

OBSERVER

Vol. 13 No. 14 September 8, 1970

Cover Page	[Untitled Picture]
Back Page	Rising Up Angry Funnies
Page 1	Mod Dorms Postponed; Pre-Fabs Up David Schardt Goldberg Interviewed On Panthers, Drugs, Political Bombings In Amerika Photographs Richard Cohen
Page 2	Letters And Things [“ . . . The Red Hook Jaycees, . . . Encourage communication and . . .”] Robert G. Desmond [Cartoon] LNS The Fifth Column On Bard In A Political Scene Frank Montafia
Page 3	Spring '70 Films
Page 4	October
Page 5	September December November
Page 6	It's The Amazing Newshow Black Youth Slain in Street 14 Yr. Old Stops Police Bullets Point 7 Of The Black Panther Party Is: Senate
Page 7	Students Establish Film Programs

observer

volume 13 number 14 september 8 1970

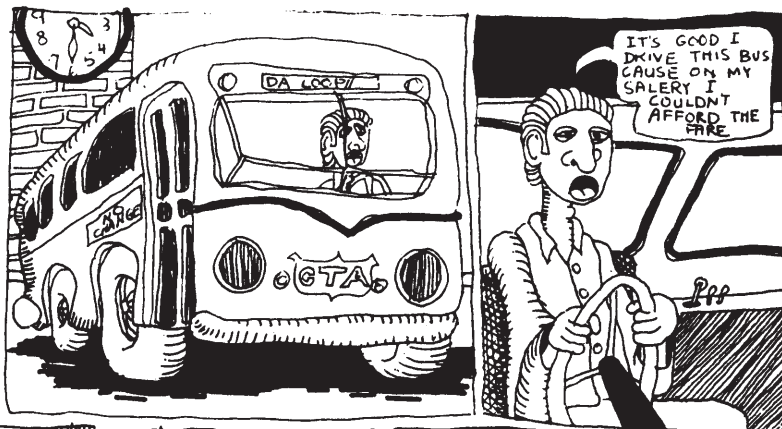
goldberg on dope...

modular dorms bite the dust...

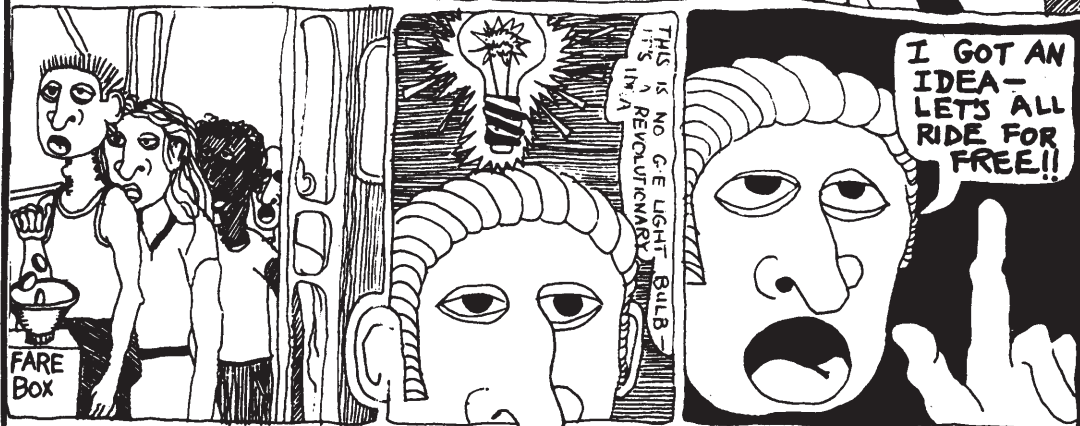
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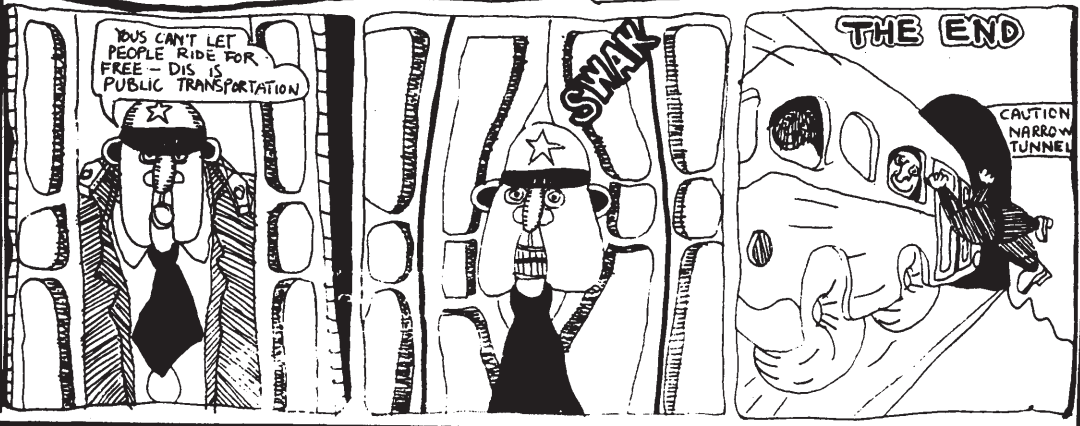
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up
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mod dorms postponed; pre-fabs up

by David Schardt

Modular Housing, a long-anticipated and highly-publicized change in student living conditions, emerged stillborn into the summer, victim of the economic climate. Because of an expected demand for 60-70 new rooms this term, the administration quickly borrowed \$100,000 from a bank and ordered prefabricated "auxiliary housing" that was installed several weeks ago. The new structures cost about one-eighth as much and accommodate about half as many as the original plan.

There will be about 715 students enrolled this semester, thirty more than last year, and thirty who lived off campus last year plan to move back onto the campus--thus creating the need for at least sixty more rooms.

The ill-fated Modular Housing was a complex of eight structures, each containing twelve rooms--six on the first level and six on the second--making a total of 96 units. The rooms were to have been 12' x 14', with a bed that could be adjusted from the floor to the ceiling, individual heating controls, lots of bookshelves, storage space, a central kitchenette, and a common room. They were to have been constructed in a wooded area behind Procter and near the Theatre.

A \$1,050,000 bond issue was needed to finance the project:

- \$588,000 for materials and construction (averaging \$6,125 a room)
- \$ 50,000 for "underwriting discount and other bond costs"
- \$ 25,000 for interest on the bonds during construction
- \$ 15,000 for legal services
- \$ 15,000 for financial services
- \$ 7,000 for "printing, title and trustee"

and finally one-third of the whole cost, \$350,000, was to pay off a loan from Aetna Insurance for the Ward Manor Estate purchase of 1963. A substantial portion of the campus and a major part of the general income of Bard College had been pledged to guarantee payment--and this past arrangement would hinder the modular dorm financing and the overall future development of the college. Further, Aetna lent the money in the low interest days of 1963, was anxious to lend it at the high rates of 1970, and eager to arrange an early repayment at a discount on the \$388,050 outstanding loan.

The modular-project bond issue of \$1,050,000, offered at interest rates of 8½% maturing in December of next year to 10% maturing in 1990, was placed on the market in the spring by College Securities Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia. To guarantee that Bard would pay the



photo by r. cohen

average annual principal and interest of \$118,612.62 each year, the College offered as security and a means of payment a mortgage on the new modular dorms and the land it occupied; the entire gross income from student's room fees for Blithewood, Schuyler, and Sands House plus the modular dorms totalling \$96,350 a year; and the first \$80,000 received annually by the college from the general tuition income. There were no takers.

Part of the difficulty is a new policy of the Nixon administration. Previously the Housing and Urban Development Department could provide low interest capital for college construction. Now, under Nixon, the H.U.D. will guarantee only the interest over the first 3%. Since this began last Christmas, no college to the knowledge of the Bard administration has been able to find outside capital. Federally guaranteed interest was reserved for the dorms.

The bonds are now being offered to a group of banks and insurance companies but it is not likely this will succeed either. Modular housing will have to wait until the country's financial situation improves, an unknown variable.

Meanwhile, the new auxiliary housing does not supplant the modular-project according to President Kline, provided the bonds can finally be sold. Besides providing necessary living space, both new dormitories are needed to house Stone Row residents when that building is finally renovated. Long-range plans involve the eventual conversion of present student rooms, such as South Hall, into faculty offices and academic uses, for which the modular dorms play a necessary part.

Each new auxiliary building unit cost \$25,000 or \$2,500 a room. It contains two sections of five single rooms and a bath separated by a common room. The foundation is cinderblock and concrete with a three foot crawling space underneath for electrical, sewage, and plumbing repair; the floor is plywood and carpet; the walls sheetrock with four inch insulation. The whole shell takes only ten hours to install and the outside paint job is good for ten years.

Annandale House was built next to Bard Hall and on the main campus so that it would be easily accessible to both music students and teachers when it is made available to the Music department for badly needed practice rooms and faculty offices after December 23rd.

Stephens House will not be ready with the other four because it was not originally planned with the others.

Stone Row's renovation has also been suspended until a \$1.5 million loan now being offered on the market at interest rates from 7% to 10% can be obtained. This supposedly has a better chance than the modular bond because it is more "conservative"--the small, usually elderly investor is more attracted to an already existing building than to a yet-to-be-built one and government-guaranteed interest had already been secured. Meanwhile the outside singles have been converted into doubles for this semester, with hopes of restoring them to singles again in the spring when the population of the student body traditionally drops fifty. The inside has been repainted.

Digging for the new Dining Commons has begun. A trustee loaned the school most of the eventual \$1 million cost (thereby also earning for himself a tax break). The main dining room will seat 550 and the coffee shop 130, both well over three times as many as the presently over-crowded facilities. It will be one level, not rising over the slope with the flagpole on it, air-conditioned, and ready next December (or September if Bard is unusually lucky). The house of Luis Garcia-Renart, professor of music, located on the site by Annandale Road will be moved near Sands House and the Red Balloon. The new tennis court parking lot paved this summer will be expanded to accommodate the complex.



photo by r. cohen

Goldberg interviewed on panthers, drugs, political bombings in Amerika

David Schardt (above right) and Richard Cohen found Arthur Goldberg, ex-Supreme Court Justice, ex-Secretary of Labor, ex-UN Representative, and now candidate for Governor of New York State, wandering around the Dutchess County Fair.

Observer: Would you favor the legalization of marijuana?

Goldberg: Well, I think we have to abide by the result of a scientific study. I'm surprised the state has to wait for the federal government. But, we have good scientists in the state. Let's find out. Does it lead to hard drugs? If it does that's one thing; if it doesn't that's another thing[sic].

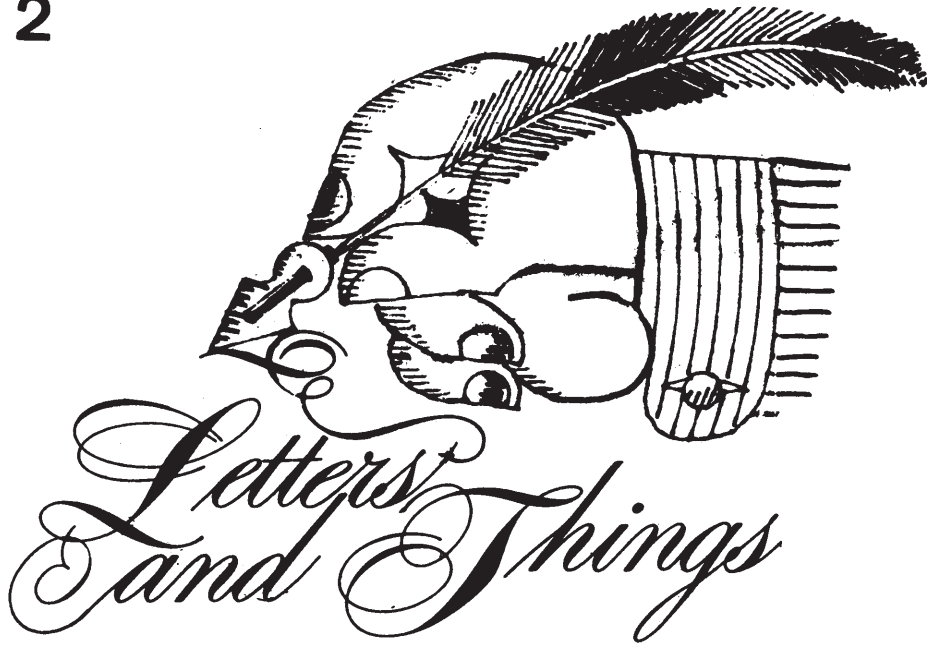
In the meantime, no judge should throw the book at someone who is in this area. They ought to

treat it rather conservatively, without regarding it to be the same as a heroin addiction, which is a hard drug. So I think that's the way I would proceed.

The Poughkeepsie Journal reporter does not write Goldberg's reply down

But I'm surprised, frankly, that a country which can put our astro-

cont'd page 7



Dear Mr. Schardt,

The events of this past spring and the community meetings held at Bard have given me much food for thought. I have enlisted the aid of the Red Hook Jaycees, an organization that I have recently joined, to promote a program designed to encourage communication and cooperation between the students of Bard College and members of the surrounding communities. I am writing to you and other student leaders from Bard to explain this program and invite your cooperation in presenting it to the student body at Bard.

You may at this point be wondering, 'Why the Jaycees?' The United States Jaycees consists of groups of active young men between the ages of 21 and 35 who are constantly striving to improve their communities, states and nation. When a member reaches the age of thirty-six, he is no longer able to vote or hold office and no officer is allowed to succeed himself. These two facets of the Jaycees tend to keep the organization active and progressive. Jaycee chapters all across the country are becoming increasingly involved in the problems facing our society today.

The Red Hook Jaycees have begun a project to promote communication between college students and members of the surrounding communities throughout the Mid-Hudson Valley and are planning to sponsor community meetings in Red Hook this fall. We hope to have large attendance from both Bard College and the communities of Red Hook, Tivoli

and Rhinebeck. It is hoped that these meetings will foster meaningful communication and cooperation between young and old. A description of the project is enclosed and I would appreciate your comments and suggestions concerning the proposed program of ACTION.

Some of the subjects being considered for discussion at the community meetings are ecology, the American system versus other systems, the war in Indo China, drugs, methods of affecting social change and any other subjects which may be suggested in the near future. Some of these problems have been included in current active Jaycee projects.

We are planning a meeting to explain ACTION to the leaders of other organizations in this community and would also like to hold a meeting in Sottery Hall to explain the project to the students at Bard prior to the community meetings.

I hope you will give considerable thought to this project and what it could mean to the nation if it is adopted throughout the country. I am looking forward to hearing from you and discussing ACTION with you and other student leaders when classes resume at Bard in September.

Sincerely,

Robert G. Desmond
Chairman, ACTION

[Mr. Desmond was a frequent participant in Vietnam debates held on campus last term after the Cambodian invasion.]

observer

Phone (914) 758-3665
an alternative newsmedia project

The Observer is an independent student publication for the Bard College community. Publication is weekly, twelve times during the semester. Letters to the Editor and other inquiries should be addressed to Box 76, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, 12504. The contents of the Observer are copyright 1970 by The Observer Press, Inc., unless otherwise stated. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Bard College.

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JOIN THE OBSERVER STAFF!



I'm a good anti-racist and a good anti-imperialist
and I expect as much from all the broads I screw!

FIFTH COLUMN

ON BARD IN A POLITICAL SENSE

by Frank Montafia

The events of the last semester, outlined in another article, had an effect upon Bard not readily apparent. The spring semester was chaotic with much misunderstanding and lack of communication between students, faculty, and administration. Most of the chaos was the result of the two-level aspect of concern with reform at Bard and with the Viet Nam war and political repression. By trying to address themselves to both areas the students failed to establish a proper definition of either problem let alone achieve any results. Leaving the national scope for subsequent issues, a try will be made here to define the internal conditions at Bard that are causing student reaction.

Presently the power to determine and direct the academic course of the school is divided between the faculty and the administration (each claiming the other to be the major power). Students are adverse to this structure because

1. this structure, in many cases, does not act in their interests but in the interests of faculty/admin., and
2. students feel they should determine their own education. As distasteful as the power concept is to a large part of Bard's liberal population, it is the basic question: whether students will have the power to determine their education or whether the faculty/admin. will retain the power and "determine what is really best for the students."

Just as the United States is determining what is really best for the Viet Names people. Just as the national economy is directed by the capitalist element for the profit motive, the Bard education is directed by the faculty/admin. element for the perpetuation of their professional standing. And just as the national economy should be directed by the proletariat for its benefit, Bard education should be directed by the Bard proletariat for its benefit.

This situation of conflict has pointed out the basic contradiction of Bard. Being a liberal progressive school

Bard has to maintain the illusion of student independence and freedom. This it does by allowing social freedom, creation of powerless EPC's, making a big show of listening to complaints—but always maintaining a firm hold upon the critical areas. The faculty/admin. perpetuate themselves in the best liberal tradition of democracy and fair play, always letting the student think it is his decision or choice (just as the democratic process gives the voter a choice—between Nixon or Humphrey). The development of present-day bourgeoisie democracy is the product of the inherent contradictions of capitalism. Similarly, the development of the bureaucracy of Bard is the product of its inherent contradiction between the ideal of student-directed education and reality.

Before accepting the fact that students are pressing for the self-determination of education it is necessary to understand why they are doing this. Student revolt, (not only at Bard), is not caused by a mere desire or quest for power but because students feel that the education received from the institutions are not related to their interests. Being idealistic and optimistic, students today are concerned about effecting the widespread social and political change and the preparation being offered is not adequate. Therefore, the basic reason for this conflict at Bard is its failure as an educational institution.

With the rising level of consciousness of the students this contradiction becomes more blatant and intolerable. Unless it is resolved in the interests of the students as they define that interest there will continue to be chaotic semesters at Bard. Basically what is Bard?

It is an institution and like any institution it is an artificial creation of man devised by him to serve the needs of its subjects. And just as any institution when it fails to do this and makes the subjects subservient to it, it has failed.

SPRING '70

The Walter Committee, Moderation reform, a letter to the Social Studies division-- from the start it could be seen that last semester was going to be special. It was, with the events of May far surpassing anyone's expectations. Thinking back, last spring tends to blur into a morass of activity and conflict. But now in September one thing is certain: the problems we struggled with last semester continue, and we must deal with them. A review of recent events at Bard would be helpful to both new and returning students.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Early in the semester a group of students sent a letter to the Social Studies Division. Written by thirteen Social Studies majors and endorsed by over 200 other students, the letter criticized the division for failing to concern itself with 'what is happening with people'. The letter asked that departmental restrictions be eased, that the Black Studies and anthropology programs be made more complete, and that students play a major role in determining course offerings. In addition, sixteen new courses were suggested.

The students requested that an open divisional meeting be held to discuss changes. No such meeting was ever held. On one occasion three students asked to sit in at a divisional meeting as silent observers but were told to leave.

Later in the semester, certain departments in the division seemed to be moving toward change, but this fall will tell.

MODERATION

There are many reasons why moderation should be abolished, and there have been several recent attempts to do it. Last semester the Curriculum Committee suggested that the moderation board's verdict be changed to a recommendation. This would have left with the student the final decision about staying at Bard or leaving. While this suggestion was being considered by the faculty, some sophomores had reached their own conclusions: a student campaign was under way to boycott moderation. The faculty rejected the committee proposal by a narrow margin, and the student boycott was lost in the confusion of May. But it is doubtful that moderation as it now stands will survive another year.

WALTER COMMITTEE REPORT AND STUDENT RESPONSE

The Walter Committee was appointed by President Kline last December, because of a student strike that month. A closed faculty committee had refused tenure to a professor who was held in very high regard by students. The students struck, demanding that not only this decision, but the whole closed system, be changed.

Composed of four students, four faculty, the dean, and a trustee, the Walter Committee (named for its chairman, Professor Walter) was to re-evaluate

the system of faculty hiring, firing, and tenure at Bard. Their report and recommendations would then be submitted to the faculty and students for approval.

Early in the spring it became known that the Walter Committee Report would be progressive, (e.g., asking that students have 50% of the vote on committees dealing with faculty hiring and firing). Anticipating that some of the faculty would object to the report, about thirty students formed Students for Structural Reform. The task of SSR was to get the Walter Committee Report passed intact by the faculty and students. If the Walter reforms were compromised by the faculty, the SSR had planned to lead a fight for the original report.

But the Walter report was forced into the background when the national student strike began in early May. By the time the faculty began to act on the important sections of the report, student attention had been devoted to the national strike for two weeks. But a week later, when the faculty made major changes in one section of the Walter Document, about 100 students held an angry meeting in Sottery. The sense of the meeting was that the faculty had lost its legitimacy through its bad faith toward structural reform. The faculty dining room was declared a People's Lounge, a strict boycott of classes was planned, and discussions continued in Aspinwall through the night.

In late May difficulties arose which were really nobody's fault. It was hard to deal with the national strike, the Walter report, moderation, and curriculum reform at the same time. Everything had converged and happened at once.

INNER COLLEGE

Then a meeting was held at which the Inner College proposal was first discussed. Last year the faculty had passed a proposal for the establishment of an Inner College, which would be composed of about forty students and four faculty. This nuclear community within Bard would live and study together, independent of the rest of the school. But the plan had never been implemented.

This idea had special appeal last May, when students were disgusted with the aversion of many faculty members to democracy and experimentation. At that first meeting many wished that the Inner College, with its cross-divisional, independent study, could become the form for the whole school. But as things became concretized in the following weeks, the Inner College came closer to resembling the original faculty proposal. Forty-eight students will participate in the Inner College program this semester.

NEW HAVEN AND THE NATIONAL STUDENT STRIKE

Last year Bobby Seale, chairman of the Black Panther Party, was kidnapped by the FBI and driven across the country in chains. He was charged with first degree murder in the frame-up that has produced the New Haven 9. On May Day 20,000 people rallied in front of the New Haven Courthouse to protest the trial. The night before, Nixon had announced his invasion of Cambodia. At

New Haven, a meeting of May Day demonstrators called for a national student strike with three demands: end political repression, U. S. out of Southeast Asia, and end university complicity with the military. Three days later the National Guard killed four students at Kent State.

As schools across the country went on strike, Bard closed down for a week. Workshops in political education were held, and Dining Commons operations were reduced so that the money saved could help pay for buses for the Washington demonstration. The Faculty and administration were cooperative during this week. On Saturday the campus was nearly deserted as many people went to participate in the Washington protest.

DEMONSTRATION IN DC

But the Washington demonstration was an anti-climax to a week of growing political consciousness. During the first week of May, connections were being made between the Cambodian invasion and the frame-up of the New Haven Panthers. There was a growing awareness that the social structure of this country makes repression necessary at home and abroad. But the afternoon speeches of May 9 produced a feeling of political impotence in many, and at night there were street encounters with the Washington cops. Many Bard students felt that such large mobilizations had outlived their usefulness, and came back determined to do serious political work around the three demands of the national student strike.

A community meeting was held at which the faculty offered to be permissive about academic requirements, in order to allow students more time to be politically active. The faculty resolution on student options for the rest of the term was passed overwhelmingly by the students.

BARD IN MAY AND JUNE

During this time many good things went on in the Bard Community for which we can be proud. The Dining Commons arrangement was something for which Joe Roberts and the students involved deserve credit. President Kline made funds available to help pay for the Washington buses. A lot of work was done by the Community Mobilization Committee. Students reached out to the surrounding communities, and Robert Desmond of Tivoli (see letter in this issue) is anxious to have the dialogue continue.

Bard students went down to Vassar College to argue for the inclusion of the repression demand in Vassar's strike. Students from Bennett College visited Bard during strike activities and went with ten Bard students to New Haven for the May 15 conference of striking schools. Political education workshops continued for weeks, and some faculty members contributed to these, along with several off-campus speakers.

KEN MILLS

One of these speakers was Ken

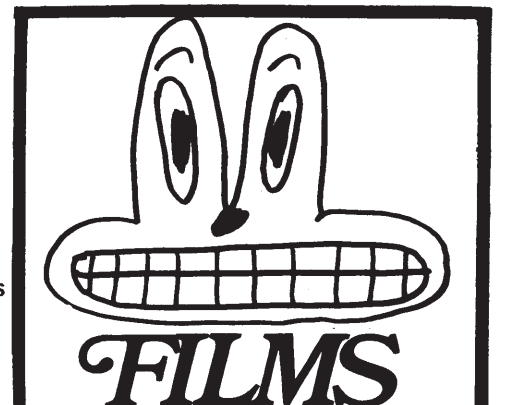
Mills, a philosophy professor at Yale who helped in organizing the Yale strike in support of the Panthers. Mills spoke to 200 Bard students about the choice they faced. He explained how Third World people have learned from both history and daily life that if they are to survive their only alternative is revolution. If white people are willing to understand this, they can fight alongside Third World people against a system that oppresses them both. But if instead they choose whatever economic privileges they can get from a rigged and brutal system, they will be lending passive support to imperialism and racism.

Mills also pointed out that it is no accident that many students are individualistic and cynical about politics. An economic system which pits individual against individual necessarily teaches people to think in terms of self and property. So when students retreat into themselves, trying to find individual solutions, that is not so much a personal way as it is a socially conditioned one. But 'we are in the movie whether we know it or not and whether we like it or not'. When we realize that some serious problems must inevitably have social and political solutions we will see that making a political revolution is really just 'common sense'.

STUDENTS PRESS FOR ACADEMIC NEEDS

The pace of events continued to accelerate toward the end of the semester. After much pressure from students, the film program was retained and expanded. Music majors asked for improved facilities and practice space, and a newly elected senate told President Kline that creative arts programs at Bard should

cont'd. on page 7



wednesday
A NIGHT AT THE OPERA (Marx Bros., 1935), 90 min. A director who worked with the Marx Brothers once said: "I was lucky I didn't go insane. They were completely crazy." Margaret Dumont joins Groucho, Chico, and Harpo.

friday
HOW I WON THE WAR (dir. Richard Lester, 1967), 111 min. With black humor, Lester lays down the lesson of Catch-22: in a war, your enemy is whoever is trying to get you killed. Starring Michael Crawford and John Lennon. Short: Birth of a Notion.

sunday
A SHORT HISTORY OF ANIMATION: THE CARTOON (1879-1933), 60 min. This documentary follows the development of the cartoon through Gertie the Dinosaur, Felix the Cat, and the refinement of Mickey Mouse.

september

9 A NIGHT AT THE OPERA
(w. Marx Brothers, 1935)
wed.

11 HOW I WON THE WAR (dir. Richard Lester, 1967); Short: Birth of a Notion.
fri.

13 A SHORT HISTORY OF ANIMATION: THE CARTOON (1879-1933).
sun.

16 JULES AND JIM (dir. by Truffaut, 1961).
wed.

18 FEARLESS VAMPIRE KILLERS (d. Polanski, 1967); short: Herr Meets Hare
fri.

20 THE TRIAL (d. Orson Welles, 1963).
sun.

23 AMERIKA (Newsreel, 1970); short: Yippie!
wed.

25 THE HUSTLER (w. Paul Newman, 1961); short: Pinch me Please
fri.

27 DAVY CROCKETT, KING OF THE WILD FRONTIER (w. Fess Parker, 1955).
sun.

30 EXTERMINATING ANGEL (d. Bunuel, 1962)
wed.

October

2 ALICE IN WONDERLAND (Walt Disney); short: Adventures of an *
fri.

4 THE BLOB (w. Steve McQueen 1956).
sun.

7 THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW (d. Pasolini 1964).
wed.

9 HIGH NOON (w. Gary Cooper, 1952); shorts: Donald's Fire-Fighting Plan and To Duck or Not to Duck.
fri.

11 SPACE CHILDREN (dir. Jack Arnold, 1958).
sun.

14 SEE YOU AT MAO (d. Godard, 1969).
wed.

16 SPELLBOUND (d. Hitchcock, 1945); short: Hare-Remover
fri.

18 THE FLY (d. Neumann, 1958).
sun.

21 MOTHER (d. Pudovkin, 1926).
wed.

23 GOLD RUSH (Chaplin, 1925); short: Harem-Scarem.
fri.

25 MARS ATTACKS THE WORLD (w. Buster Crabbe, 1938)
sun.

28 LA STRADA (Fellini, 1954).
wed.

30 THE RAVEN (d. Corman; w. Vincent Price and Peter Lorre, 1963); short: Laughing Gas.
fri.

31 DRACULA HAS RISEN FROM THE GRAVE (You can't keep a good man down.)
sat.



november

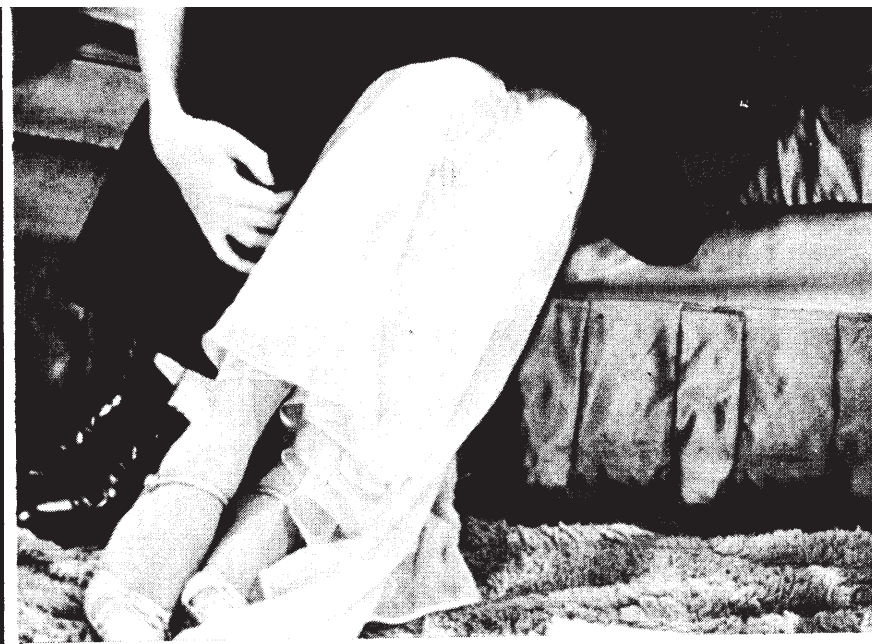
4 THE PERSECUTION AND ASSASSINATION OF JEAN-PAUL MARAT AS PERFORMED BY THE INMATES OF THE ASYLUM AT CHARENTON UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MARQUIS DE SADE (d. Weiss, 1965).
wed.

6 YOJIMBO (d. Kurosawa, 1961); short: The Critic.
fri.

8 MACK SENNETT PROGRAM (1911-1920).
sun.

11 END OF AUGUST AT THE HOTEL OZONE (d. Schmidt, 1967); shorts
wed.

13 IF... (dir. Lindsay Anderson, 1969); short: Circus Slicker with W.C. Fields.
fri.



15 THE FABULOUS BARON MUNCHAUSEN (d. Zeman, 1962).
sun.

18 THE MAGICIAN (d. Bergman, 1959).
wed.

20 DUCK SOUP (Marx Brothers, 1933); short: the 2nd 100 Years.
fri.

22 DON QUIXOTE (d. Kozintsev, 1957).
sun.

december

11 PLANET OF THE APES (w. Charlton Heston, 1969); short: Clay.
fri.

2 SALT OF THE EARTH (d. Revueltas, 1954).
wed.

13 GENERAL SPANKY (w. The Little Rascals); short: His Prehistoric Past.
sun.

4 KING OF HEARTS (w. Alan Bates, 1967).
fri.

16 BLACK ORPHEUS (d. Marcel Camus, 1960).
wed.

6 THE LEGEND OF THE LONE RANGER (w. Clayton Moore).
sun.

18 THE MALTESE FALCON (d. John Huston, w. Humphrey Bogart, 1941); short: Plane Daffy.
fri.

9 GRAND ILLUSION (dir. Jean Renoir, 1937).
wed.



Buffalo, August 30: Sherry Brown was arrested in Buffalo for selling copies of the Black Panther Party newspaper. He was charged with selling a paper "which advocates the violent overthrow of the existing form of government of the state with full knowledge of its contents and full accord with the view of the violent overthrow of the government." The Buffalo Police Department announced that it would arrest anyone selling the BPP paper under a 1902 state criminal-anarchy statute. (This statute is now being reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court.) The Panther national office announced that it would not interrupt sale of the paper. A Buffalo police official remarked: "We have been seeking a statute to arrest them under for some time. From now on, when patrolmen see them selling these papers, they'll arrest them for it."

Chicago (LNS)-- Is poisonous lead paint crumbling off your walls and into your children's mouths? Don't worry about it. It's all part of the free enterprise game. Chicago's Building's Commissioner Joseph Fitzgerald, in rejecting the notion that the city should do something about poisonous walls, said: "If the city is going to start doing repairs on buildings-- I don't think our forefathers would have intended this. It seems one more step toward communism or socialism-- another step in that direction."



FONDA

GUATEMALA: Peter Fonda may turn into an American answer to Che Guevara unless he cuts out his jungle forays with left-wing guerrilla units bent on liberating Central America. Peter's on the 'Wanted, Dead-or-Alive' lists of several big capitalists in the area.

LNS-- Asked about the future, one of the Coca-Cola Company's vice-presidents responded fervently: "We will sell more. Keep on selling more-- and more and more. There's no such thing as a saturation point. Drink a Coke and theoretically you're ready for the next one in 30 minutes. In some districts, people drink a thousand a year-- yet the national average is only about a hundred a year, and the world average is far smaller. So we've only started this business; the growth potential is unlimited. Up and down the highways and byways of this brave new world men everywhere will never postpone for long their need for refreshment. It's inevitable. Everything's in our favor."

KLH Clearance Sale

MODLE 11w now \$179.50
MODLE 26 now \$229.50
supplies limited

MARKLES Entertainment Center

57 N. Broadway

Red Hook, N.Y.

758 - 6364

Black Youth Slain in Street 14yr Old Stops Police Bullets

ATLANTA, Ga. (LNS)-- It was shortly before midnight when Andra Moore walked from his home two blocks down Georgia Avenue to the Tasty Dog to get his sister a sandwich and a coke. Shortly after midnight, Andra Moore lay dead on his doorstep, shot twice in the back by Atlanta police. He was 14 years old.

Accounts vary as to the sequence of events leading up to the August 4 murder of Andra Moore. The police report, submitted by Officer H. F. Pharr, states that Moore was stopped on Georgia Avenue by Officers J. T. Hasty, Jr. and J. M. Colbert as a suspect in a robbery case. The cops say they shot him when he ran away.

Eyewitnesses to the murder give a different account. Moore had gone to the Tasty Dog to get his order, where he met four or five of his friends, who witnessed the shooting. He was walking back from the Tasty Dog when he saw, in the Azar's liquor store parking lot, two cops harassing and beating another boy he knew, a mentally retarded 18 year old whom they hit in the mouth and kicked in the stomach and back, calling him names like "bald-headed black bastard."

Moore apparently yelled at the cops to stop, that the other kid had done nothing wrong. So the officers left off on the one, crossed over Georgia Avenue and grabbed Moore, knocking him down. Moore got up and ran, yelling for his sister. Hasty and Colbert ran after him. Two shots were fired, and Moore fell to the ground. He got up immediately and

ran to his house, still screaming for his sister. As he got up on the porch of his home, one of the officers shot again, and Moore fell on the porch, wounded in the shoulder and in the back.

A crowd quickly gathered in front of the Moore house; almost as quickly at least a half-dozen patrol cars were at the scene. People were saying, "Call an ambulance! Are you just going to let him lie there and die? Call an ambulance!"

The police, however, were apparently too busy surrounding Hasty and Colbert to protect them from the people. Finally a lieutenant arrived and called an ambulance, which came 45 minutes after Moore had been shot. It is not known whether or not Moore had been killed instantly by the bullet in his back, but he was dead on arrival at the hospital.

Residents of the Summerhill area bordering on Georgia Avenue are angry over the murder. They are demanding that criminal charges of murder be brought against the officers who killed Moore; they have so far been suspended from the force pending an investigation.

Point 7 of the Black Panther Party platform is: "We want an immediate end to POLICE BRUTALITY and MURDER of black people."

SENATE

Student Senate is the student legislative council composed of nine members elected for one-year terms. From these nine a Senate President is elected for a term of one semester.

Meetings are generally once a week and a quorum is a majority of senators. In case of a tie vote, the Senate President may break the tie.

Club budget requests are submitted at the beginning of the term and the Senate allocates the convocation funds (student fees of \$75 a year).

There is an Educational Policies Committee (EPC), the student academic council, chaired by a senator.

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