11:00 AM	Chapel
Monday, May 20		
Senate	7:00 PM	Albee Soc.
Tuesday, May 21		
HPC	6:30 PM	Albee Soc.
Wednesday, May 22		
!!!!!! SENIOR PROJECTS DUE !!!!!!!		
Russian Club Film -- "Eugene Onegin"	8:30 PM	Sottery
Thursday, May 23		
Guest Evening -- Dr. Nathaniel Wright, Jr., Chairman of the 1967 Conference on Black Power; author of "Ready to Fight"	8:30 PM	Pres. House
GUYS ! TAKE NOTE ! THE SPRING FORMAL IS ON JUNE 1 ! ASK HER NOW !		

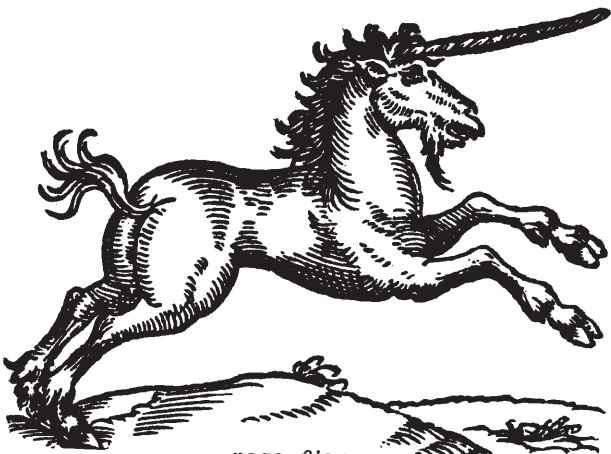


Weeping After the Man is Gone

by Jack Siften

- (i)
Angels move through
(and angles)
space
From some placid vortex
To some spinning tangent
And I am frozen
To watch them pass.
- (ii)
Nocturn with light
In green youth flows
From searing skies
Into uncharted voids.
- (iii)
Smooth warm hands
Lie peaceful saying nothing
With their movements
Torn from the circle and the clock.
- (iv)
Fail
(ure and
sorrow lie static)
And all hands are lost in the sea.
- (v)
The cry has gone up--
The King is dead!
The Peace is broken!
Long Live the King
Long may his light burn after him!

for Martin Luther King Jr.
April 1968



page five

WASHINGTON (CPS) -- The nation's anti-marijuana laws may soon be tested in the Supreme Court.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has denied an appeal for reversal conviction for possession of marijuana based on the argument that marijuana is not a narcotic and should not be legally classed as such.

But the attorney in the case, Ira Lowe, said he plans to take the case to the Supreme Court. "I think we'll have a good case with the Supreme Court," he says, "they tend to get to the heart of things."

Lowe, attorney for Steven V. Scott, based his arguments around the point that, although marijuana is medically not a narcotic, it is legally classified as one, and for that reason the law should be thrown out. He is asking that the D.C. marijuana laws be declared unconstitutional. Such a decision would invalidate most state anti-pot statutes.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Frank Nebeker argued that it was not the place of the court to determine whether the law was properly based on medical fact. He said it was sufficient for the court to know that marijuana "might be physically and psychologically harmful" and might lead to use of other hard narcotics.

A third brief, filed at the request of the court by Charles W. Petty, argued that laws against possession of marijuana for personal use were unconstitutional because it is a fundamental right of private choice which is supposed to be free from governmental interference.

In its decision, the three-judge panel said Lowe's arguments were "a very slender basis indeed for declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional on its face." It suggested that more information would have to be assembled before the court could invalidate the law on that basis.

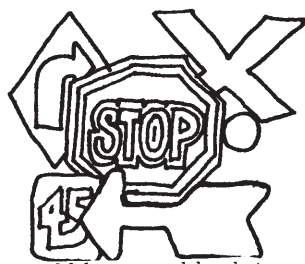
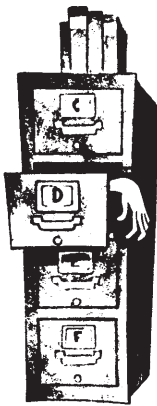
A similar case is now under appeal to the state supreme court in Massachusetts.

In other recent developments related to marijuana laws:

-- The New York State legislature has passed a law which would make sale of marijuana to minors punishable by a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. The bill also increased penalties for sale to adults and possession for use. Only one state, Ohio, has as strict a law.

-- The California state assembly has passed and sent to the senate a bill that would allow judges to impose a tough penalty or a misdemeanor sentence. The legislators were told that many judges and prosecuting attorneys evade the law because it is too harsh on young people. At the same time the lower house approved a toughening of laws against LSD.

STUDENT LIFE REPORT



Prefatory Statement

What is published here is Part III, Recommendations, of the Report of the Committee on Student Life. The entire report, including the opening sections giving recent history and the Committee's operating procedure, will be available on Friday morning in the Library. A printed report will be made available to the community next week.

The Recommendations appear before the full report so that discussion of these matters may begin.

C. Recommendations

I. Student Housing

A. Committee Findings

In answer to the Committee's question about accommodations, the respondents, except for those in Stone Row, considered their dormitories to be generally satisfactory. Regarding student responsibility in caring for their social and living quarters, the majority (58%) felt that students were not conscientious in this respect, while a minority (37%) indicated their satisfaction with students in this effort. The comments explaining their dissatisfaction indicated that a two-fold problem exists: on the one hand, the College still supplies some students with living facilities which are definitely substandard; on the other hand, a significant amount of irresponsibility is present.

The substandard living conditions most frequently mentioned were Stone Row, including North and South Hoffman, McVickar, and Potter Halls, plus in Albee, the lavatory facilities and lack of entrances to each student room. In other locations, such as Tewksbury, the impersonal atmosphere, lack of privacy and large size were characteristics also criticized.

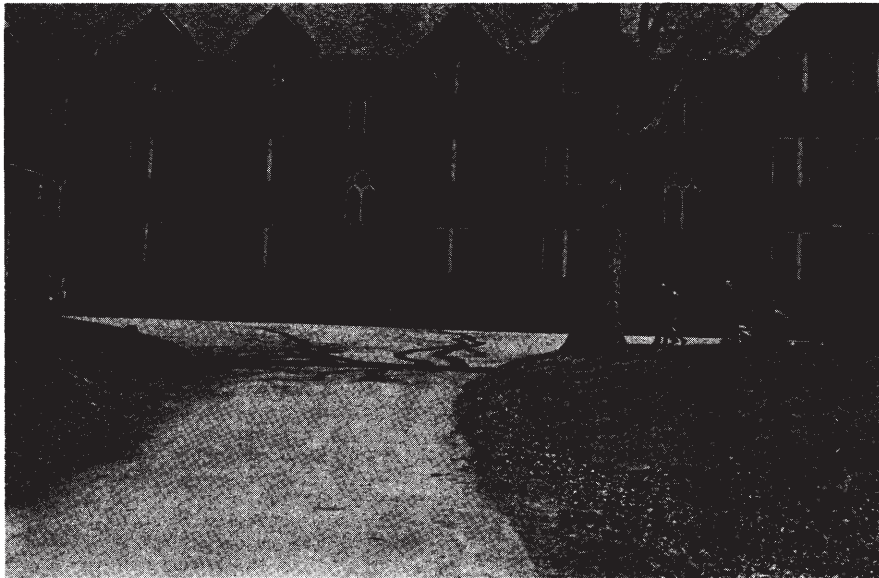
There was much substantial comment that students had a lack of regard for property that was not theirs, whether the property belonged to the College or to fellow students. There was also rather excessive criticism of the conditions in the kitchenettes of the various women's dormitories, namely the extent of the messiness left for the maids to clean up.

B. Discussion

The Committee recognizes that students' living conditions have a direct bearing on their potential academic success and that the College therefore must make strong efforts to alleviate substandard conditions wherever they exist. There is evidence of a direct correlation between students' conscientiousness in taking care of their living quarters and the initial state of the dormitory in which they live. A great many respondents indicated they believed that the problem of irresponsibility would be minimal if the dormitories were in good condition to begin with. The Committee concurs with the student opinion that while there remains a problem of apathy and lack of concern on the part of many students who are resident in dormitories of perfectly acceptable physical quality, much of student irresponsibility is definitely attributable to substandard facilities, specifically Stone Row Dormitories and the trouble spots already mentioned in Albee.

For example, Stone Row was completely painted and plastered about four years ago. Its current condition cannot be entirely blamed on overcrowding and a good deal of the damage contained within was thoughtless destruction on the part of some of its inhabitants. The Committee places great trust in the argument that good dormitories will engender good student care. As the College completes the renovations recommended by the Committee, the present argument that substandard facilities cause thoughtless treatment of dormitories is no longer available.

1. The Student Life Committee in connection with its recommendations for rules concerning student social life and conduct recommends the single room be available for all men students who wish them as soon as possible.
2. The Committee recommends that student representatives be consulted in the renovation of Stone Row and the construction of the new dorm as well as all phases of future campus planning.
3. Considering the importance of regular careful oversight of present janitorial and maid service to assure that it is being done on a regular basis, the Committee



recommends that this supervision be one of the duties of the recommended Director of Student Affairs (see Section 5). All inspection of student dormitories including individual rooms and the recording of student caused damage would be a duty of this office. Those students responsible for the damage should be assessed a repair charge commensurate with replacement value.

4. Because of the obvious importance of the present physical condition of Stone Row dormitories, the Student Life Committee has already made a recommendation, in advance of this regular report, to the Joint Long Range Planning Committee of the College. This recommendation asked for the earliest possible renovation of Stone Row and asked that this project be made of equal priority to the new dining commons, which had been placed at the top of the priority list of the long range Development Plan. The Committee recognized that the Stone Row dormitories could not be renovated without making provision for the present occupants, and so agreed with the Joint Long Range Planning Committee that a new dormitory would first have to be constructed. The men who would normally occupy Stone Row would be moved to the new dormitory and Stone Row renovated. Upon completion of the renovation, the men in

the new dormitory could be moved back to Stone Row, but it is recognized that such a renovation project would probably cut Stone Row's capacity from its present 85 students to an estimated 65.

Assuming availability of immediate financing, we understand that the new dormitory could be built in about a year's time and that the last use of Stone Row in its present condition would be the Spring semester of 1969.

In the opinion of the Student Life Committee, this schedule is the absolute limit that should be allowed with regard to Stone Row dormitories in their present condition.

5. The Committee also recommends that at the earliest possible date, the College renovate the lavatories in Albee and that new entrances be constructed in Albee to allow for direct entry into all student rooms from the present hallways.
6. The Committee also recommends that the College replace any damaged or substandard furniture in dormitories. The Availability of standard dormitory furniture would help eliminate the current problem of removal of social room furniture to individual student rooms.
7. As painting is done as it must be on a regular basis in the dormitories, the Committee recommends that the halls and social rooms be done in bright cheerful colors, rather than shades whose chief value is the ability to hide dirt. Students should be encouraged to paint their rooms using only a few basic light colors. Many students are apparently willing to do this, but the colors used should not be offensive to the next occupant of the room.

2. Food Services

A. Committee Findings

While the questionnaire did not contain questions specifically related to food, student discontent with the food service and Dining Commons was evident from the "comments" section of the questionnaire.

B. Discussion

The present Dining Commons was built in 1873 for a student body of 80. While it has been enlarged from time to time, the present demands placed on the facilities by an average student body of 600 and a faculty of 55, plus their occupational guests and visitors far exceeds any reasonable operating capabilities. Limited size and serving facilities of the present dining commons result in waiting lines and crowded tables. Even more important, the noise level is inordinately high and inducement to pleasant conversation - important as relaxation from academic pressures - is virtually non-existent.

The Committee recognized that the food services themselves are of extreme importance and spent considerable time researching possible alternatives toward improved food service, including consideration of other catering firms. We discovered that a different catering service is not



necessarily the answer to current student complaint. Another caterer would still require a manager hired from the local area and all staff would be hired from the same local labor pool. Also, the menu available would be directly related to the prices charged in the form of the semester board bill, since the companies active in this particular business are all competitive in terms of the relationship between menu and prices charged. The Committee also discovered that many other colleges had identical complaints although the catering services employed were different ones than the one serving Bard.

The present coffee shop is overcrowded and too small for the current student population. In addition it is unpleasantly messy. The first difficulty is the concern of the College, but the second is caused by lack of adequate staff and supervision on the part of Slater Service.

C. Recommendations

1. The Committee endorses the Joint Long Range Planning Committee's action on listing the construction of a new dining commons as the first priority item. The Committee thinks that a new and well planned dining facility will substantially improve the whole quality of student food services. A great many studies are available which strongly suggest that surroundings are almost as important as the food itself and a new dining commons will vastly improve student life at Bard.
2. The Committee recommends that the new Dining Commons include space for a coffee shop larger than the current facility.
3. The Committee recommends that a student food committee be established, consisting of four students who would report regularly on students' wishes and complaints regarding the food service either to the catering service manager or to the "Director of Student Affairs" (see Section 5). Changes and improvements could then be put into effect continually and not just as a result of a particular crisis.
4. The Committee recommends that the Administration take the necessary steps to insure the cleanliness of the coffee shop at all times.

3. Social Regulations

A. Committee findings

Disregard for the current set of social regulations is indicated by student response to the Committee's questionnaire. Most respondents viewed the current intervisitation regulations as almost farcical: the majority have either broken these regulations frequently (40%) or occasionally (47%) while only a small minority (12%) have obeyed them. The response with regard to curfew was similar, most women respondents (53%) saying that they broke curfew occasionally, some frequently (15%) and the rest follow the regulation (21%).

As would be expected most students answering the questionnaire recognized that flagrant disregard for curfew and intervisitation was widespread, they themselves estimated that over 50% of the students regularly violate the rules.

Regarding the role of the College concerning social regulations many felt that the College should neither set standards, nor enforce rules for intervisitation (45%) and curfew (50%). Others thought the College should set standards but not regulate intervisitation (46%) and curfew (40%). This view of the College's role was expressed by a freshman woman:

I believe that the College should worry less about social regulations and concentrate on improving the academic program and developing better student-faculty relationships.



Almost all the respondents (93%) felt that they should participate in the making of rules. Half of the respondents thought that students alone should enforce the rules, while the rest (43%) preferred that this be a function shared in various combinations among students, faculty and administration and fewer (32%) thought this should be exclusively a student responsibility.



By contrast, most respondents (75%) do want the College to enforce noise regulations or set standards in this area; so that student opinion of where they want college control of their conduct varied from 45% for curfew to 50% for intervisitation to 75% for noise.

B. Discussion

The questionnaire results indicate clearly to the Committee the considerable discrepancy between theory and practice with regard to social regulations. The Committee believes therefore that a re-thinking of the regulations is essential, subject to the basic assumption that the College's primary responsibility in this field is to safeguard the right of every student to privacy and quiet for academic endeavor. As one Stone Row freshman put it:

All I want is a single room and privacy; Bard is the kind of place where one should be alone and work.

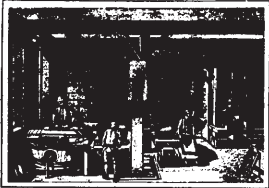
It is the Committee's belief that the College should interfere as little as possible in student life, as long as cooperation with regard to basic standards of privacy and quiet are maintained. A curious contradiction was noted on the questionnaire responses in that students expect the College to both set standards and enforce them for the proper control of noise in the dormitories but students prefer to administer all other social regulations themselves. The Committee feels that with the increased stress on privacy and minimal interferences by College authorities in student social life comes the necessity for student themselves to be more responsible in maintaining proper levels of peace and quiet in the dormitories.

The Committee feels as well that a direct correlation exists between liberalization of social regulations and the availability of single rooms. At the same time the Committee recognizes that liberalization must occur within a wider context. Bard must place itself within the context of thinking in comparable institutions: Bard does not exist in a vacuum*.

Furthermore, in recognition of the uniqueness of the Bard academic program, which views Moderation as crucial in the life of the Bard student, not only in an academic sense but in a social one as well, the Committee feels that a new set of social regulations must be aligned with the students' transition from the Lower to the Upper College. Although the following regulations are substantially more liberal than those currently in use, the Committee recognizes that the College cannot condone the use of its dormitory facilities for purposes of cohabitation, because such practice can be damaging to the psychological well-being of the students involved as well as deleterious to their academic endeavors.

C. Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends that separate dormitories be designated for Lower and Upper College residents.
2. For the Lower College:
Intervisitation rules for men will remain as they are now. Women's dormitories will remain closed and curfews will stand at the present 1 am on weekdays and 2 am on weekends. Night watchmen will be on duty in all women's dormitories from 12 midnight to 6 am.
For the Upper College:
Inasmuch as Upper College men are expected to have single rooms the Committee recommends That restrictions on visiting hours in Upper College men's dormitories be removed. There shall be no curfew for Upper College women and upon vote by each dormitory visiting hours may be indicated within limits established jointly by HPC and the administration. Night watchmen to be on duty from midnight to 6 am**.
3. Because privacy is the key to this set of regulations the Committee recommends that each dormitory enforce standardized "quiet hours" to be set jointly by HPC and the administration. Individual dormitory officers should enforce quiet hours: any infraction should be met with an exceedingly harsh penalty.



4. Drugs

A. Committee Findings

With regard to the use of marijuana many students (60%) indicated approval, while a minority (13%) indicated disapproval. A sizeable 25% had no opinion on the subject. The overwhelming majority of students (78%) believed marijuana to have a "neutral" effect on the pursuit of a Bard degree. Most of the respondents estimated that fifty percent or more of the student body had experimented with marijuana.

The questionnaire results indicate that in regard to LSD the entire drug question complicates. The response indicated that students had "occasionally" (34%) or much less often (4.5%) "frequently" used hard drugs. At the same time it was the feeling of many (54%) that their effect on the pursuit of the degree was definitely deleterious in nature, 33% thought they had a neutral effect.

Students felt very strongly (80%) that more drug information was needed.

B. Discussion

The comments on the questionnaire show genuine student concern in regard to drugs and there is no comment which does not express the situation as a problem. Drugs are directly linked to what many respondents term "student apathy" but these same students also describe the difficulty of dealing with or changing this state of apathy.



Sit-in at Ward Manor, Spring 1967

The Committee recognizes the College's obligation to uphold all civil laws, including those forbidding the possession, use or sale of narcotics. The Committee feels that the College can best do this by actively engaging all three constituent bodies of the community in this effort rather than by using outside agents or informers.

The College has a further protective duty to its students, the Committee feels, to furnish the students with information about drugs and all aspects of the drug problem. In this area the College has not made efforts we consider strong enough.

C. Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends that the College Community attempt to control the drug situation with its own means. It should concentrate action against the dealers on campus, both students and non-students. It is essential that the community make every effort to convince local authorities that it can effectively handle drug problems within its own sphere.



Community Assembly on Social Regulations, 1967

2. The Community sees the use of outside agents, particularly informers, as detrimental to the spirit of the academic community.
3. The Committee recommends that the College continue to deal with drug violations using the Due Process Document as a basis and the Community Advisory Board as an appeal board.
4. The Committee recommends that the College provide extensive information on all aspects of drug use: exhaustive data on current research in clinical and physiological effects of drugs; in addition, advice about the legal ramifications, both federal and local, of drug use. The gathering and dispensing of this information which should include bringing experts to the campus is to be part of the responsibilities of the future "Director of Student Affairs"
5. Furthermore, the College should make sure that its personnel at the Infirmary be trained and fully informed in these matters, to be of service in emergencies. It (drug taking) seems to be most constructive when used once or twice (even in moderation) for experimentation and the experience of taking a drug; but most destructive when it becomes a regularized, constantly present portion of the student's life. Unfortunately it seems the majority of users (at least of grass and possibly acid) fall into the latter category.

Student opinion at Bard views marijuana as generally negligible in its possible dangerous effects to health; its continual use on campus is something accepted as a fact of campus life; there is awareness of the increase in marijuana smoking nationally.

This Committee views the recent drug raid (April 6) as partly a manifestation of local politics but also as symptomatic of the growing national concern about drug usage on campuses. Both these factors are apparent in similar raids which have recently occurred at other colleges in the mid-Hudson region and elsewhere.

5. Communications

A. Committee Findings

The questionnaire results point to a communication gap between administration and students as well as between students and their elected governing bodies.

With regard to administrative decision making, many respondents (60%) thought that student opinion was not taken into account sufficiently, yet a large minority (37%) felt that students were being heard. As to channels of communication, 29% felt that discussion should take place through elected student representatives, 16% through student membership on special committees, 25% by individual confrontation between students and faculty/administration, 19% through community assembly.

When asked about their own governmental structure a sizable 15% of the respondents were either not interested enough or too apathetic to to even answer the question. Almost half of the respondents (47%) felt that the Student Senate was not functioning satisfactorily, but many others (35%) thought it was. Educational Policies Committee drew an even response (39% satisfied, 41% dissatisfied) with regard to its performance. House Presidents Committee was criticized by 39% of the respondents and approved by 35%. Further answers revealed that while 62% of the respondents had not played a role in student government, just as many (64%) felt that they should participate in some way.

B. Discussion

The answers received show clearly that the majority of students think that the administration is not taking their views sufficiently into account. The Committee thinks that with the creation of the Community Advisory Board which has recently begun functioning a step in the right direction has been made. Nevertheless, the Committee feels that another channel of communication can be opened by establishing another position in the Dean's office. This "Director of Student Affairs" should concern himself with all non-academic matters of student life, i.e. freshmen orientation; all complaints about dining commons, buildings and grounds, housing; entertainment, including cooperation with the Red Balloon, drug counseling (see Section 4); functioning as a liason between the students and administration.

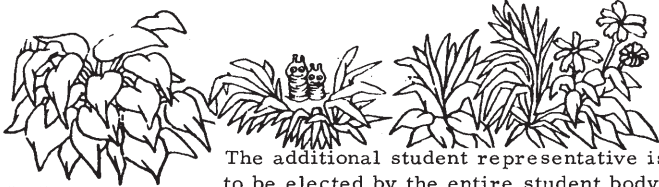
With regard to the so-called student apathy, the Committee knows that this is partly due to the students' disappointment with the performance of some of their elected representatives. The adoption, a year ago, of a new constitution provides a means of improvement. In order for this potential to be realized, however, two things have to happen. First, the students have to exercise their voting rights with greater sophistication, and then more actively support their elected representatives. Second, the elected student governing bodies must make sure that they are truly representative of student opinion by consulting with the students who elected them much more actively than they have done until now.

C. Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends that all segments of the community support the work of the Community Advisory Board in every way possible.
2. That the make-up of the Community Advisory Board be changed in representation from two students, three faculty members and two administrative representatives to three students, two faculty members, and two administrative representatives.



page eight



The additional student representative is to be elected by the entire student body in an at-large election.

3. That the Community Advisory Board which presently functions as a communications channel be further charged with the duty of acting as an appeals board within the due process system.
4. That the Due Process Document ("Joint Statement on Rights and Freedoms of Students") be immediately adopted as official College policy by all constituent bodies of the Bard community, including the Board of Trustees.
5. That a special office in the Administration be created in the form of a "Director of Student Affairs". Since this person will be the students' main link with the Administration, he should be selected on the basis of his ability to deal with students in the spirit of complete mutual trust. He should be young, perhaps a recent graduate of Bard, and should be familiar with the educational systems similar to Bard's.

6. Social Activities

A. Committee Findings

Answers to questions relating to social activities were fairly inconclusive. The respondents' opinions about whether there was enough to do at Bard during the week was almost evenly divided (53% yes, 46% no). The same was true about weekend activities (46% felt there is enough to do, 51% there is not). A few suggested improvements:

"I would like to see a TV that works. I think there must be some large, semi-private place where students can meet -- a student union. Good entertainment even if we have to pay for it. Some nice, (clean and attractive) place to go within walking distance to eat and drink and dance -- current movies."

"As a senior, I need no outside activities but lack of them for Lower College students often leads them to drugs."

"I think generally the academic life at Bard is pretty good. Socially it is terrible. There is no place for people to go except back to a boy's room. You need more stimulating, relaxing entertainment... Dining Commons, the one place for people to meet is too small and depressingly gray... There is too much free time without enough relaxation."

B. Discussion

As shown by the diverse opinions expressed, there seems to be no large issue looming at present with regard to social activities, rather there is a vague sense of vacuum. While the Committee feels strongly that the area of social activities should be left to student initiative and management it would make the following recommendations for an improved program.

C. Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends that the students' need for a large, attractive place to read and talk informally be considered in construction plans for the new Dining Commons by including there a Coffee Shop (see Section 1) or a large lounge with vending machines and a television set.
 2. The Committee recommends that the students' wishes for some organized extra-curricular activity be met in part by turning the annual John Bard Lectures
2. The Committee recommends that the students' wishes for some organized extra-curricular activity be met in part by turning the annual John Bard Lectures into larger, more important events, including social participation by larger members of students. Divisions should invite student participations in planning pre- and post-lecture events.

3. The Committee recommends that in view of the chronic lack of funds preventing the effectiveness of the entire entertainment program. a student cooperative be established. This student cooperative's constituent bodies should be the Entertainment Committee, the Film Committee and the Red Balloon. The Cooperative in addition to its share of convocation funds should also receive financial support from the College.

7. Academic Areas

The Committee was not charged with an investigation of the academic aspects of Bard. Nevertheless, some of the questions relating to the students' general view of the College did elicit specific responses with regard to the academic situation since the community's social and intellectual life cannot be treated separately. The Committee findings are reported here without suggestions.

Half of the respondents expressed satisfaction with Bard's closely-knit college community and with their chances to know students and professors, while about one third (32%) expressed some disappointment of their expectations in this respect. Approximately the same is true with regard to the respondents' judgment of the College's general academic reputation (46% satisfied, 35% somewhat disappointed). Correspondingly, among the group of respondents who are contemplating to leave Bard (8% definitely, 37% possibly), only 23% give dissatisfaction with the general academic program as a reason.

There was, however, considerable dissatisfaction with specific areas of the academic program. Forty-three percent of the respondents are generally disappointed with their opportunity to participate in experimental educational programs (against 20% who were satisfied and 30% who were mildly disappointed).

There is significant disappointment about the variety of course offerings (40% somewhat, 37% generally disappointed). With regard to their chances of pursuing an individualized academic program, 43% of the respondents are satisfied, 33% somewhat, 22% generally disappointed.

Bard is too structured in its different departments which leads to specialized alienation. There is little ground for the free flow of ideas and perspectives and joint creative experimentation with the different forms of knowledge.... Working with people creates the most suitable program for learning; working for, under, away from people creates lifeless and meaningless categories of learned technology.

On the whole, the respondents were most satisfied with the self-insights they gained at Bard; another area of general satisfaction are their major courses, followed in preference by opportunities for individual study and research.

The respondents' greatest plea with regard to the academic situation was for improved library facilities (63%) and bookstore services (48%).

The organization of regular classes is generally approved (61%), so are seminars (52%) and individual conferences (49%). Large lectures were criticized by many (59%), and conference groups found a mixed reaction (41% approve 24% disapproval). Class scheduling in two-hour blocks once a week seems preferred for both lower (65% approval) and upper college (73% approval).

Criteria sheets were considered of varied usefulness by 55% of the respondents, as valuable by only 25%:

...they don't really do anything; one either knows the instructor or not. Only when they make you seek an explanation of what they mean and thus put you in contact with the instructor do they do any good.

The grading system was criticized by 34% of the respondents who would like to see the pass-fail system incorporated into the general academic program and by 46% who would like to see it in either specified lecture and introductory courses or in courses outside the major field.

Moderation is a bone of contention for some of the respondents as expressed in specific comments:

I am not looking forward to moderating, for I have seen moderating students judged unfairly.

Moderation, in about half the cases, is a total waste being based solely on personality likes or dislikes and not handled in an objective academic manner...

I definitely think the Bard College moderation should not be reworked. When I first entered Bard I believed that the weeding out of students would take place at this time and that maybe out of a class of 20 "moderees" 7 or 8 would pass, 10 would be deferred and 2 flunked. But... this does not seem to be the case...

Some respondents put their dissatisfaction with the Bard atmosphere squarely on the students themselves:

The most discouraging aspect of Bard is the student body.... It is discouraging to me that my college accepts far too many students at the last minute because these students have failed somewhere else and can't find another college. I also distrust the policy of accepting students who are particularly gifted in one field but appear to be mental retards in other areas. The College should, in opinion, accept students on the basis of their general strength in most of the academic disciplines. They should be well-rounded people who handle themselves well in social situations as well as academic situations.

The College suffers from a lack of self-respect, respect for others, and above all, commitment to excellence on the part of the student body. There is also dearth of variety, in course offerings, activities, and personalities. The College is too small. Most important, it lacks all sense of direction and purpose.

About the time that the Student Life Committee was constituted, another ad hoc committee began its work, a study of the Bard Curriculum. This committee's report has been published; it proposed sweeping changes which deal with many of the above reported comments and is currently being discussed by faculty and students.



Signed by

Glenn Boynton
Agnes Domandi
Mark Favus
Peter Minichiello
William Schmidt, chairman



SENATE

A long, sometimes violent discussion arose as a result of the acceptance of the "Due Process Statement" as policy by the Senate on Monday night over the decision to accept or not to accept the Drug Statement proposed in conjunction with it by the Community Advisory Board.

The use of the word "expulsion" as the result of a conviction on drug charges was widely discussed. Eventually, Mark Winters, at his first Senate meeting in weeks, suggested that he had done a great deal of thinking about Columbia and the great value of student power. He felt that the only problem with it at Bard was that only the Senate and HPC seemed to want it.

Winters said: "Statements on dope won't do a thing," and later said that he was against the proposed one.

Mark Rosenberg then asked how Senate could pass such a statement as it was in direct conflict with the Due Process Statement it had just accepted as policy. He and Mr. Winters also discussed the interpretation of "double jeopardy" which had arisen.

Bruce Lieberman said: "I tried to make one point very clear." He indicated that the case at hand was not one of "double jeopardy" but "the probable degree of academic harm" caused by the indiscriminate use of drugs.

The discussion turned to the impasse which will be reached when any honest student statement on drugs is presented to the faculty and administration. It was mentioned that faculty minds are closed to drugs and that they are not willing to accept that no harm can come from smoking pot occasionally and with discretion.

Mr. Lieberman mentioned that the Community Advisory Board was formed to eliminate "one way deals" by the Administration and faculty. He said that the Board should come out with a totally new statement on drugs which would become a completely new policy. He said that if the Senate passed the statement under discussion, the policy would "be no different from the old Administration" one.

Then Mr. Rosenberg brought up the "revolutionary" idea that the students draft a statement on drugs to be ratified by the faculty and Administration. "I want to see the process work the other way," he said. Rosenberg noted that in the past all policies for ratification were formulated by the Administration and the faculty for students and given to students and he said that he was ready for a change.

Eventually, a motion was made including the words "chartered by the state" in reference to the drug policy. The general idea was that since Bard is chartered by the state of New York it cannot condone the use of drugs but that the Administration should not, under any circumstances, duplicate the punitive measures of the civil authorities.

The motion was passed by a roll call vote with Mr. Winters and Mr. Rosenberg voting against it.

A motion by Dana Huassamen to increase the number of students on the Community Advisory Board was tabled until next week.

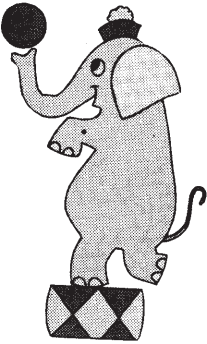
VIGILANTE COMMITTEE

The discussion turned to the question of a "vigilante" (thank you B.A.L.) committee supposedly formed by Mr. De file to inform on students using drugs in the dorms to in effect "clean up the campus." The question was brought up by Mr. Rosenberg in a personal attack against Jeff Harris which he had been waging all evening, the first portion of this having been struck from the record by an earlier motion of Mr. Clancy.

The discussion was bordering on violence with all sorts of suggestions regarding the students on the "committee" from expulsion to murder being shouted when Chairman Edmonds said, "I want a motion or a solution, NOW!"

The decision was that Senate members would inform students on this committee that they were not protected in any way by the Senate and that the Senate could not in all seriousness condone their actions.

In one other piece of business the fourteen students who had signed up for the "Library Extension, Dining Commons and New Dorm Committee" were accepted by the Senate.



STUDENT RIGHTS POWER

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.

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

Editorial:

In Spring of 1967, HPC proposed some radically new social regulations consisting of 24 open mens dorms, limited intervisitation in women's dorms, elimination of all women's curfew.

After several weeks of discussion in which nothing happened, the Administration suddenly sent out a letter threatening the abolishment of HPC.

That night, Council called a special meeting and 200 students marched on the President's house, asking the President to clarify his position.

Wednesday, March 1, Council held a meeting for the community which passed HPC's proposed social regulations.

Next week, the students called for a meeting with the Board of Trustees. At that meeting, they asked for the new social regulations. The outcome of the meeting was the establishment of the Student Life Committee to study the issues and make a report.

The report has come, and now it is time for the Administration to act on the suggestions in the report.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Your reporting of the recent events at Columbia is the best I've seen so far. The treatment of police brutality leaves out some of the messier events, such as girls being dragged along the concrete by their hair, etc.

Another matter is the vandalism. It was apparently very important that the students be seen as vandals. In fact, we have abundant circumstantial evidence and some eyewitness accounts, that vandalism and larceny occurred after the arrest, when only police and a few maintenance men were allowed in the buildings. An open letter by Dr. Kenneth Clark to the police Commissioner reporting his observations of police chopping with axes in the Mathematics Building, never appeared in The New York Times, somehow. The students were rather neat, in a crowded way. They collected garbage often and swept it up. They didn't enter faculty offices. Affidavits by faculty in various buildings attest that, entering their offices just after the arrest, they found things in order. Six hours later, after an interlude in which only police were in the buildings, most of the offices had been broken into, and many things stolen or destroyed.

In view of the maddening news arrangement, it is worth mentioning that the owner of the N.Y. Times is a trustee of Columbia.

At Bard, my impression is that many students are sympathetic with us, and need little explanation. The faculty have seemed rather uninterested, with occasional comments such as, "I can't conjure up much sympathy for them," or bits of irony.

My own view is that, except for the violence and the injuries, this is the best thing to happen to Columbia in a long time, and it is long overdue. For the violence I blame the administration and trustees, and a few senior professors who advised them.

FIRST WE
TAKE OVER
MUSIC -



THEN WE
TAKE OVER
FASHION -



THEN WE
MOVE INTO
POLITICS -



WE GO
INTO NEW
HAMPSHIRE
AND FORCE
KENNEDY
TO BE A
CANDIDATE -



WE GO INTO
WISCONSIN
AND FORCE
JOHNSON
TO RETIRE.



WHO
NEEDS
DRUGS?



I'VE GOT A
REALITY
HIGH.





Engagement

by Anita McClellan

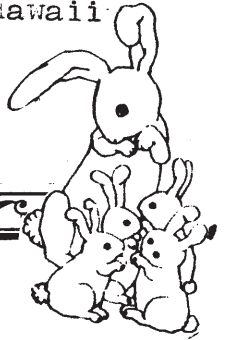
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Wood of Greenwich, Connecticut, announce the engagement of their daughter Michael Taylor to Lawrence Christian Simonds, son of Mrs. Agnes T. Simonds of Saratoga Springs, New York, and Mr. Lee Simonds of Cotuit, Cape Cod.

The bride-to-be attended the Saddle River Country Day School before coming to Bard. Mr. Simonds obtained his secondary education at the Saratoga Springs High School and his B.A. at Bard College in 1967.

He has since done some graduate work at the State University of New York in New Paltz.

It was one of those meetings down the road, in which they came separately and left together--Adolph, matchmaker.

The wedding will be held on June 8th in the Bard Chapel. The future Mr. and Mrs. Simonds plan to spend their honeymoon in Hawaii during August.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

In reference to the Curriculum Committee Report published in last weeks (May 1) Observer:

The majority of our Upper College are transfer students; many come to Bard having completed 2 years of academic study elsewhere. Assuming that they are awarded enough of their previous credits to retain their former class ranking, they must moderate their first semester here. Isn't this a bit unfair? Let us say the student is not permitted to moderate their first semester at Bard but instead waits until their second semester. If he or she passes, hopefully it will be retroactively. Nevertheless, he has lost a semester not owing to his own negligence because, unless I am mistaken, Bard will not make a moderation retroactive a full academic year.

What I would like to see done is to have moderation included somehow in the admissions program for transfers. I can see the faculty balking at the idea of embarking on something like this because they (the faculty) have not had the student in class and in general are not familiar with his work. But I do not see why a student should be jeopardized for wanting to transfer to Bard. If the transfer student really wants to come to Bard I am sure that he would be willing to write the regular moderation papers and appear before the faculty of his major field of interest.

I cannot help but think that a revised moderation system for transfer students would help the morale of said students. What is more frustrating than to lose a semester because of one inflexible aspect of the college's academic program?

Respectfully yours,
Frolic Taylor

To the Editor:

Judging by the remark attributed to me in the Editorial on page six of the last Observer (a remark quoted from a news story in the preceding issue), an erroneous impression may have been gained from my comments April 2 in Sottery Hall on the Report of the Bundy Committee.

The Bundy Report stated that Bard had the largest proportion of unmet building maintenance needs of any of the institutions studied in depth by the Committee,--namely in our case, about \$700,000 worth.

Reasons ennumerated by the Committee include: (1) Bard's maintenance budget is only about 50% of what it should be; (2) the maintenance staff is only two-thirds as large as it should be; (3) an adequate labor force is not available at the College's existing wage rates; and (4) the College has not been able to acquire sufficient modern labor-saving equipment.

No "efficiency" scorings appeared in the Committee's Report.

Sincerely Yours,
Reamer Kline

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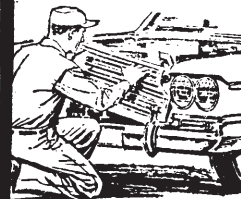
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