

Bard College
Student Newspaper Archive
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OBSERVER

Vol. 13 No. 7 April 8, 1970

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observer

volume 13 number 7 april 8 1970

Moderation strike...

Weathermen indicted...

Bard graffitti...

WOULD YOU EAT DICHLORVOS?
IF YOU LIVE NEAR A "NO-PEST
STRIP --- YOU PROBABLY WILL.

That innocent-looking gold box from Shell hanging up there is exuding a powerful nerve poison that has been found to contaminate food.

Dichlorvas Vapona^R, also known as DDVP or Vapona^R, is a powerful organo-phosphorous insecticide which is the active ingredient in the "No-Pest" insecticide strips manufactured by Shell Chemical Company. When combined with a special resin, the chemical slowly vaporizes from the strips to kill insects which encounter its poisonous cloud.

In order to get the chemical registered from home use, Shell has used powerful political influence to overcome the strenuous objections of the U.S.

Public Health Service and the California State Department of Public Health. Three former influential governmental advisers, now employed by Shell, were instrumental in getting the chemical registered. All three are now under investigation by the U.S. Justice Department for conflict of interest violations.

When it was proved that the strips actually interfered with a nerve enzyme known as cholinesterase in humans exposed in closed rooms, the U.S. Department of Agriculture ordered Shell to put on the box-label the words "Do not use in nurseries, or rooms where infants, ill or aged persons are confined." Shell deliberately has delayed compliance with the order, and the federal government has not acted to enforce its own rule. It is readily apparent that such a warning would affect sales of the product.

NOW IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THAT
THE CHEMICAL SOAKS INTO
NEARBY FOOD.

On September 11, 1969, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Division (USDA-PRD) informed the registrants of dichlorvos resin strips that the use of such strips near food will result in residues in that food and that a warning must appear on the label:

"Do not use in kitchens, restaurants, or areas where food is prepared or served."

Shell Chemical, of course, has found a way to get around the enforcement of the label regulation. They filed a petition with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (US-FDA) to request a tolerance for the chemical in food (to allow a certain amount to be eaten by people) and while the

petition is being "studied", they can continue to sell the product to an uninformed and convenience-oriented public.



President Kline:

I understand that the yellow plastic "Vapona strips" hung over the doors in dining commons and the coffee shop contain an insecticide potentially harmful to humans. I feel strongly that the use of these strips should be discontinued, and that a non-toxic alternative such as fly-paper be employed, if necessary.

Signed,

LOWER COLLEGE OF BARD UNITE!...

The community controversy surrounding moderation is emerging again, this time from the sophomores of the government department. Last Wednesday those students voted unanimously to refuse to participate in moderation proceedings in an attempt to force the Government faculty to assist their moderating sophomores in pursuing much needed wide-ranging reform.

These groups met last Thursday to discuss the position of the students, a position which was articulated in a brief statement made available Thursday afternoon. One of the professors opened the forum by allowing that in his opinion the tactic assumed in the statement was not only childish but symptomatic of an attitude infecting substantial numbers of today's college youth. In the ensuing discussion the faculty generally assumed the role of apologists for the present moderation system, while the students attempted to establish some form of cohesive critique of the present procedure.

The faculty position, though certainly not uniform, was generally this: Moderation is part of the tradition of Bard College; one traditionally cannot be admitted into the upper college without the approval of a moderation board. Although this procedure is not uncontroversial fact it is unlikely that this part of the process can be altered. No document is sacrosanct (i.e. the moderation document), but moderation should be retained in order to allow into the upper college only those students who could, in the judgement of the board, complete Senior Projects. If the essence of the Senior Project is to be maintained, then moderation should be also. Personal prejudice against certain student is not considered grounds for failure, nor will a student holding unpopular or controversial opinions fail moderation for that reason.

The students' concern seemed to be of a different nature. They were disturbed with student-faculty relationships, deemed to be inequitable. It was claimed that a student's competency to attempt a Senior Project

by Gene Baker, Mark Kanovos, and Michael Lieberman.

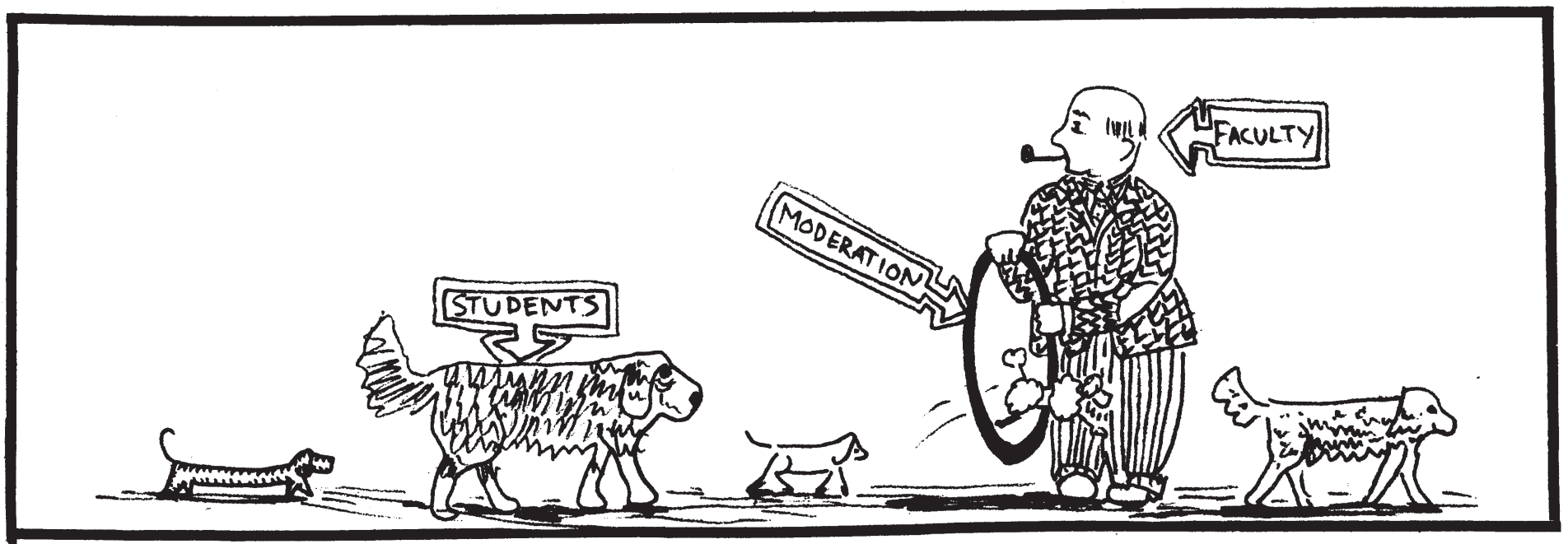
should have been evident long before moderation, so serious discussion concerning the project should have been taking place since admission. The attitude of advisors and other faculty makes it difficult to discuss a student's personal progress on a regular basis, hence most of such discussion is left to the moderation session. Consequently for the student, moderation takes place in an environment of severe apprehension, certainly not unwarranted for a doctorate review, but in this context pretentious at best. Probably at the very basis of the students' position was their reluctance to grant to the faculty the power to make a final, terminal decision about a student's status at Bard. An unmotivated student should be considered a challenge by the advisor, not deadweight to be carried for two years and then dropped at moderation. A hopelessly reluctant student could be flunked out or maintained on academic probation. Admissions procedures could be tightened. Other reforms could be installed. The elimination of moderation should not make Bard a second rate institution; it should improve it.

The position paper proposed two reforms which were hoped would set the tone for further suggestions. The Government sophomores encouraged the establishment of a sophomore conference, to discuss the problems characteristic to the discipline of Political Science. In this forum students and faculty would be equal, no grades would be given, no credit received. Reading and discussion would be agreed upon by vote—one vote per person. Discussion, questioning, and argument would be encouraged. The second proposal was

to submit the two short moderation papers to the student's advisor—to encourage personal involvement by the faculty and students in each other's affairs. (The moderating Government students had resolved not to submit long papers for review, partially in protest to moderation in general, partially in protest to the irrelevant role they thought the long paper played in determining the competency of a student to attempt a Senior Project.)

No concrete resolve was maintained by the students during Thursday's session, which had been the first such confrontation in the Government department. Four of the moderating sophomores stood apparently firm by the tactic of refusing moderation, while two or three of the others voiced sympathies with the faculty position. The majority student faction felt that the present structure of the moderation procedure invariably produced the antagonisms and dissatisfactions which had prompted Thursday's discussion. The structure had to be significantly altered in order to rid Moderation of these difficulties. The minority faction disagreed with these contentions.

Those who still refused to moderate were not sure of the future of their effort. New meetings are planned in the hope that wide ranging moderation reform will not become a dead issue. The refusal of most of those present to submit to moderation proceedings is probably an unprecedented step. As such it will prevail or fall depending on the amount of support that can be garnered from the community.



observer

Phone (914) 758-3665
an alternative newsmedia project

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janet auster, louise link

The current moderation strike in the Government department was inevitable. For years students at Bard have complained about moderation, sometimes more vocally than others. If they don't want moderation done away with entirely, they at least want it modified.

It seems to us that moderation is past due for some major shake-up. Perhaps a system whereby a student's work is reviewed by people both in and out of his department would be better. Students, we feel, should not be kicked out of Bard for poor moderation performance. They should not be subjected to the paranoia and harassment of facing a situation of so sinister a reputation.

In fact, very few students are failed at moderation, but many leave in the face of it. Moderation as a review situation would be more reasonable, and, we hope, contribute to the equalizing of the sizes of upper and lower college.

access → to systems

The Observer has, in the past, been run by a clique of people who happen to maintain an interest in running the paper on a consistent basis. This semester, as usual, the paper is being put together by a small clique, one not of our choosing, but one rather of cir-

cumstance, we seem to be the only people who care about the damn thing. Personally, and in conjunction with the rest of the staff, I'd like to see a broader base of support for the Observer in this so-called community.

As a consequence, this space will be occupied each week with an accounting of how each issue was put together, what materials we have received that might be of general interest but that we might not feel like writing about, and an accurate account of how much money went where in the previous issue.

First general notice — we have been receiving one hell of a lot of ecology mail, ranging from congressmen to little local groups to publishers out hyping a new release. Personally I'm suspicious of a lot of this (for entirely political reasons) but if someone would like to sort through all this with the possibility of writing an article on it for us, we'd be glad to let him or her sift through it all. In fact, if any organization on campus would like to write about ecology ACTION, by now I think most of us know what ecology itself is, we'd be glad to look over any articles they might want to write.

We received a letter from a group that calls itself "The Student Forum on International Order and World Peace" asking us to recommend some students who might want to attend a major conference in New York City at which there will be both Soviet and American experts on each other's countries. I'll post the flyer we received in Hegeman and if you're interested drop a note by Box 76 and I'll put your name on the registration card, but we have to return it by April 8. By the way, reg-

istration fee of \$10 will probably be taken care of by the Student Forum.

Final item on receipt of material: we got a letter from Royce Carlton Inc. asking us if we might be interested in having one of our columnists, Eugene Shoenfeld, M.D., up here to speak. They say that he will be in the area next fall and spring, so if any one is interested, we'll be glad to give them the letter. They don't mention what his fee is but I'm sure it ain't cheap.

Money: The following is a rough breakdown of our expenses for the last issue. We started off with a balance of \$1873.41.

Printing costs: \$155.75. IBM rental for the month: \$150.00. Salaries editorial: \$50.00. Typist: \$25.00. Proofreading, pickup and delivery: \$25.00. Photos: \$5.00. Misc.: \$8.00. Total expenses, issue No. 6: \$418.75. Balance in account: \$1354.66.

Geof Cahoon

letters



Dear Observer:

The Sage of Hysteria, Abbie Hoffman, advertises thusly in your paper: "Also, if you send \$150.00 today, you will receive back \$300.00 after the fall of DECADENT CAPITALISM."

There be, somewhere in that sentence, a major contradiction.

Who slipped a mickey to Ichabod Crane?

—The Headless Horseman

Cont. on page 8

FEIFFER

WE BOMB
BANKS AND
CORPORATIONS-



AND FORCED TO RE-
SPOND TO THE
LEGITIMATE DEMANDS
OF THE PEOPLE-



TO FORCE
PEOPLE TO WAKE
UP! /

AND DIG THE
CONNECTION
BETWEEN THE
RULING CLASS-



THE LIBERALS
WILL DEMAND
CHANGE-

AND IM-
PERIALISM-

AND THE
MODERATES
WILL SUPPORT
CHANGE-



AND
RACISM-

AND THE BANKS
AND CORPORATIONS
WILL REFORM
CHANGE-



AND
POLLUTION-

AND
NOTHING
WILL
CHANGE.



AND
SEXISM-

AND ONCE PEOPLE
ARE AWAKE THEY
WILL DEMAND
CHANGE!

EVEN BOMBING'S
A COP OUT

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TIM LEARY GETS TEN YEARS

BERKELEY, Calif. (LNS) --- When Timothy Leary testified at the Conspiracy Trial he told the jury Jerry Rubin cherished the memory of Robert Kennedy.

"Tim, do you really believe that rap about Jerry digging Kennedy?" I asked.

"No, but there's a young girl on the jury who does like Kennedy and I was winning her over," Leary replied.

The young girl was Kay Richards, who turned out to be the architect of conviction. Richards brought the two opposing factions on the jury together with a compromise verdict of guilty.

Tim thought he could talk his way into a peaceful love and good vibes revolution and out of any jail cell in America. When the pigs finally put him away, he was totally unprepared and didn't even have his toothbrush.

A lot of people on the left are really down on Leary. They think of him as being a counter-revolutionary medicineman, making plenty of bread

EARTH ACTION

The Earth Action group is going to have a Earth Festival on April 29th. The major events of the day will be a parade, the planting of a tree, nature walks to be held at sunrise and sunset, and hopefully classes that will be devoted to ecological problems. There will be plenty of freshly baked bread for everyone. Anyone who would like to bake bread on the day before the festival, please contact Linda Leigh, through campus mail.

All those who do not know but would like to learn, feel free to join, everyone is needed. If you have any questions about the festival, or any suggestions please feel free to come to the meeting on Thursday night at 8:30. Anyone who would like to come to the Ecology meetings is needed and welcome.

and teaching young rebels to kiss policemen.

Dr. Tim is a much more complicated human being and this explains why he is behind bars and not dining at one of Nixon's White House dinners.

"I want the radicals to answer one question," Leary always says. "Have I strengthened the capitalist system by telling people to drop out or have I broken it up?"

It's clear the thousands who listened to Timothy Leary and ran away from school and factory were not making the world safe for Spiro Agnew.

Tim was one of the gurus for the first be-in in San Francisco.

The Berkeley politicians crossed the bridge after an invitation from Leary's pupils and had their first meeting with the cultural revolution. It wasn't easy for Berkeley's Marxists to figure out the painted rock freaks of Haight Ashbury. Some politicians had about the same reaction as John DeBonis, Berkeley's ultra-right city councilman.

Leary was received by the crowd like some great god from another and much more fantastic cosmic plane. He told everyone they were beautiful and that was only a beginning.

The Yippie festival of life in Chicago was a true son of both Berkeley and the Haight, and Tim was one of its first promoters. Leary never made it to Chicago because the pig vibes were too heavy. He was called a sell-out, but so much of the energy which exploded in Chicago was first set in motion by Tim Leary's one madman trip. This is why the pigs hate him so much.

Dr. Tim could never go beyond a kind of hedonic hucksterism as a means of organizing the revolution.

"We have to start acting like the majority," Tim rapped, "to talk about ecology and astrology and be beautiful and make everyone love us and see we are more fun, we can win the Establishment over, we can win everyone over."

For Leary it was only a matter of being more groovy than Julius Hoffman to win people over. I guess Tim believed we could even get the hanging judge to love us if someone would just slip him a hash brownie.

Tim had a lot of luck with getting uptight people to be a little kinder. He was able to acid trip Max Scherr, owner of the Berkeley Barb, into giving his employees a little more bread.

But people who run the American Empire are a lot more psychotic than Miser Max. If Mitchell or Kleindeinst knew you were more liberated and happy than the entire ruling class they will not want to read your pamphlets. These lunatics will want to use your skin for nicotine and lampshades. The thought that you have something that they don't will drive the tyrants to genocide.

Most of us learned in Chicago and People's Park that unless you were prepared to defend yourself there would never be anything to love. All good things would be taken away by the pigs including our souls.

To make an American revolution we will need both Tim's acid beauty and a 12-gauge shotgun.

Tim Leary is a very old-fashioned guy. I've always thought of him as being not quite hip. In believing that everyone in the nut house could be appealed to with a mixture of reason and Utopian bullshit, Dr. Leary is really like a very Progressive College Teacher whose ideas, despite everything, are thirty years older than reality.

Our lives are ruled by an army of hangmen who think of us as 'freaking fags', kidnapping their children for an evening of Mao and Marijuana. The more we show them of peace, love and good vibes, the greater their desire to strangle us. This is a truth Tim Leary doing jailhouse Yoga may finally realize.

I remember the Progressive Labor Party writing an editorial claiming Tim Leary was a CIA Agent who gave the Movement LSD in order to serve

imperialism. PL came on heavy about how it was the true revolutionaries who would wind up in jail and not Leary.

The entire Central Committee of PL is on the streets. None of them have gone to the slam since the editorial was written. Tim is now eating prison chow so he must have done something to enjoy the honor.

Timothy Leary is a political prisoner. Not a brother, but one of our true fathers. We have outgrown his teachings but like good children we must take care of this cat and see he has a happy old age.

RECITAL

On Tuesday, April 7, a program including Brahms's Variations on a Theme by Haydn, and Liebes Lieder Waltzes, and Hindemith's Sonata for Trombone and Piano was presented at 8:30 in Bard Hall.

Performers were Anita Cervantes, a freshman from Washington, D.C.; Marilyn Bontempo, a junior from Waterbury, Connecticut; and Frederick Simmons, a freshman from Ardsley, New York; and the Collegium Musicum.

hair out

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (LNS) -- 'It's war,' declared Tennessee Gov. Buford Ellington. 'We want every long-hair in jail or out of the state.'

One week later, the governor's threat began to operate: 22 people were busted at a peaceful demonstration that was broken up by the cops without provocation. The arrested people were charged with participating in an assemblage of three or more people in which acts of violence occur. The crime is a felony that is strongly reminiscent of the Chicago conspiracy indictments.

WEATHER BUREAU BUSTED

CHICAGO (LNS) -- Julius Hoffman's neon-ceilinged courtroom on the 23rd floor of the Federal Building may again be the setting for a conspiracy trial of radicals -- if the twelve Weathermen indicted for "crossing state lines with intent to incite a riot" are ever caught by the FBI.

As Attorney General John Mitchell announced the indictments (which came out of the window-breaking, cop-fighting national action to "bring the war home" in Chicago last October), bench warrants charging "unlawful flight to avoid prosecution" went out for the arrests of Mark Rudd, Bill Ayers and Jeff Jones. The three were elected as national officers by SDS last June before Weathermen repudiated the organization and prepared itself for underground activities.

The Conspiracy indictment is for the most part identical to the federal charges which brought the "Conspiracy 8" together for their five month trial. Seven of them -- Bobby Seale's case was severed when Judge Hoffman sentenced him to four years for contempt, and he will be tried separately -- were found "not guilty" of the conspiracy charge per se; five were found guilty of specific acts of incitement.

It came as a great surprise to many that Judge Hoffman was selected to do the honors in the new conspiracy trial. His fascistic courtroom behavior has angered countless liberals, including lawyers and judges. The choice of Hoffman does indicate, however, that the Nixon-Mitchell regime is not being swayed in its rightward course.

Also indicted were Kathy Boudin (who is currently being sought by the FBI for her connection with the explosion in a Greenwich Village townhouse in New York last month), Bernadine Dohrn, John (J.J.) Jacobs, Terry Robins, Mike Spiegel, Linda Evans, Howie Machtinger, Judy Clark and Larry Weiss. Warrants are also out for their arrests.

Twenty-eight "co-conspirators" were named in the indictment, but they will not go to trial as defendants. The twenty-eight are: Johnny Lerner, Ted Gold and Diana Oughton (both killed in the Greenwich Village blast), Dianne Donghi, Cathy Wilkerson, Anne Hathaway, Courtney Esposito, Celeste McCullough, Chip Marshall III, David Chase, John Pilkington, Jeff Melish, Corky Benedict, Howard Emmer, Matthew Flanagan, Roberta Smith, Jim Mellen, Mark Laventer,

Peter Clapp, Lenore Kalom, Lynn Garvin, Karen Lattimer, John Butney, Brian McQuerry, David Millstone, Sam Karp, Karen Daenzer and Susan Stern.

Most of the twelve new "conspirators" are members of the Weather Bureau, Weatherman's centralized leadership group. Few Weathermen have been seen in public since December, 1969 War Council in Flint, Mich., when the line of "chaos in the mother country" was set down.

Defendants in most political trials up till now have made themselves available in court, and set up legal-political defense and publicity committees aimed at showing up their trials as examples of political repression. The Weathermen probably will not do that.

Cont. on page 9



DR. HIP POCRATES

TALKS ABOUT DRUGS AND SEX

Copyright, 1970 by
Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

The following interview with Dr. Eugene Schoenfeld (HIPocrates) is reprinted from the Summer 1969 edition of *Sexual Freedom*, the quarterly publication of the Sexual Freedom League. Subscriptions cost \$4.00 a year and are available by writing to: Sexual Freedom Quarterly, Box 14034, San Francisco, California 94114.

Q: Are there drugs that have an effect on sexual activity?

HIP: Yes. There are many drugs that have an effect on sex but there aren't really any true aphrodisiacs that we know about. By this I mean a drug that would cause a person to become sexually stimulated if he weren't so inclined. If a person is a priori interested in sexual activity there are drugs that seem to enhance the feelings that he has during sex. Conversely, there are drugs which can depress these feelings.

For example, alcohol in large quantities doesn't seem to add much to sexuality. In small quantities it may help by reducing inhibitions so that a person can proceed to carry on his natural inclinations if he's hung up. Large quantities have the opposite effect.

There are also drugs like certain of the tranquilizers that can cause impotency. Some of the Phenothiazines for example are known in some people to cause temporary impotency. It depends upon the individual. Some people can take tranquilizers of all kinds and never have this problem.

Q: What drugs would stimulate a person if he were so inclined?

HIP: Drugs like marijuana can increase a person's sensual perceptions. The sense of touch, and of smell, and of sight, sound are all enhanced by the use of marijuana. If you are in a sexual situation and turned on it increases your enjoyment of the sexual act.

On the other hand, if two people are together and they are not turned on to each other and they were to use marijuana, then this would have the effect of driving them further apart. It depends upon the state of mind. That's why I say that there are no drugs which are true aphrodisiacs.

Q: So there is no "love potion," nothing magic about any drug. Then, biologically, how does a drug function in a person?

HIP: It works on the higher centers of thought in the brain. The exact mechanism isn't known and I guess won't be known for some years. Marijuana research has only recently been permitted.

In an article in *SCIENCE*, December 1968, what was already known by experienced marijuana users was confirmed on one of the first truly scientific studies of marijuana. That is, that someone who has used marijuana can perform simple tasks the same way or better than he would without the drug. Whereas someone who has not used marijuana before cannot perform these tasks as well but he doesn't get high either.

Q: Then marijuana or some other drug isn't going to make a person a sexual superman?

HIP: No, it won't but if he's a person who is free and enjoys sex, it probably will make him enjoy it all the more.

Q: Would a drug like mescaline or LSD which has more profound psychological and hallucinogenic effects have a more profound sexual effect?

HIP: Well, apparently it does in many cases. Some people tell me that under the influence of LSD they did not feel at all like having sex. It turned them off. They were interested in other things. Perhaps it affected their nervous systems and they were unable to have sex.

Others have said that the LSD experience has caused them to have a most profound sexual encounter, that went far beyond any minor "psychedelic" like marijuana.

With a drug like mescaline the sexual act is greatly enhanced because the Mescaline produces mainly sensory changes. Changes in sight, sound and touch, without the kind of visual distortions that LSD might cause. Those kinds of hallucinations are rare with mescaline.

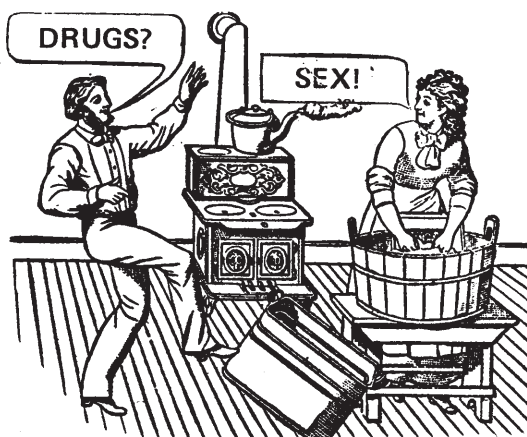
Q: What about STP?

HIP: I don't think very much is known about the relationship between STP and sexual acts. It hasn't been used very much and there is much more experience with LSD, mescaline and marijuana.

Q: We know of a person who tried STP and found that he had a tremendous sexual feeling, but it was all inside his head rather than in his loins. He felt that he had an orgasm with the All American girl 5,000 times in 30 seconds, but he couldn't get an erection to save his life.

HIP: Probably the reason for something like that is that the drug affects the nervous system so that an erection would not be possible for that individual at that time, but an erection might be possible for another person under other circumstances or with a different dose.

You mentioned that the person had the experience



in his head and this is also quite important because you can't separate sexuality from what goes on above the neck.

Q: Do you think if you're more involved with a mind trip, that it is possible that sex may hold no interest for you at that moment?

HIP: I don't think that it's sex not holding any interest, but it's being expressed in a different way. I mean sexuality is not only expressed in the physical act of making love, but in many ways.

Q: How would it be expressed?

HIP: Well you described one way. The feeling that this individual had while on STP. I think that was certainly a sexual act, although not physical.

Q: There is another drug that has been popular on the underground market for the last year—THC; what are the effects of this drug?

HIP: THC is tetrahydrocannabinol. It's supposed to be the active ingredient of marijuana. Some people think there are more mind altering components in marijuana, but THC is thought to be the major component.

If I were talking about the real THC, then it would have the same effects as marijuana: in small quantities a minor alteration of the senses, time sense and hunger. These effects are well known. In larger quantities it can produce a true psychedelic effect; like LSD. A psychotomimetic effect. Psychotomimetic means mimicking psychosis. These drugs don't truly cause a model psychosis, although it used to be thought that they did so.

What I mean is large quantities of THC will cause the same effect as large quantities of LSD.

Q: Moving on to "hard drugs," things like opium, morphine, heroin—what effect do these have on a person's sexual activity?

HIP: First we ought to consider the classes of addictive drugs. The most widely known are the narcotic drugs, which include heroin, morphine, codeine, demerol, and of course, opium which is the parent drug to all these others. Then there are the barbituates that are also addictive, which are used mainly as sleeping pills though some people use them to get high or low.

I distinguish narcotic drugs as those used medically for the alleviation of pain and which are addictive. As for their relationship to human sexuality: a very common effect which is described with the use of

heroin is that of an orgasm spreading all through the body and continuing to have that effect.

Q: Can a male get an erection?

HIP: No. It tends to depress the actual physical sexual activity of the addict. So what he's getting is a kind of inner feeling.

Q: So it's more of a mind sex trip than a physical experience?

HIP: Yes, but the feeling may be the same. The reason that heroin addiction is so difficult to treat is that it's kind of a cold circle; getting the heroin is enough to meet all the addict's needs. This kind of feeling can only be experienced by someone who is addicted to heroin.

Q: Does opium have the same effect as heroin? Heroin is a derivative of opium is it not?

HIP: Yes. Heroin and morphine are derivations of opium. Opium is usually smoked. Not all people who use opium regularly become addicted. Maybe half the people who use it regularly—daily—would become addicted and half wouldn't. The reason is because the addictive properties of the drug are not concentrated in the form of opium.

Sexual performance with opium does apparently occur, in contrast with heroin use. It seems the use of opium does not restrict sexual activity very much from stories I've heard from people who have been in the Far East.

Q: Does opium heighten sexual activities and sexual feelings?

HIP: Opium produces a dream-like state. Dreams are so real that it's hard to separate dreams from reality so that one might, for example, be told a story under the influence of opium. The story would be very real, so real in fact that one's actual activities might be incorporated into the story so that you couldn't distinguish reality from the story.

Q: Can opium be used for seduction? Or would a person who didn't want to be involved be able to resist?

HIP: I don't think drugs can force people to do things they don't want to do. If a person were turned off to the "seducer," then the turnoff would be accentuated—it would be a nightmare. Hardly conducive to seduction.

Q: What is the effect of codeine, demerol and per-kadin sexually?

HIP: I think they tend to decrease actual physical sexual activity.

Q: What is the effect of barbituates on sexual activity?

HIP: I would think that they would depress it. Barbituates are medically used for sedation and to induce sleep. They depress the central nervous system and this would tend to inhibit sexual activity. In small quantities you might feel less tense and uptight about the situation, then barbituates (tranquilizers) might tend to release inhibitions.

Q: What about the amphetamines?

HIP: The amphetamines have a paradoxical effect sexually. Amphetamines usually stimulate a person sexually but they make an orgasm harder to achieve. It may be harder for the male to have an erection and an ejaculation. But if the male does get an erection there may be a longer period of sexual activity without ejaculation.

Q: What are the amphetamines?

HIP: One amphetamine often in the news lately is methamphetamine, or methadrine. People who are hung up on this drug are very often injecting it into their veins.

I think it is foolish to inject any drug into the veins, especially one which is illegal and all that that implies both medically and legally. Probably the most commonly prescribed amphetamine is dextroamphetamine or Dexadrine. It is used for the treatment of obesity.

Q: I've spoken to a person who was taking amphetamines describe the initial effect as one of an immense orgasm. Is this true?

HIP: Perhaps this is someone who is shooting methadrine by the vein. This reaction is commonly reported. This is not physical. A mind trip? Yes, his body is not having orgasm and ejaculating, though the feeling may very well be the same.

by Ross Skoggard, Joe Lemonnier
and Lily Kilvert

[illegible][illegible]

Strike! (quack!)

Masturbation produces ~~semen~~ ~~worms~~
sperms

Why I love Rhona!?

Strike

Light the good light

It's going to be a nice day

02

a midnight mover
a mean mistreater
a pumpkin eater
a real soul pleaser

obviously the work of a graffiti pig

Grow up you mutha fuckers

Skaghead

Grow up you college pot head
Grow up you college pot head

Get stoned
~~Grow up~~ you slanderous
I was just being humorous

Please 1 joint to blow

Grey paint is no weapon

and another
mother fucker
heather plucker
McVickar is slicker
shit kicker for
cunt licker
But it's litter
and may not fit her
and if you git her
She may have a litter
which will require a babysitter
and so it gets sicker
and sicker

Only thirteen and she knows how
to be nasty

No cows in the day room
Not today, maybe next week
No tomatoes in the apple orchard
Not tomorrow
maybe yesterday.

How much news
would agnew choose
if agnew could choose
news
If agnew chews wood
who chews the news
Spiro Woodchuck

Whoever pulled this paint job is a stupid inconsiderate dogshit.
Graffiti is cool but vandalism is fucked up.

Adolf Hitler had the german measles

Hand over your Trotsky collars

Potter has water
McVickar heats quicker
Potter is hotter
McVickar is slicker
Potter Power

IS

 $W'B'$

"At worst it's something to do while taking a shit; at best it's the least pretentious exchange of ideas at Bard." anonymous

Your eyes are not behind your head
but your head is behind your eyes.

The worlds are full of privates,
privates are full of worlds.

Love me, I'm human
I love you
Thanks, here's a dollar
What about me

I am the Japanese sandman

Buffy, blow in her ear and she'll follow you anywhere

The hippies at Bard are brats of the middle class. Fuck off, scumbags (right on)

God, do you ever shit here?

Put check next to correct statement:

- The underground is a mania for the particular
- The mania is an underground particular
- The particular has no place in the underground mania
- mania man has been particularly underground
- The particular under is a ground for mania

spinach is good with brown sugar
and fudge
so is hashish
so's your old man
balony

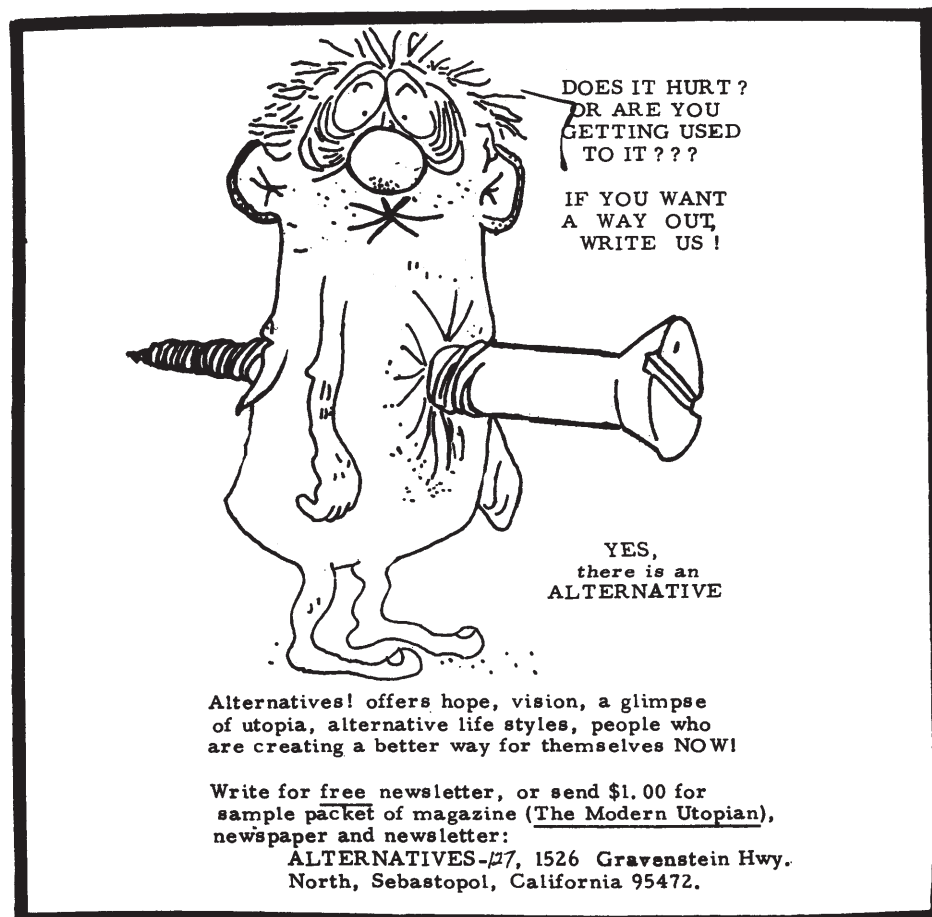
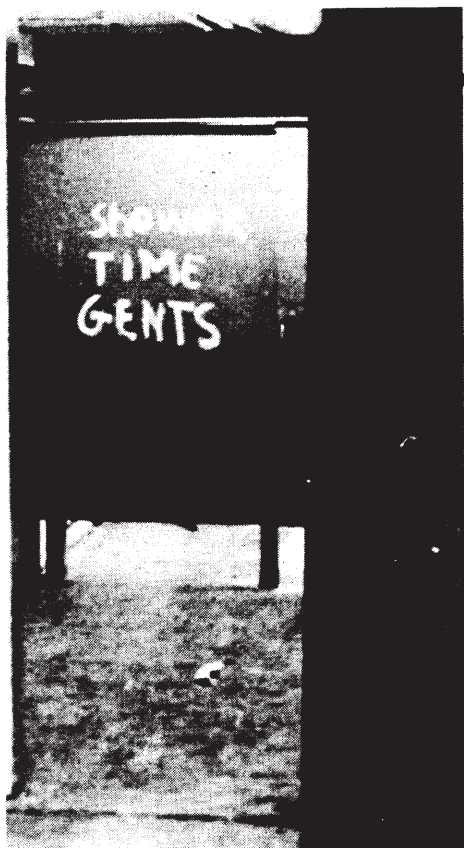
I shit, therefore I'm it
--- William F. Buckley

Bard is:

1. heavy
2. a small liberal arts college
3. a bad joke, a good toke, a short stroke
4. fun
5. mother
6. Howard Johnson's disguise



Cont'd Page 8, from Page 6

[illegible]

THE DAY POT GO

News item: WASHINGTON, DEC. 15, 1976 — BY A 50-40 VOTE THE SENATE HAS PASSED A BILL LEGALIZING THE SALE, POSSESSION, AND USE OF MARIJUANA. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WHERE THE BILL ORIGINATED, PASSED THE MEASURE IN JULY. THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE IS EXPECTED MONDAY, WHEN HE RETURNS FROM A CABINET MEETING AT CAMP DAVID.

"We'll miss the Christmas season, but you can't have everything," says Ross McGrath, scanning the item on the ticker outside his office. "We have enough to do to get Lotus moving as it is." At 33, McGrath is very much the swinging young businessman. Formerly a product manager at a large food company, he is chairman of Active Concepts Inc. (ACI), the broadly-based leisure-time conglomerate he founded six years ago (in 1970) when his wife inherited her father's glove factory.

After quitting his product manager's job, McGrath updated the factory's line to ski gloves, became U.S. licensee for a new Swedish ski design, bought a group of recreation magazines, and developed Go-Brisk, a high-protein, dextrose-charged energy drink with the same effect in cold weather as Gatorade has in the heat — instant refreshment. It was also an instant success, first among winter athletes, then in general consumer markets. The next acquisition was a small, family-held California winery, to which McGrath judiciously added a line of mail-order gourmet foods, several recipe books, and a packaged tour program known as Vineyards of the World.

By 1973, its sales over \$300 million and its stock traded at 50 times earnings, ACI, like the leading tobacco companies and distilleries, had taken its first steps toward marketing cigarettes made all or partially from cannabis sativa, also known at various times as loco weed, Mexican laughing tobacco, tea, left-wing Luckies, grass, pot, and, more generically, marijuana.

By anyone's reckoning, the timing was perfect. In two more years (1975), the largest segment of the population would be in the 25-34 age group (a statistic not lost on politicians). Many would be college-educated, at relatively high income levels, and would have tried pot at least once. (In response to a 1969 survey at Columbia University Law School, 69% of the students said they had tried pot at least once, and 97% endorsed liberalized marijuana laws. These students have since become the lawyers of the 1970s.)

As the 1970's progressed, an increasing number of influential voices were raised in favor of legalization — including several of the nation's most outspoken conservatives. Enforcement since 1969 had become a joke, with people buying, selling, and smoking pot as openly as cigarettes; a California narcotics official that year publicly conceded that the battle against pot was lost and urged legalized regulation and control.

This article is, as you see below, fictitious. It is reprinted from Sales Management Magazine, and is some indication of the serious thought being given the legalization of grass by the business world.

Anyone waiting for the real Ross McGrath to please stand up is in for a disappointment. He's purely fictional, as is his conglomerate, Active Concepts, Inc. In fact, this entire story is a fanciful picture of how marijuana will be marketed, and by whom, in the event of its legalization. It does not necessarily mean that Sales Management goes along with the idea (a view shared by the Complan division of deGarmo-McCaffrey, Inc., the advertising agency that devised the package, name, slogan, and graphic design for our mythical marijuana cigarette). The pot story is for us an exercise in solving a touchy marketing problem and a comment on the social changes that demand the attention of every marketing man.

THE EDITORS

The only real opposition came from the once-powerful farm belt. This softened when farmers realized the profit potential in marijuana acreage. Finally, doctor after doctor, in an endless succession of newspaper and magazine articles, echoed what had become a standard line: marijuana, used in moderation, is less harmful — and less addictive — than either tobacco or alcohol.

Back in his office, after reading the terse, anti-climatic dispatch on the wire service ticker, Ross McGrath opens his desk drawer, takes out a small white vinyl box labeled "Lotus," and lights one. He takes a few long drags and holds his breath before exhaling. "I'm turning on," he tells a visiting reporter.

"In fact, I might be the first person in this country to be turning on legally. Just like my father tried to drink the first legal beer back in 1933. My wife and I have been smoking pot for at least seven years, usually at parties, or 'marijuana mixers,' as a fancy Wall Street friend of mine likes to call them. You know what's good about it? You get high right away. It's not booze, where you drink for the taste as well as the effect. You smoke pot just to get high, and it gets you there instantly. How do I feel now? Terrific. Everything is crystal clear. My senses are at their peak. I'm relaxed. When I come down from my high in about 20 minutes I won't be hung over. Probably, I'll be ravenous.

"Do you realize that pot being made legal in 1976 has historical significance. It's 200 years after 1776. Damn! Why couldn't Congress have gotten it through by July 4? First I was anxious for pot to be legalized by 1975 at the latest. As I'll show you in a minute, ACI began developing a product in 1973 and was ready to go to market

by early 1975. But what the hell — 1976 is symbolic. A whole generation of Americans is declaring itself independent of the taboos connected with turning on."

McGrath, betraying no signs of intoxication, unlocks a deep file drawer set flush into a multi-colored plastic wall and pulls out a maroon folder. "Look this over," he says, flipping it on a coffee table. "I've got a meeting next door, but I'll be back in about half an hour to answer any questions the folder doesn't." He leaves.

The folder is 50 typewritten pages. On the cover it says simply, **MARKETING PLAN "L"**. The opening page is a memo.

January 7, 1975
TO: ALL ACI managers and directors
FROM: Ross McGrath
TOP SECRET

This is a marketing plan for a marijuana cigarette to be marketed when marijuana becomes legal, which should be, by our best estimates, later this year or early in 1976. As most of you already know, I have had an independent product research and development laboratory working on a marijuana cigarette for the past 18 months. We also have been growing some marijuana on experimental farms, in greenhouses, and even on apartment building rooftops in New York City, Chicago, and Atlanta in an effort to develop a crop better than the marijuana that grows wild everywhere from Mexico to Nebraska to Lebanon to Afghanistan. (In this regard, we even have a couple of U.S. Dept. of Agriculture scientists moonlighting for us.)

We also have been keeping a careful eye on what our competitors in this line — tobacco companies, distilleries,

and a couple of other conglomerates like ourselves — are doing. We have a package, pricing schedule, advertising program, and a daringly new distribution idea. Only last month we completed a \$200,000 market research study.

If anyone among you is philosophically opposed to the production and sale of cigarettes and ancillary products made of pot, please let me know the soonest you can and you won't be assigned any part in this project. This venture should contribute about five cents a share to earnings after a year on the market. Needless to say, I see a great future for ACI in this market and urge your utmost cooperation.

(signed) Ross

(The entire plan is too lengthy to report in full. The following are its important features.)

1. **THE PRODUCT.** A cigarette, about 100 millimeters long, white in color, filled with marijuana (about 50%) and tobacco (about 50%). No Filter. Unlike crude handmade "joints" of straight pot, it looks just like a traditional cigarette. A chemical additive, sprayed into the pot-tobacco mixture, provides a distinctive flavor. The name of the product is Lotus, connoting something soft, exotic, beautiful, sensuous, rare.

2. **THE MARKET.** About 80 million, mostly white, middle-class Americans of the same age as those who drink alcohol and smoke tobacco, will, by 1980, spend \$1 billion on pot. Most smokers will be in the 25-34 age bracket that began turning on as teenagers. A national sample, based on 20-minute in-depth interviews that used projective techniques (Do you think people will smoke pot?, instead of Would you smoke pot?), confirms what has been felt all along: younger and better-educated, more affluent consumers are the most receptive to the pot idea.

A factor analysis rating the reasons for the use of pot is encouraging. Instead of smoking just to get high, consumers will smoke pot because (in order of number of responses) it's the thing to do; it provides social status; it's more convenient than hard liquor; it's associated with freedom from inhibition; it provides a pleasant sensation. Interestingly, many blacks are hostile to pot because they, along with hippies and students, have borne the brunt of police "busts" for possession and use, while middle-class "straight" whites have gotten off with suspended sentences or warnings. Therefore, their association with pot is an unpleasant one.

3. **THE COMPETITION.** Largely from tobacco companies and distilleries. Tobacco companies, which have watched cigarette consumption decline steadily and whose ventures into non-tobacco products have met only limited success, see pot as a natural diversification. As far back as 1967, the major tobacco companies have experimented with pot-and-tobacco blends. Until a check with the U.S. Patent Office showed otherwise, it was

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IS TO MARKET

ed that American Brands capulco Gold" and "Mor-brand names in anticipation. The U.S. Tobacco landmark editorial on), conceded the inevitable, further opening tobacco marketers. Tobies are counting on their distribution channels ket penetration.

e equally anxious to get rough pot cigarettes have sical characteristics as ucts, consumption patten those of liquor. For ex-served at parties in lieu e average pot smoker 1.5 "joints" per party, it underground prices nce, is cheaper than or for 20 people. But it han this. Liquor consump dropping in favor of e, which go better with young people sit in bars while they turn on, or sales decline. Distillers you smoke pot and at the same time, they since the people in this dentify liquor with the titudes of their parents, ot. Distilleries have been neries and wine importers, een marketing an increasin y white wines, considered c with pot. The biggest

plus for distilleries: they are geared to market a luxury product once outlawed. A big plus for both tobacco companies and distillers: massive and well-trained sales forces.

4. THE SUPPLY. Cannabis sativa is a hemp-like weed that can grow virtually everywhere. This year more than two million acres are being cultivated in the corn belt (Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa) alone, vs. 60,000 acres in Kansas in 1969. Vermont and New Hampshire also have good yields. Harvest time usually is September. Pot costs about \$3 per acre to grow in Mexico (Mexican grass is reputed to be the best, although domestic grades are every bit as good), about twice that in the U.S. Growers will be tobacco farmers, truck farmers, and the giant wheat, corn, and soy-been raisers of the Midwest and South-east.

U.S. Agriculture Dept. will help develop improved strains, since pre-legalization marijuana is uneven in quality. All potential pot producers are working on hybrid strains. Pot will become a commodity, like wheat or potatoes, and marketers will buy it at auction. There already is talk about a "pot exchange" either in Chicago or New York.

Among the domestic grades, Kansas pot will fetch a premium, since it is



the highest in tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), which is the hallucinogenic agent in marijuana. Mexican pot will continue to be most expensive because of its mystique.

5. ADVERTISING. (McGrath's own comments here.) "No end to appeals, but our hands are tied. We can't use

TV. We can't show anybody actually taking a drag. We can't say what a nice high it gives you, or that it really helps you dig the sexual experience. We're in the same boat as the booze people 10 years ago. But it isn't all bad. We're all starting from scratch with product identity. Lotus is no more or less known than the brands anyone else is pushing. If we had the bucks to spend, we could establish ourselves more strongly than the big guys, like National Distillers or R.J. Reynolds.

With deGarmo-McCaffrey, a medium-sized New York agency, ACI is developing a fresh, wholesome, youthful appeal based on the slogan "Lighten up with a Lotus." The budget for the first year is \$5 million, to be spent on mass magazines, outdoor, special student marketing, and trade promotions. Subsequent advertising appeals will be seasonal (with emphasis on holidays) and will stress convenience (e.g., you never run out of ice cubes). Eventually, Lotus should be connected with celebrities. In sum: the first ads have to be super-wholesome; next year they can swing.

6. PACKAGING. Because of projected consumption patterns, Lotus will be packaged in quantities of three, six and 20. The 20-pack is comparable to, say, a quart of liquor. Pot, unlike liquor and like tobacco, has a limited shelf life. The package must also look expensive, since the product is expensive. The design must be distinctive, yet flexible enough to be positioned in any number of outlets. Best bet so far is an ivory-colored vinyl box, lettered simply and delicately. (Says McGrath privately: "I'm sick of all that psychedelic crap.") As important as the package will be the point of sales display that will set Lotus apart from anything else being sold in the store. There will be holiday packages, including a special "Graduate Pack" to be promoted in the spring. The first Christmas package will be introduced at simultaneous luncheons at "21" in New York and Maxim's in Chicago.

7. PRICING. Because pot is so cheap to raise, and because it is legalized, the underground price of \$15 an ounce is obsolete. However, pot won't be cheap, since its price will be based on market position rather than cost. Then, of course, there is the federal excise tax, which both the liquor and tobacco industries would insist on.

Assuming that taxes would double the price, here are some early estimates of retail prices: the basic unit price would probably be \$1, with a three-pack selling at \$2.99 and a six-pack, at 95 cents each, selling for \$5.69. A box of 20 would run from \$10 to \$12. Wholesale prices, about 40% lower than retail, also include federal taxes, which are tacked on at the factory.

Early estimates put the per unit profit for the pot marketer at 20%. Because ACI is marketing only one brand - at a premium price - we're not concerned with pricing an entire line. Larger marketers probably will come out with grades ranging as low as 25 cents each. ("The guys who will smoke these will be in the same class as winos," McGrath sneers.)

8. DISTRIBUTION. A real problem. Everybody will shoot for the outlets he knows best and where his salesmen already are accepted. Distilleries will go to liquor stores; tobacco companies, to drug and food stores. Lotus has entree in both areas (remember Go-Brisk and Wines of the Month Club). Already there are "head shops" - stores specializing in pot smoking accessories (pipes, flavored cigarette papers, pouches, water pipes with as many as four hoses, to name a few) - which started in bohemian quarters of large cities and spread to suburban shopping centers. With proper permits, they'll be able to sell pot. College bookstores are a natural, and there are plans afoot to make a big push through one of the student marketing outfits. But this doesn't touch the mass market. Our solution: Vending machines. Here's how they'll work:

A state regulatory agency (the federal government and some states are blueprinting regulatory bodies, like New Jersey's MCC, for Marijuana Consumption Commission) would issue credit cards to applicants of



ests pot growing wild in a Kansas field. Since 1969, when as made, pot is cultivated, quality-controlled, and sold at sas pot is called best, New England strain runs second.

8 THE SOPHOMORIC OGRE . . .
or FROM THE PEOPLE WHO
BROUGHT YOU TENURE,
NOW, MODERATION . . .

CAT OF TAILS

As you undoubtedly are aware, it is time once again for sophomores to undergo that particularly Bardian ritual, moderation. And, as in the past, this year the fact of moderation has been met with a considerable amount of anxiety and controversy. And, once again, groups of students have taken the issue and confronted it in hopes of finding some kind of reform, which would make moderation. A more pleasurable occurrence for all parties. And, most likely, these students will be as unsuccessful as those students that preceded them, and after a brief revolt things will settle back into normalcy, and moderation will be debated again next year.

But this year there is a different mood on campus, that could possibly provide some kind of legitimate reform. In particular, look to the example set by those government students who, bravely, have chosen not to comply with the moderation proceedings in any form whatsoever. This, granted, is going to extremes, and it would seem that their example would go untended by the rest of

the student body, simply because asking support from the student body at Bard is an extremely dangerous thing. So I would imagine that their effort is predestined for failure. The problem that they have run into is that moderation is such an intrinsically ingrained manifestation of the whole Bard career. It is more of a tradition than any single other thing at Bard, with the possible exception of the Senior Project, but one must remember that moderation is supposed to prove that a student is capable of performing a Senior Project.

Of all things, tradition is the hardest to change. Rules can be changed, and people's ideas can be manipulated, but tradition by its very nature resists all intelligent comment and reform. That is why all attempts at the bastion of moderation have failed.

So much has been changed and reformed at Bard this year that one more effort seems to be excessive. This is probably why moderation reform will be attacked, primarily. But it seems to me that Bard is on the road to truly becoming an institution where there is a constant and useful dialogue between students and faculty. Bard is in the process of actually becoming the innovative institution that it is supposed to be. Why then, not try to reform the one single tradition that everyone dislikes? Why not change that last of the major stumbling blocks in the scope of life at Bard?

I personally don't feel that moderation should be done away with. I think the concept of an upper and lower college, a division bridged by the academic prowess of each student, is a basically sound idea. And probably, back when it was first initiated, moderation fulfilled its proper role in this division. But moderation has metamorphasized into an ordeal for both groups, faculty and students. To the faculty it is an extra and unsought burden; to most students it means considerable busy-work, coupled with what is potentially an ego-shattering review. But within the framework already provided it seems that these things could be done away with, and moderation

would revert from its present ogre state back to the position it was designed for, something that helps more than it hinders.

This should not be too difficult. It is simply a matter of interesting both parties in the moderation to such a degree as both would find pleasant. To the faculty, moderation should be presented as a form in which they could get closer to the student body on a personal level; to the student, it should be a discussion of something that interests him, so that, in essence, he would be allowed to express himself in moderation in a manner not dictated by tradition, but by intellectual involvement. One way to do this would be to assign moderation boards much earlier in the spring, and have the student meet with the moderation board and formally the four of them could work out a subject that was both amicable and interesting to all. There wouldn't be any standards, save for those that the students and faculty individually worked out themselves.

This kind of reform seems to me to be very much in order here at Bard, and in the same breath seems to be relatively painless to all concerned parties. Bard is a small, ingrown community, and it strikes me that there is really no need for anyone to have to revolt as openly as the government students did. But that is already past, and they have raised some interesting questions that should be dealt with before they, like so many other things, fade away into the Annandale spring. They deserve the support of the student body, and more importantly, the understanding of the faculty. If that is available, then there should be no problems in working the whole thing out in a satisfactory, to all parties, manner.

John Katzenbach

letters

Cont. from page 2

To the Editor:
Now that a small group within the Government dept. has had the courage to start a boycott of moderation, it is the responsibility of moderated government majors to support the boycott.

Their support should be forthcoming for two reasons:

1. Moderation has represented an invalid form of second admission to this college for many years now; a function, according to Dean Tewksbury, it was not initially designed to serve.
2. The issue of moderation serves as a good beginning point for the opening of a true and honest dialogue between the majors and their faculty. Too long have certain faculty members (after all, there are only two) said one thing to the majors' faces and another behind their backs.

The department supposedly deals with systems of governing people, yet it has constantly obfuscated and hindered innovative ideas that have been offered in the department. Double talk may be a valid form of government, but it is not appropriate here at Bard. What the boycotters ask, and what I ask, is not accession to demands but rather open discussion of what a number of people consider reasonable proposals. If the department would disprove the allegations that have been made against it, then all Dr. Koblitz need do is call another meeting of the department in which we all lay our cards on the table and have some honest and forthright discussion, rather than a bullshit discussion who utility lies in pleasing each other at no cost in thinking.

Yours sincerely,
Geoffrey R. Cahoon

pot to market

from page 7

minimum age (to be determined by the state) with no record of major crime or drug abuse. Inserted into the vending machine, the card actuates a light or heat sensitive impulse to eject the package of cigarettes. Not only is the credit card vending idea a good sales outlet, but it serves as a control against consumption by minors or others thought unfit to smoke pot.

9. THE LAW. While the federal government has legalized marijuana and put a tax stamp on it, most enforcement is by state and local governments. As with liquor, minimum age may vary from state to state. Merchandising would vary as well. Still a big question is pot and driving. Police are learning that intoxicated-while-driving laws don't apply to pot, since tests made in Boston in 1968 showed that people accustomed to pot actually drive better when stoned, while people stoned for the first time drive worse than usual. Tests a year later at the University of Washington had substantially similar results. One possible solution:

Tests to identify and quantify THC in the bloodstream and urine.

McGrath returns to this office, as promised, about 30 minutes later. "Well, what do you think?" he asks. Not waiting for an answer, he adds, "That's only the beginning. Do you know that you don't have to smoke pot to get high? You can eat it in macaroons, put it in salad dressings and spaghetti sauce, and brew it like tea. I'm thinking of coming out with pot-injected gourmet foods, and I may even lace an adult version of Go-Brisk with pot.

"Of course, we'll come out with Lotus pipe tobaccos, and maybe even try it in cigars. The biggest break of all may come when we can artificially synthesize THC, so there won't be any need to grow marijuana at all. My R&D guys are working on it. A friend on Wall Street predicts that if Lotus goes over, ACI stock will probably take a 15-point ride.

"That kind of talk turns me on even better than pot."



freaking fag revolution

Cont. from page 3

The prosecutor in the first Conspiracy trial, Thomas Foran, was quoted as describing Weathermen and its October 8-11 activities as "monstrous." Foran recently described the entire American movement as a "freaking fag revolution."

Movement people have also criticized the actions carried out over those four days --- not because revolutionary violence itself is "monstrous" but because Weathermen's anger was often directed against ordinary working class white people instead of just ruling class targets.

Weatherman had hoped to bring tens of thousands of young street kids to help in the "trashing of Pig City," and to radicalize them. But almost all of the 400 people who did show up in Chicago were Weathermen. Almost none of them were new to the organization.

The Weathermen did recruit a small number of young white working class kids for the streetfighting "Red Army" in the time between the October action and the December War Council. But an internal split in the Weather Bureau ---between a faction exclusively advocating terrorist action and a group in favor of continued organizing of street kids --- effectively neutralized whatever organization strength Weatherman had. Shortly after the War Council, Weatherman ceased to function as an aboveground political organization.

An attempt was made to expand their

West Coast organizing activity and to create a Weather collective in the San Francisco Bay Area, but by March the Weathermen seems to have given up on organizing. It was on March 8 that Weatherman's clandestine activity came into the open; the dynamite-bomb explosion which ripped apart the W. 11th street house in New York killed three Weathermen.

The 11th street explosion triggered a police-FBI search for weatherwomen Cathy Wilkerson (whose father owned the shattered house) and Kathy Boudin. Both were named as co-conspirators in the new indictment. Three men were also reported to have fled the house after the blast.

The federal indictments will allow the FBI and police across the country to intensify the search for the underground Weathermen, as well as to continue their harassment of movement people in general.

Aside from the blanket conspiracy indictment against the twelve, they are also charged with specific "criminal" acts related to the Chicago violence ---making speeches and phone calls, publishing newspaper articles, planning the demonstration's tactics, holding karate training sessions, organizing into affinity groups, and plotting to "kill, maim and injure" policemen and city officials.

Conspiracy prosecutor Foran said of the fugitives, "It's going to be difficult to find some of these people."

MASS. VOTES NO ON VIET SERVICE

BOSTON (CPS)—In a vote all but ignored by the local press, the Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill forbidding its citizens from fighting in undeclared wars of the U.S. government.

The decision was greeted by an ovation from the House gallery which was filled primarily with young persons, many of them of draft age. The bill

was aimed at the current U.S. war-making in Vietnam and Laos and possible similar conflicts in the future.

The Massachusetts bill is expected to be tested before the U.S. Supreme Court. States have passed similar bills several times in the past, but they have not held up in court tests.

abortion bill not dead yet

ALBANY, N.Y. (LNS) — The abortion reform bill was beaten on a technicality Mar. 30 in the New York State Assembly. Several supporting votes were not counted — inconsistent with previous rulings and agreements — because they were cast before the roll call. Assembly sources believe the bill will pass when it is reconsidered later in April.

Assemblywoman Constance Cook, one of four women in the lower house is the chief sponsor of the abortion bill, which would make abortion a medical decision between a woman and her doctor.

In the heated debate before the vote, Cook told her colleagues in the Assembly, "We are not considering here today abortion on demand — we have that already. The only question is how abortions are to be had. Right now, if you have \$25 you can get an abortion in the back alley under the most abominable conditions, but if you have \$2,500 you can go get a proper abortion."

Back when Margaret Sanger was hitting the legislature hard with her argument that physicians have a right and an obligation to give married women contraceptive advice and information, Catholics and the conservative medical profession were putting forward the same arguments they are now using to counter repeal of an antiquated

anti-woman 19th century abortion law.

"Your answer," warned one opponent of the abortion bill, "is to the future of literally hundreds of thousands of human lives, all of which are in your hands tonight." This assemblyman was speaking not of the rights of women, thousands of whom die each year at the hands of butchers or by self-inflicted attempts to abort, but of the rights of the unborn. Eighty per cent of all women who die from unsuccessful abortions are non-white.

Two days before the bill was rejected by the Assembly, 2000 women and men marched from New York's Bellevue Hospital to a rally at Union Square, demanding free and legal abortion ON DEMAND. Aprons on a number of women read: "Is this uterus the property of New York State?"

It is likely that if the decision is not reversed soon, there will be a major escalation of an already mounting struggle in New York and elsewhere for safe, legal and free abortions. If the bill passes, poor and non-white women will continue to suffer the discrimination they have always suffered on the issue of abortion and health care. Abortion still will cost money and women will still have to find a physician to perform the newly legal operation.

For more information on the abortion struggle, contact People to Abolish Abortion Laws, 135 W. 4 St., New York, N.Y., phone 212-254-4488.

abbie hoffman

1. Do you know of any hustles, ways to cheat or fuck the telephone companies, airlines, General Motors, government, Jackie Onassis, etc.?

2. Write and tell us about any Free stores, Free museums, Free schools, Free food, Free anything, FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS, in the communities you live in.

3. Tell us about your shoplifting, hitching, freighting, scrounging, pan-handling, bumming methods you have used in this life and your past lives.

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Send all detailed information to: Izak Haber, 3784 Tenth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10034.

Yippie!

—Abbie Hoffman —Izak Haber

[From LNS: We talked to Abbie about the above, and he asks all underground papers to help in this attempt to produce a new book which hopefully will be a nationwide version of the Fuck the System booklet distributed in New York City and printed, in small type, in the back of REVOLUTION FOR THE HELL OF IT.

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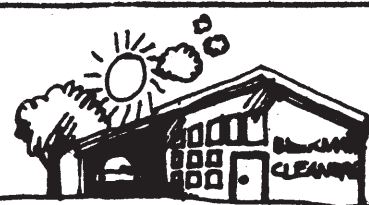
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WHAT THE HELL IS A WOMAN?

Bard Womans Liberation presents the fifth in a series...

by Coco

During Women's Liberation meetings, the question of how to define femininity often comes up. What the hell is a woman, anyway? Biological conceptualism has given way so that science "can no longer admit the existence of unchangeable fixed entities that determine given characteristics, such as those ascribed to the woman, the Jew, or the Negro."

One might say that the data supplied for women has had as little validity

as it has had for the last two groups - and the idea seems as far-fetched.

Nevertheless, mythology has been evolving for thousands of years - and even the greatest scholars have contributed to the aberrations. Aristotle and St. Thomas defined woman through "a lack of qualities" or as an incidental and "imperfect man."

Woman has always been defined relative to man - she has not been autonomous while he has. "Man can think of himself without woman. She cannot think of herself without man." This statement is one which no woman can fail to identify with, no matter how independent, creative, or intellectual she may be. The so-

called exceptional woman is not exempt from this consciousness. In all women is the awareness that in the division of the sexes "The Man is the Subject and the Absolute - Woman is the Other."

The mythology of woman arose probably through man's concept of the universe in terms of opposites and contrasts. "Otherness is a fundamental concept of human thought." In the beginning it was probably no more complicated than Sun - Moon, Good - Evil, Day - Night, and Right - Left.

Man's social reality in fact depends upon his interpreting phenomena in terms of a series of contrasts - and the state of Culture is marked by man's ability to view the relations in the cosmos through contrast - such as "duality, alternation, opposition, and symmetry."

Why is it, however, that woman has not until now disputed the sovereignty of men? Perhaps the answer is that woman's historical development has concurred with that of men. Women have never been a minority or a truly "separate collective unit." They have always lived dispersed among men and have had no event in history to trace their condition to. Perhaps this is also part of the reason why it is difficult to articulate to new members what Women's Liberation is about - since it is subtle or seemingly insigni-

ficant discrimination which has brought about profound moral and intellectual effects.

There has been no past, no history, no solidarity of work or interest. Women, therefore, having been kept in a situation of inferiority, are inferior.

Now though, women have an opportunity to examine themselves outside of the bounds established by role --- who are we without them? The new kinds of possibilities are unlimited.

As a group, we are finding an identity-- as individuals we are becoming stronger and less alienated from ourselves, because we have begun to see it for what it is to resist the concept of the feminine woman. This idea is actually "an artificial product that civilization makes, as formerly eunuchs were made."

None of us considers herself an example of what it is to be truly liberated ---the process of awareness has just begun. But the point of view which we all share as a departure --- is contempt --- for the prototype of the frivolous, infantile, irresponsible and submissive female.

All quotes were taken from a book called "The Second Sex" by Simone de Beauvoir.

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bus to bard

As reported in the February 25 issue of the Observer, Adirondack Transit Lines Inc. has initiated service to Bard. Leaving from the campus each day except Sunday, the service will go to Poughkeepsie and all points in between. Below is the schedule of the new service.

ADIRONDACK TRANSIT LINES, INC.
495 Broadway, Kingston, New York

BARD COLLEGE - RED HOOK - HYDE PARK - POUGHKEEPSIE

Effective April 6, 1970 - No Sunday Service

Telephone 331-0744, Kingston; 452-0530, Poughkeepsie.

Leave	RED HOOK	RHINEBECK	STAATSBURG	HYDE PARK	Arrive POUGHKEEPSIE
BARD COLLEGE	7:25 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	7:45 a.m.	7:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
11:10 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.	11:35 a.m.	11:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
1:20 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:55 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
4:10 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	4:45 p.m.	5:05 p.m.

Leave POUGHKEEPSIE	HYDE PARK	STAATSBURG	RHINEBECK	RED HOOK	Arrive BARD COLLEGE
8:35 a.m.	8:55 a.m.	9:05 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:25 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
12:15 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	12:55 p.m.	1:05 p.m.	1:10 p.m.
3:00 p.m.	3:20 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	3:40 p.m.	3:50 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
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The nature of student protest has changed in the past few years. I think the change is for the better. At first small groups used to walk around campus carrying signs. Next a whole rash of buildings were occupied and later they were seized and liberated. Now the tide seems to be ebbing on campus and the action has moved off. More violent actions are being taken while inside the university, administrators are bending over backwards to avoid a conflict.

Some people are disappointed that the action has moved off campus. There are good reasons for this. The hard core radicals have realized that what they struggled for on campus was a form of opportunism and that there were more important things to struggle against. They had the opportunity to get into college and they found themselves fighting the University's role in American imperialism. But they soon realized that they were not really attacking the heart of American imperialism. They realized that they had to work out in the streets.

There are very few hard core radicals left at Columbia University and those that are left probably won't stay much longer. The campus just will not be mobilized because what is left is a bunch of wishy-washy liberals out to get their status-providing Columbia degree. That degree meant little to Mark Rudd compared to the good he could accomplish trying to provide a better life for others. Juan Gonzales, the exciting leader of the Columbia strike of '69, left school to work in his Puerto Rican neighborhood and is now one of the top three leaders of the Young Lords. Mark Rudd's co-worker in the strike of '68, Paul Rockwell, gave up a masters degree. Although he has since gotten married and has had to leave the city (his doctor told him he would be dead soon breathing the city air with his asthma) he is teaching school and working amongst the oppressed peoples in Arizona.

All the other demonstrators have realized that what they were doing in the classroom was in direct contradiction to what they were doing in the streets. So what they are doing is creating their revolution in the streets and I think that is good. Others stay to fight academic problems. They have given up at fighting the trustees. They know that if you take 90% of all the trustees of all the colleges in this country, you will have the cause of 90% of the world's problems. They aren't going to begin to try to evict these people from their position but have chosen to ignore them. Students today are fighting for more relevant curriculums.

At Bard, six government majors produced a document which stated that they "can't and will not moderate." Several students backed off but I don't believe they lost their power. I believe that moderation can be abolished and still exist. I believe that moderation can continue but not really exist. Moderation must be more flexible, however. It should be important for the student to design his own moderation. Moderation should become a presentation of something which the student i

something which the student finds relevant to his field and then should be questioned by the board. But the purpose behind the boards' questions should be towards gaining a greater knowledge of the subject presented. In this way the student can communicate about a topic he is thoroughly interested in and has knowledge of. The pressure of failing a test of this sort is totally relieved. An interaction of ideas can take place. Te

The board might learn something too. The whole experience will be something valuable to both parties.

Already Dr. Koblitz and Dr. Bertelsman have suggested telling the student that he will probably be passed during moderation. Consider-

able pressure has been put on them to change courses. Now I believe they must change their courses and change them radically if they wish to salvage their department. Student power has not been lost. If the changes are not made then the courses will not be taken and will eventually die. If moderation is insisted upon, then each individual should put his energies into designing a forum which will be meaningful to him. Whether he passes or fails "moderation" there will still exist a valuable experience. And if the board rejects what the student has presented and fails him, then the department isn't worth continuing in and the individual should reject the board and its department.


Change is coming to Bard even at the expense of many traditional standards. Moderation is changing all over the Bard campus and this change can do no harm.

--- Michael Harvey

"Total tonnage dropped on Vietnam exceeds the total dropped in all theaters of WW II by 60%. By February 1969, 3,200,000 tons of bombs had been dropped on Vietnam. This amounts to 180 pounds of bombs for every man, woman and child — we have dropped 25 tons of bombs for every square mile of both North and South Vietnam."

—from a report by Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam

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BALTIMORE (LNS) — Who says that work for Ma Bell has to be alienating? When things got boring for Stephen Blumenthal and other workers at the Baltimore telephone office they would regularly listen in on local conversations.

"The plain, cold fact," Blumenthal told the Senate Judicial Proceedings Subcommittee, "is that in the boredom of the evening, some of the deskmen would cut in on the local chapter of SDS to see what's happening."



Lost: one yellow hat, with a round Art Nouveau style pin showing a Pheonix flying over a sunset. If FOUND please contact me at Box 278, Campus Mail, a reward of eternal gratitude is offered, please contact God for reward.




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