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

The Two programs which have attracted particular attention this fall have been the Visiting Fellows program and Bard-university-seminar seminars. According to Gene Mason, Vice President for Program Development, who is directly involved in developing the Center program, the visiting fellows - scholars, journalists and artists affiliated with the Center - will serve as public faculty offering seminars, lectures and debates open to public participation. They will also offer undergraduate courses to Bard students. The intergenerational seminars are designed to bring adults from the community together with Bard students and faculty to talk about such issues as 'work in American life' and 'marriage and the family'.

The visiting fellows this fall were Rene Dubos, an eminent microbiologist and environmentalist; John Gerassi, former editor of Ramparts magazine and official biographer of Jean Houston; and Elliott Skinner, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University and an authority on contemporary Africa. Professor Skinner was unavailable for comment but we were able to speak with Professors Dubos and Gerassi about their views of the Bard College Center, Bard College and Bard students.

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

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

Rene Dubos sees Bard students from a very different perspective. According to Dubos, who taught two courses on the environment this fall, students here are aware of the complex problems that they will have to make after college; and they are often conscious of the contradictions between their ideas and ideals - and their own lives. But Dubos feels that this awareness is important in itself, because it can create the necessary condition for change. A remarkable optimist - whose affection for Bard and the Hudson Valley Valley were obvious as he spoke - Dubos expressed concern with what he perceived as a "fundamental pessimism" among any Bard students, a pessimism which paralyzes them. He said that often they have no clear sense of direction in their work or in their lives because they do not believe that anything they do will have any effect or consequence. Dubos feels that he has contributed to creating this pessimistic attitude in some of the students who have attended his courses because he has emphasized the importance of "beginning where you are". In helping students to determine what were the most important environmental problems he encouraged them to begin with their own experiences - how they became aware of the problem; how they contributed to it; what small contribution they could make to the solution of those problems. Dubos doubts that any action or change will count as a result of talking about global issues such as population growth, conservation or pollution. He also doubts about "any public action or change as a result of talking about the great social problems..."

"I have to have a reputation for building up paranoid members, but I can't confirm any more." - William Burroughs
LETTERS

To the Editor:

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

I now live in the rain forests of Southern Senegal in former French West Africa, where I am a mechanics instructor/forest energy researcher in a U.N.-funded tropical forestry project. I am here through the good offices of Peace Corps. I am unsettled, indeed haunted, to receive computer printouts from an organization with the unbelievable minister Sobriquet, Harkovtza SERVICBS, Inc., reminding me that they have my financial interests at heart, Hi, college loans. In this concern, in reality, "only a 'little brother,'" something even vaguer and more unthinkable? Bard is indeed ahead of the times.

My calculations yield me a figure of more than six yards yet to be dipped before we reach that ominous milestone, 1984 A.D. Perhaps just a subtler choice of name would make this firm somewhat more appealing to those who have, by chance or design, come to be in the focus of its integrated circuit's.

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

Sincerely,

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

I didn't know if I would really belong here. I mean, when I told my friends I was going to Bard, they all said, 'Watch it. The place is full of wackos.'

So I got my trip together and came here. It's great! Everyone is into their own identity, you know? I think about my good old college friends back home and laugh.

So I said, "Look, who cares if they're weird? I mean, I've been a conformist all my life. It's about time for me to break out of suburban mold!"

Hey, Dick Starcy! Great to see you guys.

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So I got my trip together and came here. It's great! Everyone is into their own identity, you know? I think about my good old college friends back home and laugh.

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Hey, Dick Starcy! Great to see you guys.

Editor's Note:

This first issue of Bard Times is dedicated to Djuna Barnes whose literary masterpieces have been an inspiration to many Bard students. Miss Barnes, authoress, poet, and playwright, has written The Book of Repulsive Women, Ryder, Highwood, and feature articles for McCall's, as well as contributions to Vanity Fair and Smart Set. In 1958 she was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences in recognition of her journalistic and literary accomplishments.

Born in Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York in June of 1892, Miss Barnes now resides in New York City. This dedication is presented with gratitude and admiration for Miss Barnes, and with the hope that writers of this community will be inspired to devote themselves to the mastering and application of their individual styles.

P.S.

Many thanks are extended to: Dan Hartman, (see you at brunch, Dan). Teresa Villardi, (you're an angel Teresa), and of course my loyal staff, (you know who you are) and to all students and faculty who once again like to stress the importance of a newspaper as an essential vehicle of communication, opinion, humor, and of course, NMMI. So let's get a high quality publication going next semester so we can win all kinds of neat awards and accept fantastic grants from I.B.M., etc. OKAY???
to provide access to the Townerhouses will have to be maintained, and the traffic on Route 9 in the village, already congested, will become insufferable.

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

-Paul Bannister

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

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

-Thomas Jefferson

The quotation appeared in the Observer's article for the week of September 7th, referring to the case of the Clearwater, urging the hiring of a black professor, supporting women's lib. That was in September of 1968. Somehow I am tempted to believe that Jefferson's estimate cannot any longer be applied to today's society; its increased pace has cut the revolution rate down to something like eight and a half years. Unfortunately, nobody forgot to organize the revolution this time around.

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

No, I'm not bemoaning that stagnation, it's just a stage. That time has long passed, and the condition I speak of now is far more frightening, because it is one which, in a certain sense, removes the boundary between existentialism and nihilism. More simply, it is making the transition from caring only about the here-and-now to caring about nothing. The distinction was formerly made, but so much through an intellectual process, but through the infantilism of the emotional connection with present reality: knowing damn well that the only reality is the present, and being determined to make that reality as complacent as possible, made existentialism a living, now institutionalizing vital energy and ignoring mental and physical energy. The other hand, is the subtle evaporation of the emotional involve ment, the physical world, materialism through any method is not so much the absence of emotional drive as the "conservation" of energy that one might initially assume, however. Energy is not necessary to spur the emotions into action; it is only in suppressing them that we find ourselves draining psychic and physical resources, thus intensifying the inertia we have consciously created.

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

S.A.Spencer

HUNTERS!!!

-Bruce Buchanan

So, how would you like to be shot in the woods? It could happen, as hunters have been frequenting property on or adjacent to Bard. Several people have voiced an avid concern over Bard students ending up as trophies. Even Sue Mason, wife of Bard's Vice President, has told us that she's been compelled to restrict her walks, ever since she observed reckless hunters shooting at damn near anything that moved. This is especially true for the Bard Manor area. The problem is said to worsen during deer season more than duck season because the ducks look less like people.

Rob Moore, a Photo I student, with an interest in animal photography, has found it hard to find live models. He has to compete with the locals, who threaten and severely restrict the activities of foot-trodden and winged camera targets.

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

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

E.P.C. REPORTS...

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

Beginning next semester, the EPC will be meeting with the faculty senate at weekly sessions. The faculty senate has promised to give us a two week notice of the agenda for their meetings so that we may respond to issues which are of students' concern. We are also going to be meeting regularly with Michael Simp- son, who will keep us informed of plans for major changes in the curriculum, such as "senior seminars", altering of freshman seminars, etc. We also plan to collect opinions from you on any of these proposals and submit them to the administration. The EPC will also arrange meetings with administrators to discuss specific issues brought up by administrators, faculty, and students. Not to be confused with those afternoon meetings.

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

The EPC will be meeting weekly next semester; these meetings are open. Any interested student is welcome to come and share ideas with us.

The chairman of this venerable committee is Scott Lithgow and his box number is 457; in case you want to get in touch with him. The truly great thing about this committee is the fact that you do not have to be elected to serve on the committee - anyone can. Sure, this means a bit of commitment, but we're going for the whole nine yards, nothing less baby.
I have been taught to regard Ibsen as a realist. This implies that to properly produce his plays, the acting, sets and effects are traditionally meant to be as close to the realistic as possible. But then, I have also tried to keep my mind open to new approaches to theatre. In the course of exploring and evaluating revolutionary productions, I have often found myself simultaneously re-evaluating the necessity of convention. However, the liberties taken with this particular presentation did not, in my opinion, strengthen the work—rather made it a disjointed and confusing affair.

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

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

Tom Maiello had evolved remarkably good makeup and movements to use in his portrayal of the old man, but his strong, relaxed voice marred the final image. Peter Selgin, as his son, was a haunting figure whose presence could be felt for moments after he left the stage. His psychic connections with the other characters were powerful and frightening—his character not only lived, but radiated energy at almost an unbearable intensity. Trevor Vasey seemed to be moving through molasses. Had we been in the world of surrealism, this would have been quite effective, but in this production it was merely incongruous. Likewise, Alison Foote's character was often too disturbingly direct to be believable in a realistic setting; however, when she did not push as hard, she was extremely adept—and mesmerizing. She probably could have maintained this and perhaps reached even higher levels had she been given a competent foil.

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

Overall, the show lacked energy devoted to the production, and a great deal of it evident on stage—fortunately, not enough was directed and too much served to confuse rather than enlighten the audience.

A.L.T.
A BOOK REVIEW: BARD CATALOGUE

Bard College Bulletin
18th Year Catalogue, Issue 1978-9
Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y.
192 pp., ill. [2 maps]
Available at no charge upon request.

During their years together, the Moody Blues created some of the greatest rock music of their day. To call their music just "progressive" would be an understatement, for much of it was a peculiar fusion of classical, jazz, rock, and music; music that rarely taxed the mind with the usual musical and lyrical variety. But despite its level of lucidity, the obvious grasp of reality, the understanding of student life, and the cohesiveness of exposition, one must remain a little wary of the realities of the catalogue.

This page contains almost no innovative material; yet it is quite experimental in that it fools around with Eagle's style "Southern California rock" on "One to Fall in Love" and "Philadelphia Soul" on "I'm Your Man," Country Western rock-a-billy on "You Need Some Spot Music" and straight rock on "I'll Be Level with You" and the album's "hit" single "Stepping in a Slide Zone." What, despite this "experimental" fusion of styles, Octave is by no means, as previous literature attests to it, "innovative." "Octave" would probably be a more suitable adjective.

As a final note, (excuse the pun), I would like to say that I think Octave, to the Moody Blues, is about as played out as a bag of dog food and would probably spare themselves some criticism if they were to break up again.

Red Patch-Taking Care of Business...
No, it's not a remake of the 1973 B.T.O. hit of the same title. Red Patch is a comedy album, that only received minor recognition when it first came out (1961). Despite its lack of popularity, Red Patch seems to be undergoing a revival among a cult following of Bard students. Many people don't understand Red Patch because they think simply think him to be "unfunny." But it is that unique "unfunny" style of Red Patch that makes him so hilarious. The Red Patch Revival is probably due to the fact that more and more of the general population is being exposed to Red Patch's humor.

Red Patch's latest album, "Ltranquillo," an outstanding cut on the album, hits the listener with tough, pulsating rhythms in conjunction with spacey guitar lines and clever use of the synthesizer. Red Patch's music is representative of red Patch's ability to communicate on the simplest level to the people who allow themselves to be receptive to him. As Patch says: "I'll eat anything that won't bite me first."

Rush-Hemispheres...
Rush's latest album, "Hemispheres," proves to be their best and most progressive to date. Ayn Rand, as always, was the main inspiration for the production of this album. Hemispheres is a combination of progressive jazz rhytams and what can at best be termed as "futuristic" heavy metal.

Rush's intent in futurist rock first became evident on their fourth album, "2112." "Lastranquillo," an outstanding cut on the album, hits the listener with tough, pulsating rhythms in conjunction with spacey guitar lines and clever use of the synthesizer. Red Patch's music is representative of Red Patch's ability to communicate on the simplest level to the people who allow themselves to be receptive to him. As Patch says: "I'll eat anything that won't bite me first."
BAR D CENTER

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

The Bard College Center is also involved more directly in community outreach projects designed to assist special interest groups in the local community to "help themselves." A project for which funding is presently being sought proposes to educate people in the Hudson Valley region about the rights of the handicapped. The project came out of a study done by Bard student Debbie Taub. Debbie studied the Mill Road School (inns) and determined how effectively the needs of handicapped students were being met. The study was then published. The changes might be made to better accommodate them. Barbara Morgan, Coordinator of the Community Outreach Program, and Debbie worked closely with Gene Mason to design a program in which Bard students would work closely with local schools and community agencies to educate the handicapped and especially the parents of handicapped children about the rights of the handicapped and on various opportunities and options available to them. Students would write the literature and run workshops in the community. According to Gene Mason, the cooperative project is only one of many important social needs but "would help to develop a constituency for the college vis-a-vis the community.

PROJECT SELF DEFENSE

On Thursday evenings, from 7-9 p.m., several Bard students, under my instruction, have been learning the art of self-defense. I teach practical classes designed to be both realistic and useful for the student in how to defend him/herself. But, getting away from basics I don't want not only to teach it "all" in short and easy lessons. The art of self-defense is a complex process that involves building a personal "self-defense mentality." This "mentality" is a state of mind that will breed the capacity for an individual to be able to make split decisions in the event that he/she is attacked. As instructor, I attempt to "sell" my student's natural reflexes so that they can be put into effective use. Remember, the art of self-defense is not easy to learn, and requires a good amount of time, energy, and perseverance to become mentally and physically capable of handling oneself in an unfortunate attack situation. Classes will be held during Term II on a larger scale and everyone is welcome.

CIA in SAGA

On November 14th, at approximately 3:15 p.m., as I was sitting in the coffee shop sipping on a cup of SAGA's "charcoal-mellowed" coffee, about a dozen men and women, all decked out in white, filled in through the side door. Who were these intruders? Recruiters from the Ku Klux Klan? No. Escapists from the Hudson River Psychiatric Center? No. As it turned out, they were students from a food service and institution class of the C.I.A., or the Culinary Institute of America. I'm sorry about the anti-climax, but please let me introduce an even more curious mystery: What the hell were they doing here? These students, along with group leader Ronni Kirchen­baum, were about to embark on a tour of our "very own" SAGA kitchen, under the guidance of "our man behind the scenes," Gregg Finch. Gregg has informed me that the California-based SAGA corporation is the largest "feeding" company of its kind, with over 100 extensions catering to institutions all over the U.S.A., and, according to Ronni Kirchenbaum, maintains close ties with the Culinary Institute. As a matter of fact, the SAGA corporation has recently interviewed 40 C.I.A. graduates for possible managerial placement.

The Culinary Institute of America offers a two-year program leading to the Associate of Occupational Sciences degree, and is considered to be the finest culinary school in the country. The C.I.A.'s curriculum begins with an Introduction to the Culinary Arts course, and proceeds to train students in such diverse areas as sanitation and nutrition, meat cutting and butchery, baking, sauteing, roasting, simmering, stewing, serving, and even psychology and assertiveness training.

That was quite a mouthful, yes? Well, if you can stomach all that, I hope you can handle not knowing what the visiting class' impression were of the SAGA kitchen here at Bard. You see, after their tour, they cut out of here so fast that I didn't even get a chance to find out what they thought or how they felt but don't worry, though. I'll track them down one of these days. So, in the mean time, stay tuned for next semes­ter's continuing saga...

A NEW GENERATION AT BARD

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

Generation is a young magazine that started out in Princeton, N.J. The co­editors-in-chief, Tom Kinder and Sarah Finnie are the founders of Generation; both Princeton graduates. After Tom and Sarah found the magazine in the spring of 1976 and had had a few iss­ues since then. The reason for only two publications, and the increase in the number they appear (several mon­ths apart) is that Generation is still in its initial stage. It, as yet, is not regularly funded. All of Tom's time is devoted to finding support for Generation; all the fund raising ourselves," comments Tom, "and we have lots of support from friends and friends of friends." Kinder himself contributed a great deal of the capital it took to get the Generation magazine off the ground with the money he saved one sun­mer working on the Alaskan pipeline. Generation has solicited advertising, sold stock, applied for grants, and has received "good will" contributions of all kinds. The magazine's format is very original, as it is divided into three distinct sections: Profiles, Features, and Ideas. These sections include drawings, photographs, essays, fiction, non-fiction and humorous cartoons.

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

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

RED HOOK DRUG STORE

Foster's

Torch

A. Tremain

American

Traveller

F. L. Acheson

Generous

Drugstore

R. F. F. E. R. A.

A. M. D. R. B.

E. C. H. B.

1978

DECEMBER 17, 1978

P.6
ENERGY, CENTRALIZATION AND DECENTRALIZATION from Energy Galore - Rene Dubos

Oil refineries, strip mines, nuclear reactors, huge hydroelectric facilities, deep water ports, high-voltage power lines, are not considered by some as evidence of progress and by others of progress to civilization and to personal liberties. Sunlight, wind, running water, green plants and other soft sources of energy derived from the sun are appealing to those who fear the garrison atmosphere of high power technologies. In fact, there is a fundamental social difference between the energy derived from fossil fuels or nuclear reactors on the one hand, and the energy derived from the various solar sources on the other. The likely outcome of the former is social centralization whereas the latter favors social decentralization.

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

In contrast, few are the sites with 300 days a year of unclouded sunshine, or with steady strong winds or with large volumes of falling water. Furthermore, such choice sites of solar energy are far removed from areas of large energy demands. The more general situation is that only small amounts of energy can be derived from the sun's rays at any given time in any given place. Similarly, conditions suitable for the exploitation of water falls, tides, waves or wind tend to be highly localized and limited. As to the biomass, it represents a form of energy much less concentrated and more costly to ship than coal, petroleum, or natural gas, and even less compatible with the exigencies of the multiple aspects of human nature.

The basic problem in using most solar sources of energy is in the problem of collection.

These limitations of solar energy sources imply that the first step in their use must be carried out in fairly small units, a necessity which favors and perhaps also imposes some measure of social decentralization. The utilization of solar biomass would provide a flexible and decentralized power source compatible with social isolation and individualism. 

The fundamental social difference from those based on huge electric generating stations - whether using fossil fuels or nuclear reactors as source of energy. 

It is certain that many persons, perhaps the great majority, will prefer to have an abundant electricity on their doorstep without giving thought to its origin, its environmental effects and its indirect social costs. But others will favor using solar, marine, local technologies, more compatible with social decentralization and less damaging to the environment.

A variety of emotions concerning these two aspects of energy are connected with the following statements by Denis de Rouppe, director of the Swiss European Cultural Center of Geneva: "The choice of nuclear power stations and refineries for the infernal metal (Plutonium) from which bombs are made, is daily increasing the risk of atomic war." In contrast, "Opening for local and even domestic solar energy units means giving small communities a chance of independence... of re-establishing a framework of civic participation. Pluton is lord of the sh adow, he is as blind as a bat. But sunlight comes from the heavens, from Zeus the far-searing." (Development Forum UN, May, p.1-2)

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

STUDENT FORUM ELECTIONS

The Student Forum meeting of Thursday, December 7th, began in the usual manner of Bard Student Forum meetings, with the Central Committee three standing around the general area of the table at the front of the room and the students present around the general area of the bear key. The meeting was soon called to order, though, by Treasurer Ezra Herman who was chairing the meeting that time around.

Ezra informed those assembled that the meeting was just for the purpose of selecting several officers of the Student Association.

The first was to take action on several absentees ballots which Planning Committee Chairman Rod Michael presented to the floor. There was some question as to the procedure regarding such ballots but it was pointed out that the floor that absentee ballots had been used in previous elections of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee decided to put the matter before the floor and the motion to accept the ballots passed unanimously.

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

There were several positions to fill on the Planning Committee, including Rod Michael as the incumbent, and Arthur Carlson, a regular member of the committee. It is certain: the student body was certain the student body was to use the Planning Committee as well as their interest in holding elections.

In contrast, there were three candidates for the position of Social Coordinator. Mr. Eddy, Mr. Bennie, and Mr. Colton were nominated, these being Mr. Eddy candidate, Mr. Bennie, Edward Colton, and Mr. Robert Michael respectively.

The election was held by secret ballot for the position of Social Coordinator. The voting was held all nominations until a description of the position had been given. In this case by SJB Chairman Tony Bennie.

When nominations were opened, there were two names nominated, these being Mr. Eddy, Mr. Bennie, and Mr. Colton. Mr. Bennie was re-elected and the activities of the Planning Committee decided to be filled, to serve for two semesters, one to serve one semester. Balloting took all the longer for this election, the number of positions and candidates were different, but out of six candidates, the Forum elected Nana Taner and two of her classmates for two semesters and Steve Collattrelli for one semester.

The election of Chair of the Educational Policies Committee did not take up a great deal of time, but Scott Lithgow, the incumbent, felt it important to hold his seat and was quite easily re-elected.

The final election was for the position of Chairman of the Student Judiciary Board. As had been done with all of the positions held in previous elections, the all candidates had been given, in this case by SJB Chairman Tony Bennie.

When nominations were opened, there were three candidates nominated, these being Mr. Eddy, Mr. Bennie, and Mr. Colton. Mr. Eddy was re-elected and the activities of the Planning Committee decided to be filled, to serve for two semesters, one to serve one semester. Balloting took all the longer for this election, the number of positions and candidates were different, but out of six candidates, the Forum elected Nana Taner and two of her classmates for two semesters and Steve Collattrelli for one semester.

The election of Chair of the Educational Policies Committee did not take up a great deal of time, but Scott Lithgow, the incumbent, felt it important to hold his seat and was quite easily re-elected.

The final election was for the position of Chairman of the Student Judiciary Board. As had been done with all of the positions held in previous elections, the all candidates had been given, in this case by SJB Chairman Tony Bennie.

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MOONIES KIDNAPPED

Three Ulster County residents were recently charged with kidnapping and burglary of the home of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, reportedly to deport the man.

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

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

Near West Hurley, Mr. Lut­jen stopped the car suddenly and Mr. Thompson, who was waiting nearby, forced Detslefsen out of the car, and entered the car himself. The charges would be

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

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

The three allowed Kohland to leave the house after it became apparent that a large number of police officers were surrounding the resi­dence. Kohland was not hurt, and was only physically restrin­ted when he previously had attempted to leave the house.

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

MOONIES SUE

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

The complaints claim that the Board discriminated against them on the basis of reli­gious, political, and national origin.

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

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

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

TOWNHOUSE TROUBLE

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

They plan to build 160 town­houses on a 57 acres site which makes their project the largest single project in the Village's history. Specifics of the project, such as size, design, and road placement have yet to be decided upon. However, the granting of the permit indi­cates that the Village offic­ials are in agreement with the overall concept of the plan.

The developers now must submit a specific site and subdivision plan to the Vill­age Board. When these are submitted and approved, actual con­struction may get under­way.

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

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

THE GARGOYLS SPEAK

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

Men's Basketball: Charlie Patrick is trying to rebuild the mens basket­ball team, basically try­ing to instill some morale and new blood into the pla­yers.

After a really hot start, winning the first two games, the team has run into an un­expected difficulty—DEFEND. Noel Sturgeon, an avid fan of the team and high level security agent, remarked "I think their major problem is that they lose. What can I do? It's a rough life." The team will make new ef­forts to rectify their sit­uation. Not only will they start memorizing their pl­ays, but they will no lon­ger have victory celebrati­ons before the game which is a real plus that we're right behind ya. So don't let us down - or else.

Now for Womens basketball: The team has come a long way from losing games by over 50 points- now they only lose by 20. Their improv­ments are noticeable. They reached their apex this sea­son with a victory-hurra­h, hurrah! The times they are a chang­ing and we wish to be on the winning side so– here's to you all. We just want you to know that your most beautiful bunch of female jocks this side of the Rock­ies.

ICS REPORT...

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

On the issue of the $200 differential in upper class student TAP awards, Carey points out that he was "op­posed to the original dis­tribution being made in 1974." He stated however that any revision in the differential must be weighed against fu­ture Tuition Assistance Pro­gram increases. Of primary importance to the Governor in the expan­sion of TAP will be "the im­provement of support for emancipated students and provi­sion of part-time student aid." Carey stated that "since a part-time program would likely be funded by raising state taxes under restrictive provisions and potentially as much as $200 million, we must act care­fully." While still contending that above would be nega­tive, Carey did add the decision of a more liberalized eman­cipitated student status crite­rion, Carey also recognizes that many genuinely emancipat­ed students under 22 who need financial assistance are cur­rently excluded from the TAP program. He will be "working closely with the Federal go­vernment to determine a veri­fiable standard for New York State students.

On other issues, Carey ex­pressed his opposition to rais­ing the threshold for the maxi­mum TAP award from $20,000 to $28,000 total taxable in­come. He also stated his desire for an increase in the maxi­mum TAP award from $75 to $5000 total taxable income. In both cases, "an increase of that size must be weighed against other desirable pro­grams such as part-time aid."

Legislation which benefits undergraduates will take pre­cedence over support for gra­duate students.