Huys P. Newton...
Slater feeds well...
What is Imperialism...
On September 11, Pvt. Neal Koblitlz, 21, oldest son of Professor Robert Koblitlz, was found guilty by a military court martial of "political disorder." One of a group of five GI activists being tried at Fort Dix, N.J., Pvt. Koblitlz 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 strikes at the Cambridge campus. He was attending graduate school at Princeton when he was drafted last May. A member of the Pro-

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 the immediate cynosis of numbers 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 two decades 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 a policy of increasing faculty salaries by 5% per year on the average and has had to match this with a concurrent 5% average rate per year for the college's other employees. Another factor that has affected the college's financial status is the drop in gifts and grants due to both the bad economic situation in the country and recent tax reforms that serve to discourage both 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 emphasized its success in the concept of "pledging to do "everything I can for it, while also re-emphasizing the possibilities for its members to "get-off.""
 HASHISH VICTIMS: Hippie owners give this rabbit and dog daily drug does. Note dilated pupils of dog and the contorted position of here.

Encounter or sensitivity groups were considered to be a passing fad by many people in a generally suspicious and upright 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 me.

P.S.: I have already made contact with several other people.

Sincerely yours,
William H. Jordan

Dear Sir,

On September 1, I lost my wallet in the Calдор 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

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

by Jeffrey Raphaelson

(Mr. Raphaelson, former President of the Student Association (1968-70), 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 Abbe 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 dump 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 McCurdy 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 Joyce tree with a leather upholstered 2 horsepower monster that allowed him to reduce the turf of the grass on his land in seventeen minutes flat, if he didn't stop to rest in the middle of it.

When he saw me pushing my old Briggs and Stratton, he stopped what he was doing and ambled over to my side of the street, chalking quietly over the sorry state of my machine and extolling the virtue of his tank turned to page 7.

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Observer
Phone (914) 788-3665
an alternative newsmedia project

With this issue of the Observer a number of changes are occurring. First, you may notice the absence of an editorial page. This is 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 both 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 is meant is that as of this issue we are starting to distribute the Observer in the surrounding areas. We are taking this step for a number of reasons. First we all have left 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 community. 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 to that 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.
can a student at bard major in film?  

Bard is an institution built around a group of individuals expressing their selves through film, music and visual art the same thing, "myself." This is what I do, I think and feel. This film school forms itself around him/her, facilitates acts of self-reflection; assists him on his own way, grows. Many of the students in the film department will generally establish a "first-rate," substantial film department. This is a formula which 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. Other, this attitude is based on the standards and values of The Big University Art School, which is amazing, incoherent, to and abstracted by its associated character from the everyday filmic world. It means an effort not involve elaborate facilities or an intensive optical course. The film school should be an extension, an equipment and space to enable many serious and professional film makers to work. In this face of this adver-
ture of film schools, we are also in the University. We are not 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 off the Red Balloon for the exclusive use of prospective film makers. So the question of location was raised, and 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 equals 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 was 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 films. And no one debates the fact that film has taken over a considerable part of the attention of the politically 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 truly Dichtmen, students have been condemned to float in a new-wave kind between departments and administration, with nothing made concrete except the fact that the department that doesn't exist is off 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 aid their de-sired 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 the problem of this sort will be solved in time.

John Katzenbach

The Vietnam War is not an accident. Nor is it an accident that the Green Berets and the CIA are pulling in Latin America, de-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 political-economic policy, which one state forcibly maintains its dominance over another people, holding the wealth in political and economic subservience for the benefit of the oppressor nation.

In the modern i.e., bourgeois sense, the economic basis of imperialism can be divided into two basic periods: the imperialism of capitalist ascendency, and the imperialism of capitalist decline.

Imperialism of Capitalist Ascendency

The imperialism of capitalist ascendency produced a system of exploitation and political rule which one might term "classic colonialism." It was a system by which the developing economies were forcibly taken into the world market and the political power and economic relations of the colonial country assumed direct political and economic control of the "indigenous" economy of 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 the benefits of industrialisation. (The country is more transparent than imperialist rule to-day).

The Imperialism of Capitalist Decline

The state of free competition which characterized the earlier 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 an ever larger quantities of raw materials to meet the ever increasing demands of the new business-the banking institutions, which for-merly served as simple financial inter-mediaries, are themselves transformed into financial monopolies, perpetually seeking profitable areas in which to invest this capital.

In order to solve these problems —the sources of raw materials and labor for the industries, and areas of investment for the financial oligarchies—an entirely new type of imperialism began to develop around the turn of the century. Under the old 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 long history of population from the world was brought into the world market, and capital investment began to become a phenomenon within the under-developed 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 are still not really independent.

"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 gov-ernors. 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 "natives" continue to make the "right decisions" i.e., decisions favorable to American imperialism U.S. control will be maintained in an indirect manner—through military aid, financial aid, and "development experts," etc. How- ever, if genuine leaders arise, leaders who are responsive to their peoples' needs rather than the needs of American domimation, direct intervention by imperialist troops is still a threat, as was the case of Guatemala in 1954. President Arbenz was overthrown by a CIA engineered coup, because his moderate agrarian reform program would have undermined Fruit Company plantation land. Or, one could take the case of the República Oriental del Uruguay. In 1965, Juan Bosch, the left-liberal president of the Republic was overthrown and killed by a military coup in 1963. In April of 1965, a pro-Bosch revolt was suppressed. To prevent the "virtual collapse" of these loyal "leaders," all arms of the government 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 hand free to exploit the resources and labor force. Thus, wars of national liberation such as Cuba 46, or such liberation movements presently being conducted by the indigenous peoples, are a direct threat to American hegemony in those areas. For this the American revolutionaries have struggled in their quest for national self-determination, the re-sources and labor force of their re- spective nations will be used to bene-fit 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, those who fear our growing resistance by their own "proletariat" in the advanced nations will have to reconsider the period of capitalist ascendency,
**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 coop 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 Kvist

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**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  
same 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  
crooked and torn  
like a daffodil of flowers  
I (forgive me)  
cannot carry (forgive me)  
death  
death  
death  
your warriors inside my body

—Brandy French  
(Daily Cal)
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?

HUYE: It's going to become more and more difficult to relate to the court system and the trials at all. I think that when 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 Marion court house 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?

HUYE: The New World Liberation Front will 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 nucleus 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?

HUYE: Yes, so we have high hopes that this will be a structure that will be able to construct 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 this what you feel a formal organization should be?

HUYE: Oh, yes. Right. It's already been 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 not 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?

HUYE: The consciousness of the people has markedly increased. People 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 20 years ago and now. I probably can see it clearer than somebody who's been out. Because when I was in I knew what was happening, and then I was absent, and now, suddenly, I can see the big leap—there isn'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 sideshow?

HUYE: Well, I think that the drug culture and the drop-out movement is in a transitional period. I think that the movement 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 a few years ago. The youth drug culture is another manifestation of this— you know, like 'well' get out of the white 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 up to 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 setted.

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 nationalist 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 I think we should 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 part of the Party, 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 policy 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 people from that drop-out culture, as they say, from that revolutionary youth scene, are described, are they going to be a part of this NWLF, do you conceive of that?

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

We expect to b or whatever. But come this, because the war on tri Vietnamese is re the second question has the right to m has been declared have to be answer. Also and this con sending troops it troops fighting in Army before the II these are picket we will send troops to en are fighting inm Our first group 30 to 50 men, it thing on the battle our buddies will c us against the con others, you see. An whole relationships will change the whole country. Certain times how we'll show that the con
ple from reaching the revolutionary goals, by setting up certain obstacles. That's why we have certain obstacles in the community that are apparently reform but in fact are not.

Now as far as Martin is concerned, and all action by the people—this people have to perform these things. All we can do is set an example or educate the people, either by illustrations 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 probably the most focused upon party in America at this time—by the wrong people, the FBI, the CIA, and so forth—and 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 trying to fight against 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 structures—which we are trying to break away from. This would be freedom, for people who see it, I think it would be backward to try to build male chauvinism at this point. It's not really that 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 in the rest of your field training? When does the trial start, what do you expect will happen?

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

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

HUEY: That's whole thing—we, the first thing is that I have a book coming out—"It's supposed to be out July 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 of revolution suicide and revolution 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 but can choose between revolutionary suicide and reactionary suicide. And I'm saying—revolution suicide is the only thing that causes 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 will 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 suicide. I call it revolutionary suicide because there's a small chance that we'll actually succeed, I mean individually succeed. I know that the people will eventually kill us as far as each of us 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 out his 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 exceeds the white suicide rate. This is the first time that has happened. Of cause this is not suicide, only he doesn't make this dichotomy between reactionary and enemy suicide. And it 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—this 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—because the biggest percentage—because of a loss of prestige, some material thing, the professional status of the group in a lot. And this shows that the first, blacks don't have a professional status in the first place. So the skin color has been stripped away till where we lose each other, then we commit suicide. I think 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 38,338 over his closest conservative opponent. But under Chile's constitutional system, since Allende did not win a majority of the votes, Congress is destined to appoint Chile's next president on October 24. It is this fact that will make the next few days critical, as the history of this copper-rich nation of ten million people.

By tradition, Congress should elect the candidate who came in first, but withholding 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 90 of the 200 seats, the right holds 76, 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 presented at the final version of new constitutional session. The final version 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 keep your spouse, your wife, your kids, your family, out of 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 $1800000 by the Ford Foundation to work on male anti-fertility chemicals. In a statement on accepting the award Jones said the work would be done at universities because drug companies have a "propension" 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, but which does not reduce their desire or ability to screw, and which leaves them completely fertile when the doses end.

There is presently a rumor flying around campus in which it happens 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 slogans usually enunciated in this column.

Rumor has it that a dozen Bard students broke into the Tivoli Garden one night and completely stripped the proprietor, John C., of all his personal belongings. This was required for his coffee shop which was to be used for the protection of Bard students. Rumor also has it that these Bard students broke and entered John C.'s private dwelling, terrorizing the occupants, lapping blood from the nose of the proprietor, blackening the eye of a white friend, and beating his 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 bead-sporads, curtains, and personal belongings such as an expensive Indian art mirror. 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.

It now is 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 bead-sportads hanging on the walls happen to be identical to the one 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 certainly 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 those 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 up everything, if they would be kind enough to make it together. John C. pounded 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. He told us he 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 glower down to her wrist. Twice more he attacked and was brought down each time. Only scratches were incurred by two of our numbers from jambals on the door and John had only a deep wounded pride if he had not hit 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 stunned to understand what was happening and the other was just up there on the windows, hardly knew John, and wanted no part in what was going on. Later I went inside and asked John if he 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 Abbott's we felt like going 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

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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 murder of Chicano journalist Ruben Salazar, and the demonstrator 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 the Los Angeles United Front 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: and 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, 4429 S. East Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90022. It is support and information concerning local support action can be sent to the same address.
new haven\nverdict\nno 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- Panther 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 W. Houchens, 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 prosecutorial 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 are almost compensated for by 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 egomania. 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 was 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 tenacious 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, McLucas was asked 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 perpetrate the false belief that the American judicial system treats Panther and other political prisoners with impartiality.

Frank Montalbano

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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 Gandhi, 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 1969 by Bob and Mary 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 courtmartials.

The cost of one weekend will be twelve dollars, which includes meals - good meals - and a place to sleep. It will be worth while 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 Marquettte Buccino at Bithwen, 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

Kurt Hill

Beginning to become more difficult for the bourgeoisie during its decline. With major areas of the Third World forever closed to capitalism 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.

From page one

Slatterfeels 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
- 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 Kivist placed signs in Dining Commons detailing the wholesale price of all the diaryware and utters that Bard students are so fond of stealing. These prices were so unexpectedly high that Bard students unexpectedly "borrowed" a few 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.

david schardt

SLATER FEELS PINCH
**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 perfusers ought 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 Adolfo Stevenson and that I shouldn't think I was feeling anybody. Finally he went back and finished his lawn. When he went into his house, a smiling German sheep-herd 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 linenman 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 pleasanter, lived in the house next to mine. Mr. Weik, graduated from St. Stephen's in 1930, 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, who knew Weik from the Bard years 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 any 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, was 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 unfastened the head of one of the night watchmen, out of the window of Alaba Hall. He was so embarrassed he didn't tell anyone. No harm done, really.

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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 ulti- mate being what it was. It always amazed me to see how academically stodgy some political radicals can be when they've fin- ished grad school. The administration was willing to accept change if the move in question seemed inevitable. They were always screaming that Columbia didn't have them enough money and that we couldn't afford this and that. 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 Progres- sive 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.

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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 drive in Puget Sound and local area. 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 ALBIE SOCIAL THIS FRIDAY AT 6:30 P.M. OR CONTACT BOX 283