

Bard College
Student Newspaper Archive
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OBSERVER

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observer

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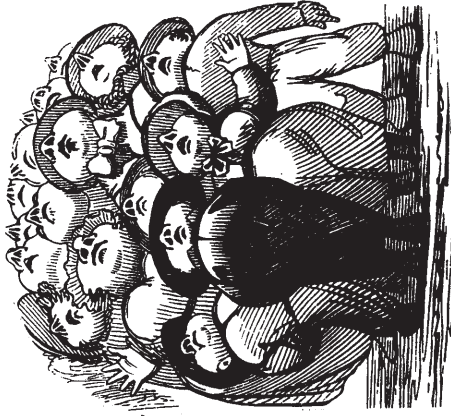
photo-LNS

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FOR SALE: 1964 Pontiac Bonneville convertible. Air conditioning, all power accessories. Good body. \$400

FOR SALE: 16mm Hi-speed Ektachrome. Out of date but still good film. \$3.00 per 100 Ft. roll for students doing film work at Bard. Contact Jon Rubin, Box 85, Campus Mail.



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Neal Koblitz a Political Prisoner



Neal Koblitz

On September 11, Pvt. Neal Koblitz, 21, oldest son of Bard Professor Robert Koblitz, was found guilty by a military court martial of "political dissent." One of a group of five GI activists being tried at Fort Eustis, Va., Pvt. Koblitz was sentenced to six months at hard labor in the stockade. The charges stem from the specific acts of distributing pro-communist and anti-military literature without permission on the post.

Neal is a Harvard graduate and was associated with SDS during the 1968 strike at the Cambridge campus. He was attending graduate school at Princeton when he was drafted last May. A member of the Pro-

gressive Labor Party (PLP) when drafted, Neal maintained his party affiliation after induction. During his basic training at Fort Dix he proceeded to organize GI's around the anti-war issue. He argued that the only element of American society to gain from the war was big business, and specifically that GI's were being killed for the benefit of the ruling class capitalists. The brass at Fort Dix, not being receptive to this line of reasoning, at first wanted to court martial Neal, but decided to transfer him to Virginia.

At Fort Eustis, Neal was stationed with another PLP member, Steve Wenger. With Steve and three other politically sympathetic GI's he began to actively organize. Distributing PLP literature and other underground GI oriented publications, Neal and the others were making enough progress to bring the brass down on them. After placing charges against the five, the brass decided to try them individually. (This is the same tactic being used against the Panthers in New Haven.) The brass selected the youngest and least experienced of the five to go to trial first and proceeded to convict him. The remaining four, realizing they could not be treated fairly under military justice, refused legal aid and decided to exploit the case for as much political value as possible.

Neal's trial proceeded with characteristic military expediency. Neal, who rejected the services of his court-appointed attorney in favor of representation by a layman

Pvt. Jimmy Dixon, submitted motions to the court asking that the charge be dismissed since "no officer can be unprejudiced in trying someone who is attempting to fight the rich society and especially a communist." Pvt. Dixon told the presiding military judge that he and Koblitz felt all officers were "here to harass GI's by direct command or by indirect command. And we don't feel any officer has the right to sit in judgement for anyone who is fighting for the working man." The trial terminated with the expected guilty verdict.

Viewing the actions of Neal and his friends it might seem they are acting unrealistically. They are overtly violating army regulations and are suffering the consequences without any apparent success.

**Military justice is to justice
as military music is to music.**

On the surface this may seem not to be very practical. But when examined in a larger context, these actions are directed and coordinated in a program the successes of which only time will reveal.

Neal is operating from a very defined and disciplined party ideology. The reason he did not try to evade the draft was to be able to organize within the army. Mrs. Koblitz, Neal's mother, who attended the

trial, observed that there seemed to be widespread sympathy among the GI's for Neal and the others.

This indication of at least interest and awareness of the trial and the issues involved can be interpreted as a success. Placing the GI movement in an historical perspective, it is obvious that there has been tremendous growth in the last few years. The importance and effectiveness of the work being done by Neal and the many others like him is evident. Neal and many other observers feel that right now there is a coordinated effort being made by the military to eliminate any dissent. And this trial was just one small part of this repression.

What will the trial and its consequences mean for Neal personally? Any time spent in the stockade is considered "bad time" by the army. That means it does not count as active duty, and Neal's discharge date will be extended six months. Life in the stockade is not pleasant, especially for someone the brass earmarks for special treatment with hard labor. There will be a lot of petty harassment which could easily extend to physical punishment. Also it would seem the isolation could eliminate Neal's political effectiveness. But Neal plans to continue organizing in the stockade, where he says the most disaffected GI's are to be found.

Frank Montafia

COLLEGE DEFICIT OF \$90,000

President Reamer Kline told students in Sottery Hall Monday night that Bard College ran \$90,000 in debt last year. He had called the meeting, which was sparsely attended, to go over with students a number of subjects affecting the college. Along with bad news, however, Kline also brought good news regarding the college's plans for the future. These include the new Dining Commons, renovation of Stone Row and a major fund drive which will have as one of its goals the building of a large addition to the Library.

Kline opened the meeting with a recitation of the college's financial status. He pointed out that for the last decade the college has run on the brink of deficit, but has managed to come out in the black in most of the past years. He cited several reasons for last year's huge deficit. First among these is higher costs, with its related need of higher salaries for college employees. The college has had a policy of increasing faculty salaries by 9% per year on the average and has had to match this with a concurrent 5% average raise per year for the college's other employees. Another factor that has affected the college's financial status is the drop-off in gifts and grants due to both the bad economic situation in the country and recent tax reforms that serve to discourage such gifts or grants.

After this Kline went on to praise the new faculty as a "fine group of people" and to welcome Tim Sullivan, the new Director of Admissions, to Bard.

Regarding the Inner College, Kline re-emphasized his support of the concept, pledging to do "everything I can for it," while also re-emphasizing the possibilities for its members to "goof-off."

Regarding the future building programs, Kline promised eventual construction of the Modular Dormitories, contingent on the sale of the bond issue that will finance them (see article on this in last issue). However, he pointed out that the broker who had taken on these bonds last spring had almost gone broke trying to sell them. Regarding the future of Stone Row, Kline pointed out that the cost of renovation of those venerable buildings exceeds the cost of building entirely new structures of similar capacity.

The new Dining Commons, being built now with the aid of the largest single gift the college has ever received, will be going before the Student Senate for detail modification soon. Dr. Kline added that the old Dining Commons, officially called Preston Hall, will have its future decided by the Long Range Planning Committee.

Other building plans that Dr. Kline revealed will depend upon a major new fund raising drive the college will be undertaking in the near future. These plans include the building of the Library addition as well as expansion of the present facilities of Procter Art Center and the Theatre.

Continuing his coverage of new academic possibilities Kline pledged his support to the future of film at Bard and announced the formation of a student-faculty committee to review and make suggestions regarding the future of a film department. He also said that he would support the recommendations of that committee if they were "within reason."

Other programs that are coming up are the University Without Walls, a program of extracurricular and off-campus study, and an environmental biology program for which the college has arranged a grant.



In the question period that followed his address Kline answered inquiries regarding Film, the Long Range Planning Committee, and the future of Bard's tuition. He reiterated his willingness to abide by the decision of the student faculty committee on film. However, he emphasized that the recommendations would have to be reasonable, citing the college's chronic shortage of funds.

Regarding the Long Range Planning Committee, Kline answered that the Committee had been dormant for a year but that it would be sorely needed in any decisions regarding the future of Preston Hall. He noted that many departments had plans for the space and that he would not want to have to make any decisions without the advice of all segments of the community. He went on in a jocular fashion to say that any decision would be unpopular with so many vying for the space and that he would not want to have to take the blame for it alone.

Slater feels pinch

The Bard community is absorbing, for the moment, a hike in the New York State minimum wage and the spiralling cost of food by paying higher prices in the coffee shop. Joe Roberts, Director of Food Service, decided to place the burden on the students and faculty who do not have regular food contracts rather than raising board fees. But this immediate \$18,000 pay raise for Slater employees and the 6% jump in the cost of living last year may not be met completely by the coffee shop, and could necessitate a boost in board fees sometime this school year.

The 560 resident students each pay \$500 a year for the food plan, less than most schools with comparable menus. Of the approximately \$190,000 in revenue last term Slater cleared only a 2.6% profit (less than \$5,000) — compared with an acceptable 3% and an expected 5%.

Joe reasons that the contract-people have eight hours a day to come into the dining commons to eat and drink all they want, and that since the coffee shop prices have not risen in four years, the non-contract students and faculty should finally share rising costs. Profits from coffee and soda pay for the labor involved in making sandwiches and hamburgers in the coffee shop.

The food service has compiled a history of Bard student eating habits to aid in the preparation of meals. They know that an average of 65% of the eligible decide to eat at any given meal. Last week 76% of the annointed did and Slater technically lost money.

An ideal break-up of the student dollar shows: 44 cents for food, 38 cents for labor, 15 cents for other supplies, and 3 cents profit. Last week an average meal cost 59 cents and Slater lost 10 cents on each dollar.

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observer

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an alternative newsmedia project

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with: frank montafia, kurt hill, jim jennings,
george ball, nancy scott



HASHISH VICTIMS: Hippie owners give this robbit and dog daily drug doses. Note dilated pupils of dog and the contorted position of hare

access

With this issue of the Observer a number of changes are occurring. First, you may notice the absence of an editorial on this, what we still fondly call the editorial page. This is the result of a long range trend in the style and format of the Observer, and of a lot of discussion among its editors. Over the last year or so the Observer has become representative of the viewpoint of its readership, far more than most papers. This is to say that we quite frankly have a viewpoint and intend to continue to do so. As a consequence of this we feel that we are presenting an editorial viewpoint in everything we print. We will refrain from printing editorials, except when we all feel that there is an issue affecting our readership of sufficient importance for us to take special notice.

Next change is on the cover, i.e., the five cent price tag. This does not affect our Bard readership in that they have each subscribed to the Observer through the fees they pay the College. What it means is that as of this issue we are going to start distribution of the Observer in the surrounding areas. We are taking this step for a number of reasons. First we all have felt during the last year that there is a real need for an expanded forum of communication between Bard and the surrounding community. We feel that we can contribute to this and therefore are taking this action. The second reason has to do with the above explanation regarding the editorial page. The Observer, we feel, can fill a need by increasing political awareness in the local communities. It is the only representative of the Alternative Press in the Mid-Hudson Valley and as such has a responsibility to present an alternative vision of the world.

On to more mundane subjects ---

News writing is a strange discipline. A fair amount of people have come up to me and the other editors in the past week asking if there was anything they could do in the Observer. My answer at least has been "yes." We need people to report the news. If you fancy yourself a writer, and are interested in strange disciplines, come to our staff meetings Wednesday night at 5:30 in the Observer office in the basement of McVickar.

Next, we have a fairly steady stream of books, records, and sundry materials that come into this office. Books and records will go to those who write reviews of them. There are two books that we'd like reviewed if people are interested in the topics. The first is "Psychic Discoveries Behind the Iron Curtain" by Sheila Ostrander and Lynn Schroeder, which is a compilation of various reports the authors got during a trip in Eastern Europe regarding psychic research. From a brief look at it it should prove interesting but at 400 pages none of us has the time. Any takers?

The second book we received with a plaintive cry from the publisher to please review it, and our heart strings touched, we offer it to you. It is called "The Bridge to the Other Side" and authored by a young Pole, Monika Kotowska. It is, according to the publisher, heartwarming, so be prepared.

The sundry materials will be listed in this space each week, so that anyone who is interested in them may come by and look at them.

There are currently five names on the masthead with the word "editor" attached to them. Mine is at the head simply due to tradition. All that those titles indicate is the responsibility that each of us has assumed regarding the work load on this paper. The load is equal, and our voices are equal regarding the final product that we put out. We do it because we dig it in one way or another. Newspaper work is an exciting thing sometimes, and other times a real bummer. Somehow it comes out being a fascinating thing once it's in your chemistry. Yet we are all responsible in a very real way to the people we write for. We are your voice and want feedback from you.

Ad Hoc



letters

Dear Sir,

On September 1, I lost my wallet in the Caldor Shopping Center.

I understand two Bard College students found and turned it over to a store keeper. They did not leave their names.

The wallet contained a sum of money and very important papers. The papers were my chief concern.

I would like to thank the two unknown students for their honesty. You hear so much about college students today. They certainly are not all alike. I understand it was for the good of the college. I wish them luck and may God bless them.

Sincerely yours,
William H. Jordan

Encounter or sensitivity groups were considered to be a passing fad by many people in a generally suspicious and uptight American public, but the human potential movement has instead grown in scope. The experience and insight into living gained in a well run sensitivity training group will not fail to become a valuable part of a person's total personality. Right now there doesn't seem to be a bona fide sensitivity group on the Bard campus, and I, having had some experience in such encounters, would like to form one with the aid of other Bard students. If anyone would like to help me locate a psychologist or psychiatrist that would lead a T-group and then generally assist me in putting the works together, I would appreciate it if they contact -- Marguerite Buccino at Blithewood in Room 224.

In friendship,
Marguerite L. Buccino

Weekly bits of rumor concerning student, faculty and administrative political machinations, the Old Nixon, Dutchess County and the State of Tennessee vs. John Thomas Scopes.

by Jeffrey Raphaelson

(Mr. Raphaelson, former President of the Student Association (1969-70), last semester was a contributing editor of the defunct S.C.A.R.E. publication "AD HOC: An Independent Journal of Rumor and Opinion." Still a member of S.C.A.R.E., he is writing a Senior Project and resting quietly in Albee Hall.)

"Satori in Syracuse, or There Never Was An Old Bard"

Mummy and Daddy, having moved to Syracuse a year ago, suggested that, my finances being what they were, I spend the summer with them in that great sump pump of New York State. There are, of course, worse places to spend a summer,

but I had already lived in all of them at one time or another.

For two months, then, I led the quasi monastic life of a television repairman, going to summer school and studying Horatio Alger and the McGuffey Readers in my spare time.

Quietly content with my fate for these two months, there was still a yearning for adventure, a need to experience something different. I was rewarded when I went outside to cut the lawn. Across the street, a bald headed man was trimming his quarter acre with a leather upholstered 2½ horsepower monster that allowed him to reduce the height of the grass on his land in seventeen minutes flat, if he didn't stop to rest in the middle, which on this day, he did. When he saw me pushing my old Briggs and Stratton out of the garage he stopped what he was doing and ambled over to my side of the street, chuckling quietly over the sorry state of my machine and extolling the virtue of his tank turned

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can a student at bard ³ major in FILM?

Last year the importance of a film study department was brought to the attention of the student body and administration through the combined efforts of Richard Cohen, Jon Rubin, and several others. Through perseverance they established the film club as one of the more involved groups on campus, as well as setting up a film course which was attended by 70 students. By the end of the semester students were under the impression that Bard, in its traditional role as an innovative, experimental college, would create a film department. To the minds of many, this was imperative, film being, in their estimation, as worthy a field of study as any of the arts.

However, come the fall, the whole question of the status of film at Bard has been raised again. At this point a department has not been established, and up until Monday night there was not even a location set aside for the prospective film students to work. In the face of this adversity many of the more qualified film makers left Bard. Yet the problem still remains one that effects many new and old students.

Monday night it was decided unanimously by Student Senate to turn over the Red

Balloon for the exclusive use of prospective film makers. So the question of location was solved, a week after school had begun. What remains, however, was the legitimacy of student work in films. It has been seen last year that there is considerable work done in film, and that the time expended by the individuals equaled that of any other single course. The problem then arises for the individual that his time cannot be expressed in terms of academic achievement, as it is in the other art courses.

To solve this problem a joint faculty-student committee has been set up, to review the whole situation. However the committee is yet to be formed. What is strange, though, is the fact that no one debates the importance of film at Bard. To all, both faculty, students and administration, it is obvious that Bard is an ideal place for the study and making of film. And no one debates the fact that film has taken over a considerable part of the attention of the artistically minded people in the United States. The problem seems to center around what role Bard should have in this.

Students have already approached the administration about moderating in film,

and doing their senior projects in film. To their queries they have met with considerable rejection. Like so many flying Dutchmen, students have been condemned to float in a never-never land between departments and administration, with nothing made concrete except the fact that the department that doesn't exist is offering two of the finest film courses on the East Coast.

In usual cases of this sort at Bard, the question is simply one of money. Yet the film courses have acquired adequate equipment, and facilities to achieve their desired aims. Other times, the hassle is one of qualified instructors, yet again, that is not a consideration here. Neither is there any indication of a lack of student interest, far from it.

So the fight for a film department remains at Bard, as we go into the second week of the semester. One can only hope that this problem, unlike so many others, is not allowed to last until mid-terms or beyond.

John Katzenbach

Bard is an institution built around a group of individuals expressing their selves saying through different media the same thing, "myself." This is what I do, think and feel. This institution forms itself around him/her, facilitates acts of self-reflection; assists him on his own way, gnosis.

Many think that Bard cannot financially establish a "first-rate", substantial film department. This is a falsehood if one means a film department which is going to attempt to inspire an essential feeling for film, which would enable one to express oneself through the media as an art form. Rather, this attitude is based on the standards and values of The Big University Art School; which is amazingly insensitive to and abstracted by its technology from the true nature of film. Film as an art need not involve elaborate facilities or an intensive optics course. Presently, Bard has near-adequate equipment and space to enable many serious students to study and project their inner design through film. Hence there exists no reason why one couldn't moderate this spring into a real, "first rate" film department here.

Bard has lost many good people because of a complacent attitude and reaction taken by some faculty concerning film, and the community is missing the experience of film as a full "course of study."

George Carl Ball Jr.
James R. Jennings

FIFTH COLUMN

The Vietnam War is not an accident. Nor is it an accident that the Green Berets and the CIA are at work throughout Latin America, defending the capitalist regimes of presidents and dictators. The United States is an imperialist nation, and this is the key to understanding the nightmare of U. S. foreign policy.

What is Imperialism ?

Imperialism can be defined as a politico-economic policy, by which one state forcibly maintains its dominance over another people, holding them in political and economic subservience for the benefit of the oppressor nation.

In the modern i.e. bourgeois sense, this politico-economic domination can be divided into two basic periods: the imperialism of capitalist ascendancy, and the imperialism of capitalist decline.

Imperialism of Capitalist Ascendancy

The imperialism of capitalist ascendancy produced a system of exploitation and political rule which one might term "classic colonialism." It was a system by which the developing capitalist nations, notably Great Britain, acquired colonial empires as markets for the surplus industrial goods produced, and as sources of raw materials for industrial production.

England's Mercantile system with the American colonies, is a prime example of this type of imperial system. During this period, the mother country was the focus of capital investment, and the economic exploitation of labor was concentrated in the homeland, rather than in the subordinate colonial territories. Financial investment in the colonies was

minimal, and the colonial economy was regulated in such a manner that the benefits of industrialization were the exclusive property of the mother country. Political rule by the imperialist power in the period of capitalist ascendancy, was much more transparent than imperialist rule today: the mother country assumed direct political and economic control of the colonies via the colonial administration. A degree of local autonomy was granted, however, as long as it did not interfere with the economic predominance of the imperial power.

In the case of the United States, it took a social revolution to destroy the economic strait jacket of Mercantilism, before this country could take its place among the developing capitalist nations of the world.

Imperialism of Capitalist Decline

The state of free competition which characterized the earliest period of capitalist development, was gradually superseded by the growing concentration (centralization) of capital in fewer and fewer hands. As this concentration of wealth continued through the formation of trusts, monopolies, and cartels, fewer and fewer areas remained open for profitable investment in the advanced industrial nations. The gigantic industrial enterprises now needed even larger quantities of raw materials to meet the demands of their businesses. The banking institutions, which for-

merly served as simple financial intermediaries, are themselves transformed into financial monopolies, perpetually seeking profitable areas in which to invest this capital.

In order to solve these problems -- sources of raw materials and labor for the industries, and areas of investment for the financial oligarchies -- a new type of imperialism began to develop around the turn of the century. Under the older form of imperialism, exploitation was centered in the working class of the developing capitalist nation, and capital investment was likewise a phenomenon of the mother country. Under the new form, the native population of the colony was brought into the labor force, while capital investment began to become a phenomenon within the underdeveloped colony on a grand scale for the first time.

Imperialism in Perspective

Keeping this historical perspective in mind, it is relatively easy to grasp the present problems of the Third World countries. Although they have achieved formal political "independence" they often suffer from "neo-colonialism", a political component of imperialism during the period of capitalist decline. Under such a system, the imperial power rules in absentia through local "leaders" rather than appointed governors. The Third World countries are also still dominated by economic imperialism, an imperialism which controls the sources of raw materials needed for industrial development, as well as the capital necessary to make this potential wealth a reality.

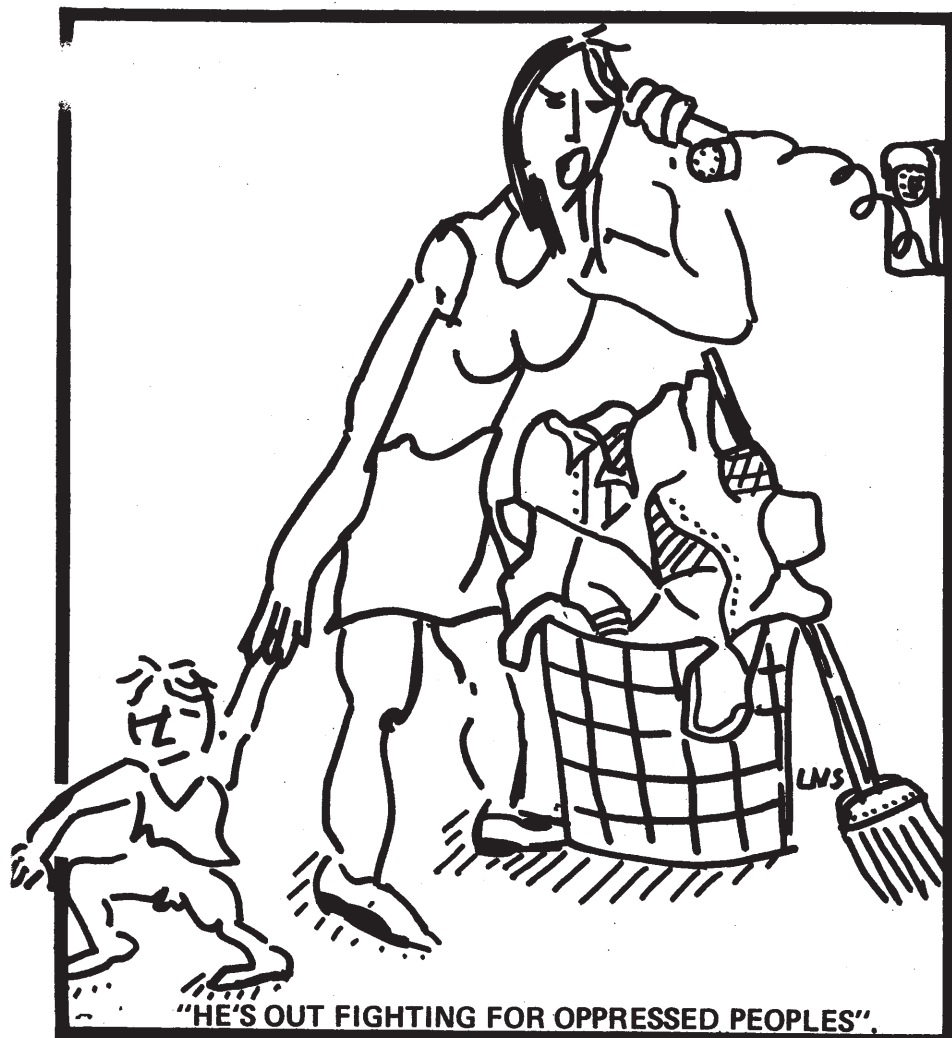
As long as these native "leaders" continue to make the "right decisions" i.e., decisions favorable to American imperialism U.S. control is maintained in an indirect manner--

through military aid, financial aid, "development experts," etc. However, if genuine leaders arise, leaders who are responsive to their peoples' needs rather than the needs of American domination, direct intervention by imperialist troops is assured. Such was the case of Guatemala in 1954. President Arbenz was overthrown by a CIA engineered coup, because his modest agrarian reform program would have threatened unused United Fruit Company plantation land. Or, one could take the example of the Dominican Republic in 1965. Juan Bosch, the left-liberal president of the Republic was overthrown by an American-backed coup in 1963. In April of 1965, a pro-Bosch, pro-Constitution rebellion occurred. To prevent the "virtual collapse" of these loyal "leaders," American Marines were dispatched to restore the politico-economic status quo.

Seen in this light, American military policy begins to make sense. To the American bourgeoisie, "free world" means an area in which imperialism has a free hand to exploit the resources and labor force. Thus, wars of national liberation such as Cuba conducted, or such liberation wars presently being conducted by the Indochinese peoples, are a direct threat to American hegemony in those areas. For if the Asian revolutionaries succeed in their struggle for national self-determination, the resources and labor forces of their respective nations will be used to benefit their own peoples, and not to line the pockets of the American rich.

As revolutions for self-determination and socialism continue in the Third World, the imperialists will begin to encounter growing resistance by their "own" proletariat in the advanced industrial countries. During the period of capitalist ascendancy,

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BARD LANDS

Some new and continuing projects oriented towards a more together community with better environmental relations:

The free store - a means of redistributing disused belongings to lessen waste and consumerism. Located in Potter basement --- always open. Please bring things that you no longer need, especially books and clothing. Salvage good things people have thrown away. Help by setting up collection cartons on your dorm floor, and bringing them in when full --- contact Ruth Hirsch via campus mail.

Natural foods cooperative in South Hoffman basement will be open in about a week. Billy Steinberg is ordering from Walnut Acres, a farm in Pennsylvania with an excellent reputation for organic methods, and really good food. To become a co-op member, give him two dollars, which will entitle you to a discount in the store. Food will be in bulk. Used jars, bags, and cans are needed for packaging --- no "disposables."

Susan Harris needs some people who

want to work hard to help make arrangements for Bard women to obtain birth control devices and information from neighborhood doctors.

There will be a natural history club with films, speakers, and weekly nature walks open to all. The club, will also maintain and expand the environment information cabinet, located in the Biology Department hall on the top floor of Hegeman. People are welcome to browse or do research in this collection of books, pamphlets, clippings and reprints, as long as the material isn't removed from this location. Donations of environmental literature, and also used manila envelopes and file-folders would be appreciated --- send to Box 24 campus mail or put them in the bottom part of the cabinet.

Watch the earth bulletin board at foot of the stairs on main floor of Hegeman for further news of these projects, other activist information, news of important ecological events, and a running calendar of natural fall happenings in the woods and fields nearby.

Erik Kiviat

sam bard busted

Doctor Samuel Bard (1742-1821), grandfather of John Bard the founder of St. Stephen's College, was one of the most renowned physicians of colonial days, one of 'the most important half-dozen names of those on this side of the Atlantic who in the 18th and early 19th centuries united their intellectual life with public service.

Here at age nineteen he was apprehended on his way to study medicine abroad by the French who were battling England. He was released after five months.

November 28, 1761
Bayone Castle

Hon. Sir

When I set out from New York I thought of nothing but the advantages I should reap & the Pleasures I should enjoy in London; but I had not been long at sea before I was convinced by a verry Disagreeable accident, how vain it was for me to make any resolutions, for on that Day, three Weeks after I left New York, (being the 2nd of November,) we unfortunately fell into the Hands of the Enemy, & on the 24th we arrived at St. Jean De Lus, a small town on the Coast of France, from whence I was carried to Bayone Castle.

My Misfortune indeed would have been very greivous, had I not had the good fortune to meet with Capt Waddell from New York, & Capt Falconer from Phyladelphia, my fellow Prisoners, who

have taken me unto their rooms, & generously furnished me with money, untill I can hear from Mr Neat [a commercial agent in London with whom he was negotiating at the time regarding a shipment of books to the King's College Library in New York] to whom I have wrote for credit & security to go into the Country, & I do not Doubt but that from the generosity with which he has treated the two above mentioned gentlemen, I shall receive it by the return of the Post; I have likewise wrote to Dr Franklin, to desire his interest in procuring my release, & to beg him to recommend me to Mr Neat, that I may the more readily receive his assistance. [Benjamin Franklin wrote to the French government in vain.]

The uneasiness that this accident must naturally give you, I assure you affects me more than the misfortune itself; it is true confinement is verry Disagreeable; but then I have the Satisfaction to assure you, that the Castle is at present very healthy, that the Victuals are good in their kind, & that we have a large Court allow'd us to walk in; as Capt Waddell has wrote fully about Miss De Visme [Betsy De Visme, a girl Samuel met on the ship and finally sailed to England with.] & as I am in a great Hurry for fear of Missing this opportunity which is by a ransom, I only Desire to be remembered kindly to all my Friends, & Promising to write by the Next Post, subscribe myself

your Dutifull & Obedient Son

Samuel Bard

a womb on strike

I lay my head on your lap
My hair covers your thighs
like a blanket
looking upside down
I see a smile on your forehead
The breeze blows over my breasts
I examine your knuckles with my teeth
My foot is tucked inside your hand
like an eskimo pie
The air is gray
The grass is wet
We pass a cigarette back and forth
like a communion wafer
and while they are invading Cambodia
you are invading me
deeper, deeper
sixty miles
across continents
I am a vast battlefield of love
one of your bayonet casualties
wounded with sons
Suddenly!
(I stand up quickly)
you have the look of a president about you
(pregnancy trickles down
into the nostrils of the earth)
my love, my lover!
screaming
like a hairless bitch in labor
my love!
caught and torn
like fistfuls of flowers
I (forgive me)
cannot carry (forgive me)
death
death
death
death
your warriors inside my body

---Brandy French
(Daily Cal)

THOSE FABULOUS FURRY

"THERE'S A SUCKER BORN EVERY MINUTE."
— PHINEAS T. FARNUM

FREAK BROTHERS



HUEY ON: *hip culture, imperia*

New Haven, Conn. (LNS)-----
The following interview was conducted by John Bancroft and David Fenton of Liberation News Service on August 21 in New Haven. Huey had just spent the day in court; he watched the close of the Lonnie McClucas trial, and met with Bobby Seale for the first time in three years. Charles Garry, Huey's lawyer, was also present.

LNS: There's so many trials coming up in September-- the Panther 21 trial, the rest of the New Haven cases-- and you go to court for a setting for a trial date. I wonder how you think we should relate to so many trials at one time?

HUEY: It's going to become more and more difficult to relate to the court system and the trials at all. I think that right now we're at a turning point and that in the very near future we won't need to have that type of educational thing-- it will be on a higher level. And what level that is I think the people will decide. I think that the Marin courthouse event, a colossal event, was some indication of what might happen in the future.

LNS: On a recent radio broadcast, you spoke about the New World Liberation Front. Could you explain what this is all about?

HUEY: The New World Liberation Front will really be a new International. It will be a coalition of many groups within this country-- many ethnic groups. The Black Panther Party will be a caucus within a broader front. The NWLF will represent all struggling people throughout the world. Actually, it's already been launched through the conference that was held in Korea.

LNS: The one that's going on right now?

HUEY: Yes, so we have high hopes that this will be a structure that will be able to construct a viable revolutionary movement.

LNS: This is actually going to be a formal kind of group, one that you think is going to encompass all different kinds of revolutionary people in the United States? Is it going to be a formal organization?

HUEY: Oh, yes. Right. It's already being structured. In a few more weeks-- our embassy opens in Algiers in two weeks-- I'm going to try and go for that. I don't know if they'll renew my passport. But there's no restrictions on me. There's no legal reason for them not renewing it. But right after that we can deal with putting the New World Liberation Front together. Because we will have a center for it.

LNS: What would you say has changed most from when you got into jail till when you got out?

HUEY: The consciousness of the people has really increased. People generally are much more aware. The younger kids-- high school kids-- I think they are nearly the most revolutionary class at this time. It's really impressive because I can see the difference between, say, just 33 months ago and now. I probably can see it clearer than somebody who's been out. Because when I was out I knew what was happening, and then I was absent, and now, suddenly, I can see the big leap-- which wasn't a leap, really; perhaps you saw the transformation as a very gradual thing-- but it seemed to me like one giant leap forward, you know.

LNS: Do you think there's a revolutionary potential for youth culture, or do you think that it is a kind of sidetrack?

HUEY: Well, I think that the drug culture and the drop-out movement is in a transitional stage. I think that the youth will drop out and then they'll start dropping in again after they see they can't find any peace by separating. I think that the youth movement at this time is another manifestation of the separatist idea that many black nationalists preached just a few years ago. The youth drug culture is another manifestation of this-- you know, like "we'll get out of the whole thing."

But we're starting to find out that we can't separate, because imperialism won't allow us to separate. Imperialism won't allow developing countries some 10 or 15,000 miles away to live in peace, and they're already separated even on a geographic level. If imperialism won't let those countries be free 15,000 miles away it surely won't let a group of people right here in North America separate.

We won't find any salvation until we are rid of the small ruling clique within this country. Then there won't be any need to separate at all anyway-- matter of fact the whole concept of nationalism will be settled.

Right now the Black Panther Party supports all nationalist wars of independence, because we feel that these countries haven't exploited anyone, and they are nationalistic on a self-defense basis. They have a right to independence. But we view them as no more than liberated territory or a base to operate from in order to destroy imperialism.

After imperialism is destroyed, then there won't be any need for nationalism, so we won't support it. At this point we take a stand that we think that blacks within this country have a moral right to separate. The revolutionary nationalist idea is a moral thing. After so many years of abuse we have a right to do this. On the other hand I feel, the Party feels, that history has bestowed an obligation upon us. And that obligation is to transform the whole society, as a matter of fact, the whole world.

Because if this society is moved, then the whole world will be transformed. While we have a moral right I don't think the political strategy is correct. Because if we don't serve as the vanguard in this transformation, then someone else will. So the Party accepts this role as the vanguard-- not with any arrogance, but we feel that history has bestowed this task upon us. In many ways, it's a natural thing that Black Americans are the vanguard of the revolution. Because our history was destroyed. We were kidnapped from the Mother Country, brought here, and our national attitude was destroyed by slavery.

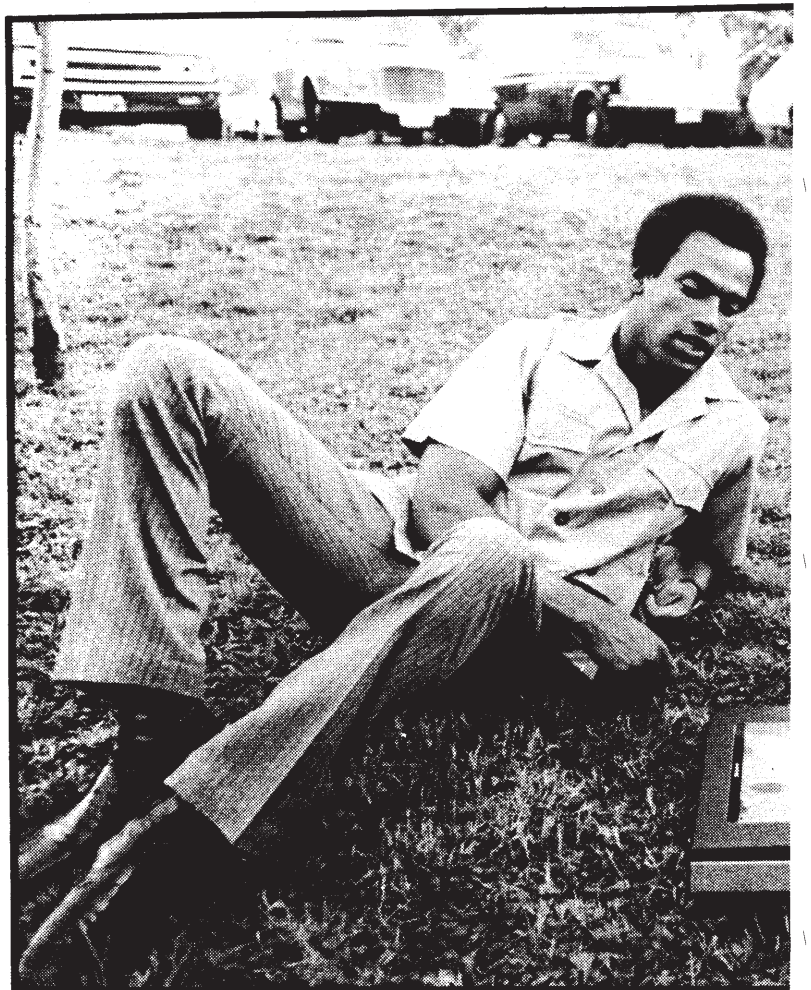
The people are looking for salvation not from the past really but always to the future. So we're progressive by necessity-- a very pragmatic people. You're less likely to have ethnocentrism when your history has been destroyed. So we end up being a very dynamic people. We end up being a people that's been dispersed all over the world, so therefore we're international by our very heritage. Because we're not hung up on this national chauvinism, not really historically, because after the break, by slavery again, it's only natural that we'll be internationalist and it will be easier for us to give up those chauvinistic ideas of nationalism.

LNS: About the NWLF, do you think that people from that drop-out culture, as they become revolutionaries as you described, are they going to be a part of this NWLF; do you conceive of that?

HUEY: Yes, I think they'll drop back in and when they drop back in they'll be very political. Because then they will have experienced everything short of

"You see, I look upon this whole thing as like, the oppressor is people's time. To me, that's what it simply boils down to, because other things that I would like to be doing. But you're being ir and you know that you can't do your thing, because if you do tion to what's going on around you, you may be sitting under some poems and smoking a joint and talking to your other hal pigs will come by and drag you to the gas chamber or shoot y your head. So you have to get up from beneath that tree, remember what you want to do is get back to that tree just as soon as yo and so like, get up and sober up and come down off your trip the pig, and then you can talk about going back to do your th

Eldridge Cleaver



violence-- running away through drugs, and so forth-- but when they come back they'll come back very serious, and they'll see that the only solution is to transform what's here and they can't go anywhere else.

LNS: Can you tell us about the plans to send people to fight in Vietnam?

HUEY: We kind of put the cart before the horse, or something like that-- because after making the statement to the press we sent the document to the PRG (Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam), to the Paris peace talks, one to the National Liberation Front, and one to the North Vietnamese government. We're now waiting for a reply. We are willing to commit troops. We offer troops to the Vietnamese people in the spirit of revolutionary solidarity and internationalism. On one level, it's a friendship gesture. On another level, it's a very real act, a very political act in the sense that it will go to the very foundations, strike at the very roots of the war.

We expect to be or whatever. But come this, because put the war on tri Vietnamese are re the second questi has the right to m has been declared have to be answer And also, this col sending troops-- ti troops fighting in Army before the II-- there's prece will we send trooj send troops to an are fighting imper Our first group 30 to 50 men. It thing on the battl our buddies will c us against the cow sors, you see. An whole relationship will change the wl country. Certainl namese how we fe show that the con

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through negotiations. It could be a turning point where the whole American revolution, the whole world revolution will be kicked off from that point. I think it has these possibilities. Of course, I'm only speculating. I only know it will be a colossal event if the troops are accepted. There's been a certain amount of feedback after last week when we made the offer and all of it has been very favorable. The Vietnamese at the various embassies are overjoyed at this offer. But of course it will have to go to the very top for a decision to be made. We're waiting now to see what that will be.

LNS: Today was the first day that you'd seen Bobby for almost three years. Could you tell us what that was like?

HUEY: Well, it's hard for me to express it in words. It was a very beautiful experience-- which falls short of telling you exactly.



photo-LNS

for treason we will well- / will have to out if the emy, and, as r this country ere no war uestions will charge us. history of American he Canadian ed World War is. Not only am, we'll iends who

bly be from ry decisive ause many of and fight with rican aggres- change that d I think it Je of this ow the Viet- , and also it be settled

LNS: You actually met with him in the jail cell?

HUEY: Yeah, right, I talked to him in the jury room for about 30 minutes or so. For emotional experiences like that I can hardly find words when I had everything to tell him...So it was quite an experience.

LNS: There were some people who were surprised that the Party made public statements saying that incidents like Marin are going to happen more often. Can you explain that?

HUEY: Well we feel safe in saying that. In the first place the party is a vanguard group with primary emphasis on radicalizing and educating the people through practice, through activity, through programs that are apparently reform, but in fact are not reform at all. We feel that any program which mobilized the community towards the revolutionary goal-- no matter what program that is-- it certainly is not a reformist program. A program is only reformist when it makes slight changes and it also blocks the peo-

ple from reaching the revolutionary goals, by setting up certain obstacles. That's why we have certain programs in the community that are apparently reform but in fact are not.

Now as far as Marin is concerned, and all action by the people-- the people have to perform these things. All we can do is set an example or educate the people either by illustrations or by lectures or by whatever way we can get through to the people. But the final task will be the people bearing the burden in changing things. So we can talk about all of those things with immunity, because we know that we can't do them anyway. We're probably the most focused upon party in America at this time-- by the wrong people, the FBI, the CIA, and so forth-- and so we can't indulge in those things. But the people will follow that example. And I think they will. I think that the Marin incident has a definite relationship to things that have been happening in Latin America and so forth. So I think world revolution now is a reality, and that the struggle is just intensifying.

LNS: What kind of reaction did you get to your letter to the Party about Gay Liberation and Women's Liberation?

HUEY: They were very happy that this should come from the Party, out of all people-- people seem to be very surprised.

LNS: Who was that?

HUEY: The women's liberation people. They were very happy that the Party was attempting to relate to them. Within our party we're not completely rid of male chauvinism (laughter). I think that we're trying, we're making an honest effort. Women in our party can participate at any level in the party. We're constantly fighting those bourgeois attitudes of male chauvinism. We are advancing, we try to keep our ranks open-- there are women ministers in the party. All women are trained, just as the men, with the revolutionary tool. At every level I think that the women should be included.

LNS: How do you react to other black groups that object to women's liberation on the grounds that it interferes with the self-assertion of the black male?

HUEY: Well I think that if we went along with that we'd be going along with the old values and we would be adhering to the old situation-- which we are trying to break away from. This would be freedom for people you see. I think it would be backwards to try to build male chauvinism at this point. It's not really true, but if the women in our ethnic group appear to have some objective superiority, being the head of families and so forth, it's a thing that we should also fight. I know that throughout our historical experience women have been the head of our families, a lot, but at the same time you get male chauvinism among blacks as a real problem. Because males come in with this attitude of "I have to show this woman that I am strong, and I won't follow that stereotype." So you really have a real problem of male chauvinism among us blacks, because of our history. We're working on that, and I think we'll solve it.

LNS: Do you think that women should be among the troops that are being sent to support the Vietnamese?

HUEY: Women definitely will go.

LNS: What exactly is going to be happening with the rest of your legal proceeding. When does the trial start, what do you expect to happen?

HUEY: I don't know. My lawyer is asleep, and I'm not even worried about it (laughter-- Charles Garry has been lying on the ground dozing this whole time).

CHARLES GARRY: Huey, why don't you tell them something about the difference between revolutionary suicide and reactionary suicide.

HUEY: That's a whole thing-- well, the first thing is that I have a book coming out-- it's supposed to be out January 1-- it's going to be called revolutionary suicide. It's going to be a combination of autobiography and Panther ideology. Those two concepts will be handled in the book-- revolutionary suicide versus reactionary suicide. And I'm going to contend in the book that at this point in history that the people in general and blacks in particular have little alternative. We can choose between revolutionary suicide and reactionary suicide. What I mean by reactionary suicide is suicide that's caused by a reactionary set of conditions. When a corrupt regime strips a man of all dignity and crushes his spirit he kills himself. This is reactionary suicide. If he does nothing he gets killed by that reactionary set of conditions. It's a spiritual kind of death. This is suicide in as much as he's doing nothing to stop it. And I'm contending that he has an obligation to preserve himself, so it's suicide if he doesn't.

On the other hand I think that we all have to realize that the enemy that we're fighting is very strong, very powerful, and our individual chances of surviving are very slim. So when we take action, when we take our destiny in our own hands and try to change those reactionary conditions by going in a head-on conflict with those forces, then this is edging on suicide. I call it revolutionary suicide because there's a small chance that we'll actually succeed, I mean individually succeed. We know that the people will eventually win. But as far as each of us we have no guarantee that we will succeed. And matter of fact I believe that our chances are so slight that we can call this revolutionary suicide. Because it's a freedom of choice, and that we're taking action to live, really, and to change those conditions that are about to kill us. These are the two concepts that I plan to go into.

I plan to do a thorough examination of suicide, starting with Durkheim and going through with Dr. Herbert Hendon who just wrote a book called Black Suicide. He contends in the book that just in the last ten years blacks between the ages of 19 and 35 have a suicide rate that supercedes the white suicide rate. This is the first time this has happened. Of course this is reactionary suicide, only he doesn't make this dichotomy between reactionary and revolutionary suicide. And he makes a distinction between why blacks commit suicide, and why other people commit suicide. Why whites commit suicide. Because Indian-American suicide is the highest in this country. Blacks commit suicide time and time again-- the highest percentage, Dr. Herbert Hendon says, because of the loss of a lover. But I think it's fair to say it's because of a loss of love.

Whites commit suicide-- the biggest percentage-- because of a loss of prestige, some material thing, the professional status of the group and so forth. And this shows that first, blacks don't have a professional status in the first place. So the onion skin has been stripped away till where we lose each other, then we commit suicide.

I think that this is sort of symbolic, actually. It shows that we're being destroyed, but it also shows a redemption. Because in the new world, people will only live to love each other anyway, you see. We won't be concerned about those material things and so forth. I'm contending that what sustains the revolutionist is the love that he has for the people and this motivates him to destroy those things that have stripped everything else away. So it's a destruction and a redemption.

LNS: Thanks a lot.

CHARLES GARRY: Let's go eat.



MARXIST WINS IN CHILE

Santiago, Chile (LNS)-- The people of Chile chose a Marxist head of state on Sept. 4, the first time in the history of bourgeois presidential elections that the capitalists have been defeated by their own institutions.

Sixty-two-year-old Salvador Allende won 36.3% of the vote, a plurality of 39,338 over his closest conservative opponent. But under Chile's constitution, since Allende did not win a majority of the votes, Congress is designated to appoint Chile's next president on October 24. It is this fact that will make the next few months turbulent ones in the history of this copper-rich nation of ten million people.

By tradition, Congress should elect the candidate who came in first, but upholding the election of a Marxist will be the severest test Chile's "democratic traditions" have had to face in forty years. Given the composition of the Congress--in which Allende's forces hold 80 of the 200 seats, the rightists hold 75, and the balance of power is held by the Christian Democrats--there are just too many possible combinations to calculate here.

Allende's Sept. 4 victory was the culmination of an 18-year effort to socialize Chile without resorting to armed struggle. He has run in four consecutive elections since 1952. Among Allende's more daring campaign promises is his vow to expropriate the U. S. copper companies and the big national monopolies. He is backed by a broad coalition (known as Unidad Popular), led by the powerful Communist Party.

Allende's right-wing opponent and front man for the copper companies and the Chilean oligarchy is 74-year-old ex-president Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, who offers the people law and order. The principle tactic of Alessandri's campaign was a primitive anti-communism, with ads saturating the mass media that show a man being shot by a firing squad, with CUBA under the last picture in the sequence and bold letters: THIS IS COMMUNISM...DO YOU WANT THIS FOR CHILE?

One of the contributors to the company in charge of this advertising campaign was none other than the Anaconda Copper Company, U. S. A.

(LNS)-- The Revolutionary People's Constitutional Convention, sponsored by the Black Panther Party, met last week in Philadelphia. Workshops drafted proposals which are to be incorporated into the final version of the new constitution. The final session of the convention will begin on November 4, tentatively in Washington D. C.

Michael Tabor, one of the New York Panther 21, explained why this convention is necessary: "It was slave-owners and landowners who drafted the original Constitution to serve their own needs. 'All men are created equal...' But women and black people were not considered people."

(LNS)-- Frank Zappa once said, "I would like to suggest that you don't use speed, and here's why: it is going to mess up your heart, mess up your liver, your kidneys, rot out your mind. In general, this drug will make you just like your mother and father."

MANCHESTER, England (LNS)-- Research chemist Alan Jones of the University of Manchester has been awarded \$180,000 by the Ford Foundation to work on male anti-fertility chemicals. In a statement on accepting the award Jones said that such work had to be done at universities because drug companies have a "repugnance" toward the idea of tampering with male fertility, but not with female.

Another reason may be that male anti-fertility chemicals are so very simple that profitable drug patents would be almost impossible to obtain. Jones is placing most of his effort on trimethylphosphate (TMP), which keeps male rats sterile indefinitely on twice a week doses, but does not reduce their desire or ability to screw, and which leaves them completely fertile when the doses end.



midnight RAMBLER

There is presently a rumor flying around campus in which I happen to be involved. In order to both set the rumor straight and to warn the community if someone happens to get caught in a similar situation, I feel compelled to depart from the political orgasms usually ejaculated in this column.

Rumor has it that a dozen Bard students drove up to the Tivoli Garden one night and completely stripped the proprietor, John C., of all the decorations he had acquired for his coffee shop which was to open up expressly for the use of Bard students. Rumor also has it that these Bard students broke and entered John C.'s private dwelling, terrorizing the occupants, spilling blood from the nose of the proprietor, blacking the eye of his wife, and beating their infant son.

My girlfriend used to live in the "Tivoli Hilton" which stands diagonally across from the Tivoli Garden. Upon moving on to campus she opened a trunk and was shocked to find all of her Indian bedspreads, curtains, and personal belongings such as an expensive Indian sari missing. A quick check of the "Tivoli Hilton" found no trace of the articles. Upon hearing that John C. had been in and out all day, we went across the street to check it out.

Now it is perfectly possible to walk in someplace and find an article or two identical to those which you might also happen to own. But when six out of the seven bedspreads hanging on the walls happen to be identical to the ones you lost, when another is cut in half and hung as curtains, when the curtains you sewed with your own hands are also cut in sections to serve as tablecloths, one might safely assume that there has been foul play.

Upon confronting John C. we considerably gave him the chance to use whatever excuse possible in order to ease the pressure. "Well, maybe someone else stole them and gave them to you but these are our belongings and we would appreciate having them back." But John C. demanded proof as he gave us three different stories as to how he acquired the items.

We left the Tivoli Garden astounded that someone could act this way and frustrated at the thought of yielding what we knew was ours. Of course I returned alone and politely announced that I would be back the following day to pick everything up, if they would be so kind as to gather it together. John C. pounced on me, held me against the wall, shouted something about working hard for two weeks getting his coffee shop together and no one was about to wreck it all. Still holding me, he dragged me across the floor and threw me out in the street. Such violence I never expected from a hip looking cat out here in the country.

When the dozen of us reached the Tivoli Garden none of us wanted to fight. We felt that any normal person seeing the strength of our numbers would certainly yield what wasn't theirs in the first place. But not John C. Warning him that we were there and that it would cost him a new lock if he didn't open up, we confronted silence. The door was kicked in and there he stood with a bed pole in his hand. We told him we were coming in to get what was ours as he screamed about getting the cops.

It took us fifteen minutes to remove from the walls everything that was ours. In that time he attacked my girlfriend and was pulled off, but not before he had succeeded in inflicting a wound right through her leather jacket which ran from her elbow down to her wrist. Twice more he attacked and was brought down each time. Only scratches were incurred by two of our numbers from pebbles on the ground and John had only a deeply wounded pride if he had one at all.

During all the noise John was making within those fifteen minutes, I stood on the street rapping to the two other male occupants. One was too stoned to understand what was happening and the other was just up there on the weekends, hardly knew John, and wanted no part in what was going on. Later I went inside and asked John's wife if she and the baby were all right, as did two others in our party, I discovered. She assured me that she was untouched, that the baby was fine, and in fact they had both been through "worse than this."

Our astonishment and frustration was now multiplied a hundred times and when we got to Adolf's we felt like giving up the ship and forgetting about it. But when we told a few friends they immediately came to our aid. Of course we couldn't go to the police because nothing had identification on it. After all, people move up to the country so that they don't have to put a name tag on everything and don't have to lock all the doors.

Michael Harvey

RHINEBECK MENS SHOP

AND

HUDSON VALLEY
DEPARTMENT STORE

TR6-4881 Rhinebeck, N.Y.

LOS ANGELES (LNS and The Militant) -- The National Chicano anti-war demonstration, which mobilized unprecedented numbers of the Chicano community here August 29, was the target of an apparently planned, bloody police riot.

The police attack involved the use of clubs, guns and teargas. It led to the murders of Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar, and demonstrators Gilberto Diaz and Len Ward. At least 70 other people were injured by the police. Several leaders and candidates of the Colorado Crusade for Justice and La Raza Unida Party were arrested on trumped-up felony charges.

In a mass meeting of 600 people on Sept. 3, it was voted to finish the interrupted anti-war demonstration on the 16th. The following demands were made: end the police occupation of the Chicano community; free all those arrested in the police attack and drop all charges against them; and investigate the police murders by a body which would include representatives elected from the Chicano community.

Funds to finance the Sept. 16 action are desperately needed and may be sent to the National Chicano Moratorium Committee, 4629 East Brooklyn, Los Angeles, Calif. 90022. Statements of support and information concerning local support action can be sent to the same address.

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new haven verdict no surprise

"When I am set free, I will continue to serve the people. I will do so...until the day I die."
--Lonnie McLucas

On September 1 after six days of deliberation, the jury reached a "compromise verdict" in the case of Lonnie McLucas, Connecticut area captain of the Black Panther Party. McLucas was the first of the New Haven Nine to go on trial. The Nine, which includes party chairman Bobby Seale, are recent victims of a coordinated government program to eliminate the Panther leadership through use of the American Judicial system.

The charges against McLucas involved his alleged participation in the murder of another Black Panther, Alex Rackley. The state claimed that McLucas, along with George Sams and Warren Kimbro (two ex-Panthers turned state's witness), helped in the kidnapping and murder of Rackley. The Panthers said that Rackley was a member in good standing, and that he was killed solely by George Sams, who was a police informer from the beginning.

Against his wishes, McLucas's case was severed from those of his co-defendants. Separating the trials increases defense costs, prejudices the later trials with the "evidence" from the earlier ones, and makes it more difficult to sustain the morale of the defendants and their supporters. Ironically, the state declared it was separating the trials to protect McLucas's rights.

Considering the bourgeois press, the racist judge, and a jury of anything but his peers, Lonnie McLucas began his trial in the best traditions of American justice. The newspapers for a year had been referring to the murder case as the "Panther trial." The presiding judge in the McLucas trial was Harold Mulvey, who in a 1966 interview had referred to black people as "slobs" and said that in the black community "anyone who drives a Cadillac has influence." The jury was composed of middle Americans, some of whom held frightening views about law (it had to be explained to several jurors that the burden of proof is on the prosecution, not the defense). The three black jurors claimed to know nothing about the Panthers, and two had friends on the police force. Yet the U.S. Constitution guarantees to everyone the right to be tried by one's peers.

This was clearly a political trial, and it proceeded with the usual disregard of the rights of any defendant who

is a political prisoner. The prosecutor's case was pitifully weak, and prosecution witnesses contradicted not only each other but also statements they themselves had made previously. (Anyone wishing to see a more detailed account of this trial is urged to come to the Observer office.) But the judge's rulings almost compensated for prosecuting attorney Markle's failings. Mulvey admitted as evidence tapes which had been illegally seized from New Haven Panther headquarters. The tapes were fragmented and unclear, and even a prosecution witness admitted that they had been re-used on several occasions. Yet they were played to the jury, supposedly to prove that McLucas had been a willing accomplice to the crime. Rules of Evidence state that such things are not admissible when there are live witnesses to testify, yet when the defense objected on these grounds Mulvey overruled it.

Probably the most unfair rulings came down from the bench when the defense sought to question witnesses about George Sams's mental competence and character. Sams had been described by New York doctors as "mentally defective, moronic, of unstable personality, and of borderline intelligence." Other witnesses were prepared to recount instances of Sams's past brutality and ego-mania. Since George Sams was the prosecution's star witness, the one who accused McLucas of a part in the murder and the only one to implicate Bobby Seale, his credibility is of extreme importance. Yet when the defense tried to enlighten the jury as to Sams's reliability, Mulvey ruled it irrelevant!

Later in the trial, the defense called a witness who knew Sams to have been involved in an incident on the West Coast which was similar to the New Haven case. When the prosecutor objected to the line of questioning, he was told by the judge, "You're home free, Mr. Markle, sit down." And indeed he was.

The prosecution summed up its tenuous case with a law and order plea. During six days of deliberation, the jury had to come out four times to have the ambiguous conspiracy laws

explained to them by the judge. When the jury told the judge it could not reach a decision, Mulvey asked them to reconsider the legitimacy of the minority's position in light of the majority's agreement. This is probably what did it.

McLucas was being tried on four counts: 1) conspiracy to kidnap, 2) kidnapping resulting in death, 3) conspiracy to murder, and 4) binding with criminal intent. The first charge carries the death penalty.

The jury found Lonnie McLucas guilty of conspiracy to murder, and not guilty on the other three counts. He faces up to 15 years in prison. News of this conviction will mean to future juries that the Panthers are guilty of killing Rackley, and the trials of the rest of the Nine will be even more difficult for the defense. Also, through the "compromise verdict," the government can perpetuate the false belief that the American judicial system treats Panthers and other political prisoners with impartiality.

Frank Montafia



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MOLLYHAWK

10 friends cool draft

Northern Dutchess County has a strong demand for well-trained draft counselors to inform young men of their rights concerning the Selective Service System. The Poughkeepsie monthly meeting of the Society of Friends operates a referral center where people in need of counseling call and are given the name and phone number of a counselor in their area. More counselors could always be used. An opportunity to be part of a draft counselor training program is coming up shortly at the New England Committee for Non-Violent Action.

The Committee for Non-Violent Action is a community, dedicated to non-violent social change in the spirit of Ghandi, located on a farm in Voluntown, Connecticut. This center trains draft counselors and peace marshalls, holds conferences about issues basic to the continued survival of humanity, and has organized many peace demonstrations. It was started in 1960 by Bob and Marj Swan. Since then it has grown to include a staff of about eight people, and hundreds of visitors and friends who support it by their living testimony to peace. During the weekend of October 2 a workshop will be held on draft counseling. Everyone who attends will be provided

with written materials on the Selective Service laws as well as instruction on how to apply these laws to an actual case. The next weekend, October 9, will be a follow-up program covering more involved problems of draft counseling, such as court martials.

The cost of one weekend will be twelve dollars, which includes meals -- good meals -- and a place to sleep. It will be worthwhile to travel to Voluntown, if only to meet the people who live and work there. This is a good opportunity for Bard students to turn a philosophy into a lifestyle. The skills and knowledge of draft counselors are badly needed in this community. A radical theology is worthless without appropriate subsequent action whereas a sustained effort for peace, perhaps in the area of draft counseling, is a large contribution to the community of the world.

Anyone who feels moved to attend either one or both of the weekends at C.N.U.A. should contact Marguerite Buccino at Blithewood, Room 224 for directions and information. Reservations should be made as soon as possible. I hope I see other Bard students at C.N.U.A.

Marguerite Buccino

FIFTH COLUMN

from page 3

the imperialist powers faced an ever-growing, ever more militant working class movement; a movement that more than once threatened to topple the old order and replace it with communism. As the center of exploitation shifted from the advanced capitalist nations to the colonial countries, the ruling class was able to pacify their national proletariat by using some of these super-profits of colonial exploitation to raise the standard of living of these workers, institute certain reforms demanded of them, shorten the working day, etc. This road of appeasement is

beginning to become more difficult for the bourgeoisie during its decline. With major areas of the Third World forever closed to capitalist exploitation, the center of profit making is again shifting back to the advanced capitalist countries, and the Western working class is not about to sit idly by. Revolt in the Third World against imperialism will eventually lead to revolt against capitalism in the mother countries.

Kurt Hill

SLATER FEELS PINCH

from page one

Healthwise, Slater's food compares very favorably with minimum daily standards established by the Food and Nutrition Board, the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Research Council. Each year what is consumed by the students for a two-week period is analyzed. The latest sample, conducted last March, revealed these percentages over the daily requirements: Calories--10% over, Protein--86% over, Calcium--12% over, Iron--6% over, Vitamin A--56% over, Thiamin--18% over, Riboflavin--66% over, Niacin--57% over, and Ascorbic Acid--72% over.

Last year, complying with students' wishes, Roberts bought 100 pounds of brown rice from the Students' Food Coop to serve with a main course -- but so many people complained of the taste and aesthetics of the rice that he didn't continue.

With present facilities and budget, however, it is impossible to increase the range of meal selections to include rice and more vegetables -- there isn't any more space

on the steam table and there isn't room or money for another chef to prepare it. Roberts has arranged for yogurt to be available at student request.

Last semester Erik Kiviatt placed signs in Dining Commons detailing the wholesale prices of all the dishware and utensils that Bard students are so fond of stealing. These prices were so unexpectedly high that Bard students unexpectedly "borrowed" less of them. Thus, the college only had to spend \$1400 instead of \$3800 as the year before to replace them. However, Bard students still manage to throw away the equivalent of nearly 100 meals a day.

Joe Roberts has also hired a student band to play at a meal at the end of this month, wants to use red and white checkered tablecloths if he knew of a way to stop them from being ripped off, and is willing to work with students to help plan menus. More students like to complain rather than offer help, however.

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TACK & LEATHER

ad hoc

from page 2

lawnmower. Finally the conversation changed subject and he was expressing the wish that "all those kids and their long haired perfessers oughta be lined up and machine gunned." He was still grinning. My pants were patched with an American flag. He went on to say that while he had nothing against me personally (heh-heh) he knew that I was the result of the plot hatched in 1952 by Mao Tse Tung and Adlai Stevenson and that I shouldn't think I was fooling anybody. Finally he went back and finished his lawn. When he went into his house, a smiling german shepherd took up a guard position on his doorstep and didn't leave his post until I reentered my garage. The following day, the dog kept a lineman at the top of a telephone pole for three hours. Nice dog. I later learned that he is trained to attack at the command word: "Devour."

Another neighbor, infinitely more pleasing, lived in the house next to mine. Mr. Weik graduated from St. Stephen's in 1933, one year before the name of the College was changed to Bard. This, I determined, would prove an excellent change to test Prof. Rodewald's theory concerning the "Old Bard." I had, after all, never met anyone, outside of official college functions, whose life with Bard went back so far. As always, our conversation was shielded from the rest of the world by the roar of lawnmowers:

Weik -- Except for outside appearances and size, I don't imagine Bard has changed much since my time. It always was rather a weird little place.

Raphaelson -- Tell me about it. Please.

W -- Well, we had rules against lots of things, but they were never enforced. That, I suppose, is really more interesting not having to worry about rules. Academically it was good, but the easiest place in the world to "get by," so long as one's attention span was long enough. I'll never forget the time two drunken students urinated on the head of one of the night watchmen, out of the window of Albee Hall. He was so embarrassed he didn't tell anyone. No harm was done, really.



wednesday
JULES AND JIM (dir. Francois Truffaut, 1961), 104 min. A story of two friends and their love for the same woman, set in Europe around World War I. With Jeanne Moreau, Oskar Werner, Henri Serre.

friday
THE FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS, or Pardon Me, But Your Teeth Are In My Neck (dir. Roman Polanski, 1967), 98 min. A parody of vampire movies, this film is not lacking in blood, bats, garlick, and assorted macabre characters. With Jack MacGowran, Sharon Tate, and Polanski himself.
Short: Herr Meets Hare.

sunday
THE TRIAL (dir. Orson Welles, 1962), 118 min. Based on the novel by Franz Kafka. A masterful film adaptation. "Nightmare brilliance." With Anthony Perkins, Jeanne Moreau.

R -- Was the community a cohesive one?

W -- Not really, though we liked to think it was. The faculty was the most conservative group on campus, despite the fact that many of them were old line german and eastern european socialists who couldn't stay at home, the political climate being what it was. It always amazed me to see how academically stodgy some political radicals can be when they've finished grad school. The administration was willing to accept change if the move in question seemed inevitable. They were always screaming that Columbia didn't give them enough money and that we couldn't afford this and such. The students just wanted to be left alone, I recall.

R -- Were you involved in student politics then? What about now?

W -- Well, I was involved in the Student Strike for Peace in 1930. I didn't join the party, though. Now, I supposed you'd call me a liberal democrat, though in 1948 I voted for Henry Wallace, on the Progressive ticket.

R -- Wow. The Old Bard isn't too much different from the new one!

W -- What's that? The Old Bard? I heard some stories about that when I was a freshman.

The Citizen's Voter Education Campaign needs students, particularly students who speak Spanish, to help register people to vote in minority neighborhoods in Kingston. We will explain about our voter registration drives in Poughkeepsie and local areas. Also, how students 21 years old can register to vote and all about the 18 year old vote law of New York State. PLEASE COME TO ALBEE SOCIAL THIS FRIDAY AT 6:30 P.M. or CONTACT BOX 283

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