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"It's very hard to persuade a man to jump on to a horse which may not be passing," Robert Kelly during meeting.

The following are excerpts from Robert Kelly's proposal for the continuation of the Inner College as presented to the meeting of the full faculty last Wednesday.

The original document authorizing the I. C. calls for reports at the end of the term to be submitted by members of the I. C. to the Executive Committee.

Meanwhile, the Inner College wants to go on. In the judgement of the four faculty members concerned most closely with it, and of the majority of the students, the experiment must continue through next term. It is too early (after barely three months of work) to assess its final value or lack of it.

From our own close scrutiny of what has gone on, it is our sense that the Inner College has been a success in these ways: 1) It has provided a chance for some highly motivated students to work collectively or independently in areas absent from the fixed curriculum; 2) It has provided a context in which some alienated students have been able to keep in touch with academic concerns, the life of the mind and traditional intellectual values. Some of these students, reined for a while from a smooth-running machine they had never understood, were able to rediscover the meaning of education and its relevance for them; 3) For many students, the I. C. has brought to better focus their own academic interests and direction, so that they can return to the curricular structure more specific and more intent.

These are good things in 1970. It's too early to tell how effective the I. C. will continue to be, or to assess the defects that may be linked to its qualities, which seem necessary and desirable to go on with the experiment, and carry it through the whole academic year. Towards the end of next term, the Inner College, on the basis of its two terms of experience, its continuities and changes, will report to the President and Faculty, and attempt to clarify its future in terms of its usefulness to Bard.

Future: The Inner College next term would be again composed of approximately fifty students, with three or four members of the Bard faculty working full or half-time with the group, and a number of other teachers standing ready to offer occasional guidance, seminars, resources.

Since 20-25 students presently in the I. C. wish to continue next term, room can now be found for 25-30 new students (10 alternates, since our experience shows they have a chance). Since 90 new students have applied for next term, and a series of meetings succeeded in reducing that number only to 60 or so, it will be necessary to admit students along the following guidelines:

a. Juniors will be given first chance, b. then 2nd semester Freshmen, c. then Seniors, d. finally Sophomores.

We expected it to be much funnier. A pessimistic group of Inner College shock troops entered Sotterly at 4:00 P.M. on Wednesday with Kelly at the fore, armed with what we hoped was a formidable document. Walking in, we immediately to the front and began to occupy the aisles seats. Fortunately one of us mentioned the tactical point that the faculty could be found in the rear. We moved.

Slowly the faculty filed in. Dr. Kline and Mrs. O'Halloran isolated themselves at a table under the movie screen. The physics department took a middle row. Lit men were scattered throughout the aisles. Social Scientists remained in the rear. A minor skirmish was avoided when our leadership declined the opportunity to make a clear attack on the coffee urn. Enemy fortifications were thought to be impenetrable in that location. Dr. Kline brought the plastic ashtray smashing down on his table three times and called for order. An ominous silence spread over the room.

Our anxiety was not to be quickly allayed or substantiated. First, an ordered verbal barrage; in-rank disturbances relating to black dorms, modernism, vandalism, budgets, money, money, money. An hour later, the troops re-assembled for the major engagement. Dinner was served with a standard display of upright power, reminding us that our ranks were in excess of the pre-assembled quota. Sourian rose and added that our numbers were in violation of the Walter Pierce Accord of 1970. Grossberg and Clarke launched a weak counter-offensive by suggesting that the extra members be considered unarmed advisory personnel. But the stick-to-the-rules-I-see-principle of the thing flanked by Mears, Sourian, Crane, and Weiss won out. Ten walked.

Realizing we were outnumbered, the decision was made to rely on the heavy artillery. Kelly cleared his throat and aired his verbal heavyweights. He said that in the judgement of the Inner College faculty and most of the students the experiment, while not an unqualified success, answered many of the basic needs of students not satisfied in Bard proper. He said that just as few would attempt to evaluate a faculty member on the basis of three months' evidence, it would be an abortion to terminate the I C at this time.

Professor Crane voiced faculty doubts as to the real extent of work done, and the possibility of the I C becoming "a refuge from academic rigor." Rosenthal said, Miss Gittle valiantly replied that in her experience with I C members, she found evidence of heightened interest, curiosity, and intelligence. Kelly, in answer to the big gun's question of how the induction of next semester's faculty would be handled, made a tactical advance with his volley: "It's very hard to persuade a man to jump onto a horse which may not be pacing."

While several advances by the faculty involving questions of need for assurance of academic responsibility were made, Kelly responded with such a convincing barrage of verbiage that it seemed the tide was turned.

In sympathy with the Inner College, Mr. Wilson moved that if the proposal were defeated, the Executive Committee could still pass along a submitting the finalist of a clearly defined and more structured Inner College, but the troops, feeling the fatigue of a long entanglement, moved toward a decisive action. The Inner College was victorious by a vote of 26-14.

Tia Sutter and Barbara Grossman

Faculty members during final vote.

(These priorities reflect our experience in the I. C. and also the exigencies of Modernation and divisional work.)

a. no entering student (new to Bard) will be admitted;
b. no student on Terminal Probation will be admitted;
c. the statements of interest and declared work on file from the sixty applicants will be scrutinized, and if necessary followed up by personal interviews;
d. no student will receive 16 credits for his term's work in the I. C., though in special cases (e.g., the senior project) he may register for one course (4 cr.) and receive 12 for his I. C. work. Full-time faculty involvement will be again held as equivalent to the contractual obligations, with the personal option of offering one course, as at present, in the curricular structure. Half-time involvement should be tokened at 0.5 units. Respectfully submitted, Robert Kelly; these committees will handle liaison with the Executive Committee of the Faculty, with E. P. C., and will be in general executive in their spheres of operation.

Again the student will receive 16 credits for his term's work in the I. C., though in special cases (e.g., the senior project) he may register for one course (4 cr.) and receive 12 for his I. C. work. Full-time faculty involvement will be again held as equivalent to the contractual obligations, with the personal option of offering one course, as at present, in the curricular structure. Half-time involvement should be tokened at 0.5 units. Respectfully submitted, Robert Kelly.
This is our last issue of this semester, as we are readily apparent from today's date. As a consequence, I'd like to review the semester from our point of view.

First, an apology for the recent irregularity of our release date. This has been due to a number of factors, among them my getting the Observer to the printer too late one morning. However, we hope to retire our regularity by the judicious use of print jaloe, and we should be running regular next semester.

Next, a couple of comments on successes and failures. We went without editors this year in the belief that our pages present a quilt of view on the issues that is clear and distinct enough without the use of a separate editorial column. However, this has notreally worked from my point of view, and we will probably re-institute editorials on campus-related issues next semester.

You may have noticed a shift in emphasis from national to Bard-related stories this semester. This resulted not so much from our own efforts but rather from the increased flow of copy from Bard people. It is a trend we will actively encourage next semester and I hope we can include in next semester's issues some serious discussion of Bard's priorities as an educational institution.

In a hyperbolic Sentimental Note, I'd like to thank the many and varied people who helped out this rag together this semester. We need both their help and the help of many more next semester if we want to make this a better community resource.

Last, I'd like to appeal to you people out there to consider the Observer a resource open to the entire community. Earlier this year I made some comments about avoiding having the Observer become the property of a small and still infominal clique. That is still a danger and I feel it will always be so. This paper is the property of the entire community and in which should be subject to it. If we are to achieve any change at Bard, or on campus in general, we have to communicate our ideas to a larger circle than our Dining Common's eating partners. Writing apparently shouldn't be that much of a problem for people who are on campus.

In any case, that's some thoughts for next semester. I suppose I'll see you then.

Geoff Cahoon

Dear Mr. Sayinger:

The Bard College Local of the Young Socialist Alliance wishes to protest the scandalous treatment accorded the members of the John Bard Gay Liberation Front by the College, in denying them access to campus facilities for their proposed spring Conference on Homosexuality.

While we are certainly in sympathy with the College's financial situation, the denial of facilities to this group on the grounds that a conference on homosexuality at Bard might prove embarrassing to potential financial supporters, represents an obvious capitulation to some of the most backward of bourgeois "morals"-prejudiced.

Homosexuals constitute a major oppressed group in capitalist society. It is our opinion, that the denial of facilities for financial considerations-however pressing they might be-represents a definite step backward in the attitude of the College concerning the fight of these people to defend and assert their oppression. Such a decision on your part is double disapproving when one considers the dedication that in bourgeois society, a college or university represents itself as a place where all viewpoints can be aired without prejudice or fear. Your statement of December 14 is a vivid illustration that such is not the case.

Let us hope you would have made the same decision if the group in question represented a more "respectable" or "liberal" position, such as that of the Metachine Society.

Respectfully yours,

Kurt Hill

for the Bard Local, YSA

open letter
clearly showed that a majority of those voters wanted an end to American intervention. He pointed to the referendum in heavily working-class Detroit, where two out of three voters cast ballots for immediate withdrawal, as an indication of the popular national mood against the war.

Sidney Lens of the National Committee Against War, Racism, and Repression also addressed the convention. Lens stated that a proposal by his organization included support for a major national protest on April 3rd and a march commemorating the death of Martin Luther King. He stated that this action would bring the anti-war, poverty and repression issues, and would be followed up by a series of nation-wide demonstrations in May.

Other key-note speakers included A. Sammy Rayner, Chicago city Alderman Ken Hammonds of the Kent 25, Milton Hanna, an executive of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchersworkmen; Arlene Wilson, of the Chicago Women’s Liberation; Stanley Tollefs, attorney for Ahmad Evani, and Carol Lipman, West Coast coordinator of the Student Mobilization Committee.

Saturday’s plenary session saw 21 separate action proposals hit the convention floor. Six of these proposals were defined as major “proposals,” i.e., ones which would determine the future of anti-war action in the United States. Other proposals, including those of the “nut” and “crackpot” variety, were placed in the “minor proposal” category, to be debated after the major proposals were decided.

Proponents of these six major points of view were given eight minutes apiece to present their proposals, with the right of any member of the body to ask questions. The only proposal which met with the overwhelming endorsement of activists was the organization proposal submitted by the five NACWR coordinators. This position had six basic sections: Immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam; political non-exclusion where all those who oppose the war would be welcome in the coalition; the right of other Vietnamese to speak; orderly and disciplined tactics which would put the responsibility for violence where it belongs, on the imperialists in the U.S. government; and, finally, it stressed that the anti-war movement should maintain its independence from any political party (no endorsements of candidates, etc.).

Only two other proposals received any appreciable support form the convention: the proposal submitted by Sidney Lens of NCAWR, and the plan put forward by Progressive Labor SDS.

Lens proposed that the conference endorse the “peace treaty” negotiations presently being conducted by leaders of the National Student Association with their counterparts in Saigon and Hanoi. Lens suggested that the National Committee would then be presented to President Nixon and Congress. Lens also called for a major anti-war action on April 3rd, in commemoration of Dr. King.

In the debate following Lens’s presentation, several activist pointed out that Lens seemed to be saying that the reason that the war in Vietnam has not been ended is that the American government has not been prevented from doing so. Nor was there a call for any meaningful action which would lead to the war’s end. Instead, there was a call for a “more enlightened” approach as defined by Lens et al., at a just peace would be achieved.

Consequently, the first part of the proposal was rejected by the convention on the grounds that America’s last chance to negotiate anything in Vietnam, and that the Undemocratic movement is and should continue to be, to demand the immediate, and total withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indo-China, and to invoke the right of self-determination. They pointed out that the anti-war movement could not take place of a militant trade unionism, nor substitute itself and its program for the independent mobilization of Black and Third World peoples and their fight against the racist American state. They denied that the anti-war movement had anything to do with the question of how to go about ending the war in Vietnam, and force the imperialists to withdraw their forces from Indo-China, thus allowing the people of Southeast Asia to their right of self-determination.

If, to take advantage of these resources that appear in the surrounding community, a college must change its form and program, perhaps it can also adapt its program to the needs and goals of the community. Then made its appearance in the community, and the college is tied to a community and thus forms a permanent relevant educational resource in itself. What then needs to be done is to first find what the needs of the college community are related to the age in which we exist. Next there must be an analysis of the resources pool the college has available to it (by this I mean such items as local people, local resources, and creative talents, learning environments other than the classroom, etc.). After this evaluation has occurred the college should attempt to restructure itself to

1) meet the needs of the students in preparing them for a technological world, 2) meet the needs of the surrounding community and tie that community into the college as a functioning resource of both interest and fund, and 3) act as a total educational resource by building into itself a mechanism of change such that new needs in the society itself are identified before disrup- tions occur.

Ged Cahanen
“The essential American soul is hard, isol-ate, stoic, and a killer.”

—O.H. Lawrence in *Studies in Classic American Literature*

“Nothing is more exhilarating than Phili-stine vulgarity.”

—Vladimir Nabokov

One of the paradoxes which is inherent in American films is that much of the best work, and the work most reflective of American life, has been done in the most disparate gestures.

When books like Stanley Kramer attempt to do something “important” their films come out paralyzed and drained. They lack spontaneity, force, and wit. Films like “Gentlemen’s Agreement,” and “A Place in the Sun,” are so self-consciously meaningful, so thick with reference and calculated effect that they are like primers for the mentally deficient.

The best American films have taken banal genres and transformed them. This is the precise triumph of “The Maltese Falcon.” John Huston’s adaptation of Dashiell Hammett’s novel, is a model of pace and structure. The characters are so right that they have entered into our shared mythol-ogy. People have been strolling from the film for years.

Nowhere is the force of the characters more apparent than in the case of Sam Spade, perhaps Humphrey Bogart’s great-est performance. Audiences tend to prefer the attractive transformation of Rick in “Casablanca.” But this film offers no such easy consolation. Bogart’s characterization is an amusing, ambiguous mixture of mor-aity, violence, and sexuality. He is the man who goes it alone in the mean, ugly urban world of vice and corruption. We respect him largely because of that large quantity of cynical irreverence, his dis-taste for sentiment and pithy. He acts on a strict personal code, a code which cannot be swayed by love or money.

Also I think that we respond to this char-ac-ter because of his capacity for action. In the web of deceit and trickery which is created in the film, Spade alone cuts through the fog, and in so doing he pre-

“Everything that can be seen can be seen clearly. Everything that can be filmed can be filmed clearly. But not everything that can be seen can be filmed.”

—Source Unknown

“It’s simply a movie, a movie is a movie.”

—Andrew Sarris

The work of a good director, like that of a good writer or painter, has a con-tinuity to it. A consistency of style emerges in the relationship between form (camera placement, lighting, pacing of shots, etc.) and content (thematic concerns, development of material). A course is being offered next semester in the Film Art Department which will study the stylistic modes of four major directors: Ingmar Bergman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jean Renoir, and Orson Welles.

The course, “The Director and Narra-tive Film”, will be student-run. Jon Rubin had originally conceived of the idea of a similar course, but he was forced to drop the idea because of an unexpec-tedly large demand for film-making workshops. Larry Gros then asked Jon Rubin and John Miller to be faculty sponsors for a student proposal, and the course plan was approved by the faculty Executive Committee last week. Rubin, Miller, and Matt Phillips were helpful in getting it through, and Larry Gros and Vicki Garnick will share much of the teaching burden.

Larry Gros was asked about his own conception of the course. “What we’re trying to do in this course is to try and see and understand the way in which directors shape their material in order to express themselves. They have a set of tools at their disposal which they use to express a unique and personal view. The work of these directors has a kind of interior harmony. All of the films by each director share certain thematic preoccupations, and they share a somewhat similar form for expressing the themes. In other words, the body of work of a major director is just as distinctive and personal as the work of artists working in other media.”

Each of the directors studied will be represented by four of their films. (The sixteen films will be shown in a sitting hall on Monday nights, and they will be open to the commun-ity.) The films are:

Bergman:
Smiles of a Summer Night
The Seventh Seal
Persona
Shame

Hitchcock:
Rear Window
Vertigo
Psycho
Strangers on a Train

Renoir:
Rules of the Game
C’me on Mr. Lange
The Lower Depths
The Golden Coach

Welles:
Citizen Kane
Touch of Evil
Mr. Arkadin
Falstaff

In the September 15 issue of the Observer an article appeared which discussed the future of film at Bard. The problem then was that many faculty were unsure of whether or not a “first-rate” film department was possible here. Through-out the semester, the growth of film stu-dy at Bard has been tremendous. The Red Balloon was converted into a studio for film-making and film-viewing. Jon Rubin’s courses have been successful. Last week, a committee appointed by President Kline recommended that a film department be established with two full-time faculty positions and a wide-rang ing program. And the faculty’s re-ceptiveness to the student-run course was encouraging.

Film-maker Joseph LeMonnier was re-cently heard to mumble: “Can a student major in film at Bard? I Hmmmm...still not quite sure. But at least we know he can teach it.”

—Bruce Warshafsky
Ludwig van Beethoven, born 200 years ago today. We all know who Beethoven was. The instant. The ugly man who made women laugh to themselves when he appeared marriageable. The miner who constantly cheated publishers and patrons. The slob who rooms were mawths of dirt and disorder. The man who fought for custody of his nephew for years only to see him become a source of endless grief. The paranoid who raged at his best friends for no reason at all. The lover of nature. The deaf man who wrote towering masterpieces he could never hear. The genius who changed music completely and forever. The only thing worthwhile about Beethoven during his lifetime was his music, but that is all that remains today; such is the power of art.

Man, being the strange creature he is, now feels that it is necessary to put on some kind of celebration because this earth has now orbited the sun 200 times since the moment this incredible man who conceived such magnificent music was born. When we talk about Beethoven, however, we simply cannot be completely detached from the fact that we are, the music will still be called "independent"! So we celebrate Beethoven's 200th birthday, and we discover anew the position his occupations are music, in art, in our lives.

How is the event being celebrated? Orchestras are playing the symphonies they have been performing throughout their existence. Pianists are performing complete cycles of the sonatas, some overplayed and some offbeat, that they started playing in early childhood. The same idea for violinists, chamber music groups, etc. Record companies are going all out. There have been four new complete albums of the symphonies this year, along with four of the piano sonatas, two of the piano concertos, three of the piano trios, and numerous recordings of separate works. D.G. has gone as far as to offer a 75-record "Beethoven Edition" which includes every Beethoven work you're likely to want to listen to, and a few you're not for the bargain price of $199.50.

Now, playing tribute to Beethoven is all well and good, but there's a point at which sectional performances of his music can be override; we have come dangerously close to that point this year. Actually, all the tribute Beethoven really needs is regular performance and kind of sabotage of artistry seems to be getting more common with RCA all the time. No wonder the Boston Symphony switched to D.G.)

Since we're on that subject, the Boston Symphony's first recordings for that distinguished German company are on the market. Among them is a record with Michael Tilton Thomas, a 26-year-old native of Canada, conducting the Symphony in two modern American works, Charles Ives' "Three Places in New England" and Carl Ruggles' "Scape." Thomas captures Ives' wonderful nostalgic perfection, and his performance of Ruggles' startlingly dissonant masterpiece is not to be believed. The tonics are good, and D.G.'s pressing, like all D.G.'s pressings, positively masks anything done by any American firm. What all this means is that a German company has produced, pressed, and packaged the greatest record of American music of all time and history.

Sol Louis Siegel

The fourth concert in the S.C.R.E. series was held on Tuesday night at the Hudson Valley Symphonetta. A small orchestra made up of twenty members of the Hudson Valley Philharmonic, played before a sellout crowd at the city's Masonic Temple. The Symphonetta's musicians are all expert, and their ensemble is marvelous: they had to have been quite well-rehearsed. To put it mildly, this is no group of amateurs. The same thing may be said of the conductor, Claude Montueux, music director of the Philharmonic, who, at the time, was one of the great conductors of our century. Montueux's moves of the music of Stravinsky's Neoclassic period was the more lyrical but perfectly valid) one, Mr. Montueux gave.

Finally, Mr. Montueux turned his baton to Mr. Shines, picked up a flute, and joined his fellow musician Jannet Leonard, playing the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, Mr. Simons' baritone tech- nique was feistier than that of Mr. Montueux, but he was quite as much as his best, and the music was quite as well as his best, the conductor with pulse, grace and security.

The concert opened with "Five Passages" of Hindemith. This music is baroque in its roots, modern in its style, and fantastic in its inspiration. It can be very enjoyable, however, in a good performance, and this was a good performance, with a nice viola solo by concertmaster Ed Simmes.

Sol Louis Siegel

Dr. John Davis joined the Symphonetta for the Handel Organ Concerto No. 4. I handled the difficult organ part with ease, and the ensemble complemented him well. Again, an enjoyable performance.

I did not enjoy Stravinsky's "Dumbarton Oaks Concertos" quite as much, perhaps because I am used to more sarcastic performances of the music of Stravinsky's neoclassic period than the more lyrical (but perfectly valid) one, Mr. Montueux gave.

Finally, Mr. Montueux turned his baton to Mr. Shines, picked up a flute, and joined his fellow musician Jannet Leonard, playing the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, Mr. Simons' baritone tech-
SYMPTOMS

TODAY in the UNITED STATES

too many PEOPLE

200 million of us, or 400 tons as many as there were when nature was in balance. We wreck the land, but continue to talk of growth as the only kind of progress.

too much TRASH

1000 lbs. of trash per year per person, most of which we still burn and then dump into the sky.

POLLUTED AIR

Foul brown air, and plowing rate of lung disease. Uncounted millions of cars guzzling most of the pollution, but we're too weak to walk.

POISONS

Almost unlimited sale and use of insecticides and herbicides. Poisons seeping into the land, killing wildlife, and getting ready to kill us.

Atomic RADIATION

An unseen but ever present force attacking us 24 hours a day.

SLIGHT RELIEF

right now, while we press for real solutions...

Practice voluntary population control before some natural disaster—war, contraception is for us. Don’t believe the misleading reports about the U.S. birth rate. The number of births here goes up each year. Learn about the starvation in India, China, Latin America, and Africa, and relate it to your life.

Buy no more “one way” containers or bottles; refuse to accept fancy or exusive wrappings, pipe for publication of newspapers and magazines printed on recycled waste materials. (Store managers and their suppliers are very sensitive to public pressure. Try it, it works; my group never offers me a bag anymore when I buy only a few items.)

Walk whenever possible; cars are the big air-foulers, and their smoke devices aren’t worth a damn. They last only a few months.

Use public transportation. Walking is beautiful and it teaches lasting quia about what foul-smelling inventions our precious automobiles are. Take your “bicycle” or “walking” both tend to charm the condition on weather. The stuff you see in the air is smoke; man-made wastes dumped into the sky.

Use pesticides; if you think you must—with extreme respect for the consequences. Never use DDT or other newer and even more dangerous poisons. Even “safe” pesticides can be disastrous. Prohibit highway sitting in winter; it alone kills streams. We must find less harmful answers.

There is no threshold for radiation below which no damage occurs. Avoid all unnecessary X-rays. Demand safer methods of power production (such as Magnetohydrodynamics and solar fusion). In the meantime fossil fuel plants can be cleaned up. Nuclear fusion’s production of.

SOMEDAY

if we live to see it...

An enlightened people will reduce their numbers.

All traps will be reused at home or by the growing waste-recovery industry. Following nature’s example, we will learn to manage materials without waste.

When we learn to manage aerial wastes along with all the other we’ll have those beautiful skies again. Under present federal programs, this will never happen, but if all waste-dumping were penalized NOW we could have fresh air again within ten years. Imagine.

Best control through a restored balance of nature.

IF we live, is the key phrase above. We must not allow ANY additional radiation into our environment. For every addition there will be a comensurate amount of leukemia, cancer, and birth defects.

RELEVANCE

TO US AT BARD

Learn about birth control before you need it (never too. No one yet has a child before it’s wanted, not hurting children of your own is a possibility to consider.

Do you want the U.S. to have more or than 200 million people? Do you want Bard to have 1000 students?

For a visit to the “ugly duckling” access rd. north of Annandale House; check out the steam it dawns into. Recycle paper—help our reviving effort. Get “trash” for where it can be used. Protect polyethylene plastic & paper goods in coffee shop, etc. Spray cans (aerosols) are the most wasteeful packaging of all; dangerous to health.

Observe the heating plant stack behind the bookstore. Bard buildings are overheated—this is unhealthy. Don’t leave windows & doors open; but ask to have thermostats turned down.

Try walking to your dorm, bicycling to Red Hook, hitchhiking to Rhinebeck, taking the bus to Schuyler, the train to NYC.

Use if necessary, safe free powders—Hunts Mt. roadstone, Dinitrol, Dinitrol M-O T free collars containing linseed or DUOUP. If you get oil slick (oil on petroleum powder, not DDT or KX), learn to like insects—the great majority of species are very small, many pollinate flowers or control pest species. Insecticides kill all. If you see a spray rig, find out why. Worse perhaps, insecticide a variety of pollinators and probably do not preserve materials as much as if supposed. Even pesticides used indoors eventually get to the external environment.

Conserve electricity. Central Hudson may want to build a nuclear power plant at the Deerfield Village in the next few years—this would not only be a radiation hazard, but might destroy the North Bay with waste heat.
site and fuel reprocessing plants are over-
shadowed only by the hazards of trans-
porting high-level waste to burial ground
where they require perpetual surveillance.

Most of us overeat by 30%.

Eat less; live longer. Use all vegetable
garbage for compost or throw it into the
shrubbery (it beats pest most). No meat,
though; meet brings rats and flies.

Ready-to-serve products appear to have
no waste. Don’t be misled; they make
mountains of garbage back at the factory.

Read the labels! Look at the junk you’re
about to eat. It’s amazing how few of us
ever read the fine print, or how few
refuse to buy the stuff. Boycotts are
the only force the food processors feel.
And remember, all fruits and vegetables
are loaded with insect spray; wash them
thoroughly. Doctors now admit that
weakness leading to disease and death
goes from eating those poisons.

Our poor pets! Their foods require less
detailed descriptions, and many meat
products are packed with detri
tants to make can-washing easier!

Don’t grind garbage down the drain; if
you must leave food wastes, use them if at
all possible.

Don’t oversaturate dishwashers or
detergents. We use too much; often it’s
as easy to do.

Don’t flush toilets so often; a tissue or
cigarette butt flushed away with 2 gal-
ions of precious water is criminal in
these times.

Try to cut all water use in half; it’s far
more noble than you think. Patriotic,
too.

With a proper respect for the true value
of water we will begin to use less of it
automatically. We’ll follow the don’ts
above and buy those appliances that
use the least amount of water.

Lawn-sprinkling should be ended at
once; natural gardens and woodlands get
by beautifully on rainwater alone, and
when they’re mulched with compost or
garbage they thrive.

As with trash, we will learn to use all
parts of the food, extracting its energy
and nutrients to feed man and animals,
or the land itself.

Strict laws and a new respect for the
wonders of real, untouched foods may
bring them back again.

Kitchens, laundries, and bathrooms will
have devices to extract wastes for reuse,
and recycle the same water, over and
over. Sewers will at last become obso-
lete.

Dealing with the sea is not likely to be
the long-range answer; it will only accomo-
date our excesses. Our forefathers on
this continent cooked and washed with
only 1 gallon per day, less than 1% of
the amount we use. We must move to-
wards more natural water use levels,
surely less than 90 gallons per day.

Stop taking food you won’t eat, then get
your friends to stop. “Quality” is not an
excuse to waste. Remember, most of the
food wasted in Dining Commons contri-
butes to the nutrient-loading of the Saw-
kill and the Hudson.

Forget whatever your parents made you
do at mealtime and reason it out for your
self.

Press for more natural foods in Dining
Commons. Learn to prepare your own;
buy at the food co-op. We can have a
natural foods restaurant on campus next
semester if we can find them a place.

Bard now has the mandatory secondary
sewage treatment. If we get tertiary
waste, most of the nutrients now in the
influent will be removed. The middle
Hudson estuary may be very near the
threshold of eutrophication—the tidal
effect prevents the rapid flushing of
wastes out of the estuary. America was
better off with outflows—nutrients were
recycled into the soil. Someday we will
fertilize our croplands with sewage—it’s
being done in other countries.

Turn faucets all the way, & report the
ones that still drip to B&G. Our water
goes back to the Sawkill after we use it,
but loaded with chemicals and other
wastes.

Loose clothes that ventilate the body
make bathing and laundry necessary less
often. That’s nothing wrong with body
odors—they are a natural means of com-
municating sex attraction and other emo-
tions.

How to wash without detergents: Add
1/2 cup washing soda while machine is
filling, then add clothes, then one cup of
soap (Lux, Ivory, or Dup soap.)

Grey scum means too much soap and/or
not enough soda. More washing soda may
be added before first rinse cycle. Very
dirty clothes may be presoaked in soap or
soda. (Note: washing soda is a stronger
alkali than baking soda; uses are not com-
patible.) Laundering with any agent
should not be expected to kill germs; it
has an aesthetic purpose mainly,
Senate elections were last week.
As of press time, the race for
Student Association president
was not decided, however, below
appear the names of the newly
elected officials:

Two semesters:
Francois Cuillerac
Pam Goodson

One semester:
Herb Ritts
Steve Richards
Marion Swerdlov
Joe Palombo
Cliff Brown

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SYMPTOMS
TODAY in these UNITED STATES...

WASTED RAINFALL (overpaving)
Roads, parking lots, houses, buildings, lawns and even most farms are made to repel the rain, to flush it into the nearest sewer, from which it erodes and floods its way to the sea, polluted.

NOISE
Constant noise, car noise, electronic noise, aircraft noise, and human noise, all growing in intensity by the day. Soon: Sonic BOOM!

lack of PRIVACY
No escape. We have less privacy each day as we let society, government, and modern life generally intrude more and more.

destruction of NIGHT
Night totally destroyed: a whole generation made unfamiliar with the wonder of darkness, of the moon, and of bright stars. Possibly one of the biggest threats of all, but it’s too soon to tell yet.

SLIGHT RELIEF
right now, while we press for real solutions...

Don’t use waterproof paving materials (blacktop, concrete) if you can possibly avoid it. Use crushed stone, or, if you must pave, let the runoff drain to sunken pebble gardens. Don’t just pour the precious liquid down a storm drain. And, please, don’t call rainy weather “bad weather” any more! Rain is a blessing, a free gift for which we should give thanks. Besides, our skins are waterproof; a little rain won’t hurt them.

Turn it down a bit. In this increasingly crowded world we must be more considerate or we’ll be at each other’s throats.

Join the crowds who’ve vowed never to ride a supersonic transport. Insist on quiet. Use rent strikes and other means to get healthful silence.

RESIST the use of snooping devices and other invasions of privacy. Try to abolish the anti-snail laws that make so many residential areas wide open to every view. Every other country did this long ago.

Unless a lot of us care there’s not much we can do. Kiss the stars goodbye, I guess, and get ready to tell our grandchildren why we wrecked this many wonders.

How the wild animals and plants are affected by this lighting madness no one knows — and few even care.

SOMEDAY if we live to see it...

When we learn to build and live following nature’s proven methods, parks, forests, and garden terraces will distinguish the new cities and towns of America.

We can’t change the human body fast enough to accommodate it so we’ve got to reduce and isolate the noise.

Utter privacy again, or en Orwellian nightmares come true.

RELEVANCE TO US
AT BARD...

Problem: the parking lot for new dining commons (on River Road opposite Annandale House) is planned to drain directly into the small stream there. Oil, grease, brake and transmission fluid, and antifreeze, all poisonous to aquatic life, will pollute this stream, which is only just recovered from the old septic system leakage. (Drainage from the faculty parking lot similarly is channeled into a stream swamp near 9G.) At least the new parking lot will be grass rather than hardtop. Dick McFalls is open to viable suggestions for a better drainage plan (of some kind drain is necessary). The real problem is with people who have to drive to the door, instead of walking — do we need another parking lot?

High noise levels of civilization cause nervous tension, mental illness, circulatory disease, and premature deafness. At Bard it’s impossible to escape the trains, ships, private planes, construction machinery, chainsaws, sewage plant, mowers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, trucks, improperly muffled cars, bell, mercury-veapor lamp, radars, hi-fi, etc. None of these things have to be noisy; some of them don’t have to be at all. Sleep by the waterfall some night and wake up refreshed.

Some feel fences should come down! The main thing is, obviously, to need quiet privacy in our rooms or the woods, and real communication and community at other times.

Living with natural daylight and darkness is very beautiful. But we want to sleep during the day and then study at night! "He could make me believe... that the sun rises in the West."
In the end, the latter position won out. Upon the rejection of their proposals, SDSers deemed the conference as "victorious" and left thirty strong for their own demonstration at a local police complex.

Saturday also saw a variety of workshops dealing with specific issues relating to the war in Vietnam, including workshops on labor and the anti-war movement; women and the fight against the war; high school students and the war; the anti-war university; the anti-war movement and GLAs and women; and Third World peoples and the fight against the war.

Among the many other resolutions and statements of support issued by the conference was a call for solidarity with the Blacks of Cairo, Ill., in their fight against right-wing elements; support for the Black Panthers; and support for two members of the National

Fat Freddie's Cat

from page three

Causes of Labor committees facing a frame-up charge of conspiracy to possess and store explosives with intent to use.

Kurt Hill

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WASHINGTON: The freshest and strongest clues to the existence of conditions suitable for the possible evolution of life beyond the earth were reported today by a team of American scientists. The group announced the recovery from the constituents of a meteorite that fell on Australia last year of 17 amino acids, including six that are normally found in living cells and are the precursors of life.

The discovery strongly supports the theory not only that life on earth grew from a primordial ooze of chemicals present after the crust solidified, but also that it occurred elsewhere in the universe. In the last several years, radio astronomers using increasingly more sophisticated equipment have detected such complex organic chemicals as methyl alcohol, formic acid and cyanoacetylene in the outer regions of the universe.

These chemicals are the building blocks of the far more complicated amino acids, whose existence in meteorites has previously been suspected but not proved because it was believed that they resulted from contamination of the specimens that were examined.

Dr. Cyril Ponnamperuma, the principal author of today's report, said the variety, the optical properties and the isotope content of the amino acids found in the so-called Murchison meteorite proved they were not of earthly origin.

"No one really believed the previous reports that amino acids had been found in meteorites because you only have to make a thumbnail on a heater and shake with water to obtain amino acids," Dr. Ponnamperuma said in a telephone interview. "We have a built-in way of showing that the amino acids that we have recovered are not earthly contaminants."

JAKARTA, Indonesia

The Indonesian woman who escaped from custody not long after her "infant baby" was uncovered, has been recaptured a police spokesman said Monday. The hoax was disclosed when the police discovered a small tape recorder the woman used to give people the impression that her unborn child could recte from the Koran.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

More than 500 employees of Malaysia-Singapore Airlines were noisy, wooden-soled sandals to work to protest the delays by the airline in settling wage disputes, but donned leather shoes again when their union president said that Acting Labor Minister, Lee San Choon, felt they were giving Malaysia a bad image in the eyes of tourists.

WASHINGTON

A Government investigation ordered by Congress of 48 meet processing plants has found unsatisfactory conditions prevailed in at least 41 of them. Senator Abraham A. Rubicoff (D-N.Y.) who requested the survey immediately called for a full scale investigation of the Agriculture Department. The report was released Wednesday. The report by the Government Accounting Office said cockpiters were discovered at the plants, carcasses were contaminated with free material and hair, and dirty equipment was used. The survey was conducted during the last five months of 1969.

GREENSBORO, Ga.

A 1964 high school class ring belonging to Mrs. Jack Branyan of Greensboro turned up 1,000 miles away in Johnson Creek, Wis., in a chicken gizzard. The Greensboro High School ring was returned with a letter from Carol Schlueter, who said she had found it while working at Hartwig's Poultry Plant in Johnson Creek. Ownership was traced through the school. Mrs. Branyan, who had not missed the ring, said she had kept the ring in a drawer and one of her young children must have taken it out.

KAKAGAWA, Japan

The Warden of the Kakagawa Prison says that a daily Zen meditation program is so effective that only five prisoners among the 1,180 who have served here since 1964 have come back.