OBSERVER

Vol. 14 No. 2 October 9, 1975

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volume 14 number 2 october 9, TEN CENTS
THE OBSERVER IS LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD MEN & WOMEN
The issue of pets on campus is one that has been battled around for many years. The viewpoints of what is happening at the present are generally colored by which view of the past events you subscribe to. This article is not an attempt to make a definitive statement on the issue but a presentation of the history of the case and the viewpoint of those concerned with it. I am grateful to Deans Suagat and Joloski for their office time and to Markus Pinney and Jamie Fishman who gave me access to last year’s Senate minutes and some of their reflections on an issue they are obviously tired of hearing about.

On Thursday, October 2, I met with Dean Suagat who gave me the following history of the pet problem at Bard. Originally, animal regulations were part of an administrative policy which was violated by the bringing of pets to campus. There were numerous complaints to her office from students and faculty relating to the pet issue. However, these problems included small children being knocked down by dogs, students being bitten, damage to college furnishings, curtains and upholstery, animal messes in dorms, living rooms and bathrooms, difficulties with allergies and noise, which all made pets ‘a general irritant to the community’. The major complaints, however, were that animals were abandoned, small children being knocked down by dogs, students being bitten, damage to college furnishings, curtains and upholstery, animal messes in dorms, living rooms and bathrooms, difficulties with allergies and noise, which all made pets ‘a general irritant to the community’. The major complaints, however, were that animals were abandoned, small children being knocked down by dogs, students being bitten, damage to college furnishings, curtains and upholstery.

On December 3, 1975, the Senate met to decide the fate of the Pet Committee. The Senate decided it was more intelligent to ban animals than to spend money on a problem which seemed to have no solution. As a result, students received notification this summer that the Fall semester should have no students living on campus with animals other than caged birds and fishes in bowls. Dean Suagat closed her history by stressing that the responsible owners really tried to make the matter work.

In checking over the Senate minutes for last year, I found several mentions of the matter: November of 1974 shows that there were problems with pets and attempts were made to rectify them. By December, Senate had passed an animal ban, but the Pet Commission offered to enforce the rules in the Spring of 1975. The commission was given one more semester to work out problems and enforce laws with the understanding that Senate must be satisfied with conditions or the ban would be reinstated in Fall of 1975. There was a definite statement that freshmen and sophomores would not be allowed to bring back their animals and all animal owners would be charged a registration fee.

On February 5, 1975 John Walsh appeared before the Senate as the Pet Commission’s representative to explain the rules established for spring semester. Those consisted of provisions that students be given one week to register animals and be informed of rules, and the understanding that lower college students would be given until March 1st to find alternative living arrangements for their pets since they weren’t notified over the field period.

In mid-February a petition was presented, signed by over 10% of the college favoring animals on campus. According to Senate rules, any petition signed by more than 10% of the students automatically requires a referendum. The Senate requested all of those who had presented the petition come to the next meeting but not all of them appeared at that meeting and the referendum was held.

On April 23, John Walsh again appeared on behalf of the Pet Commission to present the results of the committee’s attempt to solve pet problems successfully. A motion was made and passed for last year, I found several mentions of the matter: November of 1974 shows that there were problems with pets and attempts were made to rectify them. By December, Senate had passed an animal ban, but the Pet Commission offered to enforce the rules in the Spring of 1975. The commission was given one more semester to work out problems and enforce laws with the understanding that Senate must be satisfied with conditions or the ban would be reinstated in Fall of 1975. There was a definite statement that freshmen and sophomores would not be allowed to bring back their animals and all animal owners would be charged a registration fee.

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Ironic as it may seem in this age of technology, the most potent weapon in the world today is not the atomic bomb or nuclear warhead. It is none other than that basic human staple: food. Yes, folks, we’re just as dependent on that commodity today as our primitive ancestors who roamed caves and forests. However, the problem today is much more complicated and related more to socio-economic considerations than natural phenomena.

For years food was almost taken for granted in this country. Year after year we had bumper crops and the storage bins overflowed. Our almost god-like worship of chemicals to perform miracles made it seem we were on an endless path to plenty. But then something happened. Prices rose rapidly [14% in 1975 and predicted at at least 9% this year] some items even became scarce. Food was being exported from this country by the millions of tons — control resulted in higher prices, but a poorer quality to boot. Food is big business. The high-priced, chemical-produced substances passed along to us as food has only begun its march. And as the giants got together we’ll pay more to subsidize the increased advertising, the unnecessary packaging, etc.

Last, and not the least reason for high food prices is potentially the most dangerous. Food has become a weapon in the arsenal of power politics. Food blackmail has already been used against India, Chile and will continue to be exercised against others. Everyone from President Ford to Kissinger and Butz have raised the spectre of food as the ultimate weapon.

Recent scientific reports indicate pre-packaged foods are proving health hazards to both humans and their best friends — dogs.

The principal villain seems to be the increasing use of sugar as a food additive. The average American child now consumes a third of a pound of sugar a day, or about 125 pounds a year. To put this in perspective, American adults eat on the average of 109 pounds of beef annually.

Meanwhile, the hamburger-type, soft-moist ject foods have been revealed to be onefourth sugar. This sugar not only contributes to serious weight and heart problems for pets, but is a serious danger to the more than six million American dogs suffering from diabetes.

But dog-lovers need not despair. There is a healthier alternative for their pets. Dr. Michael Jacobson, of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, claims that a can of Alpo Dog Food is nearly twice as nutritious as one McDonald’s hamburger patty.

Commissioner Alexander Schmidt of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration adds a grim prediction to the story. He says that by 1980 two-thirds of the meals in the U.S. will be processed outside the home-most of them by McDonald’s and Colonel Sanders.

As populations of poorer countries increase, the demand for food grows. Like standing armies, the government needs standing stockpiles for its political needs. Refusing food to starving people certainly has plenty of moral implications. But in typical fashion, morality comes in second best to diplomacy and so-called economic necessity. Nevertheless stockpiling of food means cutting supply, which in turn means higher prices. Whether we like it or not, food will eat us up more and more of our budgets. People do have some alternatives. The meat boycott was more than a passive response. We can cut down on junk foods or join food co-ops. In Bloomington, the food and vegetable cooperatives and farmers markets all cut costs.

In our age of technological know-how and expertise, food should be cheap, plentiful and nutritious. If it’s not, then it’s time to do some changing.

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Summer Jobs in Europe

Many summer jobs for students are immediately available in Europe. Most openings are in Holland and Germany, with a few in France and Austria. Standard wages are paid and in most cases room and board are provided free.

Work immediately available is in Holland's booming, blooming flower industry and openings are filled on a first come, first served basis. No experience is required. Earnings, $2.50-$5 a day, other work available in the flower and bulb business.

Take home wages range from $60 to $80 week for a 40-Hour week in clean, open surroundings. Most farms list camps near their work in order to save money and have fun at the same time. There is also plenty of free time to spend wandering around nearby Amsterdam — known as Europe's Fun City.

Other jobs are now available in Germany, France and Austria, and applications are now being accepted for Olympic ski resort jobs in Austria this winter. In addition to working in the excitement of the Winter Olympics, standard wages are paid plus free room and board.

For application and further information, interested students should immediately send their name, address, and twenty five cents, or the equivalent in stamps, to SOS-Student Overseas Services, 22 Ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg, Europe.

Scandinavian Seminar is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway, or Sweden for the academic year 1976-77. This living-learning experience is designed for college students, graduates and other adults who want to become part of another culture while acquiring a second language.

An initial 3 weeks language course, followed by a family stay wherever possible, will give the student opportunity to practice the language on a daily basis and to share in the life of the community. For the major part of the year he is separated from his fellow American students, living and studying among Scandinavians at a People's College (residential school for continuing adult education) or some other specialized institution.

All Seminar students participate in the Introductory, Meddelet and Final Sessions, where matière related to their studies, experiences and individual progress are reviewed and discussed. The focus of the Scandinavian Seminar program is an independent Study Project in the student's own field of interest. An increasing number of American colleges and universities are giving full or partial credit for the Seminar year.

The fee, covering tuition, room, board, one-way group transportation from New York to all course-connected travel in Scandinavia is $3,800. A limited number of scholarship loans are available.

For further information please write to

SCANDINAVIAN SEMINAR
100 East 85th Street
New York, N.Y. 10028

10th Annual Chrysanthemum Festival

SEAMON PARK
MALDEN AVE.

VILLAGE OF SAUGERTIES
NEW YORK

October 1-21, 1975 — 9am-9pm

Visitors to the Seamon Park Chrysanthemum festival should visit the Grist Mill Restoration project at the northern end of the park. The foundations of this old pre-Revolutionary mill can be seen along the Sawyer Kill just over the parking lot stone wall, and at the end of the parking lot are displayed some of the larger pieces of the mill-works which were dug out of the foundations.

The restoration is the project of the Little Sawyer Association, founded in 1971 by townspeople interested in having the old mill rebuilt. One of the first steps in the restoration has been the construction of a walkway to the foundations, since the original road to the mill now lies far below the present parking lot. The Little Sawyer Association last year acquired an old mill of similar size and construction to the Saugerties mill, located in Highland, New York. Members of the Association have dismantled the mechanism, carefully removed the hand- hewn, wood-plugged beams and wide floorboards, and have brought everything to Saugerties to be rebuilt on our foundations. Parts of this mill are also on display in the parking lot area.
Waylon Jennings

Waylon Jennings is a honky-tonk hero. It's hard to define, but I'd have to say that a honky-tonk hero is a folk-hero who never made it as big as Dylan. For instance, by now, Woody Guthrie is a folk-hero. But in 1940, he was blacklisted and got the shit hassled out of him because he spoke truth and played it the way he heard it. I'll take bets that Waylon is up there with Guthrie in 20 years. You have to give credit to somebody who dares to put a punk-rock organ solo into a shitkicker song. Since the mid-1960s, Waylon was put down and abused by Nashville purist music-makers who could not dig mixtures of folk, rock, blue, and country music. But now the great bastardized music of Texas is surfacing commercially. Waylon has a home. His latest album 'Dreamin My Dreams' is up to par with anything he's done since 1959, when he was playing bass for Buddy Holly. Songs such as 'High Time You Quit Your Lowdown Ways' and the title track, 'Dreamin My Dreams' are typical of Waylon's simple lyrics and deep, soulful voice. But there are two cuts that really tell you where this cat is at. 'Bob Wills is still the King' is a song about Texas. The words speak for themselves:

You can see the Grand Ole Opry in Nashville, Tennessee,
It's the home of country music,
That we all agree.
But when you cross that big red river,
Lord it don't mean a thing,
Cause when you're down in Texas,
Bob Wills is still the King.

Bob Wills and his Texas Playboys consisted of fiddle, banjo, Hawaiian steel-guitar, mandolin, piano, bass, and a horn section. They played take-offs solos. It freaked out purists so much in 1935 that they couldn't join the Musicians Union in Tulsa because it was not considered music. In a song directed more towards Nashville, 'Are You Sure Hank Done It This Way?', Waylon sings:

It's the same old tune, fiddle
and guitar,
Where do we take it from here?
Rhinstone suits and new shiny cars,
It's been the same way for years.
(Sung very softly) We need a change.

I know, I know, the A-line and the Dead are great, but it's time for something new. Kick Shit!!!

Eugene V. Debs

Eugene Victor Debs was born to Irish-American parents in 1854 in Terre Haute, Indiana. As a boy he worked in his family's dry goods store and when he was 14 years old, he went to work painting signs for the railroad.

The railroads were to play an important part in the life of a man fiercely devoted to the cause of the working man in America. Twenty-four years after he began work for the railroad in Terre Haute, Debs led the railroad workers in the largest strike America had ever known. Alternately known as the Pullman strike and the Debs rebellion, the boycott of the rail cars owned by George M. Pullman was the closest replica of a European-styled strike that ever appeared in America.

The strike lasted for 3 weeks and ended in defeat for the railroad workers. The leadership of Debs thrust him into the national spotlight as the foremost labor leader in America. Because of his actions as leader of the strike, he was held in contempt of a court order and sentenced to 6 months in prison.

Debs, disillusioned with the Democratic Party, supported the Populist Party briefly before taking the leadership of the Socialist Party in 1900. Debs was the Socialist Party's presidential candidate in 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, and in 1920 when he received nearly one million votes while imprisoned at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

On June 29, 1918, Debs was indicted under the Espionage Act for a speech he had given 13 days earlier in Canton, Ohio. In that speech Debs had screamed a theme he had played on for 20 years.

The master class has always declared the wars;
the subject class has always fought the battles.
The master class has had all to gain and nothing to lose, while the subject class has had nothing to gain and all to lose—especially their lives.

The United States was in the midst of World War I and dissent was not tolerated.

On September 14, 1918, Debs entered the Federal District Court in Cleveland, Ohio, to receive his sentence. Before sentencing Debs was asked if he wished to make a final statement:

Debs addressed the courtroom overflowing with supporters. As biographer Ray Ginger described the scene in the courtroom:

'Many spectators scarcely heard the sentence. They had been transported into a cleaner, better land by the speech of Eugene Debs, which caused many a strangled gasp in the courtroom. He had appeared as a gigantic bridge, a man who stood with one foot firmly anchored in the present, the other in the future, while the multitude walked across his shoulders.'

Debs addressed the judge:

Your honor, years ago I recognized my kinship with all living things, and I made up my mind that I was not one bit better than the meanest of the earth. I said then, I say now, that while there is a lower class, I am in it; while there is a criminal element, I am of it; while there is a soul in prison, I am not free.

Let the people take heart and hope everywhere, for the cross is bending, the midnight is passing, and joy cometh with the morning.
Kline Commons on September 27th at 8:30 was overflowing with people from all over the Hudson Valley area. The air was electric, static with excitement and expectation. Isaac Bashevis Singer, the Yiddish author was going to speak. It didn’t matter to the crowd what he spoke about. Everyone was thrilled that they were there and he was there, combining to form a chemistry that couldn’t miss. The wall-to-wall bodies, bargained, fought, and teased each other, while playing musical chairs. A line of people created their own row of seats by sitting on the dining commons window ledge.

At about 8:40, Justin Rosenberg walked up to the podium (with the help of his case) to introduce Singer. He proceeded to tell the audience why Singer needed no introduction. Here is a writer whose culture is present characteristic of his work, in short a man abundantly endowed with yichus, i.e. distinction. And yet, rather than being provincial, his writing has a world-wide appeal and is read in almost every language. A collection of short stories entitled Passions, is about to be published. His play Yetzel, is soon to open on Broadway. He won the 1974 National Book Award for Crowns of Feathers. He is a man that has a man has an unshakable, all-encompassing belief in God. But like any Jew who truly understands the essence of Judaism, he struggles with God. Not being satisfied with obvious answers, he wrestles with God like Jacob does with the angel. For this purpose, he uses spirits and demons that enshrine and invade the lives of ordinary people.

As Singer made his way to the podium, very slowly the applause increased, climaxing, and fell away to make room for Singer’s gams. Singer is a small man with a bald head, which seems to recede into his shoulders without the support of a neck. His eyes are baby blue, and his face is ruddy with age. The title of the lecture was Folklore and Literature. After listening to the lecture, a more appropriate title struck me as being, God and the Spirit of Singer. Singer comes from an environment that understood God to be in control of, and manifest within every minute detail of his life. He introduced himself to the Bard community within a theme that is the very foundation of his writing. This idea is that God is the creative source of all man’s endeavors.

Within all the sciences, at the root of every human achievement, from rationalism to politics, there is an underlying spiritual current of energy. There is an inexplicable magic that lifts the most simple life out of the common mud of the mundane. The supernatural is part of the natural, it’s just the part we don’t yet understand.

The trouble with modern writers is that they do not dip into this insatiable well, but rather they draw from secondary sources, using Socialism or psychology as their object of adoration. Writers have abandoned story-telling. They have given up on the individual and his soul, creating literature that is at once journalistic and boring. Using a Yiddish expression, he reaffirmed his point: It dances at weddings to which it doesn’t belong. Writers must stop deluding themselves by acting as social commentators, boring their readers for a higher purpose.

The idea of literature as a purging for the writer’s sake is foreign to Singer. He says that if a piece of writing is disturbing, it is nothing more than a disturbance.

Singer desired to see an end to the intellectual habit of reading obscure books because some lofty reviewer expounds upon the benefits of the said book without mentioning the inevitability of falling asleep.

We should all be like children and enjoy what we read. Basically, literature should be entertaining. This idea would tend to create very simple literature if it wasn’t for Singer’s belief in God, which prevents the literature from being only entertaining. The writer must, like Job, always point a finger at God and ask him why man suffers. The speech was written like Singer’s fiction. It was filled with the energy of an intensely emotional man. But looking back on my notes, I failed to see a logical progression. It didn’t matter though. Singer knew he wanted to explain the necessity of spirituality in literature. He said it over and over again, fitting the theme into various scenes, moving and shifting the idea to fit the subject. Although hypnotic to listen to, his speech was read in a very low-key style. The lack of animation in his voice contradicted the vitality of his words. Singer kept his head down, his eyes fixed on the page. His accent is decidedly Yiddish, with an international flavor that comes as a result of travelling extensively. Once the speech ended, the Yiddish singing quality of his speaking became evident. There is a humor in this kind of intonation, because of the juggling, roller-coaster quality of the sentences. His natural wit also came into view when the question and answer period began. I will answer questions whether I understand them or not.

When asked to comment on his favorite authors, he replied that he preferred the literature of the 19th century. Writers like Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky had no illusions about possessing socially re-deeming qualities. One more serious question reflected the general unseldness that bumped itself up against many members of the audience. Do you believe in art or can a good artist? Singer answered the question by turning it on its head. If he’s a good artist, he’s not a real artist. The answer to the question as to whether Singer knew how his stories would end, was predictable no. Singer is a writer whose stories undergo a transformation underneath his unwritten pen. The reason the universe has so many problems is because God is writing too big a book. When asked to define religion, he gave an answer that would satisfy even the most vaguely spiritual person. He believes there is a plan to this chaos and a higher consciousness responsible for its creation and its continuing creative process. He used an analogy that proved to be very supportive of his idea despite its seeming absurdity. It is impossible that heaps of glass, metal, and wire will combine over the course of a few years to create a wristwatch with out the craftsmanship of human skill.

Do you think the universe is less complicated than a wristwatch? That was the end of that dialogue, as the athesists quirmed a little in their seats.

When the question period was deemed over, the audience stood up, showing their gratitude and admiration for the man through their thundering applause. Afterwards, people milled around in small huddles, discussing what they had just heard. Many people remarked that they hadn’t seen that amount of enthusiasm visible in a Bard audience for quite some time. I overheard the coy little insight that Singer reminded many people of their own old jewish grandmother. He established this familiarity with the crowd because of his quiet, ethnic and cultural ties to the Jewish shtetl. He also didn’t create any indignant, ruffled feathers by delineating his specific religious beliefs. He knew he had to stop very softly around the toes of a considerable number of alienated youth present at the lecture.

I asked him what will happen to the perpetuation of Jewish folklore if the modern Jew finds it desirable, practical, or fashionable to deny his Judaism. Singer looked at me and asked me why I hadn’t asked that question at the right time. Before I could answer, he put his hand on my arm and said, it will continue. Then he walked away. I thought about an opinion he had stated earlier during the lecture about the future of folklore in a secular society. Future generations will look back at us and say, Oy, how superstitious they were to think they could solve their problems through analysts.

by Shari Nussbaum
CHANCE AND EXPANSION

The first system of public education, reared by Mann and his backers in the mid-1800s, adequately served the needs of the capitalist class for a generation. But towards the end of that century, the needs of the economic system began changing more rapidly, and the school system did not keep pace. Let's look briefly at those changes and their effect on the schools.

Concentration of Wealth

The Civil War was in many ways a turning point for northern industrialists. The slave system had interfered with many of the things they wanted: tariffs to ward off European competition, a larger market for their commodities (free laborers consumed four times as much as slaves) and a larger labor force. After the Civil War, with the support of the capitalists, the capitalists got their way on these things and were able to rapidly expand.

Championed by the federal government, the railroads were built with the aid of federal funds. This created an infrastructure that facilitated the concentration of wealth. As railroads were built, they facilitated larger and more efficient production, leading to further increases in wealth.

Concentration of wealth continued across all sectors. The business world became dominated by a few large corporations, and the financial system became dominated by a few large banks.

Methods of Differentiation

American schools met this need for a tracking or sorting mechanism very efficiently. They did it in several ways.

First, wealthy parents sent their children to private schools, a practice that continues today. Second, school officials drew school boundaries in such a way that working-class poor, and minority children attended different public schools from the upper- and middle-class children.

Third, child labor. From richer families, "white to school for many years, and were far more likely to attend college — a long-established means of tracking or sorting. But fact was, that the social taboo and the law forced the children from middle-class families did attend the same schools as the lower-class children — and the middle-class children often didn't like it. They worried about the influence the uneducated students might have on their own offspring. If the children wanted a reliable way to pass on their status to their children, something that would be harder to do if kids from all social classes received the same education. The result was that a new definition of equal opportunity developed. It was summed up by the Boston school superintendent in 1890: "Only very recently [the schools] have offered equal opportunity for all to receive one kind of education, but what will make them democratic is to provide a commonality for all to receive such education as will fit them equally well for their particular life work."

The Sorting Process

A means was still needed to separate young students into different tracks. To bluntly divide them according to social class would have seemed undemocratic. Instead, mechanisms were developed which allowed students to be divided along those general lines, yet which did not seem racist.
Never exaggerate.
Never point at another.
Never betray a confidence.
Never leave home with unkind words.
Never neglect to call upon your friends.
Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.
Never give a promise that you do not fulfill.
Never speak much of your own performances.
Never fail to be punctual at the appointed times.
Never make yourself the hero of your own story.
Never send a present hoping for one in return.
Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.
Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.
Never question a servant or a child about family matters.
Never present a gift saying that it is of no use to yourself.
Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.
Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies.
Never call attention to the features or form of any one present.
Never refer to a gift you have made or favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.
Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.
Never seem to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one present.
Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch. Speak to him.
Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.
Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.
Never, when traveling abroad, be overboastful in praise of your own country.
Never call a new acquaintance by the Christian name unless requested to do so.
Never lend an article you have borrowed unless you have permission to do so.
Never attempt to draw the attention of the company constantly upon yourself.
Never exhibit anger, impatience or excitement when an accident happens.
Never pass between two persons who are talking together without an apology.
Never enter a room noisily; never fail to close the door after you, and never slam it.
Never forget that if you are faithful in a few things, you may be ruler over many.
Never exhibit too great familiarity with the new acquaintance; you may give offense.
Never will a gentleman allude to conquests which he may have made with ladies.
Never fail to offer the easiest and best seat in the room to an invalid, an elderly person, or a lady.
Never neglect to perform the commission which the friend intrusted to you. You must not forget.
Never send your guest, who is accustomed to a warm room, off into a cold, damp, spare bed to sleep.
Never enter a room filled with people without a slight bow to the general company when first entering.
Never fail to answer an invitation, either personally or by letter, within a week after the invitation is received.
Never accept of favors and hospitalities without rendering an exchange of civilities when opportunity offers.
Never cross the legs and put out one foot in the street-car or places where it will trouble others when passing by.
Never fail to tell the truth. If truthful you get your reward. You will get your punishment if you deceive.
Never borrow money and neglect to pay. If you do you will soon be known as a person of no business integrity.
Never fail to say kind and encouraging words to those whom you meet in distress. Your kindness may lift them out of their despair.
Never write to another asking for information, or a favor of any kind, without inclusing a postage stamp for the reply.
Never compel a woman with an infant in arms to stand while you retain your seat.

Never refuse to receive an apology. You may not revive friendship, but courtesy will require, when an apology is offered, that you accept it.
Never examine the cards in the card-basket. While they may be exposed in the drawing-room, you are not expected to turn them over unless invited to do so.
Never, when walking arm in arm with a lady, be continually changing and going to the other side, because of change of corners. It shows too much attention to form.
Never should the lady accept of expensive gifts at the hands of a gentleman not related or engaged to her. Gifts of flowers, books, music or confectionery may be accepted.
Never insult another by harsh words when applied to for a favor. Kind words do not cost much, and yet they may carry untold happiness to the one to whom they are spoken.
Never fail to speak kindly. If a merchant, and you address your clerk; if an overseer, and you address your workmen; if in any position where you exercise authority, you show yourself to be a gentleman by your pleasant mode of address.

Never attempt to convey the impression that you are a genius by imitating the faults of distinguished men. Because certain great men were poor penmen, wore long hair, or had other peculiarities, it does not follow that you will be great by imitating their eccentricities.
Never give all your pleasant words and smiles to strangers. The kindest words and the sweetest smiles should be reserved for home. Home should be our heaven.

We have careful thought for the stranger;
And smiles for the sometimes guest;
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.
Ah! lips with the curl impatient:
Ah! brow with the shade of scorn,
There a cruel fate were the night
Too late
To undo the work of the morn.
Fancy Speaking

The past few weeks have seen a plethora of eminent panels and speakers at Bard. The subjects have been varied, the names renowned, and the students seem to be getting a good dose of intellectual stimulation, which is what college is supposed to be all about. But at closer examination, it becomes apparent that the administration has not had such a noble intent. We have to question the motivation behind scheduling two lectures and two panel discussions in the short space of two days. Any student committed to her or his studies would have to find it impossible to take advantage of all of these events.

One of Bard's most attractive features has been its emphasis on independent work. This entails constant outside work, and taking a weekend off, even to listen to a few lectures, can be a hardship. Especially when the previous and following weekends are also filled with such attractions as well.

The administration must have had something besides high-level education in mind when all these events were scheduled. Although they are centered around Botstein's inauguration, they can't all be for his benefit alone. There is only one other audience — those people who will contribute to Bard's finances. Perhaps it is not coincidence that this flurry of activity is in prime time for prospective student applications and visits to campus.

Bard has always prided itself on its personal attention to the students. It seems that more and more, this attention is turning away from the students at Bard, and toward another student body — those who might be coming to Bard. What applicant would not be attracted to a school that could boast lectures by Dubois, Singer and Levi, plus several panels filled with equally well-known professionals, all within three weeks? And certainly the parents would be impressed, and they pay the bills. It might never occur to either that such a crowded schedule is only frustrating to the student already here.

In his speech to the parents this past Saturday, Botstein said that Bard would change in the next several years...in a way that will include the students. We hope that these changes will be more considerate of us as the people who are here to study, instead of seeing us as investments.

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DESSERTS

Sesame Seed Cookies
3 oz. ground roasted sesame seeds 1/2 cup honey
3 oz. ground roasted almond meal 1/2 cup flour
3 tbsp. ground roasted pistachio meal 1/4 tsp. baking powder
1/4 tsp. salt

Toast the seeds until slightly brown and then crush them in a mortar. Mix crushed seeds with all other ingredients, in a skillet. Place skillet over low flame and add 1 tbsp. of butter. Allow it to cook. When cool, roll mixture into little balls and dip them into the sesame seeds.

Apple Pot
4 apples (cored) 4 cherries
1/2 cup brown sugar 1/2 cup chopped grass
1/2 cup water 2 lbs. cinnamon
Powder the grass in a blender, then mix grass with sugar and water. Stuff cores with this paste. Sprinkle apples with cinnamon, and top with a cherry. Bake for 25 minutes at 350 degrees.

Pot Brownies
1/2 cup flour 1 egg (beaten)
3 tbsp. shortening 1 tbsp. water
2 lbs. honey 1/2 cup grass
2 cups of salt 1 square melted chocolate
1 cup of sugar 1 tsp. baking powder
3 lbs. corn syrup 1 tea. vanilla

Sift flour, baking powder, and salt together. Mix shortening, sugar, honey, syrup and egg. Then blend in chocolate and other ingredients, mix well. Spread in an eight-inch pan and bake for 25 minutes at 350 degrees.

POTPOURRI

TRAFFIC CHECKS
The New York Court of Appeals recently held that arbitrary routine traffic checks of automobiles by police officers violate the Fourth Amendment. People v. Ingel, 17 Cr. L. 1, 204 (April 1, 1975).
Reversing the defendant's conviction for possession of marijuana found in his car after a routine traffic check, the New York Court stated that it was unconstitutional for police officers to make random, unannounced and arbitrary stops of motor vehicles.

MAINE, COLORADO and CALIFORNIA
This month the governors of Colorado and California signed similar bills reducing marijuana possession penalties. Possession of an ounce or less of marijuana now calls for fines up to $100. Amounts in excess of one ounce are punished as misdemeanors. Selling marijuana still remains a criminal offense.
Two weeks before in Maine, James B. Longley, the country's only governor elected as an independent, signed a bill establishing a maximum $200 fine for possessing not more than an ounce and a half of marijuana.
With Alaska's action in May, four states have passed new laws this year eliminating jail penalties for minor marijuana violations. Oregon was first to adopt a marijuana fine law in 1973.
The California bill, sponsored by Senator George Moscone (D-San Francisco) and Assemblyman Alan Sterotty (D-Los Angeles), appeared lost earlier this year when it fell four votes short of the 41 required for passage in the State Assembly. After agreeing to reconsider the proposal, the Assembly engaged in a heated and partisan battle before adopting the bill 42-34, without a single Republican vote. The measure won bi-partisan support in the State Senate, and was signed by Governor Edward G. Brown, Jr. on July 9. It becomes effective next New Year's Day.

COLOMBIA
Colorado's new law became effective on July 1, the same day it was signed by Democratic Governor Richard A. Lamm. Non-public possession now is punishable by a maximum $100 fine, while public display and consumption carries the same fine but the violator also runs the risk of a possible 15-day jail term.
The State Senate Majority Leader Richard Pack (R-Denver) and Representative Chuck Howe (D-Boulder) sponsored the Colorado measure.

MAINE'S NEW MARIJUANA LAW
Maine's new marijuana law won easy approval and is part of a sweeping legislative package that completely revises the state criminal code. The new code is the culmination of nearly three years work by the State's Criminal Law Revision Commission headed by former Maine Attorney General Jon A. Auri. The new law does not become effective until March 1, 1976.

DOGS
The U.S. District Court for the Central District of California recently held that the use of trained police dogs to sniff out marijuana concealed in a trailer was an invasion of its owners reasonable expectation of privacy, and in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The District Court held that the marijuana detected at the dogs sniffing was fruit of the poisonous tree, and must be suppressed. United States v. Solis, 17 Cr. L. 2064 (March 27, 1975).

UPDATE
Marijuana reform proposals remain alive in Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Washington state and Wisconsin. Hearings were held July 16 on bills in Ohio and the District of Columbia.

Reform bills in Georgia, Hawaii and Tennessee must wait for action until 1976. In Minnesota, a proposal for a $100 citation system was shelved until after the first of next year when the legislator's official session ended before final approval could be given.
Bills in Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Hampshire and Texas were either voted down or killed for the year. A proposal to include private cultivation in Oregon's marijuana decriminalization law was tabled without consideration.
In a backward step earlier this year, Indiana outlawed items like roach clips and hash pipes, but exempted papers, apparently believing many Hoosiers still roll their own cigarettes.
No additional Congressional activity has taken place since the hearings before Sen. Birch Bayh's (D-Ind.) Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee in May.
SP bRTS

VARSITY SOCCER

Oct. 13 Albany College of Pharmacy
       4:00 Away
Oct. 16 Dominican College
       3:00 Home
Oct. 20 Berkshire Christian College
       4:00 Away
Oct. 22 Columbia Greene Community
       3:00 Home
Oct. 25 Midlandville College
       2:00 Home

CROSS COUNTRY

Oct. 11 Vassar College
       10:00 Home
Oct. 13 Columbia Greene Invitational
       2:00 Away
Oct. 20 Berkshire Christian College
       4:00 Away
Oct. 22 Columbia Greene Community
       3:00 Home
Oct. 25 Manhatanville College
       2:00 Home
Nov. 1 N.A.C. Championship meet
       2:30 Home

Cross Country

The Cross Country team opened their season on Sept. 29. In a
dual meet at Columbia Greene Community College, the Veggies defeated Colum-
bia Greene but lost to Champlain. On Oct. 1, Vassar easily defeated Bard in
Poughkeepsie when three Bard runners got lost. Last Friday, the Veggies were
defeated on their home course by Albany Pharmacy and are left with a 1-3 record.

by Frank Salamon

Varsity Soccer

The Soccer Team, THE BARD
PAGANS, opened their season Sept. 29 at
Columbia Greene Community College.
Despite superior playing at the beginning of
each half, the Pagans could only score
once on a fine effort by John Carlo
loino, and went down to defeat 5-1. The team
plans to avenge this loss when Columbia
Greene visits here on Oct. 22.

The Pagans ran into more bad luck when they travelled to Poughkeepsie
to play Vassar. Though the team tried
courageously, their efforts were fruitless, as
the Pagans were shut-out 6-0.

Hoping to end their losing
streak at home last Friday against Albany
Pharmacy, the Pagans quickly drew first
blood on a goal by John Louis and scored
again on a penalty shot by John Carlo
loino. The score was tied 2-2 at halftime,
but the druggists dominated the second
half winning the game 4-2, leaving the
Pagans with an 0-3 record.

by Lora and Linda
where individual rights must sometimes be forfeited. His own role, he stressed, is not that of a policeman, and he is not actively searching dogfights for animals though specific knowledge of specific violation will be handled as other cases have; this will be accomplished through private consultation and discussion with whoever is involved.

Linda Hirsch is one of the students currently fighting the ruling. She has a small and unobtrusive cat living with her in South Hall. She is a junior from St. Louis, Missouri and does not want to send the cat home via Air Freight, which she considers unhealthy and unsafe for her cat.

As of new ruling, Linda has been granted a short extension on the deadline her cat must leave by. When questioned as to why she brought the cat to school when she had been notified not to bring pets, she told me that her parents were in the New York area for ten days at the beginning of school, and she assumed that if she wasn't notified to remove the cat within those ten days, that those things could be worked out and the cat would be allowed to stay. She also informed me that she tried to find a home for the cat by posting a note in the mailroom and at Dr. Loda's office as well as among faculty members, but she had no offers to even adopt the cat until she could bring it home over Christmas vacation.

The last person interviewed was Jamie Fishman, Co-President of the Senate in Spring 1975. He told me the pet issue was an apparent problem at Bard. It is not, he stated, a major issue but has become a recurrent one. He said there are partially with the students for their lack of maturity and responsibility in handling the problem, and partly with the administration for allowing things out of proportion. He pronounced his view of the situation, explaining that a variety of solutions had been tried and none seemed successful. He reflected that not all members of the Pet Commission had observed the rules and it was unrealistic to consider them capable of controlling the situation. In conclusion, Jamie said that he thought the ruling wasn't a matter that should involve President Boisteani who felt he had more pressing matters serving his attention, and he did not feel the issue important enough for the college to be focusing on to such a major extent.

$33,500,000
UNCLAIMED SCHOLARSHIPS

Over $33,500,000 unclaimed scholarships, grants, aids, and fellowships ranging from $91 to $100,000. Current list of these sources researched and compiled as of September 5, 1973.

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R. Ted Kavanagh, Director, ALPO News Bureau

The Top Ten Breeds: Beagle Hound

In America, the Beagle is the most popular and-somehow-tracking dog and ranks fourth highest among all the 121 breeds of the 1973 American Kennel Club Church. When it was first established in England for many centuries, it was the beagle's favorite hunting breed and a very good variety. The Beagle is one his favorite hunting breeds and includes Beagles, the larger breed. They are also known for their keen sense of smell and are ideal for hunting and for Field trials.

Beagles come in two sizes: 13 inches or under at the shoulder and up to 13 inches but not over that for dogs or 14 inches over that for bitches. Beagles are known for their keen sense of smell and are ideal for hunting and for Field trials.

Background Notes: Despite the beagle's origin being English, the breed's color is very versatile, with colors ranging from black and tan to liver and white, and from black and tan to liver and white. A beagle's coat is very versatile and comes in a variety of colors, including black and tan, liver and white, and black and white. They are also known for their keen sense of smell and are ideal for hunting and for Field trials.

The Prince of Wales, for example, in Rosecrans's time, had a hound named "Beagle," known for his keen sense of smell and scent. Hounds from the Prince's stable were described as being "hunted hounds," named after the Prince who hunted in the Lauren landscape. They were used for fox hunts and were noted for their keen sense of smell and scent. Hounds from the Prince's stable were described as being "hunted hounds," named after the Prince who hunted in the Lauren landscape.
Kid Lib continued from page 6

or class-biased.

The most important of these were IQ and other standardized tests. These tests, developed by the army in World War I, provided a supposedly objective way to classify students — those who scored well were said to be intelligent and were more likely to get into tracks that led to high-ranking jobs. Those students who weren't able to get into the upper tracks were taught that they had only themselves (and their lack of intelligence) to blame — that their track had nothing to do with race, sex or economic class.

At the same time, there was a complementary growth of guidance counseling. Counselors used test scores to guide students into tracks, but made it look like the whole thing was voluntary. Actually, students desired then, as now, had little to do with what track they were in. If you don't believe that, try to get into a different one.

A third development at this time was the junior high school. There students would choose (with help from their counselor and test scores) what vocation to go into. The junior high was also used as a vocational training school, after which poor and working-class kids got jobs, while richer students continued on to high school.

Extracurricular activities filled another important need of the tracking system. Because of the need for a diversified labor force, specialization of study had been created in the schools. However, students still needed to learn loyalty to the school (and later the company) as a whole. When students were separated into specialized fields of study, that didn't occur. Companies tried to build team spirit with company sports teams, news publications, and picnics. School officials, for their part, instituted extracurricular activities such as assemblies [school spirit!!!], student government, school sports, school newspaper, and student clubs, each promoting the concept of working for the good of the institution (now the school, later the company).

The second function of extracurricular activities was their role in teaching leadership skills within limits to students from the upper tracks. Children of working people usually had jobs after school, and were not as likely to be encouraged by their teachers or parents to participate in the activities. (It is noteworthy that Wilson Gill, the person who pushed for the creation of student governments the hardest, also helped found the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution — then a racist, anti-immigrant group — and now a right-wing organization.

Mobility

Tracking then, appeared in many forms. The important thing is that its class bias was always disguised under some veil of objectivity. Education was presented as a cure for inequality and oppression: if people are poor, give them a dose of education and everything will be OK. Needless to say, this was hogwash. Sure, there was individual mobility for a few, but never for the many. Most people then, as today, stayed in the same social class as their parents, even though they may have gotten more years of schooling.

An important sideline to the issue of mobility was that the few individuals who did move up the social pyramid through education were often those who could have been the brightest, most articulate leaders of the poor. In this way the leadership of the poor, minority and working class movements was coopted.

By the time of the Great Depression, the tracking system was well on the road to becoming the major way students were sorted, trained, and pigeon-holed into the corporate economy.
A mysterious form of mind control, which transforms men into robots and women into slaves, is responsible for the assassination attempt on President Ford at Watergate.

Bernadine Villanueva, preacher, faith healer and psychic extraordinary, believes this with all her heart and all her extraordinary energy.

Miss Villanueva's psychic fear for President Ford has been with her a long time. She still feels that sense of depression, she says now. There's an impending disaster for Ford, particularly in the state of California.

Behind it all is mind control, she believes. Lyvette (Squeaky) Fromme was under it when she held the gun in front of the President, and so was Lee Harvey Oswald and Sirhan Sirhan.

This man Charles Manson is a very powerful individual. But, like the other assassins, he was under mind control from the Russians: He has the same kind of control himself which he used on his followers.

The Soviets, Miss Villanueva contends, are behind it all. They recruit and brainwash. But it's not even necessary to be in the same room with the person casting the spell, she believes.

President Nixon was a victim of mind control, absolutely. We want him and the real truth of what happened at Watergate until 1977.

But you can tell people who are under the influence by their faces. For example, you could see a tremendous change in President Nixon's face after Watergate.

As for Sirhan Sirhan, Miss Villanueva is convinced he did not kill Robert Kennedy, although he was under the control of the Russians.

So it's time to take mind control seriously, the California seer urges.

I do believe with all my heart that all these political murders have been the result of mind control from the Russians. Our leaders have to be serious about this. The sense of urgency is stronger than ever before.

A little girl's voice has snatched her critically injured mother back from the brink of death.

A tape recording made by five-year-old Daniela Glazer, of Graz, Austria, was played every hour, day and night, near the ear of her mother, who lay in a coma.

The voice said, Mommy, Mommy, it is time to wake up. Mommy, Mommy, it is time for breakfast.

A few days later, Mrs. Sylvia Glazer, 30, spoke the first sign of life in two weeks. She opened her mouth and tried to reply. A little later she opened her eyes.

'Although Mrs. Glazer's condition is still serious, the doctors have high hopes of her pulling through, thanks to a little girl's voice.'

PERTH, Australia – Australia claims the record for the world's biggest hamburger with a 1,100-pounder that led the parade at the 1975 Perth Royal Show.

The big burger measured 28 feet around, double the circumference of the Haitsieburg, Miss., burger that the Guiness Book of World Records says was the largest on record.

The Australian giant was made of 748 pounds of beef and flour from a ton and a half of wheat.

The Australian Meat Board planned to serve all comers, but health officials said no. The zoo declined to feed the hamburger to its animals, and the board said it would sell it to a renderer for conversion into meal for farm animals, tallow and protein.

'The whole situation kind of turned into a mess, said a spokesman for the meat board.'

GLendale, Calif. – Their Children's Bible Notes Have Sent Russian Fathers to Prison.

This charge was made today by Dr. Richard Wurmbrand, general director of Christian Mission to the Communist World, who spent 14 years in Romanian prison for teaching the Christian faith. He said the source was an underground church paper smuggled to him from the Soviet Union. Dr. Wurmbrand, now an American citizen, translated the paper. It was titled, 'Bulletin of the Council of Relatives of Evangelical — Baptist Christians in USSR, Issue 21/22 for 1975.' he said.

Dr. Wurmbrand claimed four residents of the town of Vinnitsa, Stanislav Ogrodnik, Anatoli Gontcharov, Alexander Tiarchuk, and Ilya Masha-nitski were jailed for distributing religious hymn books. Used as proof against the accused, he said, were their children's handwritten thoughts on the scriptures.

'These men were sentenced to prison for worshipping their faith with the participation of children,' he said.

Dr. Wurmbrand reported that Stanislav Ogrodnik, one of the prisoners, has eight minor children.

THE DOUBLE IMAGE in above picture shows a spirit through Barbara Lee, blessing the world.

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