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OBSERVER

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The issue of pets on campus is one that has been batted 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 viewpoints of those connected with it. I am grateful to Deans Sugatt and Jolosky for their office time and to Markus Pinney and Jamie Fishman who gave me access to last years 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 Sugatt 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. Some of these problems included small children being knocked down by dogs, students being bitten, damage to college furnishings, curtains and upholstery, animal

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 Sugatt 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 the following 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. These consisted of provisions that students be given

bring their pets on campus. An attempt was then made to exclude cats from the first ruling but this motion was defeated. Gerry Pierre then made a motion that dogs and cats be banned at the end of the spring 1975 semester. This motion would supercede previous motions. It was voted upon and passed.

The third set of data I have on the whole case comes from the Senate meeting I attended Wednesday (Oct. 1) night. The Student Judiciary Board, which has jurisdiction over cases involving animals according to Constitutional Rule Number 4, had reviewed the case and brought its findings to the meeting. The SJB ruling used the following pattern of logic. The Pet Commission was set-up by permission of the Administration and the right to manage this affair was given to students. Last Fall, the Pet Commission was given one more semester to work out, this failed, and the right was passed to Senate. The SJB ruled that it was unconstitutional to return students' rights without first consulting them about returning this right; particularly because this matter is of personal importance to many students. The SJB suggested a referendum be held to determine students' feelings. A poll that was held last spring came out 3-1 in favor of keeping pets on campus, so there is some question of whether Senate was accurately representing the interests of students. Jeff Watnik, the SJB representative who spoke to the Senate, stressed this was not a pro- or anti-pet action on the part of SJB; it is an attempt to do justice to a technical point. As a result of the ruling, the present situation is that there is no rule, no Pet Commission and things have returned to the status of last April whereby Upper College students can keep pets. This is only a very technical reading of the situation, however, and students are urged not to take advantage of such a highly technical point. A referendum was held earlier this week which will come to the Senate for final ruling. (Results were not available at press time.) A 2/3 majority in favor of the issue would be necessary for the pet ban to be lifted. There is also the possibility which Jeff Watnik presented to the Senate that they could fall back on a 1971 Health Department ruling which has never been enforced since its enactment, and is not being enforced now while people still have birds and fish in the dormitories. Jeff countered by saying it was only a possible alternative and the Senate need not pursue this option.

Markus Pinney, Student Senate President of 1975, had the viewpoint that the action of last spring was to disband the Pet Commission and not to give away students' rights. He also indicated he would like to see Senate dealing with other issues more important than this one which has been going on for over five years.

The next morning I spoke with Theo Jolosky who is handling cases of violations of this matter. He had been present at the meeting the night before, sinking lower and lower in his chair as Jeff Watnik announced the SJB ruling. He considers the problem to be a highly emotional one and he is less concerned with the legality of the problem than seeing that the matter was properly and fairly settled. He expressed his eagerness to see the processing and handling of the case observed as it should be. The SJB ruling, he explained, was a matter of interpretation and he had encouraged them to rule according to what they thought was right and to finish up the problem. Jolosky noted that other colleges automatically assume the right and power to legislate this question and that it was, in effect, settled before students came on campus this fall as they were notified not to bring pets. He explained that students here live in a social environment with inherent responsibilities,

continued on page 13

Animal Magnetism



messes in dorms, living rooms and bathrooms, difficulties with allergies and noise, which all made the pets 'a general irritant to the community'. The major complaints, however, were that animals were abandoned over Winter Field Period and that the dogs were running in packs, which is considered to be very dangerous in the country.

As a result of complaints about these problems, President Kline, Dean Sugatt, and pet owners met to discuss how things could be regulated. It was decided that owners would assume responsibility for drawing up and enforcing rules concerning pets. This coalition of owners was the original Pet Commission. The problems continued, however, until Fall 1974, when the Pet Commission came before the Senate saying things were not working out (fines went unpaid, leash laws went unobserved, etc.) and they asked the Administration to resume jurisdiction. A student petition was then presented which requested a second Pet Commission be formed. This was granted and a second Pet Commission was formed; but it too was unsuccessful. In April, the Senate voted to ban animals, the right was given back to the Administration who

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 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 not held.

On April 23, John Walsh again appeared on behalf of the Pet Commission before Senate to pronounce the semester's attempt to solve pet problems unsuccessful. A motion was made and passed to inform students via mailboxes that a breakdown of the pet system had occurred and Senate would therefore recommend to the administration that pets be removed from campus in Fall 1975. A second motion was submitted and passed that campus housed faculty were not to

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 phenomenon.

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 get 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.

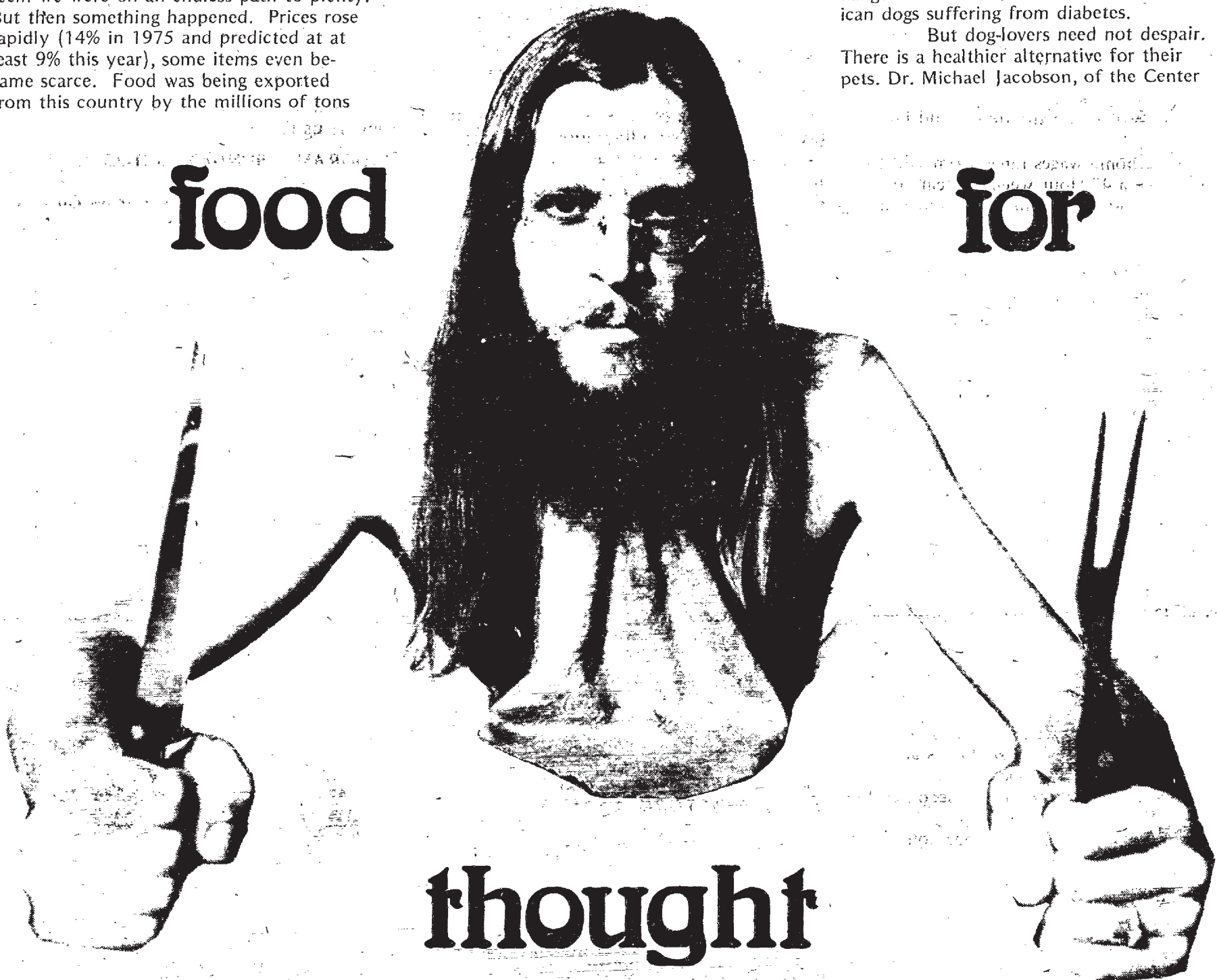
The principal villain seems to be the increasing use of sugar as a food additive. The average American child now consumes a third of a pound of sugar a day, or about 125 pounds a year. To put this in perspective, American adults eat on the average of 109 pounds of beef annually.

Meanwhile, the hamburger-type, soft-moist pet foods have been revealed to be one-fourth 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

food

for



thought

driving prices even higher. What could explain this turn-about?

The reasons for the increased cost for food are many. But a few major factors can be pin-pointed. First, the countries we refer to as the Third World, have become increasingly independent. The sun seems to have set on western economic control of their countries. (Mideast oil is a prime example.) To counteract the increasing costs of importing raw materials, the U.S. has been forced to use what it has most (food) to offset its balance of payment deficit. Thus the huge grain deals. The price of food sky-rockets for consumers, whose desires are sacrificed on the high altar of profits and economic warfare.

A second reason for high prices is the increased monopolization of the food industry. Food production is no longer the forte of small farmers, whose numbers are dwindling rapidly. Instead, giant corporations like ITT have taken over. Their one great motivating force is profit. Corporate control exists from farm to retail store (vertical integration). Not only has this

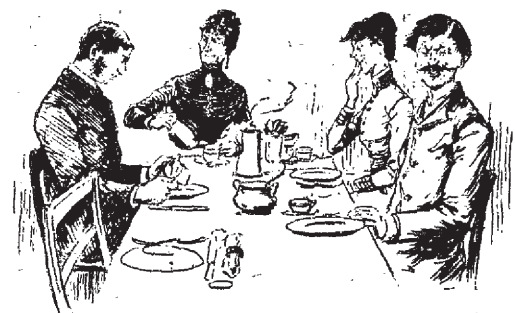
As populations of poorer countries increase, the demand for food grows. Like standing armies, the government needs standing stockpiles for its political needs. Refusing food to starving people certainly has plenty of moral implications. But in typical fashion, morality comes in second best to diplomacy 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 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.

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.



Summer Jobs in Europe

SUMMER JOBS IN EUROPE ARE AVAILABLE NOW

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 being filled on a first come, first served basis. No experience is required for cutting, sorting, packing and 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 students camp out 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 Liberte, 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-and-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 whenever 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, Midyear and Final Sessions, where matters 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 and all course-connected travels in Scandinavia is \$3,800. A limited number of scholarship loans are available.

For further information please write to:

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ACCESS

COLLEGE STUDENTS POETRY ANTHOLOGY. The NATIONAL POETRY PRESS announces its SPRING COMPETITION. The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by College Students is NOVEMBER 5TH. Any student attending either junior or senior college is eligible to submit his verse. There is no limitation as to form of theme. Shorter works are preferred by the Board of Judges, because of space limitations. Each poem must be typed or printed on a separate sheet, and must bear name and home address of the student, and the College address as well. Manuscripts should be sent to:

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3210 Selby Avenue
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The Little Sawyer Association hopes that within a year or so the Grist Mill will once more stand beside the Sawyer Kill in operating condition for everyone to visit and see. In the meantime, we will welcome as members of the Association anyone who is interested in the mill and who would like to support its restoration.

PROGRAM — SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12

Women's Club of Saugerties Outdoor Art Show — 1-4pm

Sawyer String Quartet — 1-2pm
Papa Bear and His Band, courtesy of Kingston Musician's Union, Local 215, AF of M, and the Musical Performance Trust Fund — 2-5pm

Early American Craft Exhibit — 1-4pm
Little Sawyer Association Display and Talk — 11-4pm

Announcement of winners of Chrysanthemum Home Landscaping Contest — 2pm

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 townsmen 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-pegged 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.





RECORDINGS

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 1960's, Waylon was put down and abused by Nashville purist money-makers who could not dig mixtures of folk, rock, blues, and country music. But now that 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-off* solos. It freaked out purists so much in 1935 that they couldn't join the Musician's 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?
Rhinestone 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 Airplane and
the Dead are great, but it's time for some-
thing new. Kick Shit !!!*



Eugene V. Debs

RIGHTS

Eugene Victor Debs was born to Alsatian parents in 1856 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, disenchanted 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 sounded 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 the sentencing Debs was asked if he wished to make a final statement.

Debs addressed a 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, Justus Rosenberg walked up to the podium (with the help of his cane) to introduce Singer. He proceeded to tell the audience why Singer needed no introduction. Here is a writer whose culture is an inherent and omnipresent 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 *Yentl*, is soon to open on Broadway. He won the 1974 National Book Award for *Crown of Feathers*. He is a man that 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 enchant and invade the lives of ordinary people.

As Singer made his way to the podium, very slowly the applause increased, climaxed, and fell away to make room for Singer's gems. 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 day-to-day 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 instinctual 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.

God & the Spirit of Singer

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, molding and shifting the idea to fit the subject. Although hypnotic to listen to, his speech was read in a very low-key lecture 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 sing-song 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 redeeming qualities. One more serious question reflected the general uneasiness that bumped itself up against many members of the audience. *Do you believe an atheist can be a good artist?* Singer answered the question by turning it on its head. *If he's a good artist, he's not a real atheist.* The answer to the question as to whether Singer knew how his stories would end, was a predictable no. Singer is a writer whose stories undergo a transformation under-

neath his unwitting 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 without 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 atheists squirmed 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 cozy little insight that Singer reminded many people of their own old Jewish grandfather. He established this familiarity with the crowd because of his quaint, 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 step 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 analysis.*

by Shari Nussbaum



CHANGE 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 over 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 slavery gone, the capitalists got their way on these things and were able to rapidly expand.

The huge profits made during the war, the tariff of 1862, the huge land giveaways, the extension of the railroads, and increasingly productive equipment, all made it possible for the merchants and manufacturers of the Northeast to accumulate large amounts of capital. By investing that capital, they gained monopoly control over certain important sectors of the economy, especially transportation.

Meanwhile factories were getting larger, and being concentrated into fewer hands. Their owners organized production in the way that served them best: a *highly specialized division of labor* (i.e. each worker performed a specific task again and again during the workday) and a *hierarchical system of management* (a line of command from the owner at the top, to a few levels of intermediary supervisors, and the majority of workers at the bottom.)

The new system not only increased profits, the primary goal of capitalist production, it also enabled the management to control the workers more easily.

These developments substantially altered the class structure of America. Those on top, a small group of financiers and industrialists, concentrated more and more wealth and corporations under their control.

A report of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations said in 1902 that 2% of the population had accumulated 35% of the nation's wealth, while the poorest 65% of the people got by with 5% of the wealth. Thus, by the turn of the century, a national ruling class with tremendous economic and political power had emerged.

The working class, on the other hand, was growing in numbers and diversity. Millions of people streamed into the cities. While only 15% of the population lived in urban areas in 1850, over 40% did by 1900. Yet once in the city, workers found themselves impoverished, degraded by long hours, low wages, and no control over their work.

They responded by becoming more militant. The union movement grew rapidly in the 1870s and '80s, and the socialist movement blossomed at the turn of the century. Class struggle, around issues like the 8-hour day and prohibition of child labor, raged everywhere. Struggles led by organizations such as the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and the American Railway Union openly challenged the capitalist order. The national guard had to be created to put down workers' rebellions.

Extension of Schools

Apparently the public schools, which had been intended to prevent such disturbances, were failing. Some capitalists opposed any extension of the school system because they thought either that the working class was becoming too educated, or that schools would interfere with their profitable exploitation of child labor. But a new generation of educational reformers argued that the diverse needs of the large corpora-

tions would be best served by schools which could efficiently sort and train the young.

Beginning shortly before the turn of the century and continuing into the "Progressive Era" (1900 to 1916), urban reformers and far-sighted capitalists worked to create a universal, compulsory, tax-supported school system, controlled not by city political machines or by democratic groups of workers, but by centralized bureaucracies accessible only to the rich and their underlings.

The reformers also pushed for greater efficiency in the schools, and tried to imitate mass-production techniques developed in the factories. They froze teachers' wages, increased class sizes and lengthened the working day, and saved money by hiring more women teachers (whom they could

students were immigrants, whom educators especially wanted to get into school in order to "Americanize" them. In 1890 barely any immigrants went to secondary schools, but by 1909 40% of the high school students in most cities were immigrants.

To give management and college-prep courses to all these students would only raise hopes that could never be met; yet some students still needed to get those courses. Educators felt that the high school curriculum needed to be "differentiated" in order to deal with the different types of workers it had to produce. One of them described the proposed changes in this way: *We can picture the educational system as having a very important function as a selection agency, a means of selecting the men of best intelligence from the deficient and mediocre. All are poured into the system at the bottom; the incapable are soon rejected or drop out after repeating various grades and pass into the ranks of unskilled labor ... the more intelligent who are to be clerical workers pass into the high school, and the most intelligent enter the universities where they are selected for the professions.*

Woodrow Wilson, who later made the world safe for democracy while smashing the free press and labor unions at home, was more blunt in 1909: *We want one class of people to have a liberal education, and we want one class of persons, a very much larger class of persons, of necessity, to forego the privileges of a liberal education and fit into specific manual tasks.*

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 their upper- and middle-class counterparts.

Third, children from richer families went to school for more years, and were far more likely to attend college — a long-established means of tracking or sorting.

But the fact remained that many children from middle-class families did attend the same schools as working-class children — and the middle-class parents often didn't like it. They worried about the influence the *uncultured* students might have on their own offspring. Moreover, they 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 1908: *Until 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 opportunity for all to receive such education as will fit them equally well for their particular life work.*

To fit students equally well for their particular life work, vocational tracks were developed for children from working-class families, domestic and clerical courses for women, and academic tracks were reserved for those who would later use book learning in college or at a white-collar job.

The Sorting Process

A means was still needed to separate young people into these different tracks. To blatantly 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

continued on page

MORE



KIDDIE LIBBER

Con't from last week

pay less) than men. Students were sorted by achievement tests. The schools were looking more like factories, with students as raw material, teachers as the workers, and school superintendents as the plant managers.

The epitome of this system was the platoon system, invented in the industrial center of Gary, Indiana. By achieving assembly-line standards, the "platoon" of students moved by bell from room to room, enabling teachers to see as many as 400 a day. This, to the reformers, was pure bliss. By 1929 more than a thousand schools operated on the Gary plan. Some cities, like New York, avoided it only through determined teacher resistance.

TRACKING

The most important change made in the educational system in the early 20th century was the institution of tracking. High schools had previously offered only college prep courses and business classes. That was fine, as long as they had almost exclusively middle- and upper-class students. But by the end of the 1800s leading educators and capitalists were using truancy laws and other pressures to force children from all classes to attend schools. Statistics show the result: In 1890 only 7% of the 14- to 17-year-olds in the country attended secondary schools. By 1910 the figure was 16%, by 1920, 33%, and by 1930, 51%.

A large percentage of these new

1:00-6:00 Dr. Stephen Lifrak Asp. 207
available every week by appointment only. First
appointment should be made through Dean Sugatt.
7:00-10:00 Towbin Poetry Room Preston 127
open for listening from its library.
8:00 Poetry Reading Bard Hall
Robert Kelly

Thursday

8:30 INAUGURATION WEEKEND
Chamber Music Concert Chapel
Hudson Valley Philharmonic String Quintet
Quintet in A Major, Op. 114, "Trout," D. 667
Franz Schubert
followed by reception.
9:00 Dance Gym
Folk and Traditional Music Society
"Tricky Mountain Window Smashers"

Friday

1:30 Inauguration Athletic Field
Edward H. Levi, Guest Speaker
U.S. Attorney General, Former President,
University of Chicago.
10:00 Cross Country Home
Bard vs. Vassar College
Bus trip to Rhinebeck from Gym
leave 2:00
return 4:00
3:00 Drama-Dance presents Great Hall
"Electra" by Sophocles Preston
directed by Lawrence Sacharow
PLEASE NOTE special meal times
breakfast 8:00-9:30
lunch 10:30-1:00
dinner 5:00-6:30

Saturday

11:30 Holy Eucharist Chapel
2:00 "Electra" matinee Great Hall
3:00 "Electra" evening Preston
5:15 Towbin Poetry Room Preston 127
Ezra Pound on tape — interview and poetry.
99th Canto entire. Wine will be served.

Sunday

4:00 Cross Country Away
Bard vs. Albany College of Pharmacy
:00 Varsity Soccer Away
Bard vs. Albany College of Pharmacy
:30 Dance Club Dance Studio
student taught elementary dance class
:00 Towbin Poetry Room Preston 127
open for listening from its library
:00 Social Dance Class Blithewood
taught by Walter Holland Study
:00 "Electra" Great Hall
Preston
45 Swimming at Holy Cross Gym

Monday

30 Math Department tea Hegeman 105
00 Student-run drawing class Procter
00 Women's Alliance South Hall Social
Refreshments served.
30 Pete Seeger Concert Dining Commons
Benefit for Hudson River Sloop Restoration
Donations \$2.00
30 "Electra" Great Hall
Preston

Tuesday

30 Social Dance Class Blithewood
taught by Walter Holland Study
30 Botstein's informal gathering President's
Students and members of the Office
Bard Community welcome to discuss questions
and ideas. Coffee and tea will be served.
30 Departments of Art and Photo- Procter
graphy present
Ms. Eugenia Pary Janis, Professor of Art History,
Wellesley College.
"Influence of Painting on Photography in the
Nineteenth Century"
0 Student Senate Meeting Albee Social

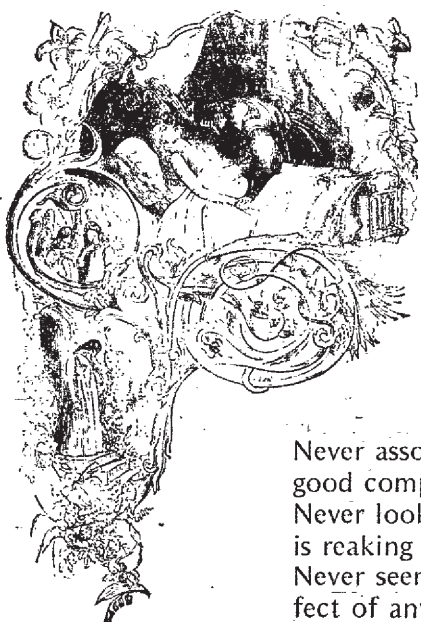
Wednesday



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.



UNCLAS LAWS OF HILL'S MANUAL AND BUSINESS



Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.
 Never look over the shoulder of another who is reaking 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 over-boastful 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.





SIFIED

TIQUETTE

L OF SOCIAL
SS FORMS
pub. 1891



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 inclosing 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,
'Twere a cruel fate were the night
too late
To undo the work of the morn.*



The *Observer* is an independent student publication of the Bard College community. Publication is weekly during the Bard College academic year. Letters to the Editor and other inquiries should be addressed to Box 85, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, 12504. The contents of the *Observer* are copyright 1975 by Observer, Inc. unless otherwise stated. The *Observer* is a member of the Alternative Press Syndicate, and subscribes to Liberation News Service and People's Translation Service. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Bard College or the Editorial staff.

observer

Ghost Editor: Michael Lieberman; Managing Editor: Gina Moss; Copy Editor: Kathleen Mandeville; Art Editor: Lora Jacobs; Photography Editor: John Kisch; Assistant Editor: Linda Hirsch; Advertising Manager: Lewis Copulsky; Da Whole Staff: Jill Erikson, Shari Nussbaum, Nancy Amis, Sylvia Sims, Gail Levinson. Special thanks to Frank Salamon.

S. C. A. R. E.

Illegitimi non carborundum.

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 Dubos, 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.

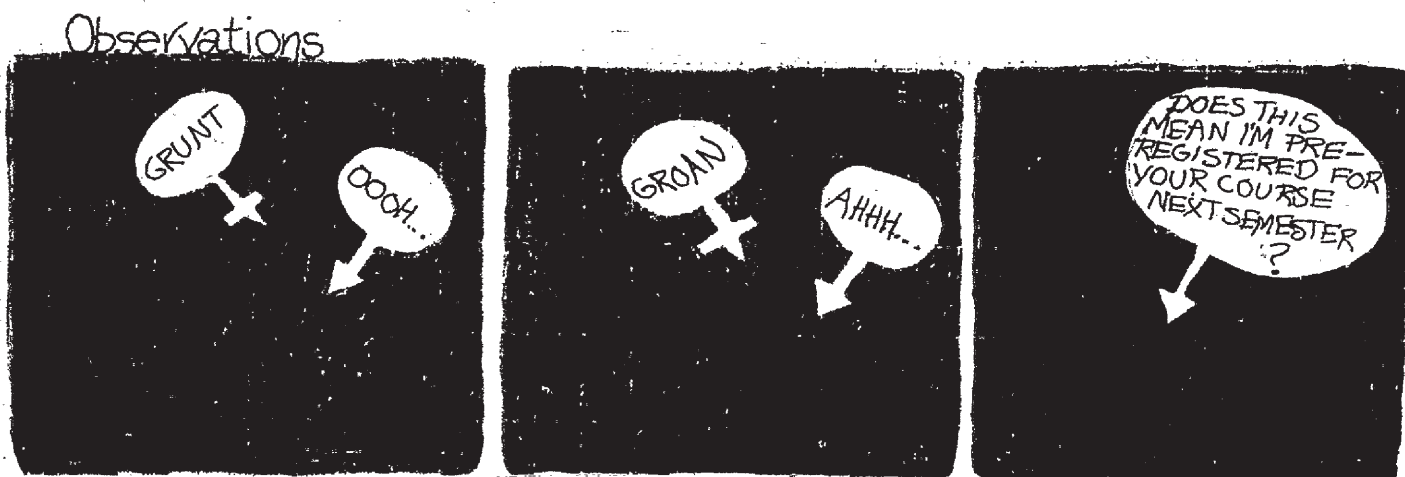
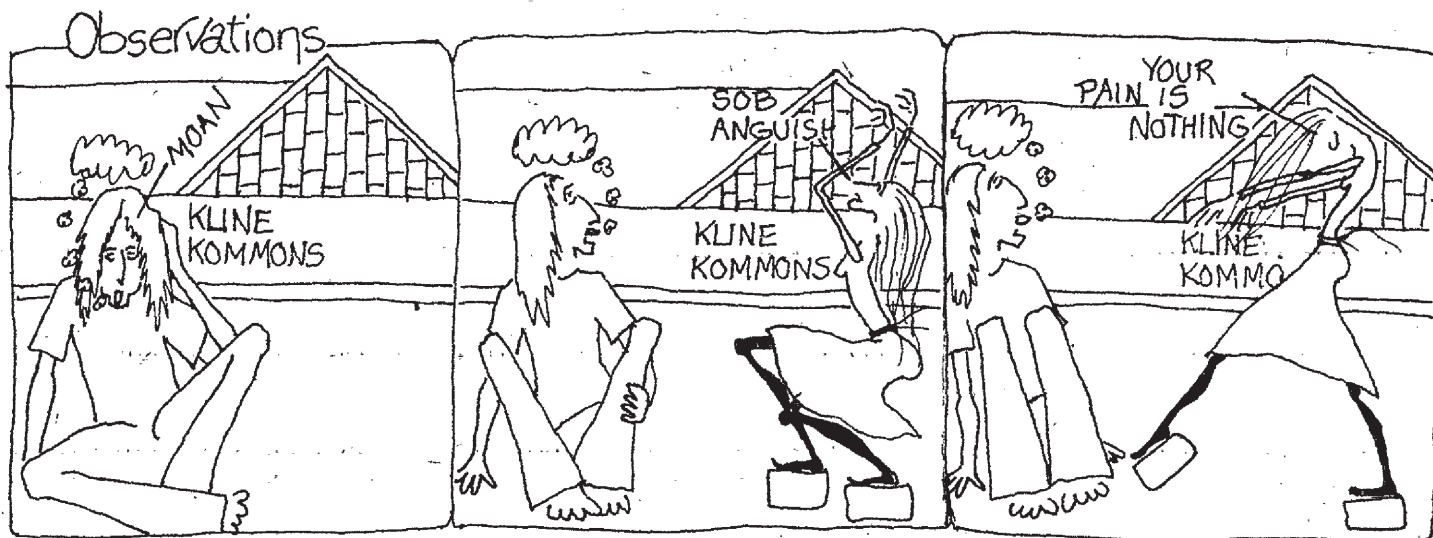
In his speech to the parents this past Saturday, Botstein said that Bard will change in the next several years...in a way that will include the students. We hope that these changes will be more considerate of us as the people who are here to study, instead of seeing us as investments.

PLEASE NOTE:

Movies listed in last week's schedule are subject to change without notice. Please check the schedule in the Coffee Shop for last-minute changes.

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In just about any newspaper you read, you will see somewhere among the ads a reminder to *Please Patronize Our Advertisers*. Small college newspapers have never had an easy time finding advertisers, and it is they who provide us with the operating capital to bring you this newspaper. We of the *Observer* ask you to support those who are supporting you. When you are in a store that has advertised, please mention that you saw the ad.



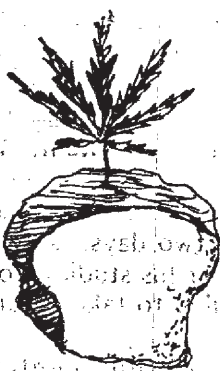
Mother Hubbard's Cupboard

DESSERTS

Sesame Seed Cookies

3 oz. ground roast sesame seeds
3 tbs. ground almonds
1/4 teas. nutmeg
1/4 cup honey
1/2 teas. ground ginger
1/4 teas. cinnamon
1/2 oz. grass

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



Apple Pot

4 apples (cored)
1/2 cup brown sugar
1/4 cup water
4 cherries
1/2 cup chopped grass
2 tbs. 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
3 tbs. shortening
2 tbs. honey
pinch of salt
1/4 teas. baking powder
1/2 cup sugar
2 tbs. corn syrup
1 egg (beaten)
1 tbs. water
1/2 cup grass
1 square melted chocolate
1 teas. vanilla
1/2 cup chopped nuts

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 20 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. Ingle*, 17 Cr. L. 2084 (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, *gratuitous 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. Possessing an ounce or less of marijuana now calls for fines up to \$100. Amounts in excess of one ounce are punished as misdemeanors and 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 civil 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 discarding 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 Sieroty (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.

Around the state, the San Francisco Chronicle called the new law 'a wise reform' and the Los Angeles Times said 'the law is sensible and humane' and 'a big and responsible step forward'. Meanwhile, grumbling L.A. Police Chief Edward M. Davis compared the Sacramento lawmakers to Donald Duck and predicted a devastating crime wave.

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.

State Senate Majority Leader Richard Plock (R - Denver) and Representative Chuck Howe (D - Boulder) sponsored the Colorado measure.

Maine's new marijuana law won easy approval and is part of a sweeping legislative package that completely revamps 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. Lund. 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 found subsequent to the dog's 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 legislature'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.

SPORTS

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 Manhattanville 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 Manhattanville College
2:00 Home
- Nov. 1 N.A.C. Championship meet
2:30 Home



Hi, Adele—say, could I borrow a cup of unhulled sesame seeds?

Cross Country

The Cross Country team opened their season on Sept. 29. In a dual meet at Columbia Greene Community College, the Veggies defeated Columbia 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.

again on a penalty shot by John Carlo Iovino. 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.

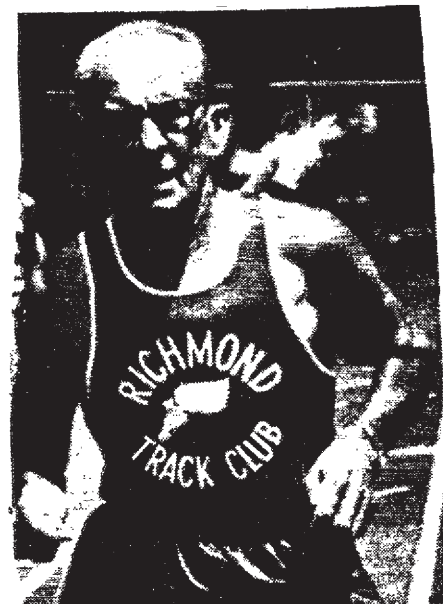
by Frank Salamon

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 Iovino, 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 valiantly, 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



Charlie - You're great and we love you.
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 dormitories for animals though specific knowledge of specific violations 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.

In view of the 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 these ten days, that 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 mail-room and at Dr. Loda's office as well as asking many 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 the blame lay partially with the students for their lack of maturity and responsibility in handling the problem, and partly with the administration for blowing things out of proportion. He pronounced himself *fed up* with the situation, explaining that a variety of solutions had been tried and none seemed successful. Jamie felt that if some test could be applied to determine the responsibility of the individual the problem would be solved, but he didn't know of any suitable test. Concerning last year's attempts, 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 it wasn't a matter that should involve President Botstein who he felt had more pressing matters deserving his attention, and he did not feel the issue important enough for the college to be focusing on to such a major extent.

**Purebred Beagle Hound:
4th Highest AKC Registration.**



You and your pet

By TED KAVANAUGH, DIRECTOR,
ALPO PET NEWS BUREAU



The Top Ten Breeds: Beagle Hound

In America, the Beagle is the most popular scent-follower tracking dog and ranks fourth highest among all the 121 breeds' new registrations last year by the American Kennel Club (AKC).

Well known in England for many centuries, he is the hunter's favorite rabbit dog and stars as "Snoopy" in the Peanuts cartoon. Hunting aside, Beagles also are good house pets. They love children, are gentle natured, easy to care for, and are alert watchdogs. Also, they are prized as show dogs and for field trials.

Beagles come in two sizes: 13 inches or under at the shoulder

and up to 15 inches but not over that for shows or trials. He has a short, glossy coat of black, tan and white but any true hound color is satisfactory.

Background Notes

Despite the most diligent study by Beagle historians, the origin of this breed is lost in the mists of ancient times. According to its history in AKC's *Complete Dog Book*, the breed was well established in England before Roman times and used in packs by the gentry for hunting game for table and sport. A prized pack was owned by the Prince of Wales, for ex-

ample, in King Arthur's time.

There were two types, large and small. The larger, called "Buck Hounds," hunted deer. The smaller, called "Beagles" from the French "Begue," hunted the hare.

They were not used for fox hunting until the young bloods of the 18th century found that sport more exhilarating than watching hounds slowly puzzling the intricate trails of hare.

Thus, the Foxhound evolved from a mixture of buck hound and Beagle.

Beagles came to the United States in the 19th century. The National Beagle Club, founded in 1888, since has grown to many chapters all over the country as devotees of this fine dog.

Free Booklet

Would you like a free booklet about caring for your new puppy? It includes house-breaking, feeding, training, health check-ups, first aid, and other useful tips. It's for youngsters' reading level, with drawings they will like.

For your copy of "You and Your Pet" booklet, send 25¢ for postage and handling to ALPO Pet News Bureau, P.O. Box 2187, Allentown, Pa. 18001.

Coming next, my column on Irish Setters.

\$33,500,000

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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' desires 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.

Extra-curricular 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 extra-curricular activities such as assemblies (school spirit!!!), student government, school sports, school newspapers, 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 extra-curricular 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 these

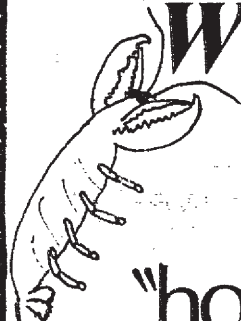
activities. (It is noteworthy that Wilson Gill, the person who pushed for the creation of student governments the hardest, also helped found the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution — then a racist, anti-immigrant group — and now a right wing organization.

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 sidelight 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.



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A mysterious form of mind control, which transforms men into robots and women into slaves, is responsible for the assassination attempt on President Ford, Watergate and all the political slayings of the sixties.

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

Miss Villanueva's psychic fear for President Ford has been with her a long time.

I still feel that sense of depression, she says now. There's impending disaster for Ford, particularly in the state of California.

Behind it all is mind control, she believes. Lynette (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 Miss Fromme and his other 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 won't know 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 Glaser, 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 Glaser, 30, showed 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. Glaser'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 Hattiesburg, Miss., burger that the Guinness 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 Missions 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 Ogorodnik, Anatolii Gontcharov, Alexander Tisiatchuk, and Ilya Mashnitskii 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 Ogorodnik, one of the prisoners, has eight minor children.



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