

OBSERVER

Vol. 13 No. 5 May 14, 1975

Front Page	Triumph Of The Sixties
Back Page	Cartoon
	Feiffer
Page 2	Racism And ROAR In Boston
Page 3	Continuation Of Previous Article
Page 4	A Question Of Security
	Susan Schlenger
	A Fable For Today
	Jeff Watnick
Page 5	Vassar Clements Going Strong
	At Sal's Last Chance April 28
	Michael Shea
	The Right Rev. Speaks:
	Rt. Rev. Pugnacious Loyola
Page 6	Dupont; The Corporate Family
Page 7	Continuation Of Previous Article
Page 8	"Must Bust In Early May Orders From The D.A."
	Bob Dylan
	An Interview With Sheriff Quinlan
	Reprinted from Observer, Oct. 22, 1969
Page 9	Continuation Of Previous Article
Page 10	Notes:
	["(FPS) Seven U.S. presidents once smoked marijuana, according to Dr. Burke, a . . ."]
	Cartoon
	Hereth . .
	To All Hiring Committees:
	Michael Rosenthal Chairman, Committee on Vacancies
Page 11	Student Court Revisited:
	James B. Fishman, Peter J. Pratt Co-Presidents, Student Senate
Page 12	Knowlegae Consumptivitis
	Chris Hillegas
	The End Of The Road
	Priscilla Natkins
	Andrea Kelley
Page 13	Sports
	Henry Reisen
Page 14	Court
	[" . . Student Senate felt that a proposal . . . Was undermined . . ."]
	Mary Sugatt Dean of Students
	[" . . . If the proposal is to pass, the Administration cannot be allowed . . ."]
	Jamie Fishman
	Peter Pratt
Page 15	It's The Amazing Newshow

observer

volume 13 number 5 may 14 1975 TEN CENTS

dellinger.....student court revisited.....battle of boston.....dupont.....



BARD COLLEGE
ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON
NEW YORK 12504
RETURN REQUESTED

Non-Profit Organization
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Permit No. 1

FEIFFER

I KEEP RUNNING.



BUT THEY KEEP COM-
ING AFTER ME.



I THREW THEM MY HUSBAND.
THEY GOBBLED HIM UP AND
THEY WERE CLOSE ON MY
HEELS AGAIN.



I THREW THEM MY OLDEST
CHILD. HE DIDN'T STAND A
CHANCE AND THEY WERE CLOSE
ON MY HEELS AGAIN.



I THREW THEM MY MIDDLE
CHILD. HE HID IN A TREE
AND THEY WERE CLOSE
ON MY HEELS AGAIN.



I THREW THEM MY YOUNGEST
CHILD. HE JOINED THE PACK
AND THEY'RE CLOSE ON MY
HEELS AGAIN.



I'M TOO TIRED TO RUN
ANYMORE. BUT I HAVE
ONE HOPE LEFT.



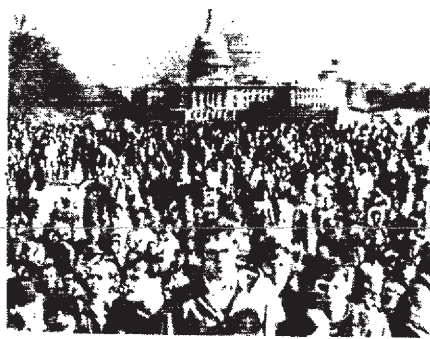
I'LL BE RESCUED BY
THOSE WHO LOVE ME.



Dist. Publishers-Hall Syndicate

3-31 © 1968 JEFF FEIFFER

TRIUMPH OF THE SIXTIES



On Thursday May 1, Dave Dellinger, a radical leader of the '60's anti-war movement and defendant at the Chicago Seven Co-Conspiracy trial presented a talk here entitled *More Power Than We Know*. The lecture, sponsored by the Government Club, drew about 130 people who were packed tightly into Bard Hall.

Mr. Dellinger explained that the title of his speech reflected his belief that the recent cessation of U.S. involvement in Vietnam was caused by the agitations of anti-war protesters. He said the events of the late '60's-early '70's--the leaking of the Pentagon Papers, the many anti-war marches on Washington, student furor over the invasion of Cambodia--made most Americans realize the irrationality and immorality of the U.S. position in South Vietnam. He said that the decision to back out of the war without victory demonstrated that Americans have *more power than we know*. He pointed out that we have *less power than we think* if we are satisfied with conventional means of social change such as

example he cited is the *Times* statement that Eugene McCarthy *gave respect to the anti-war movement*. Dellinger asserts that McCarthy became popular by *hitching onto the peace movement*.

The press was, however, quick to emphasize the mistakes of the protesters, such as sensational reporting of the bombings of radical groups like the Weathermen, he said. The peaceful radical regrets that such violent actions took place among those allegedly in favor of ending war. He feels that these *painful mistakes* undermined the strength of the protest movement. However, Dellinger says the violence of the '60's by no means characterizes the philosophy of the entire anti-war movement. He feels that the press have caused people to remember the ugly aspects of the turbulent '60's while neglecting the positive aspects.

Dellinger said that the press continues to discredit the movement of the '60's by relentlessly declaring that it is dead. He argued that the movement has begun to express itself

break itself up into smaller self-contained states so that people might *get back to face to face communities*. Such an idea, while being immensely attractive, is impractical given the centralized nature of the U.S. economy.

Dellinger stated that the capitalistic system, which brutalizes human beings by making them *all scramble to get ahead* must be destroyed. He said capitalism was built on the premise that human beings were despicable and must therefore live under a system which brings out the least wicked sides of man. He deplored such a cynical view of human kind. Citing Emma Goldman who said, *Poor human nature, what terrors have been committed in thy name?*, Dellinger stated that we can never understand the potentialities of human nature unless we construct a system which brings out the best in people.

He seemed to believe that the feminist movement might *do away with the present American power structure*. He said women's liberation has been instrumental in helping all people to re-examine human oppression. Placing such faith in the power of woman would be to ignore the lessons of history. When women were agitating for the vote in 1920, a common cry among feminists was that once woman received the vote, she would channel all her *compassionate* characteristics into constructing a new, humane society. Yet, twenty-five years later, this country dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima. Women's political equality has made little difference in the betterment



elections and lobbying.

He said that most liberal U.S. newspapers have tended to underrate the effects of the protest movement. He cited Nicholas Von Hoffman from the *Washington Post* as one of the few journalists who recognized the degree to which the anti-war movement brought about the end of Vietnam. Von Hoffman, in a recent editorial, said that the thousands of draft dodgers who refused to take part in the Imperialist war inspired many American troops to revolt against their commanding officers. Von Hoffman, Dellinger explained, said the anti-war protesters served *honorably* and exerted far more pressure upon the White House than the White House acknowledges.

Dellinger said even newspapers like the *New York Times* were unwilling to give credit to the anti-war movement for the positive changes it exercised upon society. An

in different ways, but is by no means extinct. He postulates that the same forces which caused such phenomena as the Civil Rights Movement, the anti-war protest, the hippie movement, women's liberation, and gay liberation are very much alive today. He explained that the popular human potential movements of today, with their emphasis upon humane, honest relationships between individuals are generated by an idealistic faith in the possibilities of humankind--the very same notion which was so forceful in the sixties. He did, however, lament the fact that a political reformist fervor was lacking in the present times. The optimist said he believed people could find *some way to bring together the political and personal goals*.

Unfortunately, Dellinger was unable to describe how such activity could take place. He suggested that the United States should

of society. Furthermore, many women today have left behind their alleged kind natures and are adopting normative, male, aggressive behavior in order to get ahead in the patriarchal system.

When Dellinger concluded his talk, he received a standing ovation. Clearly, people wanted to hold onto his vigorously optimistic view of the world. However, many were ambivalent about the talk. Most people agreed with his statement that the anti-war movement significantly changed U.S. policy in Vietnam. However, some did not agree that the idealism of the '60's was still alive today. Many people were disturbed by the scarcity of tangible plans of action Dellinger articulated for the new society. Still others felt that David Dellinger was closing his eyes to the past 2,000 years of human history and the wholly uncivilized natures of *civilized* men and women.

continued to page 1.

Boston: October 5, 1974. A Black man, Yvon Jean-Louis, 31 years old, is pulled from his car by a white mob in South Boston. He runs for cover, is pursued, tries to climb onto a front porch, is beaten with fists and hockey sticks and then hospitalized. Attempted lynching, northern-style.

Millions of people saw this scene on TV. What they didn't see were the rocks and bottles hurled every day at Black children on their way to school. They didn't see the armed attacks by the Ku Klux Klan and other white vigilantes on the Black housing projects at Columbia Point or the residents' heroic defense. They didn't hear the daily insults di-

RACISM

rected at Black children inside their new classrooms. The TV news hasn't shown the writing on South Boston and Hyde Park walls: *Niggers, Beware; Everyone Should Own a Nigger; Niggers for Sale.* It hasn't shown the courage and dignity with which Boston's Black community has withstood and fought back against the most sustained racist offensive in the US today.

Racism is the issue in Boston.

Racism is more than a bad idea, it's a bad reality. Racism is an institutionalized system in the US in which Black and Third World people are pushed down and out, forced to live in dilapidated housing, attend schools that don't teach and hospitals that don't heal, and work the dirtiest, most dangerous and poorest-paid jobs.

This system, built for years in Boston by the banks, insurance companies, big universities, real estate interests and the Democratic Party machine, has been under sustained attack by the Black community. The leaders of the so-called *antibusing* movement, operating out of their positions on the School Committee and the City Council, are fighting to keep this system intact. They have organized the violent attacks on Black people, building in the process a powerful base among all-white unions, white city government workers, white homeowners, realtors, and others who benefit from racism. They have also recruited poor and unemployed whites, who have little to gain from racism but a shallow feeling of superiority over Black people.

A growing alliance, led by the Black and Puerto Rican communities, is fighting back, saying NO TO RACISM. On December 14, 1974, 20,000 people marched in Boston, rallying the determination of the anti-racist forces.

The fact that Boston is the scene, not Selma, and that white workers are now in the middle of mobs attacking Black children, muddles many people's thinking. Racist justifications *We're only fighting suburban liberals who try to shove busing down our throats, or The little people of Southie are finally fighting back* gain dangerous credibility. *Antibusing* is not a genuine program to oppose ruling class interests by fighting, for example, for decent schools. A grim reality is hidden behind all the rhetoric and apologies: like George Wallace, the racist leaders in Boston use a thin *anti-Establishment* veil to cover for racism. This is a classic fascist strategy for mobilizing support within the working class.

Apologies also come disguised in *left* clothing. The Revolutionary Union (RU), focuses its attack on the busing plan, as if that were the central cause of racist violence. The RU refuses to name and fight racism among white workers, arguing that the ruling class is fomenting all the trouble. But, control of racism by the rulers does not explain away the important role played by those who carry out

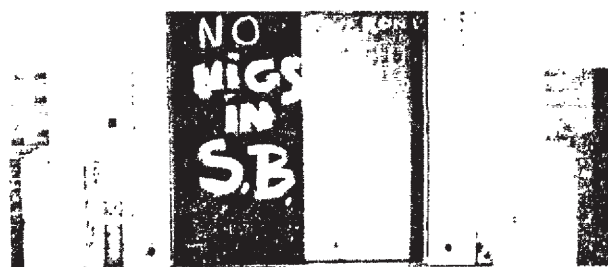
the front-line violence against Black people. It took both the plantation masters *and* the poor white slave-catchers to keep the slave system going; it took both Rockefeller *and* the state troopers to murder the brothers at Attica.

The RU and other groups agree that Black people should *unite* with white workers to oppose busing. This is *unity* based on acceptance of racism. Following this approach, Black people should join the *antibusing* demonstrations, although they'd better be able to protect themselves against rocks and bricks. Real unity between Black and white people can only be built by directly confronting white racism.

Busing is not the issue in Boston. Of the 40% of all schoolchildren in the U.S. who get to school by bus, only 2% are bused for the purposes of intergration. It's this busing that the racists call forced busing and oppose. As Amiri Baraka, Chairman of the Congress of Afrikan People (CAP) puts it, *The Whites are not attacking busing, they're attacking Blacks. The buses only bring the Blacks. It is racism that is dividing, not busing.*

Antibusing has a political meaning which is not at all about whether busing is the best way to achieve decent education for most children. The all-white Boston School Committee, which for years has raised high the banner of antibusing and the neighborhood school, has never hesitated to bus children out of their neighborhoods for the purpose of maintaining forced segregation, and just this fall fought against Black and Puerto Rican proposals for community control of their schools. The real questions are: *Who will control the schools? Will the children learn?* White racist control has always aimed to prevent the Black child from succeeding in that dangerous and subversive endeavor: learning to read.

There is widespread discussion in Boston's Black and Puerto Rican communities about the merits of the busing plan, about how to educate children in a racist society. There are movements developing for community control and to defend bilingual education. What unites all these



South Boston High School

diverse struggles is the fundamental demand that *Black and Puerto Rican children must have the right to attend any school in the city without fear or intimidation.*

The Weather Underground Organization has been active during the school crisis. From underground, we have put up antiracist stickers and talked with people in the white working-class communities, stinkbombed the offices of the School Committee and marched in the National March Against Racism on December 14th. We've also secretly attended weekly meetings of ROAR (Restore Our Alienated Rights), the racist spearhead of the Boston antibusing movement. Our purpose has been to gain knowledge of the enemy's strategy and goals, to discover ROAR's purposes and to discover

its vulnerable points. The information we have gathered proves that racism is the guiding force behind the antibusing drive.

ROAR was formed by City Councillor Louise Day Hicks and 25 other women in April 1974. The name ROAR refers to the alienated rights of white people -- rights which ROAR claims are violated by the busing plan.

ROAR is led by community leaders and the diehard remnants of Boston's reactionary Democratic Party machine. ROAR power centers include the City Council, the School Committee and the Police Department. Most ROAR leaders are property owners, who represent the upper strata of white working-class neighborhoods like South Boston, Charlestown and East Boston. Far from being a spontaneous upsurge, the racist movement has been carefully orchestrated for years from the inner circles of Boston's city government.

Average attendance at ROAR meetings ranges between 400 and 500 members. The gatherings are militant, with those present committed to their cause. ROAR has strong ties in many of Boston's white working class neighborhoods, as well as in the all-white wealthier suburbs. Since the start of the school year, ROAR has been the main force behind the white school boycott, and has organized rallies, motorcades and marches, sometimes drawing up to 20,000 people. ROAR is now planning a march on Washington to demand a constitutional amendment against busing. ROAR has created the climate in which racist violence has escalated.

It is difficult to investigate ROAR without being detected. ROAR members know at least a few others from their own

AND

communities, ROAR functions in semi-secret fashion; at each meeting, two or three people were removed, either because they were suspected of being with the press or because no one could vouch for them.

NOTES FROM ROAR MEETINGS

October 23, 1974: This meeting took place, like all weekly ROAR gatherings, in the chambers of the City Council, at 1 City Hall Plaza.

As we enter the chambers, we are confronted with a security force of about 6 to 8 men, some wearing white berets. They look closely at each person entering the meetings and ask where you live. Inside, contingents from different neighborhoods are grouped together. There are 500 people, all white, at the meeting. Rita Gaul, long-time executive secretary to Louise Day Hicks and the leader of the South Boston Home and School Association, chairs the meeting. She opens with a few remarks:

I want all of you to look to your left, look to your right to see if you recognize the person sitting next to you. We allow no note-taking in this meeting. Remember, it's a federal offense to interfere with desegregation and I don't want to be quoted on anything.

Next on the agenda are neighborhood reports. How is the white boycott going? Is any opposition surfacing against ROAR? A ROAR leader in Hype Park named Richard Laws is enthusiastic about activities in his neighborhood (where Black children have been stoned going to school). But Laws notes with concern that a coalition of Boston area tenants have just organized a march condemning racism. Laws shouts that the tenants

are a *bunch of commies* who must be fought.

There are two main speakers: John Kerrigan, then the Chairman of the School Committee, and Leo Kahian, the candidate of George Wallace's American Party for Massachusetts Governor.

Kerrigan's speech attacks a group of Black and White teenagers from Charlotte, North Carolina who had come to Boston to argue for school intergration. He calls them *liars* and says *they'll never get to use facilities in our schools to spread their filth*. Kerrigan then paints the "true picture" of school intergration in Charlotte: Black students attacking Whites with knives; White girls being molested in the bathrooms. No proof is offered, but his remarks draw sharp gasps from the audience.

Leo Kahian is next, the featured speaker. He speaks passionately of his love for God, Country and Family and his hatred for abortion. An ardent member of the John Birch Society, he looks out on the crowd and says, *Most of you here today are Birchers, only you don't realize it yet*. For this he receives a standing ovation. Kahian ends with a warning against Communism. *In Russia and China they take your kids away from you at an early age. Just like they do in Boston-- when they force you to send your child into Roxbury.*

Discussion of the "issues" in the school crisis follows. One person says that he doesn't want his child bused to the Elma Lewis School or the Lena Park Cultural Center in Roxbury, both renowned centers for art, dance and poetry:

"They call those places cultural centers. But these people don't have a culture. All they teach at those schools is how to use a knife."

ROAR

The meeting ends after reports and discussion of future plans. City Councillor Albert O'Neill announces that 31 city politicians have just signed a statement supporting ROAR. This is less than 20 days after the attack on Yvon Jean-Louis in South Boston.

December 4, 1974: This meeting took place while momentum was building for the National March Against Racism.

Security is even tighter than usual. Rita Graul stops the meeting three times to question people. A few people are kicked out.

Speaker after speaker denounces the upcoming march. The mood is apprehensive, demoralized and divided. One man is angered about being called a racist. A woman from Dorchester gets up and says, *Don't worry. It was Lenin who started calling people names like racists and Nazis.*

Adam Krapszak, the ROAR representative from Brighton, a working-class community with a large student population, talks openly about the difficulties in organizing there. At a recent rally, bullhorns were torn from the cars in ROAR's motorcades, and speakers were heckled. Krapszak is upset about a letter printed in a Boston newspaper from a Brighton resident who likens ROAR to *stormtroopers* and *Nazis*. He gives out the man's phone number and urges people to harass him. There has also been trouble at a Brookline motorcade; ROAR opponents slashed the tires of over 100 cars and confronted the racists with picket signs in support of Black students. A ROAR leader announces that more *marshalls* will be added to the next demonstration.

They are divided over strategy. Some people argue for a counter-demonstration on December 15th, others feel they will lose the

numbers game to the antiracists. As it turned out, 20,000 people marched on the 14th and 3,000 came to an *antibusing* rally the next day.

There is a heated discussion about how to keep the white school boycott alive. Some ROAR members are worried that the School Committee will bow down to court pressure and urge students to return to school. Louise Day Hicks assures the crowd that ROAR will put its pressure on the School Committee. She then urges everyone to visit the schools in order to get pictures and stories of the horrors of integration.

A woman then jumps up and reports that a 12-year-old white girl was just *sexually assaulted* in a classroom by three Black students while the white teacher looked on. The woman offers no proof but her story is accepted as true, and everyone shudders. Some semblance of unity has been restored.

A national report follows. Big news is a letter of support from Senator Sam Ervin. ROAR members are overjoyed, and urge people to send thank-you notes to him.

FURTHER NOTES

*ROAR members claim to be for *quality education* for their children. But, over our months of attending their meetings, not once did members discuss how to improve Boston's terrible schools.

*ROAR members were buoyed by Gerald Ford's antibusing remarks a week after the attack on Yvon Jean-Louis. At a meeting following Ford's statement, the atmosphere was spirited as each speaker said, *The President is now officially on our side*.

*ROAR leader Pixie Palladino of East Boston said on October 9th, *We will ally with anyone who opposes busing, even the American Nazi Party*. She added, *We will fight busing until the end, even if it means going underground*.

*ROAR blames busing on the *rich liberals* who live in the suburbs and are unaffected by integration plans. This has always been a thin cover for anti-Black organizing, a way for ROAR to mobilize working-class whites. When the white suburbs began to express support for *antibusing*, ROAR's tune changed. At an October 30th meeting, ROAR leaders argued that attacks on the suburbs should be muted, and that an alliance of suburban and inner-city whites should be built. One member said, *We have to tell the suburbs that if we lose here in Southie, they'll be busing Blacks to your schools next*. Soon after, motorcades from the suburbs joined the racist demonstrations.

*ROAR has just set up a *youth branch* headed by Michael Faith, a South Boston High School senior and a ringleader in assaults on Black youths. Three days before the December 14th march, Faith and a group of friends were

IN BOSTON

threatening Black students in the halls. They saw one Black student, James White, and yelled, *That's the nigger we want*. In the scuffle that followed, Faith was stabbed and White was charged with assault. ROAR leaflets had appeared outside the high school that morning, and a violent demonstration was instantly organized of thousands of whites who tried to keep the Black students inside the school. ROAR strategy is to provoke violent racial conflict in the schools, to terrorize Black students and, in this case, to provoke an incident in the face of the upcoming march.

*ROAR organizes women by convincing white mothers that protecting their children means protecting them from contact

with Black people. ROAR also twists women's real fear of rape into fear and hatred of Black men. This is a vicious tactic used throughout US history, and is an ever-recurring theme at ROAR meetings. Early in the fall, twin sisters were harassed by Black youths outside Dorchester High School. The mainly-Black football team from the school intervened and the two girls went home. Their mother came to the next ROAR meeting, sending shock waves through the room as she described the *eight or ten Blacks who beat my daughters*. Two



The attack on Yvon Jean-Louis

weeks later, she got up again and described the *15 or 20 Blacks who beat my girls and kicked them to the ground*. By the next meeting, the number of assailants had grown to 40, who had *almost raped my daughters*.

*ROAR has won support from all-white, right-wing unions like the Firefighters, the Patrolman's Benevolent Association, the Sheetmetal Workers and the International Longshoreman's Association (Boston local). These unions which represent a tiny, privileged sector of the working class, also gave their full support to the Vietnam War. The PBA is especially active, passing out its newsletter at several ROAR meetings. White workers who work with Black people-- in hospitals, clerical work, electrical shops have, on the whole, not been won over by ROAR. In addition, a number of unions with large Black memberships or radical histories, have openly opposed ROAR. The Amalgamated Meatcutters and the United Electrical Workers (UE) have stationed guards at South Boston transit stops to protect Black workers going to work.

ROAR works most effectively in communities where there are no Blacks, no Puerto Ricans, no students, no tenant organizing, no organized women's movement. In Jamaica Plain, Dorchester, and Allston-Brighton, where active opposition exists, ROAR has been unable to dominate. ROAR leaders are concerned about these failures.

Antibusing is a nationwide movement,

a tragedy for children and a challenge to anti-racist people. Spurred on by Ford and Wallace, it aims to crush the Black and Puerto Rican fight for education, to divert Whites from class struggle, and to mobilize a fascist base.

Boston is now the stormcenter of the battle to defeat this cancer. The "liberals" like Mayor Kevin White and Senator Ted Kennedy, long ago capitulated to the racist tide. White, who this fall sent in the Tactical Patrol Force to terrorize the residents of Columbia Point, has just filed suit to block future desegregation plans. Kennedy remains silent,

continued on page 14

A Question Of Security

Susan Schlenger

On April 24, 1975, a meeting was held in Ludlow to clarify the existing security procedures employed by both outside authorities and Bard security. Because of an agreement made by all who attended the meeting, no information was released pertaining to the discussion that night, until now. This was a safeguard against misrepresentation, and an assurance that all information that was distributed would be correct. Accordingly, an outline of the material in this article was sent to all who attended the meeting. Some returned the outline with comments or corrections, other initialed approval, and some were never returned. Present at the meeting were: Dick Griffiths, Mary Sugatt*, Jamie Fishman, Peter Pratt, Bill Asip, April Dworetz, Dick Starkie*, Roy Herman*.

* Denotes those who did not return the outline by the requested date and therefore do not necessarily endorse this statement.

To Those Present At Security Procedures Meeting, April 24, 1975:

According to agreement, nothing has been released concerning this meeting, to the *Observer*, or any other party. Because some explanation of the events of this meeting is necessary, I have agreed to write both the article on it for the *Observer*, and supervise the articulation of this subject in the new student handbook. Therefore, I am illustrating below the points I hope to cover, in the hope that if anyone finds them objectionable, I will be informed of this by Thurs. May 8. Otherwise, the article will be printed as outlined. It would be appreciated if all who read and approve this would initial it, and return it to Box 786, before Thursday.

I. Outside Authorities.

- Arrest Warrant gives an officer the power to search immediate area, and defendant's person, and arrest on sight the party to whom the warrant refers.
- An officer can search with "reasonable grounds." [without warrant]
- can conduct an investigation with [providing] "reasonable grounds [cause]."
- No authorities are bound to report to security office first, this in only a courtesy, and may not always be observed.
- Only dorm rooms are treated as private residences.
- suggestion was made that all grievances be taken up later in court—(pertaining to behavior of police), rather than with individual officer.

- Outline of jurisdiction—town and village [, county/state] distinction.
- stress on fact that this is *not* a sanctuary exempt from investigation [duties that are the responsibility of a police officer.]

II. Bard Security.

- Security officer has the same rights and responsibilities as a police officer [and are bound by the laws and in addition,] as dictated by college policy.
- Present security policy, as expressed by Mr. Starkie, is only to enter dorm rooms with reasonable grounds, and in the presence of a witness.
- NOTE: I would like to add that we, as students, are under contractual agreement to cooperate with whatever college policy dictates as necessary for the security of the school, which, in effect, is a waiver of rights. [This is no waiver of rights. When you enter into a contractual agreement you merely affirm mutual agreement, and affirm agreed conditions on the part of all parties. Good security works for the interest of all parties, in protection of persons and property, and that property being the students' as well as the college.

The real problem is no one ever hears about the good things that are done as they are taken for granted;

and in many cases the bad overshadows the good only because of the publicity it obtains, and that is all one hears about.

In most cases a lack of communication is much more at fault, simply because one will not search out the fact, or will not endeavor to communicate in a personable manner.]

This is not a personal interpretation, but a fact that the student body should be aware of, before they are angered by actions of security.

[Comment: All police officers are human and have taken oaths to back their responsibilities and their responsibilities are dictated and provided explicitly by procedures mandated by law.

Agreed that certain qualities of professionalism varies from individual to individual, as in any profession, however, nothing is to be gained by outward rebellious tactics of rudeness, intimidation, or challenging mannerisms.

As in all walks of life, if the golden rule was infact used more often, and the citizenry did unto others as they would have them do unto you, we would all be surprised in the degree of effectiveness.

I make note from experience, as I have been on both sides of the fence.]

[All comments bracketed and in italics were made by Dick Griffiths.]

A Fable For Today

Shattering the pre-dawn darkness of a blissful bedroom, a telephone cried urgently for its master. A mass of rumpled pajamas with a body concealed somewhere within, staggered to the night table and jerked the phone off its cradle.

Hello, he said as he pushed a clump of unruly dark hair off his forehead. *What? Uh, speak up, we seem to have a bad connection.* Energy poured into the lifeless figure as he sprung to attention and held the receiver tightly to his ear. *Repeat that again. Are*

you serious? This is awful David, I was never expecting something like this. Yes, catch the first plane out and I'll call an executive session meeting for 10 am tomorrow.... alright.... goodbye.

Another figure stirred in the darkness, propped herself up on one elbow and asked, *Is anything wrong Leon?*

Yes dear, he said climbing back into bed. *The Bard Student Senate has banned all pets from campus for next semester.*

What's so terrible about that?

If there is a ban on all pets next year, he patiently explained, *that means it will be up to the Administration to enforce the ruling. Do you have any idea how impossible that will be? There is no way humanly possible that it can be done.*

The next morning, the Franconia Executive Committee filed in to the Ethan Allen conference room for their braintrust meeting. Present were two vice-presidents,

the financial manager, a publicity director, a delegation from Bard and two hired assassins.

Gentlemen, said Mr. Botstein, *you have all been briefed on the grave situation at hand. Does anyone have any suggestions to deal with this problem?*

One of the vice-presidents was recognized, cleared his throat, and said, *Well Leon, I know this may sound unethical, but the problem calls for radical action. I say that we plant a spy in the Bard Student Senate; a real agitator, someone who can try to confuse and manipulate those kids to our way of thinking.*

No, Botstein shook his head sadly, *we've already tried that and it won't work. I talked to Mary early this morning and she said she tried, but the kids were firm about it.*

The financial manager stood and said, *I think this calls for affirmative action. If we have any problem with the pets, call out the town police and have them immediately re-*

Vassar Clements Going Strong

At Sal's Last Chance

April 28

Vassar Clements is 47, looks like he might be 37, and plays the fiddle with the energy and exuberance of a little 7 year-old kid, which is about when he began playing, according to his own Southern drawled explanation. The forty years of playing have shaped and molded his music so that he is now probably the best country fiddler in America. He has played with the country legends such as Bob Wills, and the rockers such as the Grateful Dead and the Allman Brothers. He can remember nights when he was playing clubs solo, with only his fiddle and himself onstage. Sometimes audiences were drunk enough and rowdy enough that he was too scared to talk, he'd just move his bow *back and forth while I thought of what to play. They might throw anything.*

Those days seem to be gone for good for Vassar and his new ensemble. His new Mercury record is expected to sell well; he did a major tour last year with Richard Betts, and only last week sold out the Bottom Line for four consecutive shows. In these hard times, that's no mean accomplishment and Vassar deserves every ounce of success he gets, because he loves his music with a passion born from years of playing it from the inside out.

The crowds will probably not throw anything these days, but Vassar still says practically nothing onstage. When he bows his fiddle, he gets his message across right nicely and that's enough for him.

At the Last Chance Saloon, the Vassar Clements Band gave the crowd everything they had and a little extra - I'm not sure if the band or the audience enjoyed it more. They've only been playing as a unit for a few short months on tour, and they show themselves a little ragged around the edges, but their enthusiasm makes up for any roughness. They play

ass-kickin music and they play it from the heart for as long as you like. The only thing that kept them from playing all night was a town curfew, and even that didn't stop them from doing a fifteen minute encore.

The night's music was a fine mixture of styles which became a showcase for country music's versatility. Bluegrass tunes were abundant as Vassar fiddled through classics such as "Salty Dog" and "Orange Blossom Special" the way you know his daddy would've wanted to hear. A composition of Vassar's called "Avalanche" was exactly that, a landslide of fiddle music that didn't bury you as much as it swept you along on the bouncing crest of the tune. But there was more to the show than just bluegrass and Vassar's playing. As ace-of-all instruments Bob Hogarth explains, *We try to play all styles, but sometimes we find a crowd that just wants bluegrass. What can you do?*

They knew what to do and they did it well, running the gamut from Hank Williams to jazz and then back again. One of the high points of the night of fine music was a soulful version of "Night Train" which featured some very mean guitar work. In the hands of Vassar and Company, it becomes a burlesque piece with the drummer spitting out rimshots and the fiddle, pedal steel and guitar carrying the lead riff. Doug Jernigan is featured with two solos which both tore me apart. Bobby Hogarth, the band's onstage mouthpiece, refers to him as the world's greatest steel guitar player and his playing forces me to compare him to Bobby Black and they compare well. This boy's fast, soulful, and tasteful, a musician's musician with solos that develop the feeling of a piece instead of being fireworks displays. In "Night Train" he was nothing short of amazing as one solo blew

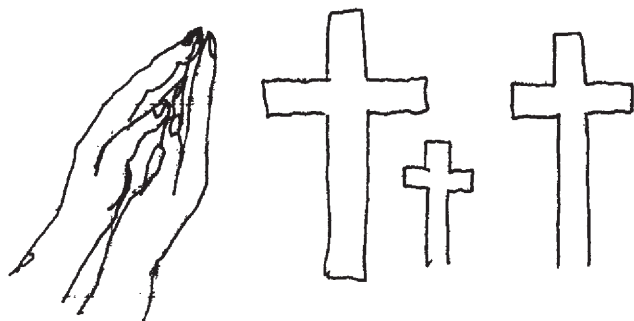
from swing to country to rock and trailed off with some fine blues licks. Amazing!

Vassar's onstage quietness is broken when he sings which he was reluctant to do for a long time. According to his wife Millie, *getting Vassar to sing was like pulling teeth from a hen.* But the peak of the night came when Vassar sang "Roly-Poly," a Bob Wills tune. His voice is husky and friendly, a down-home neighborly voice which was punctuated by the band's repetition of the last word of every line. The tune is arranged so that it opens with the tempo down and with the fiddle, guitar, and steel trading the melody back and forth. They stretch the melody, bend it a little, break it into pieces and then put it all back together. Finally, they jump into a Texas swing up-tempo mood and it's a new tune. They all cut loose with solos that never let up but just keep driving through with power but style at the same time.

After the show, I asked Vassar if it wasn't more difficult playing for young, Northern audiences. *They're more enthusiastic because they haven't seen it as often.... college folks are fun because they know everything you play, or at least they seem to.* He's never been afraid of playing for new faces, (how many country pickers would play with the Dead?), and the North is a hotbed of fans looking for music that is hard to find north of the Mason-Dixon. So expect Vassar to keep gettin better but don't expect him to come onstage and do a routine or tell a few jokes. Just be happy to hear him play because he's having a damn good time doing it. *Sure we all love to play, and sometimes we get tired of it, but you're bound to get tired of anything.* But if Vassar Clements hasn't gotten tired of his fiddle music yet, you can bet his brown-knit golf shirt, he won't get tired of it very soon.

Michael Shea

THE RIGHT REV. SPEAKS:



Brethren:

The humble Right Rev. (who I am at the immediate moment) has been beatin his breast for a day or two now to atone for what's been a-botherin him for weeks. Yea, the Lord himself, though he's borne many a cross, has been kissin daisies compared to my sufferin and agonizin. I have sinned so grievously and repented so violently that my beaten path lies somewheres 'tween my shoulders and my chin.

Whips and Chains

And the cause of it all, heaven help me, was the temptation of Satan and the pornographers. Walkin down 42nd Street in New York City (the Big Forbidden Apple) I looked around and saw sin to my right and sin to my left. Movie marquees preached bondage and discipline; magazine shops testified whips and chains and my poor achin soul walked knock-kneed pledgin celibacy. I knew somethin had to be done.

So I knocked on the door of one of my churches and said, *Quick and let me in. I need penance.* Hairshirts and ashes were brought to me and my heart soared at the sight of relief from sin. Easter palms were left for me to scare evil thoughts

from my mind. Hairshirt on and ashes beneath me I battered my chest with my fists and cried, *Get thee behind me, Satan.* I felt temptation and the memory of *whips and chains* fall behind me then.

Hours later I awoke, bruised and battered but bathed in the joy of havin avoided temptation. And you, brothers and sisters, should do the same. When you choose your road in life remember that the path to salvation is not the beaten path. I think?

Rt. Rev. Pugnacious Loyola

Rev. Pug's Pathways—Words to *pop* and *race* songs often contain evil, hidden meanings. Be careful. Do you *really* know what *Beat Me Daddy, Eight to the Bar* means?



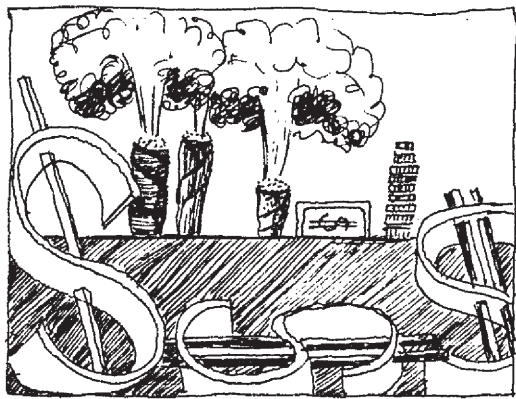
The story of the DuPonts is more than just a story of a family or a corporation—it is the story of how finance capital grew at the expense of the American people to the point where it exerts tremendous political and social control.

By focusing on the DuPonts, *Behind the Nylon Curtain* by Gerald C. Zilg traces how large corporations conspired in the late 19th century to create huge trusts. It is a story of how, in times of financial crisis, large corporations will do anything to ensure their profits.

Behind the Nylon Curtain also tells the story of DuPont workers and the Wilmington, Delaware slums, which the family also controls. It recounts how the family stole millions of dollars from the pension funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Barbers Union, and from their own Pennsylvania Railroad employees.

It is a story with a class analysis that points out that not only are capitalists at odds with the working class, but at odds with themselves. It is a story of how one family has done its best to ruin America, economically and environmentally, in the pursuit of profits.

The DuPonts, whose wealth Zilg estimates at \$10 billion, are the wealthiest family



in the U.S. By investing profits made from their original company, E. I. DuPont de Nemours—the official name for their chemical company—the family has obtained controlling interest in 120 banks and corporations, each worth at least one million dollars. The combined assets of DuPont-controlled companies is between \$110 and \$150 billion—only the Rockefellers control more assets.

DuPont was one of the first large companies to help in the industrialization of the South, Zilg writes. In consumerism, it was DuPont who pioneered the way for installment buying...In advertising, the DuPont company developed the most imaginative and sophisticated publicity bureau in American business history.

Their cellophane stimulated the market volume of the food industry. Their rayon and synthetic leather boosted fabrics and women's apparel industries. T. Coleman du Pont, founder of the National Highway Association was known as the hero of the roads. When it came to financing the tallest building in the world, the Empire State Building, again it was the DuPonts.

Despite the family legend, the DuPonts did not come to America penniless, but brought a few hundred thousand dollars with them when they fled the French Revolution in 1800.

Pierre S. du Pont, a minister to King Louis XVI, was instrumental in negotiating with the American revolutionaries for France. Later, he helped negotiate the Louisiana Purchase with Napoleon in 1803. Thomas Jefferson, politically indebted to Pierre du Pont, advised him to get started in gun powder, adding there would be lucrative government contracts in it for him.

In 1805, Jefferson announced that DuPont's newly constructed powder mills would receive the government's entire gun powder order.

Maintaining special contacts with the

U.S. War Department throughout the 19th century, the DuPonts did not have to compete with other companies in negotiating contracts with the government. As a result they supplied most of the explosives used by the U.S. in the War of 1812, Mexican-American War, Civil War, and Spanish-American War. After each, using profits from the lucrative contracts for expansion, DuPont was able to double and triple its production.

It was the Civil War, however, that catapulted the DuPonts, along with the Rockefellers, Mellons, Morgans, Carnegies and others, into the ranks of monopoly capitalists. DuPont sold gun powder to the government at twice the cost of producing it, often refusing to deliver explosives unless the government

agreed to the latest price increase.

DuPont consolidated its power throughout the later 19th century by creating the *Gunpowder Trust* with its largest competitor, Laflin and Rand. The trust, through regional price fixing, put scores of smaller competitors out of business. By 1890, DuPont was able to buy out most of Laflin and Rand, as a result controlling 93 per cent of the gunpowder and dynamite manufactured in the U.S.

DuPONTS IN THE 20TH CENTURY

World War I brought the DuPonts the title *Merchants of Death* after it invented and encouraged the use of poisonous gases that killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers and civilians during the war. DuPont supplied the combined Allied forces with 40 per cent of the explosives used in the war, making a 33 per cent profit on each pound of explosives it manufactured.

During the war, the government, using tax-payers' money, built for DuPont several multi-million factories. DuPont's sales in that period were ten times their sales prior to 1914 and the government-built factories increased their production capacity by 50 times. The family realized a profit of \$237 million from World War I and stockholders more than quadrupled their investments.

After the war the company again used

CORPORATE

its windfall profits, this time to diversify into dyes and chemicals, as well as other areas. By 1923 the family controlled 35 per cent of General Motors stock and 18 per cent of United States Rubber Company (later Uniroyal). G.M. turned to DuPont and U.S. Rubber with much of its business. Through a system of kickbacks, G.M. was able to buy paint, rubber, imitation leather, plastic windshields and other materials for less than its competitors. Soon G.M. replaced Ford as the largest auto manufacturer and became the source of 30 per cent of the DuPont family dividends.

During the Great Depression, DuPont was perhaps the least hard hit of U.S. industrial companies, realizing a 10.6 percent profit in 1930, and a 5.6 per cent profit even during its worst year, 1932. During that period of tight money, the DuPonts were able to increase their working capital by \$115 million.

With prices low, DuPont took control of Boeing Aircraft, Continental Can, and Phillips Petroleum. They also founded North American Aviation (later to become North American Rockwell) and became Florida's largest banker and land owner, and the South's

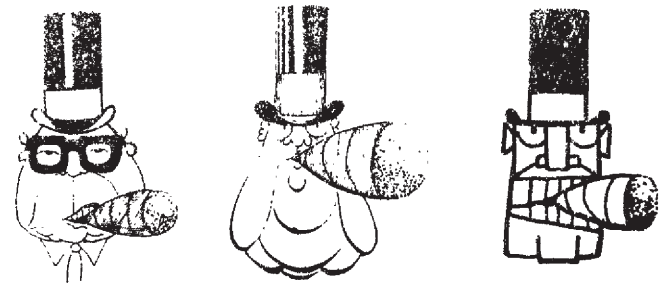
largest pulp wood paper producer.

By World War II DuPont was a multinational corporation and had to consider their German investments. The DuPonts had been instrumental in re-arming the German Wehrmacht and conspired with the German chemical syndicate, I.G. Farben, to monopolize chemical patents and technical knowledge, including patents on nylon. Through G.M., DuPont owned Opel, Germany's largest automobile manufacturer, which busily assembled German tanks even as DuPont still controlled it. When the war began, Hitler agreed to hold intact DuPont's extensive investments in Germany, until the *termination of the temporary emergency*.

DUPONT

The war was more profitable for the DuPonts than any previous ones, however, with the firm realizing \$741 million in profits, from allied war contracts. In addition, the U.S. government, again using taxpayers' money, used over \$1 billion to build 54 new factories for war production for the DuPonts.

D.I. DuPont's juiciest plum from the war came in 1942, when, according to Zilg,



the job of actually building the world's first atomic bomb became mostly the responsibility of DuPont. They built all the facilities for the bomb's production, designing and constructing a small-scale plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and a big plutonium plant at Hanford, Washington, which they also operated.

DuPont scientists and engineers became members of the project's research and engineering staffs, Zilg explains. All significant research data on plutonium and fissional mat-

ter was reported to Wilmington (DuPont). Although the patents went to the government, the know-how went to the DuPonts.

Although DuPont claimed it didn't make a financial profit from the project, it gained invaluable nuclear technological knowledge, and later manufactured the first hydrogen bomb and many of the government's nuclear reactors.

The DuPonts vigorously backed the Cold War and many former DuPont employees became government policy makers. For instance, Dean Acheson, known as *father of the Cold War*, a former DuPont lawyer, became Secretary of State under Harry Truman. Tom Clark, a lobbyist for the DuPonts Ethyl Gas Corporation, became Truman's Attorney General and later a Supreme Court Justice.

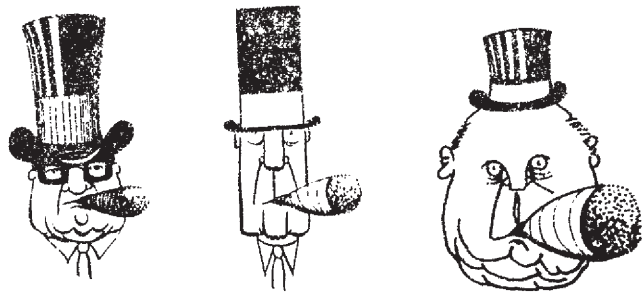
Charles Wilson, known for his pronouncement, *What's good for the country is good for G.M. and vice-versa*, was the G.M. president until Eisenhower appointed him as Secretary of Defense. Another G.M. director became the ambassador to Great Britain, and Allen Dulles, a close confidant of the DuPonts, became the first director of the CIA. Later,

another DuPont lobbyist, Clark Clifford, held a number of Cabinet level positions under Lyndon Johnson, including Secretary of Defense.

During the Vietnam War, DuPont director Lamont DuPont Copeland couldn't understand why the U.S. wouldn't invade North Vietnam. By then, the DuPont family controlled eight of the forty largest defense contractors. These eight, General Motors, E.I. DuPont, North American Rockwell, Hercules, Inc., Uniroyal, Remington Arms, Boeing, and Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock, along with scores of other DuPont companies, grossed over \$15 billion in defense contracts during the Vietnam War years of 1964 through 1972.

THE

DuPont-owned companies, which made more napalm than Dow Chemical during the Vietnam War, also produced B-52 bombers, bombs, M-16 rifles, tanks, rocket launchers, anti-personnel weapons and hundreds of other items used during the war. DuPont companies also manufacture a large part of the country's nuclear arsenal.



POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER

Today, the DuPont family controls ten corporations each with over \$1 billion in assets. These include Phillips Petroleum, E.I. DuPont, Penn Central, Coca Cola, Boeing, North American Rockwell, Continental Can Corporation, United Brands, Uniroyal and General Motors. Other "smaller investments" include controlling interest in Amstar (Domino Sugar) and W.T. Grant.

FAMILY

Over a million people work for the DuPont family and 3/4 of Delaware's non-government workforce work for DuPont-controlled corporations.

Family members serve as trustees, directors or overseers in scores of colleges, including elite institutions such as Harvard, John Hopkins, Princeton, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and University of Virginia. The DuPonts even have a university they can call their own-- the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The family has donated more than \$30 million to the school, and most of DuPont's top chemists and engineers are MIT graduates.

To help keep money in the family, the DuPonts have set up 31 tax exempt foundations worth \$380 million. These foundations are regarded as the stingiest around, and are used largely to maintain some of the DuPont's forty-odd manorial estates and private museums in Delaware.

The family was the largest Presidential campaign contributor in 1936, 1944, 1956, and 1960, contributing exclusively to the Republican Party. They were also the second

largest contributor to the 1952 campaign and the third largest to Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign. Next to their 1936 contribution, the DuPonts largest to date has been their \$465,000 donation to the 1972 Committee to Reelect the President.

E.I. DuPont de Nemours, which ranks as the family's largest investment, remains the country's largest non-union employer. Throughout their history, the family has been instrumental in several right-wing and anti-labor organizations. Family members have been leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers, the pro-fascist American Liberty League, and the present day American Conservative Union and Young Americans for Freedom.

DuPont's anti-labor extremes have led the company to the practice of fingerprinting all prospective employees and making all DuPont job holders take an oath of allegiance to the company. The DuPont-owned Florida East Coast Railroad was the only one of the country's 192 railroads which refused to bargain with the railroad workers in 1962. None of the workers (who stayed out on strike for ten years) were allowed back on the job when the strike ended in defeat.

CRISIS -- PAST AND PRESENT

Throughout, the *Nylon Curtain* stresses that capitalism is dependent on expanding markets to remain healthy. If there is overproduction and no foreign markets or war-time economy to consume the expanded production, recession occurs.

The most serious of these crises occurred during the Great Depression of the Thirties. The DuPonts responded to the immediate crisis by laying off hundreds of thousands of workers, but the principle problem of spurring the economy to make it profitable to produce remained to be solved.

The DuPonts favored a plan put forward by Gerard Swope, the president of General Electric. The Swope Plan called for "compulsory cartelization of all major industries into federally controlled trade associations to insure a high level of profits. In conjunction with the company-controlled labor leaders, the associations would regulate production, wages, prices, weights, measures, standards, etc.

Herbert Hoover refused to back the Swope Plan, calling it *economic fascism*. Franklin Roosevelt however, privately told the National Association of Manufacturers, the main proponent of the Swope Plan, that he backed it. Pierre DuPont, chairman of E.I. DuPont, and John Raskob, DuPont's right-hand man and chairman of General Motors, proceeded to give Roosevelt financial backing. Raskob used his influence as chairman of the Democratic Party to catapult Roosevelt into the Democratic nomination in 1932.

After his election, Roosevelt implemented most of the Swope Plan's proposals, with the creation of the National Recovery Administration (NRA), and Pierre DuPont was made chairman of the NRA's Industrial Advisory Board. Pierre confidently predicted the NRA would *do away with strikes*, and it proceeded to do just that for the remainder of 1933.

When FDR bowed to electoral pres-

sure in March, 1934, and signed the National Industrial Recovery Act which guaranteed collective bargaining, and created the Security Exchange Commission to regulate the stock market, DuPont and Raskob suddenly shifted their support, and became vehement Roosevelt opponents. By the summer of 1934, the DuPonts were so violently opposed to Roosevelt's pro-labor stance, that they became involved in a serious attempt to forcibly overthrow the U.S. government.

The plan, which sought to overthrow the Roosevelt administration by a para-military coup, was primarily the work of Gerald McGuire, a lawyer for a J.P. Morgan brokerage house. Louis Johnson, the commander of the American Legion, and several army generals including Douglas MacArthur, were also in on the plan. DuPont had evidently promised to provide weapons to the 500,000 man army comprised of American Legionnaires which was to carry out the operation.

The plan became known however and was squashed, although no one was ever indicted for the scheme. The DuPonts later backed MacArthur's bid for President in 1952, and Louis Johnson was chosen by Secretary of Defense and former GM president Charles Wilson, to become his Assistant Secretary of Defense.

According to *Behind the Nylon Curtain*, the House Special Committee on Un-American Activities, after a few days of questioning, perhaps frightened of the implications, refused to delve into the conspiracy, suppressing much of the information in the official report to the House on February 15, 1939. Nevertheless, the report confirmed a plot to overthrow Roosevelt with a fascist coup d'etat.

In the last few weeks of the Committee's official life, (the report read), it received evidence showing that certain persons had made an attempt to establish a fascist organization in this country...There is no question that these attempts were discussed, were planned, and might even have been placed in execution when and if the financial backers deemed expedient.

The DuPont family, whose political power became prominent during the Cold War, has been faced with a series of financial crises since the late sixties. Their current crisis stems from a complex combination of problems. Most of these are problems faced by large industrialists in general, some are peculiar to DuPont.

Much of DuPont's consolidated power was broken up after decades of court battles at the insistence of other industrialists, in competition with DuPont, who argued that industrial trusts such as the GM-DuPont-Uniroyal combination make the functioning of the capitalist system inefficient.

Christiana Securities, the family's \$2.3 billion holding company which allowed it to keep money in the family without paying taxes, also came under attack, with its freedom to invest severely curtailed by recent legislation.

During the 1960's, the DuPonts were ordered to divest a large part of their control of GM. E.I. DuPont was also ordered to release to the public their patent on nylon. Other companies then found nylon not nearly as expensive to produce as DuPont claimed, and were able to underprice the big company.



"MUST BUST IN EARLY MAY

OBSERVER: Sheriff Quinlan, I would like to begin by asking what you were doing when you were our age.

QUINLAN: Well, I've been with the Dutchess County Sheriff's office since I was twenty-one. First I worked in the jail as a guard, then in Poughkeepsie as a general duty officer, plainclothes investigator, then chief investigator. In 1960 I was elected sheriff.

OBSERVER: I understand you are up for re-election this November. Whom are you running against and what are the issues?

QUINLAN: I'm running against Marvin Ong. There really are no issues. I stand for law enforcement. This is my life—I'm a professional enforcement officer and official.

OBSERVER: If there really are no issues, then on what basis is he running against you?

QUINLAN: I don't know, just that he's a Democrat. That's the way the system works.

OBSERVER: Is Bard in any way an issue?

QUINLAN: I wouldn't have that for the world, no.

OBSERVER: Could I ask some questions regarding your feelings on national issues? What were your feelings about the Moratorium this Wednesday?

QUINLAN: I have no feelings, I support our president. He and I are personal friends. I don't like the war. Neither does he. It hurts him more than it does us, I believe. If the Moratorium interfered with his manner of settling the war, then I am against it. I couldn't support the Moratorium, but neither do I condemn it.

OBSERVER: How do you feel about the Negro people's struggle to attain equality in America?

QUINLAN: I know the colored people don't like you to say, "Some of my best friends are colored." . . . I'm in favor of helping them, in seeing that they are treated fairly and have the same rights as I do.

OBSERVER: Have you had any trouble here in the ghettos of Poughkeepsie?

QUINLAN: No, we've had no real trouble. I don't like the word, "ghetto." I grew up as a poor person—there was no one as poor as we were. But it still was not a ghetto. Many proud, fine Americans grew up in poor areas.

OBSERVER: What do you think of the term "law and order" and all that it implies?

QUINLAN: Law and order is what has made America great. If it weren't for law and order we wouldn't be here today. There is no stigma attached to it. I take an oath to enforce the law. I must do so or violate my oath of duty.

Some people have tried to make something else out of law and order. In the New York City mayoralty, because Mr. Proccacino has stood up for law and order he is called a racist. This is unfair, there is absolutely no connection. And this is unfair to the black people, for if being for law and order is being against them, it makes it sound as if they are violators of the law, and this just isn't true.

People don't talk about our real purpose in Vietnam. We're not there because we are concerned about the Vietnamese people. We're concerned with our future. From all reports, we're protecting ourselves against two great—I should say not great, but strong—nations: China and

ORDER

Russia. If we leave Vietnam the communists will take over Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and those people will live under that hell, as well as our losing an operating area.

I'm sure it's a terribly hard decision for the president, for he has a conscience. But if we pulled out and the communist hordes overran the country, murdering and slaughtering people, then what would his conscience be? All presidents are great men, and president Nixon is a great man.

It's a terrible thing, but it seems that wars are inevitable. We have to fight for life; it's survival of the fittest. We will have to fight in the future too if we are to maintain our great freedom.

OBSERVER: This may be a bit out of your usual realm, but how do you feel about the laws which limit the situations in which abortions may be performed?

QUINLAN: I believe in them. In fact, I think they should be a bit tighter. I'm a Catholic and I like to feel I'm quite religious.

OBSERVER: Some people feel that Nixon's recent reform of the draft law is designed to placate campus militants by creating a draft situation even more favorable to them. How do you feel about this?

QUINLAN: The president felt young people's opinion was important enough to heed. I feel this is a great gesture on his part. There's certainly nothing bad about it. Most things are done in some way to appease opinion.

OBSERVER: Two or three days ago, an aide of Nixon's suggested that penalties for the use of marijuana be modified. It has been suggested that this too was a move to appease young people, coming a day before the Moratorium.



an interview w

(It was surprisingly easy to obtain an interview with Dutchess County Sheriff Lawrence M. Quinlan. We spent almost an hour with him in an office in a building which houses both the Sheriff's Office and the County Jail in Poughkeepsie.
—Marian Swerdlow)



S FROM THE D.A."

Bob Dylan

QUINLAN: Of course I don't agree with s. I'm terribly disturbed about drugs, and I'm certain I'm right. They are destroying a great portion of the young people of our country. There is no need for them, nothing to be gained from them, only disaster. I'm extremely fond of young people, and I feel very badly about what is happening to them.

It's hard to equate Marijuana to other drugs and narcotics, for my experience has shown that this is valid.

It's gotten to the point now where our high schools are infested with this problem. I just learned yesterday that a young boy of about thirteen was found in possession of pills of the drug category. Now we don't arrest everybody, we help some too, and we were helping this boy. He told us he'd be called chicken and set aside by his friends if he did not use these pills. . . . We try to help these youngsters, to get them away from the use of it, rather than wait until they are caught and we have to arrest them.

OBSERVER: You said you are interested in getting kids away from the use of drugs. Why do you use busts instead of preventative measures?

QUINLAN: People get aroused. They say, "Such and such" is going on. These Bard students, they say are driving like madmen, speeding, squealing tires. . . . So you have a road check-up, primarily for traffic violations. If you find drugs you can't overlook them. . . . There are traffic checks day in and day out, but when we have one, some people make them into more than what they are. The press likes to make it into a sensational story. . . .

OBSERVER: I understand, but what has this to do with drugs?

QUINLAN: We figure that a lot of these people are under the influence of drugs.

OBSERVER: You said before that you are interested in getting kids away from drugs. Do you think a bust has this effect?

QUINLAN: It's not effect we're interested in. If the law is being violated, we have to make an arrest. When we have complaints, we put investigators in to live with and take part in the school's life. If the law is being frequently violated, we have no choice but to move in. This is our oath of duty, to enforce the law.

OBSERVER: Why have you had two major busts at Bard in as many years, and left Marist and Vassar virtually untouched?

QUINLAN: We've visited Marist once, but we have more complaints from Bard—from local residents and other sources we can't divulge.

OBSERVER: And why haven't you visited Vassar?

QUINLAN: No comment.

OBSERVER: That makes me really curious.

QUINLAN: We haven't had any planned, large visitations, if that's what you mean. But there's no reason to say that it is free from suspicion. The same people go there too.

OBSERVER: Not really. A lot of influential people send their daughters there.

QUINLAN: They've got boys in there too now. It's changed the place a lot. . . .

OBSERVER: Do you think that the Bard Administration is in a position to stop the busts?

QUINLAN: No, they're powerless. I think the college faculty and administration are subject to what students want. In my relationship with college officials I have found them to be overwhelmingly on the side of the students. They would not allow anything that would cause great discomfort to the students.

(The tone of the interview was informal, even friendly. We digressed once or twice to speak of the Mets, John Lindsay, men at Vassar, and other small talk. Towards the end of the hour, Quinlan said, "You know, I'm not the cruel man some think I am. I love people and I love to be alive. Everything is just wonderful. I'm a professional police officer and I have an oath of duty.")



th sheriff quinlan

Reprinted from Observer, Oct. 22, 1969

The Observer is an independent student publication of the Bard College community. Publication is biweekly 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 an Associate Member of the Alternative Press Syndicate, and subscribes to Liberation News Service. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Bard College or the Editorial staff.

observer

Editor-in-Chief: Michael Lieberman; Associate Editors: Jackie Keveson, Janet Insolia; Managing Editor: Gina Moss; Copy Editors: Andrea Kelley, Michael Shea, Kathleen Mandeville; Staff Artist: Lora Jacobs; Staff Photographers: Cleveland Storrs, John Kisch; Da Whole Staff: Linda Hirsch, Shari Nussbaum.

S. C. A. R. E.

Publications



(FPS) Seven U.S. presidents once smoked marijuana, according to Dr. Burke, a consultant for the Smithsonian Institute. George Washington grew it on his plantation, as did Madison and Jefferson. James Monroe started smoking marijuana and hashish when he was in France and continued when he returned to the United States. Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, and Franklin Pierce, all smoked pot with their troops while they were in the military. Pierce wrote home to his family that it was the only good thing about the war.

Up until the Civil War, pot was frequently used by Americans to season food, and as a medicine to cure insomnia and impotence, and to reduce tension.

... I'VE JUST GOT TO CATCH THIS ONE - IF I DO IT MEANS WE WIN THIS GAME, GUARANTEEING US A PLACE IN THE REGIONAL PLAYOFFS, MAKING ME A HERO TO THE TEAM, AND EARNING ME THE RESPECT OF MY PARENTS - BESIDES, IT WAS HIT BY A GIRL ...



April 23, 1975

To all Hiring Committees:

As pointed out by the Middle States Evaluation Team, Bard College has a smaller number of women on its Faculty than would be expected for an institution of its size. This fact, coupled with a large percentage of women students, makes it increasingly important for Hiring Committees to seek women candidates with maximum vigor, and to make all efforts consistent with the maintaining of Faculty positions. Organizations have been formed in most fields to assist Hiring Committees locate qualified women, and such listings can be consulted with the help of Dean Selinger or the Committee on Vacancies. On behalf of the COV (Committee on Vacancies) and at the urging of the Acting President and a representation of concerned students, I am urging you to make maximum efforts in this direction.

Sincerely,
Michael Rosenthal
Chairman, Committee on
Vacancies

NOTES:

Eric Schwartz's film on Reverend Moon will be shown on the NBC program *Weekend* on either May 17 or 18.

The Bard College Self-study Report is on reserve in the library for all to read.



Fine Weather

Ho Chi Minh

The wheel of nature turns without pause
After the rain, good weather
In the wink of an eye
The universe throws off its muddy clothes
For ten thousand miles
The landscape spreads out like beautiful brocade

Light breezes
Smiling flowers
High in the trees
Amidst the sparkling leaves
All the birds sing at once
People and animals rise up reborn
What could be more natural?
After sorrow, comes joy.

MARIJUANA DAY



Saturday May 17 2 PM
Washington Square Park
West 4th St. and 5th Ave.

Yippie 228-9897
P.O. Box 392
Canal St. Station
New York, N.Y. 10013

free pot & music

Student Court Revisited

11

Since the last issue of the *Observer*, there have been some interesting developments in the continuing saga of the Student Court. Before going into those areas, it might be wise to give some background into the events leading up to the past week's events.

The Student Court was first proposed last semester. At the time, those who advocated it realized that its passage would be an uphill fight. None of us were discouraged. The Dean's office assured us at a month of Senate meetings last semester that all that was required for its approval was for it to pass the Faculty Executive Committee. When we wrote a letter to the student body over Field Period, stating that we hoped it would be given speedy approval, the Dean's office held up the letter, saying that wasn't the case. We received a letter dated February 3, 1975 from Dean Sellinger stating that the proposal had to be considered by not only the Executive Committee, but also the full faculty, the President and the Board of Trustees. He added that the Executive Committee would give consideration to the proposal early in the spring semester and would then send its recommendations to the full faculty. The letter ended with the statement, *...I should indicate to you that the College's present administration does not find the proposal acceptable in its current form.*

While we never really received very much support from the administration on this matter, that statement seems to sum up their reaction to the proposal in the following months.

While we were a little surprised to hear of all the new channels that had to be considered before the Court could be implemented, we were perfectly willing to go through them because to do otherwise would detract from the integrity of the court.

Shortly after the semester began, we learned that the Executive Committee had decided that it would be better if the College Grievance Committee handled the case. Again we accepted this decision and made plans to bring the proposal before still another group. When the Grievance Committee finally met on February 26, we heard, for the first time, specific objections to the Court. Basically, these objections were outlined in the article which appeared in the last *Observer*. It was felt at the time by those students present, that perhaps they were right and that maybe some compromising was called for. The events that followed clearly proved that we were wrong in trying to change the court in order to please various groups and were better off leaving it in its original form as it had been passed by a student referendum last semester. Our feelings were backed up when the Student Court, in basically the same form, was passed by a four to one majority of the student body on April 10. On March 5, we had been told by Mr. Botstein that the concept of a court made up of students was a good one and that he was surprised that we weren't asking for an all-student Grievance Committee. On March 8, we met with the Campus and Community Committee of the Board of Trustees and were again given favorable responses to the Court. Their main suggestion was that we give the powers of the Court to the present Student Judicial Board. While we didn't quite agree with that view because of the totally different nature of the cases that would come before each body, we did appreciate their positive reaction to all student voting court. After the previously mentioned events reaffirmed our belief in the proposal, we met with the Grievance Committee a second and final time. When the Committee passed the proposal by a vote of 4-3, we were told that it would be sent to a meeting of the full faculty on Wednesday, April 30. It was at this point that a strange series of events took place.

We were told that any document that was to be brought before the faculty had to

be sent out at least one week prior to the meeting. We complied with this ruling and xeroxed enough copies for the entire faculty at Senate's expense. When we realized that what we had sent out was not totally accurate, an addendum to the proposal was also sent out, five days before the meeting, again at Senate's expense. On Monday April 24, three days before the meeting, we were told that a student wished to appear before the faculty and offer an opinion against the Court. Mary Sugatt told us that she tried to get him to go before the Student Senate with his opposition when he spoke to her on April 23, but he apparently decided to circumvent normal channels and go straight to the top. At the meeting, copies of a statement he had written were handed out to those present by Dean Sellinger. The result was anti-climactic because the Faculty voted to table the proposal without prejudice on the grounds that it should be decided by Mr. Botstein and the Board of Trustees.

While we were happy with the outcome of the meeting, we were very upset when we learned what had gone on behind the scenes. We were told on Wednesday night, April 30, by Mary Sugatt that her office had paid for and distributed the opposition statement. The implications of that action confirmed for us what we had suspected all along; that we could count on receiving little support from the Administration on this matter and that they would give credence and support to those opposing the proposal. As a result of this action, a consensus of Senate was reached in a special meeting held on May 1 that a letter be sent to the Dean's office explaining our feeling on the matter. The following is a copy of that letter and the letter we received in response to it:

May 2, 1975

Ms. Mary Sugatt
Dean of Students
Bard College

Dear Ms. Sugatt,

The Student Senate was angered and shocked to hear you state on Wednesday night April 30 at the Senate meeting that the Dean's Office was involved in the printing and distribution of a partisan statement. We feel very strongly that such action constitutes a grave threat to the spirit and intent of fair play.

The Senate recognizes the right of those who oppose its actions to be heard, however, the implication made by this action is that the opposition was unfairly aided and assisted in an attempt to undermine the result of a Senate effort.

The Senate has not brought the issue of the Student Court totally on its own volition; rather it was passed by a four-to-one margin by the entire student body. Therefore, as a result of the Dean's Office action, the efforts and beliefs of an overwhelming majority of the student body has been undermined.

We request that an apology be made to the entire student body and especially to the Student Senate and that this type of activity not be repeated. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James B. Fishman, Peter J. Pratt
Co-Presidents, Student Senate

cc: Pres-elect Leon Botstein
Acting-Pres. David Pierce
Dean Carl Sellinger

KNOWLEGAE CONSUMPTIVITIS

Above is a picture of a student entering the first phase of the psychotic state known as *knowlegae consumptivitis* or more commonly, *eating books*. This is a common affliction among Bard second semester seniors although it is sometimes observed as well in the underclasses. It typically results from the severe strain that these people suffer. The first step that is usually taken to relieve the patient of her/his bizarre symptoms is to demand that the patient hand in her/his senior project three weeks before the regularly accepted due date...in this way the psychic pressure is not drawn out to a critical length. Of course there are uncontrollable side effects of this cure, such as hebephrenic episodes in which the patient may display bouts of hysteria in her/his advisor's office, or amnesia episodes in which the patient can be observed wandering aimlessly around campus—particularly on 9G between the Magdal and Charlie B's—mumbling about April 16th, or catatonic seizures in which the patient may sit rigidly for hours on the toilet. These episodes are short lived, however, and rarely have longlasting effects on the patient and can usually be arrested by a sharp reprimand such as *Get back to work!* from the advisor or other appropriate person.

As a last resort, if all other techniques have failed to halt the disease's progression, the patient may be sent over to Barrytown for a three-day vacation with the Moon children. The patient typically returns to campus after one of these relaxing weekends tranquil enough to resume work. If these measures seem harsh, they are only to prevent the disease from reaching an acute level. If the disease is allowed to progress to its final phase, the patient may make the drastic mistake and eat her/his very own senior project, thereby dooming her/himself to a life of unfulfillment. We try, at all costs, to prevent this disastrous event.

Chris Hillegas



the end of the road

Robert Ronald Wilson-Black Wick In A White Candle and Momma Lived In A Project With Bars On the Windows

April Dworetz-The effect of testosterone, methylestosterone, and follicle stimulating hormone on spermatogenesis in male rats

Margo Fireman-A Severed Home; And Other Writings

Lisa Pence-The Nature-Society Conflict in Faulkner's Women

Rachael Sherman-Pagando La Pena

Jackie Keveson-Rich People

Amalia Choman-A Systematic Preparation and Analysis of Molybdenum Complexes as Potential Model Compounds for Nitrogenase

Steve McKenna-Take A Peak-Poetry

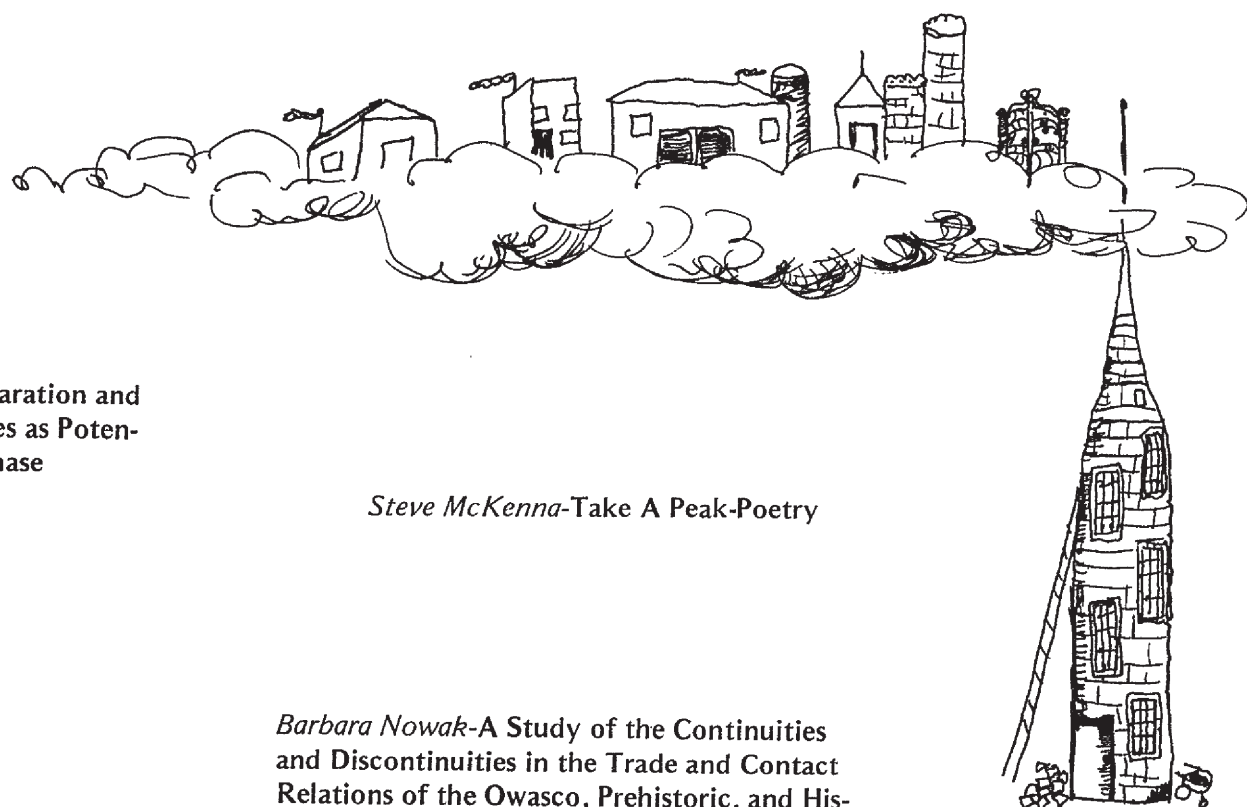
Chris Hillegas-sex, man, sex

Barbara Nowak-A Study of the Continuities and Discontinuities in the Trade and Contact Relations of the Owasco, Prehistoric, and Historic Iroquois Indians of New York State

Gerry Pierre-Wild and domesticated mice adrenals

Andrea Kelley-Towards a Meaning of Schizophrenic and Prison Inmate Language

Priscilla Natkins
Andrea Kelley



A Fable

continued from page 4

moved.

One of the Bard delegation raised his hand and meekly replied, *Well gentlemen, about the town police.... not to say that Red Hook does not have a fine law enforcement agency, but in the warmer weather he does like to go fishing.*

Frustration was growing thick in the room when Botstein turned to the committee and said, *I could make a speech in the gym and....*

No!!!

The men in the room knew a solution would have to be found soon because it was almost time for lunch. Suddenly, Botstein leaped up and started doing a jig on the table. *I've got it! I've got it! It was so damn obvious and no one saw it but me.*

He settled down and explained, *All we have to do is pass an official-sounding administrative proclamation that no pets will be allowed on campus.* Faces brightened as he continued. *The Student Senate will get so enraged that the new administration is trying to boss them around, that they will pass a resolution that pets should not be banned from campus as a matter of student rights! Then we're off the hook, get it?*

Beautiful Leon baby. Great.

Sensational. Brilliant. What's for lunch?

Jeff Watnick

dupont

continued from page 7

The DuPonts suffered other setbacks as well. The Vietnam wartime economy in general, so lucrative to DuPont's war contractors, slowed down. The E.I. DuPont Company's aggressive overseas expansion met challenges from Japanese and European industrialists. The devaluations of the dollar also eroded considerably DuPont's foreign influence.

Lastly, DuPont, along with other old-line capitalists, began to face a serious challenge from the "Western Establishment" whose wealth lay principally in the "new money" fields of oil, aerospace, computers, agribusiness, and Western real estate.

These companies won a number of skirmishes with the DuPonts in the late sixties. Among these was the loss of their prize Wall Street brokerage house, F.I. DuPont, to Texas oil billionaire and arch-conservative, Ross Perot. Also, symbolic of DuPont's troubles, was the loss of Newport News Shipbuilding to the giant Western oil and agribusiness conglomerate, Tenneco.

DuPont is attempting to weather the crisis by, along with other measures, streamlining their bureaucracy and among workers, layoffs and speedups.

More importantly, in terms of securing its vast wealth, the DuPonts have recognized that even large industrial corporations are ultimately controlled by the country's large banks. In order to raise badly needed capital, the DuPont family is looking to buy itself a large bank so it can loan itself other people's money. So far however, the largest banks are in the hands of the Morgan Group, and the Mellon and Rockefeller families.

As *The Nylon Curtain* aptly understates however, *one thing is for sure-- the DuPonts will continue to pervade life in America as no other family does.* Rather than concentrate on trust building as in the past, Zilg predicts the family will use its wealth to diversify its investments and seek controlling interest in more corporations.

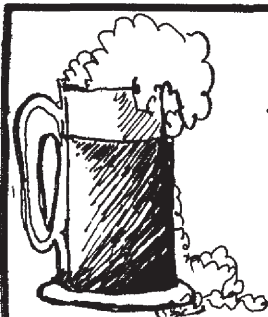
sports

This year under the direction of Coach Charles Patrick, the Bard tennis team met with doubtful success against more than worthy opponents representing such notorious institutions as Vassar, Skidmore, Oneota (the best team) and Duchess. First singles were ably played by fast Al Bigelow, as were 2nd singles by Danny "the kid" Josephs, third Henry (Hank) Reisen, 4th Roy (nice shot) Hermann, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th by Richard (Dick) Blackshaw, John (Jack) Burnett and Al (Whale) Kimmel, plus assorted doubles. We may have bitten off more than we could chew at times but such is tennis. The second serve usually is the crucial one; play each shot separately. Our philosophy: We don't care if we lose or win, just as long as we look good. Anyone?

Henry Reisen

homeworkers

Earn \$25.00 per 100 stuffing letters into already addressed, stamped envelopes supplied free. Kit \$1.00 (refundable) Gem Sales, POB 21244-M155, Indpls, Ind. 46221

MAGDAL
INNRed Hook
rt 9g north of bardsummer
in europeCHARTERS
LESS THAN
1/2
REG.
ECONOMY FARE65 DAY ADVANCE
PAYMENT REQUIRED
U.S. GOVT. APPROVED
TWA PANAM TRANSATLANTIC
707 707 707

uni-travel charters

CALL TOLL FREE 1-800-325-4867

Abrams Music

Records/Tapes/Sheet Music
All Musical Instruments and Acc's
Instructions & Electronic Repairs
Available
open Mon & Fri evenings

338-4232

302 Wall St. Mall Kingston, NY

First National Bank



of

Red Hook

Whaleback Inn



steaks-lobsters

RT. 9G

758-8600

RED HOOK

"house of fine food"



Happy Motoring!

BRIDGE SERVICENTER
9G and Bridge Approach
Rhinebeck, N.Y.

876-8446

Tires and Batteries

Road Service, Tune-ups, General repairs

Foster's
Coach
House

A Tavern
In The Great
American Tradition

Hearty Fare ♦
♦ Rich Atmosphere
Generous Drinks ♦
♦ Excellent Service

22 Montgomery St. Rhinebeck

Sky Park
Flight School

Private, Commercial and
Instrument Instruction

Rt. 199 Red Hook 876-4303

9-G
LANES

open every day

ROUTE 9G—RHINEBECK—876-6300



TRINITY 6-6256

Von Husen's Market

Quality Meats & Meat Products
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DELICATESSEN

40 EAST MARKET ST. RHINEBECK, N. Y. FRED VON HUSEN PROP.

14 ROAR

except for occasional expressions of "understanding" for the racists who still pelt him with eggs and call him "niggerlover."

It's been the determination and courage of Black youth, who have fought with such dignity, that has set off a spark in the city. Many signs point to action and resistance this spring: Black community groups are uniting to defend James White; Puerto Rican parents are intensifying their effort to expand bilingual programs in the face of School Committee attempts to destroy them; citywide and national antiracist mobilizations are being planned.

Antiracist organizers are also at work in Boston's White communities, grappling with the task of winning White working people away from the leadership of Hicks and Kerrigan. This is the key task in Boston, and much more has to be done.

ROAR is weakened by each open action against racism. As the December 14th march built, ROAR grew less sure of strategy and more disunited. ROAR is aware of, and upset by, each antiracist demonstration; by the day-to-day work of community organizers.

A visible, militant antiracist program can win over the many White people who have not stoned school buses or supported the White school boycott. Open agitation can dispel fear and the illusion that the racists speak for all the White people in Boston. Racism can be challenged and its fascist ROAR silenced.

court

May 8, 1975

Jamie Fishman
Peter Pratt
Co-Presidents, Student Senate

Dear Jamie and Peter:

I am sorry that some members of Student Senate felt that a proposal of the Senate regarding a Student Court was undermined by the Dean's Office by providing to the Faculty copies of a letter from a student who opposed the proposal.

By way of explanation it should be noted that the letter in question was addressed to the Administration and Faculty and was forwarded to the Faculty Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee, in granting permission for the student to attend the faculty meeting, specifically requested that copies of the student's letter be distributed at the faculty meeting. The xeroxing of the letter was, therefore, undertaken by the Dean's Office at the request of the Executive Committee.

The question of the justice of this action was neither raised nor considered. It was perhaps unfortunate that such a consideration was not taken into account. I do understand your concern and want you to know that it will be taken seriously in the future.

Sincerely,

Mary Sugatt
Dean of Students

cc: President-elect Botstein
Acting President Pierce

The two letters speak for themselves. Both letters were sent to Botstein and Acting President Pierce. A response was requested from Pierce's office but we have not yet received one.

We think that in order to have a complete understanding of the Student Court and how it has been handled, the above information has to be made public. We fully realize now that if the proposal is to pass, the Administration cannot be allowed to let it die or be subverted. At the same time, only if the whole community is kept aware of the progress of the proposal can it continue to receive the support it has received in the past.

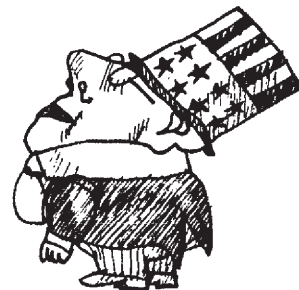
Jamie Fishman
Peter Pratt



DONDISOUND STUDIOS, INC.
PRESENTS

SUMMER SESSIONS 1975
RECORDING ENGINEERING
SYNTHESIZER TECHNIQUES

Come visit our new, large, air conditioned studio
at 12 St. John Street in Red Hook, after June 1st
for details, or call us anytime. 758-5167.



Hudson Valley Dept
Store Rhinebeck
876-4881
"Jeans & Things"
Red Hook Dept
Store
The clothing you need For the life you lead

**Williams
Lumber**
Rhinebeck 876-7011 Red Hook 758-2222

**Ron Prince
Chevrolet**
\$150 over cost to any
Bard College student on
any new or used car.
Must show Bard ID.
Make appointment with
Mike Gaschel.
Rt. 9 Red Hook 758-8806

**JOBS in
SOCIAL
CHANGE**
For Summer or School Year
New 320 page indepth guide to 175 major
Wash. DC public interest groups & their
internship programs. Also five proposed
innovative social projects including a
revolutionary new town plan. Immediate
shipment. Send \$1.50 to SER Foundation, 3416
Sansom St., Phila., Pa. 19104. Attn: Ray
Choka (215) 382 2986

*down the road
with changes to come*

"ADOLPH'S"
annandale hotel

bar UNDER NEW grill
MANAGEMENT !

"YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT"
L & L Health Food Store
SPECIALIZING IN HEALTH FOODS - VITAMINS
IMPORTED CHEESE & PERSONAL SERVICE
10 EAST MARKET ST. RED HOOK, N. Y. 12571

What about cleaning
Suede and Leather?
No one can promise to make
suedes look like new, but with
the new process we use right here
in our own plant we can give you the
best combination of service and
quality at a reasonable price.
Beekman Cleaners
Red Hook



SAN FRANCISCO (AP) -- George Moscone, Chairman of a State Senate committee, received the following thank-you letter from one of the third-graders who attended the committee's hearing on nutrition as observers: *Dear Senator, I want to thank you for inviting us to your hearing. I fell asleep, but it was dynamite. Darrin.*

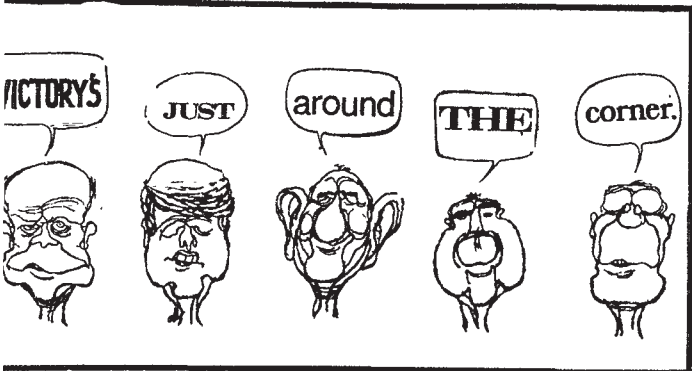
PITTSBURGH (AP) -- Eleven trolley rails, weighing over 300 pounds each, were reported stolen from a Port Authority Transit Garage. Their estimated value was \$3,300.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) -- A new canned dog food containing a synthetic birth control hormone is being mass-tested by dog owners in eight cities across the nation. The product developed by a Kalamazoo, Mich. firm is being tested in San Francisco, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis, Philadelphia and San Diego.

COLUMBUS, OHIO (LNS) A Columbus city ordinance forbidding persons to dress in the clothes of the opposite sex was ruled unconstitutional in mid-March by the Ohio Supreme Court. The 7 to 0 decision reversed the April, 1973 conviction of John H. Rogers, who was arrested under the city law.

In overturning the city ordinance, the court ruled that the law prohibiting wearing clothes of the opposite sex was too vague. *Clothing is sold for both sexes which is so similar in appearance that a person of ordinary intelligence might not be able to identify it as male or female dress*, said Chief Justice C. William O'Neill, who wrote the opinion.

In addition, wrote O'Neill, it is not uncommon today for individuals to purposely, but innocently, wear apparel which is intended for wear by those of the opposite sex. Once it is recognized that present-day dress may not be capable of being characterized as being intended for male or female...by a 'person of ordinary intelligence,' the constitutional defect of the ordinance becomes apparent.



INVERNESS (AP) -- Edmund Girard 50 years old, and Carol Peterman, 32, were married recently in the Citrus County Jail.

The bride was attended by Alpha Merrick, the prison cook, who also supplied a wedding cake. Best man was the sherriff's dispatcher, Dick Sorenson.

The ceremony was performed by County Judge Leonard Damron.

Mr. Girard, who is serving a one-year sentence for assault and battery, said he had known Mrs. Peterman for about a month. She got a 90-day sentence for passing bad checks.

Sheriff's deputies said the two had gotten acquainted when Mr. Girard, a trusty had brought Mrs. Peterson her meals.

HOLLINGBOURNE (UPI) -- Social historiafsswull be washing theur dirty linen in public at Eyyorne Mafor in Keft this summer.

An exhibition showing the acomplete history3 of the laufadry from the eajliest times awhef herbsswejesusedsas soap, wull beson viewsat the mafor house 36smilessouth east of aLondon, on Saturdaysafd Sudday3 afternoons from May3 to August. a

(Editor's Note: Retyped exactly as appeared in *The New York Times*.)

ALTOONA (AP) -- When Andrew Townsends grandchildren go ice-fishing, they step right out of the back door of his home and drop a line through a hole in the ice of Grandpa's swimming pool in a heated ice house, close the door against the wind; and croppie a catfish or a bluegill.

Mr. Townsend stocked his 16-by-22 foot pool with some 150 fish from area farm ponds.

AKRON (AP) -- Ina Moon's urgent early morning plea was answered. Diapers for a sick baby were delivered to her - by a wrecker.

Mrs. Moon was caring for nine-month old Frederick Lundy, son of a friend who was confined to bed.

I was desperate, said Mrs. Moon. *The baby had been sick for three days. He had used up all of his disposable diapers.*

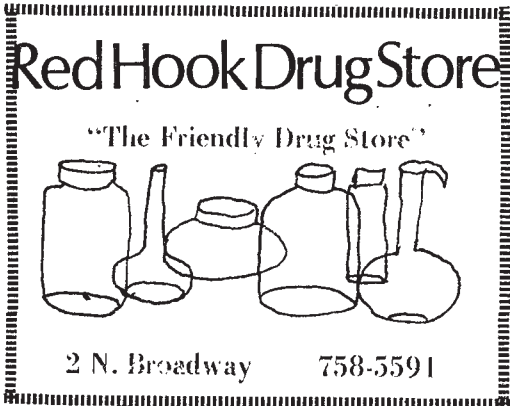
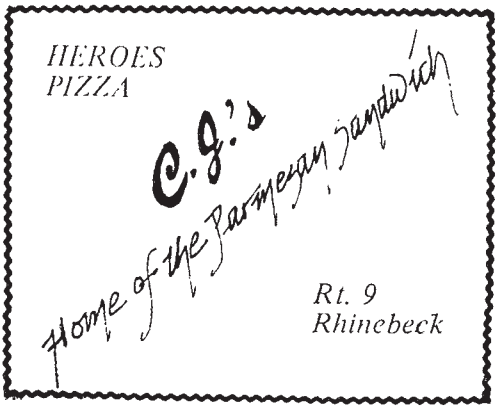
Mrs. Moon said she called the police and the Salvation Army but they couldn't help her. She then called an auto and truck towing company where a relative worked, but found he had already gone home.

But whoever answered the phone said, 'What's your problem? Could I help?' I asked if they could bring one box of diapers. They brought two and I know they used some of their own money because I only had about \$3.

The man who delivered the diapers was Gary Strain, a 29-year-old driver for the towing company. He said his job on the night shift *is a lot of fun because some strange things sometimes happen.*

PHILADELPHIA (AP) -- Anna Peters didn't get the usual gold watch when she retired after 45 years as a teacher at the Egypt Elementary School recently. She got a door. The 65 year-old Mrs. Peters wanted a *piece of the old building* as a memento, and so was given the door to her third-grade classroom.

NEW YORK (CPF/LNS) Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia was carried out under the code name *Menu*, according to *More*, a journalism magazine. General Earl Wheeler, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that under the *Menu* plan, areas of the country to be bombed were labeled: *Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Snack, and Dessert.*



Happy Hour

4 to 7

most mixed drinks

and beers 50¢

CHARLIE B'S

special dinners nitely \$2.50

Second Helpings 50 cents

