

"A writer should never write about the extraordinary. That is for the journalist."

-James Joyce to Djuna Barnes

"I used to have a reputation for building up paranoid conspiracies, but I must say I can't compete anymore."

- William Burroughs

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THE BARD CENTER

Although its purpose is still somewhat of a mystery to much of the Bard campus community, the Bard College Center has made its presence felt on campus this semester. The Bard College Center is an umbrella name for a series of programs which represent a cooperative effort to reach out to the community of the Hudson Valley Region. The purpose of the Center is to make the educational resources of the Bard community available to people of all ages in the local community through lectures, conferences, seminars and action-oriented community outreach programs. The Bard Center differs from other "continuing education" programs in that lectures and seminars will not be offered as courses for credit but as forums for public discussion of important social and political issues and for the enjoyment of works of music and art. The Bard Center will also serve as a source of information and expertise for local interest groups working on such issues as nuclear energy, health care delivery to rural areas, and prison reform.

The Two Center programs which have attracted particular attention this fall have been the Visiting Fellows program and the Inter-generational seminars. According to Gene Mason, Vice President for Program Development, who is directly involved in developing the Center program, the visiting fellows - scholars, journalists and artists affiliated with the Center - will serve as public faculty offering seminars, lectures and debates open to public participation. They will also offer undergraduate courses to Bard students. The Inter-generational seminars are designed to bring adults from the community together with Bard students and faculty to talk about such issues as 'work in American life' and 'marriage and the family'. The visiting fellows this fall were Rene Dubos, an eminent microbiologist and environmentalist; John Gerassi, former editor of *Ramparts* magazine and official biographer of Jean-Paul Sartre; and Elliott Skinner, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia Uni-



John Gerassi, a distinguished Center Fellow

versity and an authority on contemporary Africa. Professor Skinner was unavailable for comment but we were able to speak with Professors Dubos and Gerassi about their views of the Bard College Center, Bard College and Bard students.

The "responsibility of a college or university is to its community", points out John Gerassi, who was active in the Columbia University student strike of 1968 and who is currently teaching a seminar on Latin America. Commenting on the idea behind the Bard College Center, Gerassi said he thought that the idea was a good one and that effort ought to be made to reach people in the local communities. In his opinion the Inter-generational seminars would be more effective if they focused specifically on issues of immediate concern to the local community. He cited community crime control and inflation as two possibilities.

When asked about Bard, Gerassi replied that "Bard is a contradiction". According to Gerassi, Bard students are knowledgeable about the social and political inequalities which dominate American life and are theoretically committed to changing the so-

cial and economic institutions that contribute to these inequalities. But, Gerassi feels, most students will finally emulate the professional elite which they will join upon leaving Bard. Gerassi predicted that many students will end up as part of the problem rather than contributing to the solution. He also expressed surprise at the fact that so few Bard students seem to work while they are in college (in part-time or summer jobs) and enjoy so much leisure time: "I've never been at a college where students have so much free time", said Gerassi, who has taught at CUNY, Columbia, and the University of California at Irvine.

Rene Dubos sees Bard students from a very different perspective. According to Dubos, who taught two courses on the environment this fall, students here are aware of the complex choices that they will have to make after college; and they are often conscious of the contradictions between their ideas - and ideals - and their own lives. But Dubos feels that that this awareness is important in itself, because it can create the necessary condition for change. A remarkable optimistic man - whose affection for

Bard and the Hudson River Valley were obvious as he spoke - Dubos expressed concern with what he perceived as a 'fundamental pessimism' among many Bard students, a pessimism which paralyzes them. He said that often students have no clear sense of direction in their work or in their lives because they do not believe that anything they do will have any effect or consequence. Dubos feels that he has contributed to changing this pessimistic attitude in some of the students who have taken his courses because he has emphasized the importance of "beginning where you are". In helping students to determine which were the most important environmental problems he encouraged them to begin with their own experiences - how they became aware of the problem; how they contributed to it; what small contribution they could make to the solution of those problems. Dubos doubts that any action or change comes about as a result of talking about global issues such as population growth, conservation or pollution. "In order to bring about change," said Dubos, "you must be willing to begin with your own life."

Commenting on the Bard Center, Dubos concurred with Gerassi in the view that a college or university has a responsibility to reach out to the community beyond its walls. Dubos also sees the development of educational resource centers as an important step in the growth of regionalism - a subject of great interest to this microbiologist whose best known work, *So Human an Animal*, begins with a description of the regions which have been most important in his own development - the French countryside and the Hudson River Valley.

Dubos feels the Inter-generational seminars would be more effective if they were more responsive to the immediate concerns of the local communities. According to Dubos such seminars - which attempt to bring together members of the academic community and the people of the local community - are difficult to teach because these two groups do not always have a

cont, P.6

LETTERS-EDITORIALS...

To the Editor:

After four enlightening and formative years, I was awarded a diploma in June of 1977 by Bard College, a College of the Liberal Arts and Sciences.

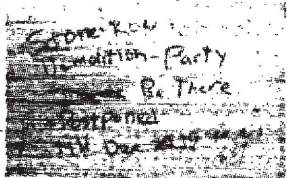
I now live in the rain forests of Southern Senegal in former French West Africa, where I am a mechanics instructor/forest energy researcher in a U.N. funded tropical forestry project. I am here through the good offices of Peace Corps.

I am unsettled, indeed haunted, to receive computer printouts from an organization with the unbelievably sinister sobriquet, WATCHOVIA SERVICES, INC., reminding me that they have my best financial interests at heart, RE: college loans. Is this concern in reality only a 'little brother' to something even vaster and more unthinkable? Bard is indeed ahead of the times. My calculations yield me a figure of more than six years yet to elapse before we reach that ominous milestone, 1984 A.D.

Perhaps just a subtler choice of name would make this firm somewhat more appealing to those who have, by chance or design, come to be in the focus of its integrated circuits.

And why doesn't Dick Starkey ever answer my postcards?

Sincerely,
Stuart Brown
B.P. 326
Ziguinchor,
Rep. du Senegal,
Afrique de l'Ouest



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To the Editor:

I write this letter to ask for a favor. You see, I am in prison and I'm lonely. My family split on me and what friends I thought I had kinda like blew with the wind. In short, I have no one to write to. The favor I ask is that you place a notice in your paper such as:

21 year old imprisoned college student needs friends to correspond with.

Could you do this for me? Thank you very much!

Very truly yours,
Kevin Tribute
Box R
Napanoch, N.Y.
12458



Editor's Note:

This first issue of Bard Times is dedicated to Djuna Barnes whose literary masterpieces have been an inspiration to many Bard students.

Miss Barnes, authoress, poet, and playwright, has written The Book of Repulsive Women, Ryder, Nightwood, and feature articles for McCall's, as well as contributions to Vanity Fair and Smart Set.

In 1958 she was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences in recognition of her journalistic and literary accomplishments.

Born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York in June of 1892, Miss Barnes now resides in New York City.

This dedication is presented with gratitude and admiration for Miss Barnes, and with the hope that writers of this community will be inspired to devote themselves to the mastering and application of their individual styles.

P.S...

Many thanks are extended to: Dan Hartunian, (see you at brunch, Dan), Teresa Vilardi, (you're an angel Teresa), and of course my loyal staff, (you know who you are)...

and to all students and faculty would once again like to stress the importance of a newspaper as an essential vehicle of communication, opinion, humor, and of course, NEWS. So let's get a high quality publication going next semester so we can win all kinds of neat awards and accept fantastic grants from I.B.M., etc... OKAY???

TOWNHOUSE TERROR

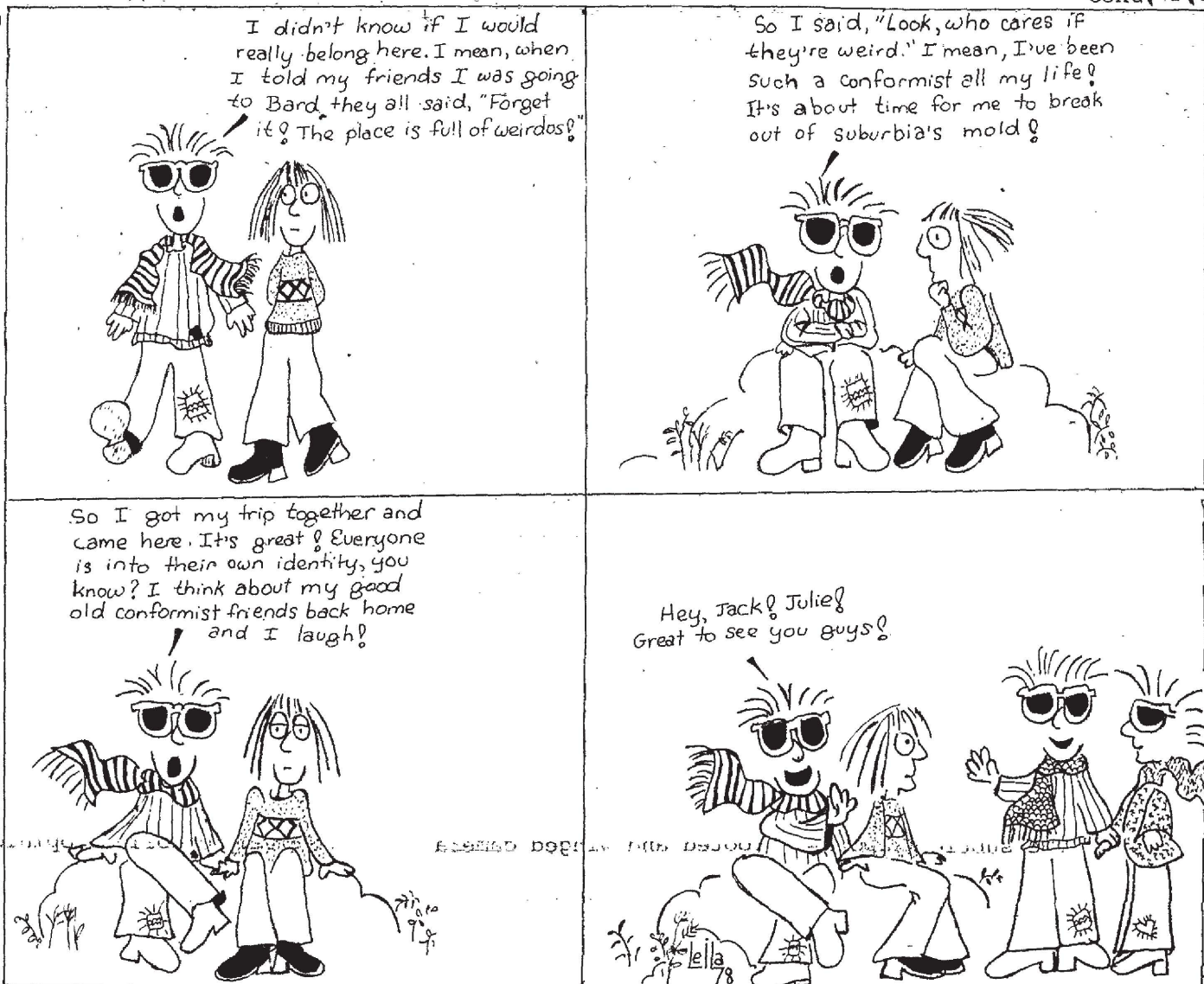
The Village of Rhinebeck seems to suffer from typical small town myopia. By equating growth with progress, they have fallen into the same trap that has plagued many villages of the Hudson Valley and of the nation, that of being wed to constant expansion, without a great deal of reflection upon the merits of such expansion.

Growth is inevitable. To argue against it would be folly. However, for growth to benefit the community, it must be planned, orderly, and controlled. Any plans for expansion must be tempered with a knowledge of the community's needs, desires, and its ability to provide community services for the new residents who will constitute the expansion.

As regards the Weingarten Townhouse project, these considerations have been largely ignored; brushed aside in pursuit of the dollar. Rhinebeck basically regards Weingartens 160 townhouses as a potential 160 additional taxpayers, increasing the Village's revenue. If this were the end to the issue, all would be well and good.

However, there is a fatal flaw with their logic. They failed to properly analyze the burden these extra residents would place on the Village. If we figure an average of three residents per townhouse, which does not seem excessive, we arrive at a figure of approximately 480 new residents. Each of these new residents will require Village services, the school system will be burdened, roads

cont. P.3



to provide access to the Townhouses will have to be maintained, and the traffic on Route 9 in the village, already congested, will become insufferable.

It is true that this plan is much more modest than Weingarten's plans of previous years, which would have created a "mini-city" on Route 9, but neither his past plans nor his present ones takes Rhinebeck into consideration as a locality. And if Rhinebeck is foolish enough to allow this plague to be visited upon it, it deserves the consequences.

-George Smith
(see Rhinebeck article p.6)

To the Editor:

In the course of my last exploration of the Observer backlog, I encountered this quotation:

"God forbid we should ever be twenty years without a revolution.

-Thomas Jefferson
1787"

The quotation appeared in the midst of articles pleading the cause of the Clearwater, urging the hiring of a black professor, supporting women's lib. That was in September of 1969. Somehow I am tempted to believe that Jefferson's estimate can no longer be applied to today's society; its increased pace has cut the revolution rate down to something like eight and a half years. Unfortunately, somebody forgot to organize the revolution this time around.

Tell me, am I just getting old, or has the universal fog which inhabits our minds actually gotten so thick that it is affecting our vision? I am speaking about the present atmosphere at Bard, which has spawned little more tangible offspring than the multi-hued graffiti, which is even less original than I remember it in earlier days.

No, I'm not bemoaning that state known as "apathy". That time has long passed, and the condition I speak of now is far more frightening, because it is one which, in a certain sense, removes the boundary between existentialism and nihilism. More simply - it is making the transition from caring only about the here-and-now to caring about nothing. The distinction was formerly made, not so much through an intellectual process, but through the intensity of the emotional connection with present reality; knowing damn well that the only reality is the present, and being determined to make that reality vital - as full of enjoyment as possible - made existentialism a living, moving philosophy, bearing psychic energy and inspiring mental and physical energy.

Nihilism, on the other hand, is the subtle evaporation of the emotional involvement with the physical world. Retreatism through any me-



thod is not so much the absence of emotional drive or the "conservation" of energy that one might initially assume, however. Energy is not necessary to spur the emotions into action; it is only in suppressing them that we find ourselves draining psychic and physical resources, thus intensifying the inertia we have consciously created.

I myself have gone past the point of fighting the inertia, and offer no rallying cries to those in similar state. I am only curious as to when the revolution will finally get here...and hoping that it happens in time for us to remember that our existence depends on recognizing it!

S.A.Spencer

HUNTERS!!!

-Bruce Buchanan

So, how would you like to be shot in the woods? It could happen, as hunters have been frequenting property on or adjacent to Bard.

Several people have voiced an avid concern over Bard students ending up as trophies. Even Sue Mason, wife of Bard's Vice President, has told us that she's been compelled to restrict her walks, ever since she observed reckless hunters shooting at damn near anything that moved. This is especially true for the Ward Manor area.

The problem is said to worsen during deer season more than duck season because the ducks look less like people.

Rob Moore, a Photo I student, with an interest in animal photography, has found it hard to find live models. He has to compete with the big guns that threaten and severely restrict the activities of four-footed and winged camera targets.

Since several students have voiced apprehension

at hunters that have been spotted on Bard property and the deserted village area, Dick Starkie and Dick Gohl from security and Dick Griffiths from B&G have begun to take action. They've each had several instances in the past few weeks when they've had to urge trespassers, including all types from local farmers to the slicker New York breed of hunters away from our school.

We hope to rid ourselves of these unwelcome invaders entirely, both for a safer environment for students and faculty, and also to preserve the tranquility on and around the campus.

E.P.C. REPORTS...

Students should have an active role in making educational policy at Bard. When students don't participate in the planning and evaluation of academic policy, their only involvement can be to complain when these decisions ultimately affect them. It is much harder to stop the administration once they have started something than it is to deal with the matter while it is still being discussed. The Educational Policies Committee is trying to establish the means for student opinion to be included in the decision making process.

Beginning next semester, the EPC will be meeting with the faculty senate at their weekly sessions. The faculty senate has promised to give us a two week notice of the agenda for their meetings so that we may respond to issues which are of students' concern. We are also going to be meeting regularly with Michael Simpson, who will keep us informed of plans for major changes in the curriculum, such as "senior seminars", altering of freshman seminars, etc. We also plan to collect opinions from you on any of these proposals and submit them to the administration. The EPC

will also arrange meetings with administrators to discuss specific issues brought up by administrators, faculty, and students. (not to be confused with those afternoon teas.)

The Freshman Seminars will be evaluated next semester, not this semester as planned. Also, better communication with area colleges will be initiated; including direct access to libraries, information concerning activities, details of courses and workshops, and expanded cross registration.

The EPC will be meeting weekly next semester-these meetings are open! Any interested student is welcome to come and share ideas with us. The chairman of this venerable committee is Scott Lithgow and his box number is 457, in case you want to get in touch with him. The truly great thing about this committee is the fact that you do not have to be elected to serve on the committee- anyone can. Sure, this means a bit of commitment folks, but we're going for the whole tamalé, nothing less baby.



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REVIEW



THE MASTERBUILDER—HENRIK IBSEN

Directed by Eugene Kalish

I have been taught to regard Ibsen as a realist. This implies that to properly produce his plays, the acting, sets and effects are traditionally meant to be as close to the realistic as possible. But then, I have also tried to keep my mind open to new approaches to theatre. In the course of exploring and evaluating revolutionary productions, I have often found myself simultaneously re-evaluating the necessity of convention. However, the liberties taken with this particular presentation did not, in my opinion, strengthen the work— but rather made it a disjointed and confusing affair.

The distorted music and sound of coughing which filled the preshow blackout produced an eerie, surrealist effect which was strengthened by the appearance of the stage as the lights rose. The narrow downstage area and vaguely-defined upstage area were separated by translucent "windows"; both areas were meticulously symmetrical. The initial movements and positions of the actors were similarly balanced - to a disturbing degree. Disturbing, that is, because the acting itself attempted realism, thus contradicting everything else which met the senses. Had it followed the pattern previously established, it might have resulted in a unique and successful surrealist presentation of a realistic play.

I say "attempted" realism because even that categorization of the acting is inaccurate. Claudia Sherman's compulsive lip-licking throughout the first act made the character of the secretary appear intensely neurotic rather than distraught. Milton Coykendall often escaped his sing-song monotone, but that made the relapses even more difficult to bear. Michelle Smith, as his wife, similarly alternated between a very sensitive, moving portrayal of the strong but disillusioned Mrs. Solness, and an empty stock impersonation of a simpering prig.

Tom Maiello had evolved remarkably good makeup and movements to use in his portrayal of the old man, but his strong, relaxed voice marred the final image. Peter Selgin, as his son, was a haunting figure whose presence could be felt for moments after he left the stage. His psychic connections with the other characters were powerful and frightening - his character not only lived, but radiated energy at almost an unbearable intensity.

Trevor Vasey seemed to be moving through molasses. Had we been in the world of surrealism, this would have been quite effective, but in this production it was merely incongruous. Likewise, Alison Foote's character was often too disturbingly direct to be believable in a realistic setting; however, when she did not push as hard, she was ex-

tremely adept - and mesmerizing. She probably could have maintained this and perhaps reached even higher levels had she been given a competent foil.

The set for the second act was the most effective; its relaxed furnishings were spaced nicely before a charcoal backdrop which, though a bit disappointing in its futile attempt at realism, did tend to enlarge the stage considerably from the crampedness which plagued the set of act one. The third act backdrop of "castles in the air" seemed sentimental and ludicrous; the church cutout was similarly ridiculous. Here the staging, lights and sound reverted to the surrealist, but after such a lapse of time since act one, it seemed more a *deus ex machina* than an artistic or dramatic effect. Whatever tensions were created by the body of the play were shattered rather than resolved by the staging of masterbuilder Solness' "fall" from the church steeple at the end of the production.

Overall, the show lacked rhythm, flow, and consistency of acting and style. There was obviously a lot of energy devoted to the production, and a great deal of it evident on stage - unfortunately, not enough was directed and too much served to confuse rather than enlighten the audience.

A.L.F.



BARD CENTER....

Common language with which to discuss issues of importance to them. Dubos pointed out that the language of the academic community - students as well as faculty - does not always have significance for the rest of the population. In his characteristically optimistic view of the world, Dubos observed, however, that the seminars are important and that an attempt must be made in each one to find the necessary common language.

The Bard College Center is also involved more directly in community outreach projects designed to assist special interest groups in the local community to "help themselves". A project for which funding is presently being sought proposes to educate people in the Hudson Valley region about the rights of the handicapped. The project came out of a study done by Bard student Debbie Taub. Debbie studied the Mill Road School (in Red Hook) to determine how effectively the needs of handicapped students were being met and what changes might be made to better accommodate them. Barbara Morgan, Coordinator of the Community Outreach Program, and Debbie worked closely with Gene Mason to design a program in which Bard students would work closely with local schools and community agencies to educate the handicapped and especially the parents of handicapped children about the rights of the handicapped and on various opportunities and options available to them. Students would write the literature and run workshops in the community. According to Gene Mason, the cooperative project would not only meet an important social need but "would help to develop a constructive role for the college vis-a-vis the community!"

PROJECT SELF DEFENSE



On Thursday evenings, from 7-9p.m., several Bard students, under my instruction, have been learning the art of self-defense. I teach practical classes designed to basically show the student how to defend him/herself. But, getting away from basics I don't purport to be able to teach it "all" in short and easy lessons. The art of self-defense is an ongoing process that involves building a personal "self-defense mentality" This "mentality" is a state of mind that will breed the capacity for an



CIA in SAGA

On November 14th, at approximately 3:15p.m., as I was sitting in the coffee shop sipping on a cup of SAGA's "charcoal-mellowed" coffee, about a dozen men and women, all decked out in white, filed in through the side door. Who were these intruders? Recruiters from the Ku Klux Klan? No. Escapees from the Hudson River Psychiatric Center? No. As it turned out, they were students from a Food Service and Institution class of the C.I.A., or the Culinary Institute of America. I'm sorry about the anti-climax, but please let me introduce an even more curious mystery: What the hell were they doing here? These students, along with group leader Ronnie Kirschenbaum, were about to embark on a tour of our "very own" SAGA kitchen, under the guidance of "our man behind the scenes", Gregg Finch. Gregg has informed me that the California-based SAGA corporation is the largest "feeding" company of its kind, with over 1000 extensions catering to institutions all over the U.S.A., and, according to Ronnie Kirschenbaum, maintains close ties with the Culinary Institute. As a matter

of fact, the SAGA corporation has recently interviewed 40 C.I.A. graduates for possible managerial placement. The Culinary Institute of America offers a two year program leading to the Associate of Occupational Studies degree, and is considered to be the finest culinary school in the country. The C.I.A.'s curriculum begins with an Introduction to the Culinary Arts course, and proceeds to train students in such diverse areas as sanitation and nutrition, meat cutting and buying, baking, sauteeing, roasting, simmering, stewarding, table serving, and even psychology and assertiveness training. That was quite a mouthful, eh? Well, if you can stomach all that, I hope you can handle not knowing what the visiting class' impression were of the SAGA kitchen here at Bard. You see, after their tour, they cut out of here so fast that I didn't even get a chance to find out what they thought or how they felt. But don't worry, though. I'll track them down one of these days. So, in the mean time, stay tuned for next semester's continuing saga...

A NEW GENERATION AT BARD

The Generation magazine staff, Tom Kinder and Mimi Katzenbach, along with their four footed companion, Snap, have trotted into Bard campus. They have been occupying an office on the first floor of Blithewood since November 15. Generation hopes to work with the Bard Center in a joint effort to fulfill their common goals; a humanistic, inter-generational approach to solving America's problems. Along with a humanistic view, exploration and promotion of America's cultural resources is an important theme in the Generation magazine.

Generation is a young magazine that started out in Princeton, N.J. The co-editors-in-chief, Tom Kinder and Sarah Finnie are the founders of Generation; both Princeton graduates. Sarah and Tom founded the magazine in the spring of 1976 and have published two issues since then. The reason for only two publications, and the infrequency in which they appear (several months apart) is that Generation is still in its infant stage. It, as of yet, is not regularly funded. All of Tom's time is devoted to finding support for Generation. "Initially we did all the fund raising ourselves," comments Tom, "and we had lots of support from friends and friends of friends." Kinder himself contributed a great deal of the capital it took to get the magazine off the ground with the money he saved one summer working on the Alaskan pipeline. Generation has solicited advertising, sold stock, applied for grants, and has received "good will" contributions for the funding of Generation.

The magazine's format is very original, as it is divided into three distinct sections; Profiles, Images, and Ideas. These sections include drawings, photographs, essays, fiction, non-fiction and humorous cartoons.

Generation is an idea, a goal and a statement bound together in one magazine! "Generation is for people with a well rounded curiosity, who want to continue a well rounded education," states Tom in an explanation of his magazine.

Here at Bard, Generation hopes to become a national magazine. It has the potential of stirring the minds and talents of the Bard community. Generation would add a productive ambitious setting to Bard campus. A lot more may be happening with Generation if financial rescuers come through. Located in office # 19 at Blithewood, Tom and Mimi may be found plowing away at the birth of a magazine that "is for the people committed to constant consideration of their world." -Kathie DiStefano

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ENERGY, CENTRALIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION
from Energy Galore -Rene Dubos

Oil refineries, strip mines, nuclear power plants, huge hydroelectric facilities, deep water ports, high-voltage power lines are considered by some people as evidences of progress and by others as a threat to civilization and to personal liberties. Sunlight, wind, running water, green plants and other soft sources of energy derived from the sun are appealing to those who fear the garrison atmosphere of high power technologies. In fact, there is a fundamental social difference between the energy derived from fossil fuels and nuclear reactors on the one hand, and the energy derived from the various solar sources on the other. The likely outcome of the former is social centralization whereas the latter favors social decentralization.

Fossil fuels represent highly concentrated forms of energy which can be readily shipped to almost any point on earth. Nuclear reactors generate enormous amounts of electricity wherever they are located. These two methods of energy production therefore lend themselves to the development of the highly centralized technologic, economic and social systems which have been most characteristic of the present century.

In contrast, few are the sites with 300 days a year of unclouded sunshine, or with steady strong winds or with large volumes of falling water. Furthermore, such choice sites of solar energy are far removed from areas of large energy demands. The more general situation is that only small amounts of energy can be derived from the sun's rays at any given time in any given place. Similarly, conditions suitable for the exploitation of water falls, tides, waves or wind tend to be highly localized and limited. As to the biomass, it represents a form of energy much less concentrated and more costly to ship than coal, petroleum, or natural gas. This is true even of organic wastes: Of the more than two billion tons of wastes produced annually in the United States, only 136 million tons are concentrated in cities, cattle feed-

lots, agricultural and timber industry locations. The basic problem in using most solar sources of energy is the problem of collection.

These limitations of solar energy sources imply that the first steps in their use must be carried out in fairly small units, a necessity which favors and perhaps almost imposes some measure of social decentralization. The utilization of solar biomass, would provide a flexible and decentralized power source compatible with social structures vastly different from those based on huge electricity generating stations - whether using fossil fuels or nuclear reactors as source of energy.

It is certain that many persons, perhaps the great majority, will prefer to have abundant electricity on tap without giving thought to its origin, its environmental effects and its indirect social costs. But others will favor smaller scale local technologies, more compatible with social decentralization and cultural pluralism. The intensity of emotions concerning these two aspects of energy can be appreciated from the following statements by Dennis de Rougement, director of the Swiss European Cultural Center of Geneva: "The choice of nuclear power stations and retreatment plants for the infernal metal (Plutonium) from which bombs are fashioned is daily increasing the risk of atomic war." In contrast, "Opting for local and even domestic-sized solar energy units means giving...small communities a chance of independence... of re-establishing a framework of civic participation."

"Pluto is lord of the shadows; he is as blind as a bat. But sunlight comes to us from the heavens, from Zeus the far-seeing." (Development Forum UN, May, p.1-2)

The selection of energy sources for the future will thus involve hard choices based not only on scientific knowledge and cost-benefit analysis, but also on judgements of value concerning the ideal form of society. It is doubtful that one approach to the energy problem will prove to be so much easier than the others that it will be universally accepted. It is certain furthermore that reasons of sentiment cannot be alone a basis for selection. The final outcome will probably be a complex mix of centralized and decentralized sources of energy, selected to fit the environmental and social conditions prevailing in a given part of the world, and compatible with the expression of the multiple aspects of human nature.

STUDENT FORUM ELECTIONS

The Student Forum meeting of Thursday, December 7th, began in the usual manner of Bard Student Forum meetings, with the Central Committee standing around the general area of the table at the front of the room and the students present stand around the general area of the beer keg. The meeting was soon called to order, though, by Treasurer Ezra Herman who was chairing the meeting that time around. Ezra informed those assembled that the meeting was just for the purpose of electing several officers of the Student Association.

The first order of business though, was to take action on several absentee ballots which Planning Committee Chairman Rod Michael presented to the floor. There was some question as to the procedure regarding such ballots but it was pointed out from the floor that absentee ballots had been used in previous elections of this sort. The Central Committee decided to put the matter before the floor and the motion to accept the ballots passed unanimously.

The elections began with the position of Head of the Tenant's Union. It was explained to the Forum that this was a position which had a great deal of leeway in how the job would be done. Roger Rosenthal was the only nominee and thus was elected by acclamation.

There were several positions to fill on the Planning Committee, including Rod Michael the incumbent, and Arthur Carlson, a regular member of the committee. Both Michael and Carlson, in speaking for their candidacies, pointed out their experience on the Planning Committee as well as their interest in holding this position. Both also emphasized the great importance of the Planning Committee, a point all too often forgotten, and reminded the Forum that the Planning Committee was the organization with the greatest single concentration of responsibility and power since it controls the budget of the Association. Balloting for the position was very close, the first count giving the election to Rod Michael by one vote. But the Forum Secretary, Dan Williams, held further proceedings until another count could be done; it seemed as if there were not enough votes for the number of ballots cast. The second recount gave the election once again to Rod, this time by four votes, and he was declared the winner. Next there were three positions on the Planning Committee itself to be filled, two to serve for two semesters, one to serve one semester. Balloting took a little longer for this election,



the number of positions and candidates requiring more time. Out of six candidates, the Forum elected Nana Tanier and Edward Colon for two semesters and Steve Collatrella for one semester. The election of Chairman of the Educational Policies Committee did not take up a great deal of time, but Scott Lithgow, the incumbent, felt it important to discuss the nature of the position and the areas he hoped to continue with if re-elected. There was but one other candidate, George Smith, who was nominated (rather reluctantly) just before the election began. On the suggestion of the floor, and upon the consent of the candidates the election was done by a simple show of hands, Scott winning quite easily.

The final election was for the position of Chairman of the Student Judiciary Board. As had been done with all of the positions, the Chair held all nominations until a description of the position had been given, in this case by SJB Chairman Tony Bennie. When nominations were opened, there were three candidates nominated, these being Mr. Bennie, Edward Colon, and Robert Fagin. Mr. Fagin was brief in his statement of purpose in running, and Mr.

Colon also said very little. There was some discussion--even debate-- between several members of the Central Committee and individuals in the Forum regarding the position of several of the latter that a change was in order for the SJB. The election was held and Ed Colon was declared the winner by a comfortable margin. As usual with meetings of the Student Forum, one often feels that things are just a little bit disorganized. The Chair is hampered by the lack of any standard rules of procedure, even the simplest. Despite this, though, Ezra Herman did a very creditable job of keeping things in order. He always made sure that there was sufficient time for debate and discussion preventing too much long-windedness.

Even so, the efficiency and general expediency of 'government by those who show up' is still very far from perfect. Also, one cannot help but question whether our so-called government can ever be truly representative of student opinion and interests. We all await next semester and the activities of the new members of the student government. One thing is certain: the student government must be such that the administration will not be able to say there is "no government" that they can deal with.

-Dan Eddy





MOONIES KIDNAPPED

Three Ulster County residents were recently charged with kidnapping a follower of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, reportedly to deprogram the man.

Charged with one count each of second degree kidnapping were Patricia Ljutic, 24, Ronald Thompson, 22, and Robert Piratsky, 19. The charges were filed in connection with the kidnapping of Craig Kohland, 21, a staff worker for Creative Community Projects, a San Francisco based group, related to the Unification Church. Second Degree Kidnapping is a Class B felony and as such carries a maximum penalty of a 25 year jail sentence.

Kohland told police that Ms. Ljutic was his girl friend several years ago when he was an Ulster County resident. According to his story he was traveling to Oneonta with a church companion, George Detlesjen, in order to spend Thanksgiving with his sister. Upon arriving in Kingston he called Ms. Ljutic, who agreed to drive the two to Oneonta.

Near West Hurley, Ms. Ljutic stopped the car suddenly and Mr. Thompson, who was waiting nearby, forced Detlesjen out of the car, and entered the car himself. The three then sped off.

While they traveled a circuitous route over the County's back roads, Detlesjen wandered aimlessly about until he found the home of a Town of Hurley constable, who immediately informed the Sheriff's Department of the incident.

Ljutic, Thompson and Kohland eventually came to rest at the Halcyon Park home of Robert Piratsky. Six hours later, investigators were able to trace the group to the Piratsky residence, largely due to the fact that Detlesjen had been able to identify the license number of a truck owned by Piratsky. According to Detlesjen, the truck had followed the Ljutic car after he had been forced to the ground.

The three allowed Kohland to leave the house after it became apparent that a large number of police officers were surrounding the residence. Kohland was not hurt

and was only physically restrained when he previously had attempted to leave the house.

According to Kohland, the kidnapers planned to take him to an undisclosed location, where a deprogramming effort was to have been made.

MOONIES SUE

Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church is suing the New York State Board of Regents for \$28 million, stemming from the Board's refusal to grant the Barrytown Seminary of the church an educational charter.

The Moonies claim that the Board discriminated against them on the basis of religion, race, and national origin.

Last February, the State Board of Regents denied the seminary a charter, citing the seminary's failure to act in accordance with an academic plan it had filed with its application for the charter, its inability to meet basic standards for a degree program, and its tenuous financial position. The charter would allow the seminary, which has an enrollment of about 58 students, to grant Masters of Religious Education degrees.

The church charges the Regents decision was based on personal and religious biases, rather than on the seminary's educational qualifications.

They contend that the Barrytown seminary was held to higher standards than that of other institutions granting chartered degrees. They also claim that the demands for audited financial records was illegal.

TOWNHOUSE TROUBLE

The Village of Rhinebeck's Zoning Board of Appeals recently granted a special permit for townhouse construction to Victor Weingarten and Roy Neuberger.

They plan to build 160 townhouses on 57 acres, a size which makes their project the largest single project in the Village's history.

Specifics of the project, such as size, design, and road placement have yet to be decided upon. However, the granting of the permit indicates that the Village officials are in agreement with the overall concept of the plan.

The developers must now submit a specific site and subdivision plan to the Vill-

age Board. When these are submitted and approved, actual construction may get underway.

Several conditions came with the granting of the permit. These included the upgrading of Astor Drive to accommodate the increased traffic load, and the approval by the Village Engineer of the Sewage, water, drainage, and interior road aspects of the project.

Weingarten owns approximately 1600 acres of land adjacent to the proposed project site. Interior roads are to be located so as not to facilitate an expansion of the project into this, or other lands.



THE GARGOYLES SPEAK

Well, kids, it's that time of year again. That white stuff is abundant on campus (or whatever you want to call it) and both teams are just about played out. Let's do this in some rational manner...

Men's basketball:

Charlie Patrick is trying to rebuild the mens basketball team, heroically trying to instill some morale and new blood into the players.

After a really hot start, winning the first two games, the team has run into an unexpected difficulty-DEFEAT. Noel Sturgeon, an avid fan of the team and high level security agent, remarked "I think their major problem is that they lose. What can I do? It's a rough life."

The team will make new efforts to rectify their situation. Not only will they start memorizing their plays, but they will no longer have victory celebrations before the game. Fellás, we're right behind ya. So don't let us down - or else.

Now for Womans basketball: The team has come a long way from losing games by over 50 points- now they only lose by 20. Their improvements are noticeable. They reached their apex this se-

mester with a victory-hurrah, hurrah!

The times, they are a changing and we wish to be on the winning side so- here's to you all. We just want you to know that your the most beautiful bunch of female jocks this side of the Rockies.

ICS REPORT...

What can the students of New York State's independent colleges expect during Governor Carey's second term of office? The Governor, in response to a pre-election questionnaire from the Independent Student Coalition, has forwarded his views on topics of importance to the students of the independent institutions.

On the issue of the \$200 differential in upper class student TAP awards, Carey points out that he "was opposed to the original distinction being made in 1974." He stated however that any revision in the differential must be weighed against future Tuition Assistance Program increases.

Of primary importance to the Governor in the expansion of TAP will be "the improvement of support for emancipated students and provision of part-time student aid." Carey stated that "since a part-time program would likely cost \$40 million under restrictive provisions and potentially as much as \$80 million, we must act carefully."

While still contending that abuses would be possible under a more liberalized emancipated student status criterion, Carey also recognizes that many genuinely emancipated students under 22 who need financial assistance are currently excluded from the TAP program. He will be "working closely with the Federal government to determine a verifiable standard for New York State students."

On other issues, Carey expressed his opposition to raising the threshold for the minimum TAP award from \$20,000 to \$28,000 net taxable income. He also did not advance much hope for an increase in the threshold for the maximum TAP award from \$2750 to \$5000 net taxable income. In both cases, "an increase of that size must be weighed against other desirable programs such as part-time aid." Legislation which benefits undergraduates will take precedence over support for graduate students.