Bard College
Student Newspaper Archive
(1895-1999)

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May Day In New Haven
[“Death swept the student protest movement Monday when four students were . . .”]

Briefly, my views on the moderation are as follows:"
Carl M. Selinger
[“ . . . Chosen to boycott moderation in protest against its present form . . .”]
[“ . . . Behavior of government majors in refusing to moderate . . .”]

James Putney

Dr. Hip Pocrates
Eugene Schoenfeld, M.D.

Theatre Does Who-Done-It

Play Postponed Due To Strike

Kids See Sewage

Terms Walter Report ‘A Fine Job’

Gide Symposium

Walter Committee Report Summary: Vote Yes May 13

Plans For Bard Strike

Kurt Hill

Everyone Helped Create Report

An Interview With A Student On The Walter Report

Alex Bazelow

Sara Suspended, Obscenity Charge

F-111 Costs Gov’t Bundle

The End Of The Rope . . . Or TV Violence Is Wrecking Our Youth . . .

John Katzenbach

Dutchess Co. Gets Data Book

Panthers’ Friend Busted

Protests: ‘Not Less Violent’

AAUP Votes Censure

Teach-In Splits

Midnight Rambler

Michael Harvey
For sale: one healthy Selonica 8mm movie projector $30 and one 8mm viewer-splicer $10
Contact Ross Skaggs, Box 680
Wanted: apt/house for 1 starting Sept. 1. Call 518-527-4343. Write box 472.
For Sale - Component record player, VM turntable, AR2 speakers, Solid State Stereo Midland Amp. $70. Write box 532.
For eleven months now, 8 members of the Black Panther Party (B.P.P.) have been incarcerated in Connecticut state prisons. These young black men and women have been totally isolated from contact with any other human beings. They have been subjected to all sorts of inhuman pressures (as have their comrades, such as the New York 21) in order to crack them and make them inform on their fellow Party members. To these 8 New Haven Panthers was added the name of chairman Bobby Seale of the B.P.P., several months ago.

The Panthers are on trial for the murder of Alex Rackley, a fellow Panther. The maximum penalty they face is death in the electric chair.

The trial is a blatant attempt by the American state to commit legalized murder and deal the final death blow to the B.P.P. and to all revolutionary organizations. The lies, the hypocrisy and the iniquities of the trial are open for all to see. When Kingman Brewster, the liberal president of Yale University, could no longer stomach the government's lies, he came out and said that it was impossible for the Panthers to have a fair trial because it was a political trial. Vice-President Agnew immediately demanded that Brewster be removed from the Vice presidency.

The fact is that Bobby Seale was on the west coast when Rackley was murdered. The fact is that when he came to New Haven to supposedly give the order for Rackley's execution, he had really been invited by two white revolutionaries to speak at a forum. The fact is that George Samuel, an undercover police agent and key witness for the prosecution, murdered Rackley after infiltrating into the B.P.P. The fact is that the trial is a government-controlled frame-up.

These facts become clearer when we view them in context of the government's pattern of repression against the Panthers. Since 1967 the Panthers have suffered 26 dead, 350 arrested, and more than 1,000 cases of harassment. Recently we have witnessed the attack by police upon the L.A. Panther headquarters, the murders of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, the Chicago conspiracy trial, the "bombing" trial of the New York Panthers, the burning of the Panther defense committee headquarters, the burning of Panther offices in California and Philadelphia, and now the New Haven murder trial. If this wasn't enough, the thousands of people gathered on the New Haven Common could not believe their ears when it was announced that the Baltimore Panther Party and Field Marshall Don Cox, one of the last remaining top Panthers, were arrested on a murder charge while preparing to leave for New Haven.

Clarity, the question is not if the Panthers are guilty or not, or if the Panthers can receive a fair trial or not; the question is: are we going to sit back and let the state execute or imprison these black people for political reasons? This question was the heart, the foundation, of the May Day action at New Haven.

CLASS WAR OR RACE WAR?

One of the crucial problems which arose as a result of the New Haven 9 trial was the role that white people play in terms of relating to the trial in particular, and to black people in general. In a communiqué from Algeria, Eldridge Cleaver of the B.P.P. dealt with this problem and its implications. Cleaver pointed out that the B.P.P. has always recognized that the conflict in America is a class conflict; that is, a conflict between the oppressor and all poor and oppressed peoples, whether they be black, brown, red or white. The Panthers have tried to combat the natural reaction to white racism in the black community by teaching that blacks and whites must work together in solidarity to achieve liberation.

Cleaver warned, however, that because of the racism white people were making it very difficult for the Panthers to talk of solidarity. Whites have stood by in silence like "good Germans" and watched the Panthers be harassed, imprisoned and contributed. Here is Cleaver's exact quote: "Is America going to have a Class War or a Race War? Will the people as a whole rise up to meet this challenge - or will black people have to go it alone, thus transforming the dream of interracial solidarity into the nightmare of Race War... We cannot sacrifice Bobby Seale on the altar of interclass harmony if white people continue to sit back and allow this ghastly trial to go forward." The events of New Haven have forced white people to decide whether or not they are going to let this murder continue and whether they are going to work alongside blacks or whether they are going to sell blacks out by their murderous silence. If white people choose the latter course, which is racist, how can blacks respond with anything other than racial antagonism? The spectre of Race War is not a

dead issue.
To the Editor:

Would you be good enough to print my reply to David G. Schardt's open letter.

Dear Mr. Schardt:

Human vanity might cause me to be flattered by the recent undue attention the Observer has paid me – if it were not for a good deal of distortion.

I can easily solve your dilemma about my actions and words because there is none, I say what I think and act in accordance with it. A few facts substantiate this. After several years of vainly encouraging students in private conversation to propose ways of greater student participation in the affairs of the College I finally, a year and a half or two years ago, wrote one or two letters to EPC urging it to do so. When I saw no results I asked the then president of the student Senate to let me talk to a Senate meeting. I was invited and presented my case only to be told a day or two later that the Senate was not interested! I think that Wes Moore, Jay Well and Bruce Diamond were then on EPC and I remember their presence at the Senate meeting, check with them. When somewhat earlier it appeared that we might be able to build new dormitories I spent, with President Kline's encouragement, many hours persuading the Student Senate to constitute a student committee to tell us about student wishes and then devoted more time to urging the members of the committee to come to meetings. Tracy Schiff should remember some of this. When the community Advisory Board, the first organ consisting of administration, faculty and students, was proposed I voted for it. The Board seems to be incapable. Have the students forgotten that it exists? When President Kline took the initiative to ask for student representation on the Long Range Planning Committee, then consisting of trustees, administration and faculty, I supported him. Check with George Breiter. (This does not mean that I am automatically in favor of representation of all parts of the College on all its various bodies. For instance, although I was one of the faculty representatives on the Board of Trustees eleven or so years ago when this association was terminated, I am against such faculty representation on the Board because I do not find that it contributes to the welfare of the College.)

Before I come to the issue about your presence at the non-divisioinal meeting let me tell you about an analogous situation. When without previous prior calls or warning a group of students staged a sit-in at a faculty meeting I was opposed to the students' presence. When, however, the Student Senate approached the Executive Committee about student presence at faculty meetings and the two bodies presented a proposal to the faculty, I supported the motion to give students the opportunity to present their case to the faculty and then voted in favor of the arrangement which is now in effect – but made little use of by the students! Could you guess why I was against the first action and for the second?

Finally a word about the presence of students at divisional meetings. Do you remember that last September all divisional faculties met with their majors to discuss this? At the meeting of the Social Studies Division practically the whole faculty was present – and only about seven or eight of the approximately 175 students majoring in social studies! I do not recall that any of you there were there, but I may be wrong about that. Could one gather on the basis of student attendance at that meeting that there was much interest in the matter? May I ask you to which faculty member you have spoken about student presence at divisional meetings and what proposals you have presented between that September meeting and your unannounced appearance at the divisional non-meeting? I am not aware of any. I was opposed to your presence for another reason also. In order to solve our organizational problems we had to talk frankly to each other about the short-comings of our procedures. I think that self-criticism is best carried on in private. The "Enactments" of totalitarian regimes force those who disagree with them to engage in public self-criticism, but I hope that at Bard none of its componets will force another to follow the totalitarian example.

If there is to be a "Bard spirit" we have to talk to each other, discuss with each other and cooperate in an effort to solve our problems on the basis of mutual respect – even if we disagree with each other. Neither you nor I are always right. When you appeared uninvited and unannounced at an inappropriate time you failed to show that page four

Observer
Phone (914) 758-3865
an alternative newsmedia project

The Observer is an independent student publication for the Bard College community. Publication is weekly, twelve times during the semester. Letters to the Editor and other inquires should be addressed to Box 78, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, 12504. The contents of the Observer are copyright 1970 by The Observer Press, Inc., unless otherwise stated. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Bard College.

dr. mount/editor

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silverstein, alexis hollister, m.h.alpelaum,

janet auster, louise link

In when you say "Well the state kids don't persist. I used to smile on your lips I am so close in your heart."

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The Theatre Company on-the-Hudson, Inc. (T.C.H.), a non-profit organization now in the final stages of formation, will begin operation on the Bard campus this summer, using Bard College's theatre for its productions and housing its staff in Bithloood, the mansion overlooking the river which is used during the school year as a dormitory.

The new company will offer an interesting variety of programs this summer, including Tennessee Williams' THE SEVEN DESCENTS OF MYRTLE, an adaptation of THE SPOON RIVER ANTHOLOGY, Miller's THE WORLD TREATING YOU, and O'NEILL'S IN THE JUNGLE INTO NIGHT. The ten-week season will start on July 7 and run through the first week in September.

The Company hopes this will be the first step towards the creation of a permanent repertory theatre serving the entire Hudson Valley, and that eventually a touring company will be added, which will take theatre to schools and communities in the Valley. They are now engaged in fund raising, with a goal of $15,000, in order to start this summer's operation.

The thirteen member board of Directors includes half a dozen residents of Dutchess County: Mrs. James R. Breed of Poughkeepsie; Charles Kakstalak, who is also the theatre's co-producer and Artistic Director; Dr. Reimar Kling; Mrs. J. Van Nesa Philips, Auditors; Nicholas Philip of Cloveck; and Mrs. Baltus B. Van Klacke, Jr., of Red Hook. Others on the Board of Directors are from New York City and include: Alpert, Manager, Symphonic Choral Society of New York, William G. E. Bottrrow; Dean, Corbett, actor and director and the Theatre's co-producer and Managing Director, John W. Hill, president, Hill Knowlton; John Kander composer of ZORBA, CAMARET; and other musicians; Elena Karam, actress and an original member of Group Theater; and Edward W. TImpel, Jr., vice president of Tempt and Associates.

In order to encourage support of the new company, Bard has contributed the use of its recently renovated 165-seat theatre, and rehearsal hall, dressing rooms, offices and scene shops, as well as the use of Bithloood.

On Saturday through Tuesday, May 9 through May 12, the Bard Theatre of Drama and Dance will present Luigi Pandolfo's RIGHT YOU ARE. "IF YOU THINK YOU ARE I, it's the direction of Charles Kaiser. This suspenseful drawing of comedy has been called a 'hit' with a difference, the difference being the author's cleverly over the absurd to prove the rel of truth. Included are Larry Haines, Mark Ricci Faber and Deb Alder. Performances will be 8:30 p.m. and a matinee play at 3:30 p.m. Admission is $2.50, and reservations should be made in advance by calling The Bard Theatre of Drama and Dance, 758-0027, Monday through Friday, between 2:00 and 4:00 p.m.

KIDS SEE SEWAGE
On Tuesday, April 28 a group of forty students at the Bard campus, under the direction of Mrs. Wacker.

Dr. H. P. O'Grady, board member of the New York Academy of Sciences, was on hand to speak to parents at a Parent-Teacher Association meeting held at the school on Monday evening. "Dr. O'Grady is an authority on sewage disposal, and his talk was very informative, as he explained the various methods of sewage treatment that are being used today. He also discussed the importance of proper sewage disposal in protecting the environment. "It is important to understand the basics of sewage treatment in order to properly dispose of our waste," he said. "This information is essential for the health and safety of our communities." He also emphasized the need for proper education and awareness about sewage disposal.

Dr. O'Grady's talk was well-received by the audience, who were impressed by his knowledge and passion for the subject. "It was a very informative and engaging presentation," said one parent. "Dr. O'Grady was able to convey complex ideas in a clear and understandable way." The meeting was well-attended, with many parents expressing their interest in learning more about sewage disposal and the importance of proper disposal methods.

After the meeting, Dr. O'Grady stayed to answer questions from the audience and to provide further information about sewage disposal. He encouraged parents to continue learning about this important topic and to share their knowledge with others.

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What do you like best about being a college president?

K. Actually, I think education matters a great deal, and I think it's going to matter more because we are ahead and I think one is, to use the overworked phrase, "where the action is" and engaged in doing something that matters. Everybody likes to be relevant, and I think this is what is most enjoyable about it.

Have you ever been offered a position at another college?

K. Yes, three or four or five over the past decade.

Have you ever considered leaving Bard? K. Never seriously considered any of these. I came here at age 50 and I felt that there was a big undone job at Bard, and whatever time and energy I had I ought to be committed to that job. Bard's going to take about all of the time and energy I have.

What do you think is the most important change Bard faces in the next five years?

K. I think the most important changes in the life of a college like this are not going to be dictated by its own choices, but by the world, and I think our society and the place of higher education in that world is changing very, very fast; most of the changes will be of this sort. There is obviously a huge challenge running through society, and the locus of decision generally, is essentially disavowing authority figures and authority structures and moving to a time with much more individual decisions for the individual student, the individual life, and for group decisions for things affecting the life of the group. This change in the way the college arrives at policies will probably be our biggest change.

What do you think is the political impact of your office on the Bard community?

K. I think if the office of President is working right, the president's office speaks for the college as an institution. If it ceases to be and do that, of course, the usefulness of the Presidency is immediately brought into doubt. I think that the president can cut through impasses and reconcile conflicts, and build the college, and programs and new ways of thinking better than any other entity can.

Will Bard have a film program next year?

K. I have referred the whole question of film to the division of AMOD, because the executive committee of the faculty has made the policy statement that any future program in film probably belongs there and not, at the moment, as a separate department. There have been quite a number of proposals relating to film, some student-centered, some faculty-centered, coming from outside, some coming from people who would like to be appointed as teachers in such programs, and I've referred a very large collection of this material to the AMOD Division. They are making recommendations on it, but I shouldn't speak on this particular matter until I get their recommendations. That should happen within a week or two.

How do you personally feel about a film program at Bard?

K. I think film is one of a group of three or four or five new fields of interest on the horizon — anthropology is another — which are going to be important in our program. The problem is, since nobody expects to launch these at the expense of disadvantageous present programs, that inevitably means a slight reduction in the present programs.

What is your idea of the optimum reasonable number of students at this college?

K. For a long time I had great confidence in the 600 student college, and that was viable for 1966, roughly. I think probably, committed to the present program of 21 or 22 areas of emphasis and trying with 3 or 4 more, that something around 850 is the optimum for the foreseeable period ahead.

How do you feel about the moderation movement and the moderation proposal?

K. I tended to support the proposal in the fall of 1972. I'm not terribly close about the moderation strike because I think Bard is a small enough community that it doesn't mean that much consultant pressure to...
terms Walter report 'a fine job'

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accomplish our ends. The vote on moderation in the faculty meeting was somewhat like 17 to 22, which was a very narrow margin of defeat. A motion for reconsideration was offered in the meeting since then, and the ease with which that motion was carried makes me feel that there is quite a disposition among the faculty to go further into this matter.

Do you think there will be a police raid at Bard this term?

K. I hope not. We've been doing a good many things here, including consultations with the District Attorney, the Sheriff's office and the State Police, and there are some more con-

ferences coming up.

Are there conferences confidential in nature?

K. Yes. One is scheduled for the end of this month and I have had a meeting in connection with that one. I think in some ways, unfortunately, the most effective force working for a police raid is the far-right columnists in the Observer.

Would you care to elaborate on that? K. The column continues to document and emphasize a campus preoccupa-

tion with the drug culture, and con-

tinues to thrust it as a sort of a thesis to the authorities to come and do something about it.

How do you feel about the Walter Committee report?

K. In the first place, I think it's a tremendously fine job. The Walter Committee has made it plain that some regular channels for student participation in curriculum decisions and in the student-elected decisions, when they are happening all over the country, is bound to happen here. I think that if we speak, at this time, definitely on my own specific attitude toward the Walter Report, for this reason: inevitably, when the president speaks on some matter before the fac-

ulty, there are some members who agree with him for the sake of agreement, and he will stir up some opposition to that which would not have been stirred up, simply because people like to be in opposition to the administration. I do plan to speak on my own mind on the Walter Report at some time when I think it is most called for and most effective.

What is your reaction to the current wave of campus unrest, particularly the violence at Ohio, resulting in se-

veral students' deaths? K. Initially I think anybody will de-

plore violence, and especially violence in the academic community. The academic community is torn at the moment between two roles — the traditional one of being a place of objective study, and the present tendency to make the college relevant to the issues of society. I deplore vi-

olence, but I think this is tragic.

Do you think the campus should serve as a political sanctuary?

K. I think so only in extreme cases, I don't think the campus should be removed from all laws.

Yale President Kingman Brewster said last week that no black militant could get a fair trial in the U.S. How do you feel about that?

K. I think Mr. Brezler himself has done a great deal to prove that state-

ment untrue. I think the stance that Yale has taken and his offer to have a group of professional law school faculty present as observers at that trial has greatly improved the chances of there being a fair trial. And I don't think Mr. Brezler is quite as despairing of the judicial process as he sounded.

How do you feel about Vice Presi-

dent Agnew's speech in Miami calling for Mr. Brezler's ouster?

K. I believe in freedom of speech, therefore I believe Mr. Agnew had a right to make that statement. I don't think it is likely to happen. I don't think he has the right to bring about the dismissal of Mr. Brezler, and I don't think statements on his part will do it. My guess is, in fact, that that was one of the sucker breaks Mr. Brezler got that week.

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gide Symposium

The John Bard Lecture presented by the Division of Languages and Litera-

ture at Bard College this semester will take the form of a symposium on the French novel of the 1890s -

1951 on Wednesday, May 6 from 2:00 to 4:15 p.m.

The main speaker of the afternoon will be Dr. Hari Peyte, Sterling Professor of French Emeritus at Yale University, and Professor in the Graduate Center of the City University, Professor Peyte will speak on "Gide's Crossroads of Humanist Influences."

Other speakers will include Professor

Jack Richmont, of SUNY at Albany, Professor Francois Greg from Marist, Professor Justus Rosenberger of Bard, Miss Anita Schone, a tenor at Bard, and Professor Nicholas Kostis from Boston University. Moderator for the program, which will be in English, will be Professor Carl Black, Jr., from Bard.

The Symposium will be held In the library at Biltmore, and will be fol-

lowed by a reception. Admission will be by ticket only, and comple-

mentary tickets may be requested by writing the Public Relations Office at Bard.

letters

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course work.

3. I WAS shocked by the suggestion at the faculty meeting that under the proposed curriculum plan, a student who had moderated could nevertheless be denied the opportunity to do a Senior Project if no faculty member in his field was willing to work with him. In my judgment, such a sug-

gestion could have the highly den-

rational effect of subverting all ac-

ademic, informal, and highly personal pastimes! Moderation, with at least some procedural safeguards, that the Curricu-

ulum Committee was seeking to elimi-

nate.

—Carl S. Selinger

To the Editor:

I have chosen to boycott moderation in protest against its present form and function. Moderation at Bard in 1970 is a perversion of what moderation was in 1940. It is now a type of second ad-

missions policy which I think was never intended to be. It is a ritual by which students are required for the first two years of college.

In a school of two or three hundred, where faculty knows a student and his capabilities, a type of thesis in his major field, presented on a faculty board could be a very fine educational experience. In such a situation, the student wouldn't have to out-perform his fellow students to get a place in the upper college. He wouldn't be before the board to prove himself, to justify his presence at Bard, because the faculty would already know the student and his work.

In a school of six hundred and fifty one, however, moderation becomes nothing more than a weeding tool. The moderation board is a judge. A student appears before them not to have had the experience of presenting a project and being treated like an intellectually mature human being, but to comply with the upper college. The criterion by which his work is evaluated often can not help but be merely a case of whether or not a student's project resembles that of a perfectly successful senior's. If it does, the student passes because pre-

sumably he will be a successful senior also. If it does not, he will not pass.

Moderation is also the cause of the huge imbalance in the size of the upper college compared to the lower college. This size balance plus the drop out rate in the lower college encourages the fac-

ulty to disregard lower college students as unimportant and irresponsible until they have moderated. Lower college classes are larger than they are at the same level in large universities. The lower college receives very few of the benefits of a small, progressive, liberal arts college, yet it pays for them. The lower college should not have to suffer this treatment while it financially sup-

ports the upper college. Lower college people will be denied admittance to the upper college because there is a purpose too large and from which a percentage will have to be eliminated to ensure a decent ed-

ucation for the few who qualify.

It is against these procedures and these conditions that I am protesting. I not have a show and shall not partic-

ipate in moderation until the 'presi-
dence' and moderation is dropped and moderation again serves its useful original purpose. I would like to return to Bard next year as a moderated first semester senior, retaining my credits from Columbia are transferred. I would like those who moderate to be passed similarly. If you decide to fail me I must accept that decision.

—An Art Student (name withheld by request)

To the Editor:

The irrational, juvenile, emotional be-

haviour of government leaders in refus-

ing to moderate without ever bringing their grievances to the department heads points up a curious fact about the quality of education at Bard. That is one of them that says to a 14th Century Continental Education, I would suggest that ours is little different from theirs in method. One scores in class for two hours, goes to his room and thinks about his assigned reading for two hours, does a 30 page term paper the night before it is due, and has to think for a moment when a writer sales directions to the library. All for $17,000.00 non-deductible.

Now I don't want to compare Bard to other colleges, for I've only been to one (which was much the same, though better). But I would like to mention that scientifically derived methods of teaching, of which the administration cannot be entirely igno-

rant, have yet to receive professors at Bard.

The reason of course — money. But leave us no lose sight of the fact that our present forms are archaic, pedantic and even for truly interested students, or perhaps especially for us because we want to get deeply involved in the sub-

ject with good retention) boring. Even more desperately, we are perpetuating the whole sneer situation by equipping future teachers with these methods, and giving them an absolute stake in their survival. WOULD WASTEFUL. Let's have a little foresight. Perhaps somebody is working on an experimentally in a foundation about getting teaching machines, movies and projectors, etc. in the spirit of our valiant language labs, and to and behold Bard would be the first experimental school ever established in America. And just think how much learning would take place here!

The majority of courses I've had would well have been (not condemned, but expanded into several movies, with subsequent discussion with an informed person (teacher). And to hell with primitive rituals like moderation, laboiously uniformed term papers, (we need coordinated memory banks in the nation's libraries) and bored, frustrated students.

—James Putney
THIS SUMMARY IS THE RESULT OF LAST TERM'S STRIKE!

Students will vote on May 12.

SUMMARY OF WALTER COMMITTEE REPORT:

It is the policy of the College to seek, appoint, and retain teachers of the highest professional qualifications and greatest potential contribution to the intellectual life of the Bard community. Because the faculty of the College is small, each position on that faculty has great importance for both teachers and students. It is understood that the faculty, entitled as the peers of teachers to judge their qualifications, and the students, entitled as their students to judge their qualities and performances, as teachers, both have the right to recommend action to the President to ensure that promotion, pay raises, and tenure means to the encouragement of distinguished achievement by offering incentive, recognition, and reward, and should not be considered an automatic consequence of time-serving.

There will be five new types of committees to implement these principles:

COMMITTEE ON VACANCIES (comprising of 3 elected faculty, 3 students who have been at the College at least one year, 2 elected from the student body at large, and the Dean supervises the search for and the hiring of new faculty. For each new appointment it creates.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON VACANCIES (comprising of at least 2 faculty with relevant professional qualifications appointed in consultation with the Division, two students who have declared majors in the field in which the prospective candidate is to teach, and at least one representative from the above Committee on Vacancies.)

This Sub-Committee will interview at least three candidates for each vacancy, ask each to give a talk, ask for a letter or arrange for a meeting with interested members of the board. The report of the Board of Trustees is much less of an arbitrary holding of junior thunderbolts than students are not tend to realize. A lot of this is rather dull pedestrian business.

Outside of tuition, what is the primary source of money incoming to Bard? It is not the tuition fees paid by students, but rather other sources of income, such as grants and donations. This makes it difficult to predict how much money will be available in the future.

How do you feel about students on the Board of Trustees?

K. I have no objection, if they want to be and if they are qualified, the chairmanship can be worked out. The state board of trustees is at least 21 years of age to be a voting member of the board. The report of the Board of Trustees is much less of an arbitrary holding of junior thunderbolts than students are not tend to realize. A lot of this is rather dull pedestrian business.

The cry to the anti-war movement that we are in trouble, whites, browns, Vietnamese — are we all brothers was rejected by David Dellinger, the anti-war pacifist and defender of the Chicago 8, who had just been arrested. Dellinger asked his brothers and sisters in the anti-war movement how they could be against the war without being against internal oppression. Dellinger defined that the new attack on Cambodia abroad and the Panthers and others at home must be seen as acts of a power that is bent on destroying all those who seek to free themselves from its dominance.

CREATE ONE, TWO, MANY NEW HAVENS

New Haven caused the American State more fear than it has experienced in a long time. The spectre of blacks and whites uniting en masse to struggle together, the spectre of people going back to their communities and telling other people of the solidarity that transcended on that May Day in that small New England city, the spectre of middle-class youth talking with working people and comparing their oppression in the various workshops formed in Yale University, which for the first time was asked to stand up for the use of the poor New Haven community — all these things caused near panic at the top of the U.S. power structure.

Witness the manner in which the bourgeois media handled New Haven. The sensationalist journalism which the New York Times and other papers employed created a whole barrage which used in these procedures shall be considered confidential.

The Divisional Evaluation Committee will reconsider, the teacher's self-appraisal of work at Bard and his plans for the future, evaluations from visits to his class by faculty (a copy of this will be given to the teacher), student evaluations, and any other
iums. At this stage, the Committee will deliver recommendations if necessary) to the College Review Committee (see list of all recommendations by the committee shall be sent promptly to the teacher being evaluated.

COLLEGE REVIEW COMMITTEE This committee will consist of three elected faculty, three elected students who have been full-time students at Bard for at least one year previous to election or who have been elected to a Divisional Evaluation Committee, and the Dean and President of the College as non-voting members.

This committee supervises the divisional evaluation procedures, reviews all divisional recommendations, deliberates and makes it recommendations to the President of the College.

POLICY on Faculty Appointment, Reappointment, and Tenure:

Probationary appointments shall be for periods of either 2 or 3 years, and shall be renewed, if all, for periods of either 2 or 3 years. At the time of appointment he shall be informed in writing when he will be considered for tenure.

Part-Time Teachers: entitled to same treatment as full-time Notice of Non-Reappointment: shall be given in writing not later than: 3 months before termination of a 1-year contract; 6 months before termination of an initial 2-year contract; 12 months before expiration of an appointment after 2 or more years at Bard.

POLICY on the Termination of Appointments with Tenure or Before the End of the Contract Period: Grounds: demonstrable financial crisis, or bona fide discontinuance of a program of instruction; or prolonged inability to perform contractual obligations; or refusal to perform contractual obligations; or failure to perform contractual obligations in accordance with recognized professional standards; or any other conduct that reflects unfavorably, and in a direct and substantial way, on the fitness of a faculty member in the performance of his professional functions.

COLLEGE HEARING COMMITTEE (same as the College Review Committee except no student) shall conduct hearings with full due process. For specifics, see pages V 2-3 4 of Document.

If the President rejects the report of the Committee, he will state his reasons for doing so, in writing, to the Committee and to the faculty member, and provide an opportunity for response before transmitting the case to the Board of Trustees.

All members of the faculty, whether tenured or not, are entitled to full academic freedom as set forth in the 1940 "Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure," formulated by the Association of American Colleges and the American Association of University Professors.

This summary of the Walter Document was prepared especially for students by the Students for Structural Reform. We realize that anything less than the full document will necessarily be imprecise, so we recommend that you read the complete report, available at the Dean's office and on Reserve in the Library.

new haven

created by the "yellow tv, repre paper to arise x and force American e Spanish-American War described New Haven as a camp ready to explode. They claimed that the boys had told people to go with them and be there. These were blatant employed lies for two reasons they wanted to keep people as possible from going in, thus the news was de rep people off, especially anti-war youth who are not of solidarity. Sidell wanted to set up a rally a blood-bath could result the people who did go, and be accepted by the being of a crew of paraphernalia of radicals. the police, in cooperation media, did all they could to lie in a slaughter. On the other hand, two police provocation they were Panthers march of some 2,000 the New Haven Common, the black Panthers were to intimidate them the police and the police (who eventually would lead to face with the Nazis who were armed with The Panthers persuaded go back to the Yale police and the media desperately the ruling class of America wants to smash any union between white and black, be tween affluence and poverty. Thus, in New Haven, the American revolution was a long awaited weapon: solidarity. For this reason the call for black power for action such as New Haven, which will violate the domination of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to the questions of the Panthers, poor people and op edation.

PANTHER NON-VIOLENCE AND PREPARATION FOR ARMED STRUGGLE

Many people at New Haven were puzzled by the Panthers advocating non-violence; when for some time the Panthers have been preparing themselves for armed struggle. As mentioned before, New Haven demonstrates where people came to plan for the immediate future, not to act spontaneously now. The basis of this New Haven action was peaceful. White people were confronted with the problem of armed struggle in the form of the question: What do we mean when we demand black power and freedom? The overwhelming answer to this question was that freeing Bobby Seale and the Panthers meant not that they should be given life imprisonment or five years instead of death, but that they should not have to stand trial at all. This means that people must be prepared to confront the state on a massive, militant level.

By Kurt Hill

In response to the continued escalation of the cold war in Southeast Asia, and the intensification of the political repression in the United States, an emergency meeting of over sixty concerned students was held Monday night in the Social Room of Albee Hall.

Speakers repeatedly emphasized the connections between the recent expansion of the war in Southeast Asia and the intensification of the political repression in the United States, and the increasing political repression against such groups as the Black Panther Party.

In the wake of Monday's National Strike, the Black Panther Party called a strike for a day in protest against the deaths of four students, and the hospitalization of six other college students. America is being forced to face the same repression that blacks have been constantly subjected. The reality was emphasized later in the day, when two more students were shot at Santa Clara and Berkeley, California.

The consensus of the group was that Nixon's "Vietnamization" program is just another formula used to cover up the objective fact that rather than disengaging American forces, the present rulers are intensifying U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia.

The group felt that Washington's domestic strategy is a logical result of its international strategy: an intensification of attacks on American liberation groups such as the Black Panther Party, epitomized in the attempts of the U.S. to encircle the forces of reaction to execute Bobby Seale, and the outright murder of Fred Hampton in Chicago last Fall.

Those in attendance felt that the only way to reverse this trend of repressive treatment to foreign and domestic leadership, is to organize a massive mobilization on the part of the American people against such repression.

It was felt that as a community, the Bard College student body, faculty, and administration must stand firm against such government attempts to smash the strength of organized people both in America and elsewhere, to free themselves from U.S. government domination.

In order to mobilize the college community against these recent government acts of persecution, the students issued an appeal to join with the numerous student groups and faculties throughout the nation, in suspending the regular academic routine to determine their time and energy in examining the basic issues which these recent government attacks reveal.

Yesterday, a community meeting was held in front of the gym to respond to the grave situation which the Nixon administration and its thinkers have thrust upon the American people.

It was decided that the Bard College community will suspend the regular functioning of this institution in order to examine the basic issues that have been raised as the outcome of the recent events in America and Southeast Asia.

The work-shops scheduled as the result of this joint student-faculty-administration decision, are designed to provide an indepth examination of various areas of concern, such as the reasons for the intensification of the war in Southeast Asia, the repression of the Black Panther Party, etc., and what the entire academic community can do about it.

This educational program is not designed to function in a vacuum. There is a concerted effort being made to coordinate the work of the various colleges in the Midwest region, which will hopefully culminate in a massive demonstration in Washington the Friday this demonstration, in turn, should be viewed as a preface for the national protest action called for Washington, D.C. on coming Saturday. This demonstration is designed to show our corrupt government and corrupt system that the American people will not tolerate its present course of action, and will actively oppose it in the streets.

A strike communications center has been established in the lower floor of Albee Hall. This center will be used as an information distribution area, which will help to educate the community informed of the strike-related events throughout the country.
AN INTERVIEW WITH A STUDENT ON THE FACULTY COMMITTEE

BY ALEX BARTON

1. There have been various rumors to the effect that the document your committee has published does not represent the consensus of the committee. Is this true?
A. No. Everyone who was on the committee helped create this document. Their ideas in it represent the contributions of everyone. Everyone read the document and voted in agreement with it before it was released to the community. That is not to say there was not disagreement on certain issues. It is only to say that there was compromise on all sides and everyone present firmly believed that the document as a whole was more important than their own sectarian interests.

2. There have been rumors to the effect that the names of individual faculty members were discussed during your meeting and individual people were criticized and talked about. Is this true?
A. There is absolutely no truth to this whatsoever. Our Committee was appointed to write a document and was invested with no power or authority to evaluate individual faculty members or anyone else for that matter. All discussions were general criticisms about procedural matters and hiring, firing, and the granting of tenure in terms of the way this has been handled in the past. But no individual or group of individuals was singled out as being somehow responsible for the things we felt needed to be changed.

3. What is your opinion about the document?
A. I feel that this document represents the most significant attempt to change faculty/student relations for the better that has been made since I came to this college. Anyone who carefully reads it will see that it reduces, not increases, the amount of bureaucracy in the making of these fundamental decisions. As for student participation, you know that at one time here at Bard, there was a community govern-

ment, in which not only students, but B&G were allowed to participate in the fundamental decision-making. Student participation in the running of Bard is very much in the Bard tradition. I know that there will be objections to this plan, but the situation that existed then and the situation that exists now are totally different. I do not think that this is at all the case. As to the belief that somehow we students are evaluating and sitting in judgement of the faculty on these committees—this is sheer nonsense, as anyone who carefully reads the document will see. At this point, as a matter of fact, student evaluations play no bigger part under the new procedure than they did under the old. All the presence of stu-
dents means is that they are assaying information given by third parties, not sitting in judgement.

4. What is your opinion of students sitting on these committees in any capacity?
A. I believe that students have the right to participate in the decision-making process regarding firing, firing, reapportionment and tenure. The criti-
icism has often been made that student are not responsible enough to partici-
pat in the making of these decisions. This is a wholly erroneous belief, not an empirical belief at all, but rather a philosophical one. There are rights that a human being possesses by virtue of the fact that he belongs to a com-
munity and rights that he is delegated by virtue of his professional standing or status in the community. I believe that the right to participate in the fundamental decisions of the college is a right that the student possesses, because he is a part of the community. Not because of his status as student, or because of his professional standing.

5. Do you feel that the document will be passed?
A. I feel that the chances are very good. There are many faculty I have spoken to who are in favor of the docu-
ment and I do not think that this is at all a question of "students against faculty," as such, as some people would like to make it. There have been stu-
dents assigned to speak to every faculty member about the document and to discuss all of its points with them.

6. Do you feel there has been great pressure put by students upon the faculty concerning this document at this time?
A. No. Most of the students have as yet no chance to read it. There have been, as far as I can see, a minimum of threats and a minimum of coercion. I feel those students who are aware of the document’s import have banded together so far with a great deal of restraint and I would be against polarizing either faculty or students in any way

member of the Bard community. This is not a "revolutionary docu-
mnt as some people have tried to say; maybe some parts of it are quite within the Bard tradition, and in many portions is "conservative," not revolu-
tionary.

7. What are some of the advantages the new procedures have over the old?
A. For one, the faculty member being considered for renewing now has the right to have the class visited usually made by the department or division, now made by someone who is in his field and who is professionally competent to evaluate his work. That means that if there is no one in his department or division who is professionally competent to evaluate him as a scientist, musician, etc., he can choose some one from his field who he believes will give an adequate description of his effectiveness as a teacher. This will greatly reduce the now quite frequent prac-
tice of having faculty class room evalua-
tions made by men who are not recog-
nized as professionally capable of evaluating something not even vaguely within their field. The document also goes a long way in making the proced-
ures less cumbersome.

8. What about the criteria for evaluating professors; does for instance the new criteria of ability of a faculty member to come up with new courses as being part of the criteria under which he is evaluated discriminate at all against professors who have offered courses of long standing?
A. No. The criteria was never meant to be the same for everyone. The new criteria only says that this is one of the means by which a teacher will be evaluated. A professor who has never offered a course of long standing and has an adequate employment, as long as he is performing his duties in ac-
cordance with recognized professional standards, and it is a good course, will get as high an evaluation by both his students and colleagues as anyone who has created a new course that ful-
fills the criteria. We on the committee in no way wanted to do away with traditional courses at Bard.

SARA SUSPENDED, OBSCENITY CHARGED

Sara Vass, Bard graduate who fills in Saturday nights on the Spiritus Cheese radio program (WITS-FM, Washington DC) was suspended last week for having recently aired a recording of the Firesign Theatre. The tape, recorded last month at a college editors’ conference, contained several off-color words, including the words "shift" and "masturbation." At least they were considered obscene by an irate listener who filed a letter with the FCC. Station owners panicked and suspended Sara for four weeks, despite the fact that she was punished solely for a simple explanation.

Sara said, "We received hundreds of favorable comments about the tape, but one caller was able to get re-
censed."
PROTESTS: ‘NOT LESS VIOLENT’

CHICAGO—(IPS)—“Major incidents” of campus protest have occurred at the rate of one a day during the first quarter of 1970, according to the Urban Research Corporation.

Although some consider this academic year more calm than last, the statistics show that 52 campuses experienced major unrest this winter compared to 68 during the same period last year.

The protests were “not significantly less violent” than last year nor did they draw fewer participants, according to John Naishbitt, president of Urban Research.

He said violence occurred in 23 percent of this year’s winter protests and 20 percent of last year’s.

The major issues have been minority recognition, quality of student life, greater student voice in decision making, and the war and military. The environment has not yet been a major source of protest.

The largest number of protests have taken place in Ohio, New York, Michigan, Massachusetts and California, with almost every section of the country experiencing some protest.

The sheriff and the school is possible. If it is, then I see how president why hasn’t a student been allowed to attend these ‘confidential’ talks? It is not that there is arrested every evening, and suffers the outrage that I have directed myself.

But that too is meaningless now, in view of what has happened. I feel upset writing this column, because all of the sentiments that I’ve express have already crossed your minds, you have already been forced to deal with the polarization that has inevitably taken place. You, as does everyone now, knows what side they stand on. The lines have been drawn, and one cannot walk gently down the middle and feel any kind of peace whatsoever. It has always been man’s fate to meet his adversaries head on, and we can do little more than carry on that tradition. But to us has been given the challenge of creating something out of the wreckage that this country is.

It will be a task well worth our mettle, yet I feel sure that it is a task that will be faced.

WALTER HEADE THEATRES

MAYFAIR 331-1222

The Liberation starts Wednesday, May 6

of L. B. Jones

starring Lee J. Cobb

AND

Anthony Zerbe

COMMUNITY 331-1613 8-way.

Kingston

LEO ILOSTOYS

WAR & PEACE

starts Wednesday, May 6

shows at 2 and 8 pm

9 W DRIVE IN 331-6333
r. 9 W Kingston

THE Secret

starring Anthony Quinn, Virna Lisi, and Anne Magnani

Santa Vittoria

also Support Your Local Sheriff starts Friday, May 8
LOS ANGELES—(CPS)—The American Association of University Professors (AAUP), in its annual convention here, has called upon the academic community to "direct a substantial share of its scholarly attention toward solutions of such contemporary social problems as poverty, population control, preservation of environmental resources and achievement of procedures for the nonviolent management of social conflict.

Proposals to insert "homosexuality" and "the war in Southeast Asia" into the resolution were defeated.

The Association also moved to censure the administrations of five schools, thereby raising the number of schools presently on the list of censured to 25. Oklahoma State University, Indiana State University, Indiana Institute of Technology, Southeastern Louisiana College, and the University of Massachusetts were censured for alleged violations of the Association's 1960 Statement on Academic Freedom and Tenure.

According to Sanford Kadish, Professor of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, and newly-elected President of the Association, "censure is the ultimate power of the group. It involves an informal boycott of the institutions by members and many graduate students, and may effect the school's accreditation.

In his words, threat of censure by the group is "an effective deterrent" to any administration involved in violations of academic freedom. However, many of the institutions of the censured list have been there for more than five years, and the Lowell Technological Institute of Massachusetts has remained on the list continually since November of 1959.

The group is suffering from a boycott by the younger liberal and radical faculty members. Several of the group attribute its relative importance to that fact.

William J. Bauml, professor of economics at Princeton, told the group that professors "face a set of serious economic threats in the decade ahead." He named inflation, a tightening job market, and reduced federal, state and city aid for higher education as the main problems. His report implied that the years of automatic salary increases for college professors are over, and that they will have to fight hard for future financial gains.

Reductions in state support for higher education are compounded by new problems of the Nixon administrations' federal budget cuts. Bauml attributed some of the cuts to "purification" as a result of campus disturbances.

Professors' salaries rose less than two per cent last year in terms of real purchasing power. And only 43.1 percent of the institutions participating in the AAUP survey could claim an increase in real faculty salaries of one per cent or more.

In another action, a last-minute resolution on disclosure of professional conflicts was also passed. The resolution is an outgrowth of an incident at SUNY Buffalo, where the local district attorney issued a "fishing expedition-type subpoena" of confidential faculty personnel files. The group called upon all institutions of higher education to "respect the professional confidences of their faculty and to take appropriate steps to insure that compulsory legal process is not used in violation of academic freedom."

Claiming "a lack of evidence," the Association failed to act on a further resolution condemning the arrest of 45 faculty members as a result of a sit-in at Buffalo.

The delegates turned down a proposal to merge with the American Federation of Teachers—or even to study a possible merger. They also declined to take a stand on the Los Angeles teacher's strike.

WASHINGTON—(CPS)—After a series of tense staff meetings and a near rebellion among more radical staff members, Environmental Teach-In, Inc., the group which organized the massive Earth Day demonstrations and teach-ins, has decided to continue as a research and action group.

Despite compromises, some of the more radical staff members have decided to leave, and some who are staying have no idea whether National Coordinator Denis Hayes will keep them on.

The disputes in the organization center on whether Environmental Action, as it will now be called, should stay aligned with the liberal politicians who began it, or whether it should take a more radical turn.

Hayes wanted to lead the group into direct political action within the system, including endorsing candidates in this fall's elections. Some staff members find political politics irrelevant, and feel the only use for a national office is the muckraking research it can do.

The compromise, announced by Hayes on the eve of Earth Day, will have Environmental Action take action in several areas, including the filing of lawsuits, proxy fights, and demonstrations. It will continue to engage in research.

The possibility of entering into electoral fights was left open by Hayes, who had originally hoped to announce the group's intention to move into electoral politics in a big way. Had he done this, there was a threat of the press conference being leaked by disaffected staff members.

After some time period has elapsed, the group probably will move to endorsements. Hayes says Environmental Action will drop its tax exemption, and that this is a necessary prerequisite to making such endorsements. With the group now taxable, 48% of all contributions will go to the government in taxes.

Bill Mack, Research Director, has decided to go back to Southern California mainly because he doesn't think Environmental Action is accomplishing very much.
A shot rang out in Berkeley over a year ago and a student fell to his death. A few months later another student was shot dead in Santa Barbara. And now, four more students armed only with rocks, bottles, and bricks have fallen from the iron gun of the United States government at Kent State in Ohio.

We can see that we must do the same thing that Nixon has done—try to forget about the two lives lost in these two deaths. We can see that we must do the same thing that Nixon has done—try to forget about the two lives lost in these two deaths.

We can all relate to that if we can believe it actually happened. I mean bang, bang, bang, and four of our brothers hit the dirt. It is quite obvious that there is a conspiracy amongst high ranking officials to obliterate dissent and as far as I’m concerned it is outright, cold blooded murder. Those who are responsible for these deaths and the conspiracy to eliminate the Black Panther movement and the continuation and escalation of the Indo-Chinese War should be treated as cold blooded murderers.

As far as I’m concerned the shot has hit the fan. Nixon has repudiated by saying that when dissent turns to violence tragedy might occur. Well, bullshit to tragedy. We are talking about sixty-two students wounded by bayonets, and two kids shot dead in the chest, one shot dead in the head, and another shot dead in the back. Nixon has called the student shot down as “terrorists” and the guardsmen (“mercenaries”) heroes. Nixon has ordered an investigation of the incident to be headed by J. Edgar Hoover, the biggest right-wing fascist in the country which is tantamount to another Chicago conspiracy trial headed by the disbarred Judge Hoffman.

Meanwhile, American troops continue to invade Cambodia. Massive bombing raids were begun in North Vietnam although Secret of Offense, M. Laird, vowed these would not continue. We also understand that continued activity in Laos persists although we must depend on the South Vietnamese government for that information, since our government won’t tell us. The smoke screen of Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell is quickly fading and they are left naked except for their massive armaments. It is no wonder that those things which students have been protesting against, I.e., the manufacturing of guns, gases, military supplies and the whole military industrial complex is now being used against them. Maybe America will stand by and let this happen but students are far too idealistic to let this continue and they will fight until the end.

Everyone who can possibly get down to Washington this coming weekend should make it. Students under the recent campus deaths a personal affront and if they weren’t already fed up with the system they are now ready to fight for survival. The March this weekend will contain thousands of angry students. We are past the dope-smoking, pacifist stage. We have been attacked. The real battle has begun and I rather doubt that Nixon will sit in front of his television and watch a sports contest. You better believe that that man is going to be scared.

All major universities are closing down for the week and Columbia and New York University have proposed to and school for the rest of the year. Thirty presidents of the major institutions of higher learning on the east coast sent a joint telegram informing the president that his policies in Southeast Asia are turning the campuses into hotbeds of dissent. They pleaded in the telegram that the president might quickly bring an end to the war so that the schools might cease to be intolerable bases of ferment.

The pressure on Nixon for the next few days will be tremendous. The Kremlin found Nixon’s new policy in Cambodia so shocking that they called a press conference for the first time in six years. There, Nixon was specifically criticized and the Russians publicly announced that they would reconsider further aid and assistance to the Communist forces fighting for their liberation. The Red Chinese found Nixon’s new actions as a real threat to world peace and encouraged the Viet Cong to proceed as valiantly as possible. That the Chinese reconsidered their position in respect to further aid. Nixon is in a very difficult spot because if he yields somewhat to student demands he is also yielding to Communist demands and would at the same time be incurring a defeat for the United States.

What has emerged as crystal clear in all these events is that students are seeking the same ends as those that are being sought by Russia, China, and North Viet Nam. What is scary besides the possibility of another war is that Nixon might use this analysis by saying that student protesters are displaying their solidarity with the Communists and are therefore considered enemies of the people of the United States. I don’t have to elaborate on the consequences of this position.

The recent events have utterly flipped out many senators and government officials. Senator Ribicoff (who listen politely while Nixon laced, Mayor Daley of Chicago said, “FUCK you, you Jew son-of-a-bitch, you lousy mother fucker”) has proposed a meeting between Nixon and a few legislators to get at the truth of what has been happening. Nixon responded by calling a larger meeting, knowing that only wide ranging generalities will be produced and turned down Ribicoff’s proposal. Unfortunately Senator Ribicoff has only just realized what radicals have been saying for years, that the “pump don’t work” cause the vendetta took the handles.

“Our patience cries for cessation and our anger cries for vengeance—cold and deadly.”

"Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power...In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle. It is impossible to seize power by playing elections."

All power to the people. Seize the time. And remember one more thing: we have a human right to kill in defense of our life.

—Michael Harvey

The Chicago 8 need a little help - $$$ from their friends

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