

OBSERVER

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inner college passes faculty...
what to do about the mess...
it's really too bad...

AMERICAN
ARMY



observer

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INTO THE DEPTHS OF
DESPAIR WITH
ROBERT CRUMB



YES, IT'S REALLY TOOBAD, THE
WORLD IS BEING DESTROYED...
COULD BE SO BEAUTIFUL,
BUT...AM WELL, READ IT AND
WEEP...



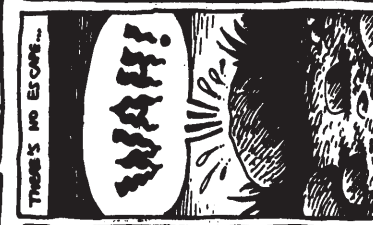
WHO CARES? WHY
GO ON LIVING?



AND IN THE NIGHT,
THE STRANGER LOOKS
FRANTIC...
FOCUS...



ARE IF THERE'S
ANYTHING
ON...



THERE'S NO ESCAPE...
WAAA!



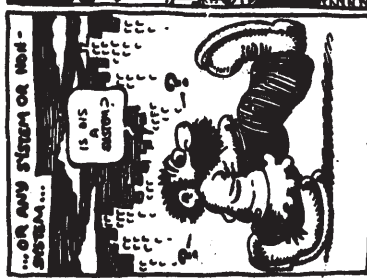
COULD THERE BE... TELL...



BELIEVE
THESE
HOPE
OUT??



BE COMMUNISM...



OR ANY STRONG OR MOD-
ERATE...



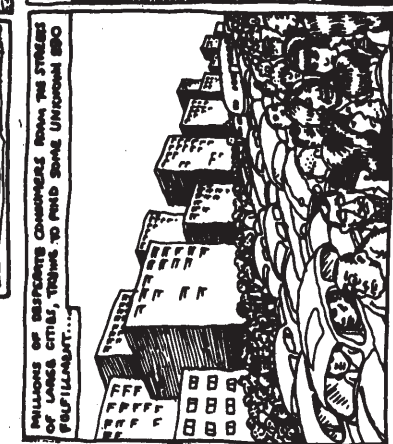
I DONNO, IS
IT? HOW IS
A SUSTAINING
MONEY, I DONNO...



OH
DEAR
GOD...



HERE, HUNDREDS ARE
FOR BRUISES IN COB...
THERE IS
NO GOD?



MILLIONS OF RESPECTABLE CHAMPAGNE DRINKING STRONG
OF LARGES CITIES, THINGS TO FIND SOME UNUSUAL
FULFILLMENT...



AND THE FUTURE COMING IF ONE
THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD AND
FROM ONE ANOTHER...



ALL GOVERNANCE IS CONTROLLED
BY POLITICS, THE NATIONAL IS
REPRESENTATIVE HELPFULS INHERENT-
BUT COMPLICATED...



FROM THE BEST AGENTS, WHY
ARE THERE SO MANY MORE
COMPLICATED...



THE BEST ANSWER, ANSWERS ARE COME UP WITH
GET FOR ALL OUR PROBLEMS IS JUST TO SIT AND
DO NOTHING...



"It's very hard to persuade a man to jump on to a horse which may not be passing." Robert Kelly during meeting.

passed

The following are excerpts from Robert Kelly's proposal for the continuation of the Inner College as presented to the meeting of the full faculty last Wednesday.

The original document authorizing the I. C. calls for reports at the end of the term to be submitted by members of the I. C. to the Executive Committee.

Meanwhile, the Inner College wants to go on. In the judgement of the four faculty members concerned most closely with it, and of the large majority of the students, the experiment must continue through next term. It is too early (after barely three months of work) to assess its final value or lack of it.

From our own close scrutiny of what has gone on, it is our sense that the Inner College has been a success in these ways:

- 1) It has provided a chance for some highly motivated students to work collectively or independently in areas absent from the Bard curriculum.
- 2) It has provided a context in which some alienated students have been able to keep in touch with academic concerns, the life of the mind and traditional intellectual values. Some of these students, rescued for a while from a smooth-running machine they had never understood, were able to rediscover the meaning of education and its relevance for them.
- 3) For many students, the I. C. has brought to better focus their own academic interests and direction, so that they can return to the curricular structure more specific and more intent.

These are good things in 1970. It's too

early to tell how effective the I. C. will continue to be, or to assess the defects that may be linked to its qualities. It seems necessary and desirable to go on with the experiment, and carry it through the whole academic year. Towards the end of next term, the Inner College, on the basis of its two terms of experience, its continuities and changes, will report to the President and Faculty, and attempt to clarify its future in terms of its usefulness to Bard.

Future:

The Inner College next term would be again composed of approximately fifty students, with three or four members of the Bard faculty working full or half-time with the group, and a number of other teachers standing ready to offer occasional guidance, seminars, resources.

Since 20-25 students presently in the I. C. wish to continue next term, room can now be found for 25-30 new students (and 10 alternates, since our experience shows they have a chance). Since 90 new students have applied for next term, and a series of meetings succeeded in reducing that number only to 60 or so, it will be necessary to admit students along the following guidelines:

- a. Juniors will be given first chance,
- b. then 2nd semester Freshmen,
- c. then Seniors,
- d. finally Sophomores.

We expected it to be much funnier. A pessimistic group of Inner College shock troops entered Sottery at 4:00 P. M. on Wednesday with Kelly at the fore, armed with what we hoped was a formidable document. Walking in, we immediately went to the front and began to occupy the aisle seats. Fortunately one of us mentioned the tactical point that the faculty could be found in the rear. We moved.

Slowly the faculty filed in. Dr. Kline and Mrs. O'Neil isolated themselves at a table under the movie screen. The psych department took a middle row. Lit men were scattered throughout the aisles. Social Scientists remained in the rear. A minor skirmish was avoided when our leadership declined the opportunity to make a rear guard action on the coffee urn. Enemy fortifications were thought to be impregnable in that location. Dr. Kline brought a plastic ashtray smashing down on his table three times and called for order. An ominous silence spread over the room.

Our anxiety was not to be quickly allayed or substantiated. First, an ordeal by verbal mire: in-rank disturbances relating to black dorms, moderation, vandalism, budgets, money, money, money. An hour later, the troops re-assembled for the major engagement. Dewsnap stood with a standard display of uptight power, reminding us that our ranks were in excess of the pre-arranged quota. Sourian rose and added that our numbers were also in violation of the Walter Peace Accords of 1970. Grossberg and Clarke launched a weak counter-offensive by suggesting that the extra members be considered unarmed advisory personnel. But the stick-to-the-rules-its-the-principle-of-the-thing flank headed by Messrs. Sourian, Crane, and Weiss won out. Ten walked.

Realizing we were out-numbered, the decision was made to rely on the heavy

artillery. Kelly cleared his sights and aimed his verbal howitzers. He said that in the judgement of the Inner College faculty and most of the students the experiment, while not an unqualified success, answered many of the basic needs of students not satisfied in Bard proper. He said that just as few would attempt to evaluate a faculty member on the basis of three month's evidence, it would be an abortion to terminate the I C at this time.

Professor Crane voiced faculty doubts as to the real extent of work done, and the possibility of the I C becoming "a refuge from academic rigor" as Rosenthal said. Miss Settle valiantly replied that in her experience with I C members, she found evidence of heightened interest, curiosity, and intelligence. Kelly, in answer to the big gun's question of how the induction of next semester's faculty would be handled, made a tactical advance with his volley: "It's very hard to persuade a man to jump onto a horse which may not be passing".

While several advances by the faculty involving questions of needs for assurance of academic responsibility were made, Kelly responded with such a convincing barrage of verbiage that it seemed the tide was turned.

In sympathy with the Inner College, Mr. Wilson moved that if the proposal were defeated, the Executive Committee could still pass legislation enabling the institution of a clearly defined and more structured Inner College.

But the troops, feeling the fatigue of a long entrenchment, moved toward a decisive action. The Inner College was victorious by a vote of 26-14.

Tia Sutter and Barbara Grossman



Faculty members during final vote.

(These priorities reflect our experience in the I. C. and also the exigencies of Moderation and divisional work.)

- b. no entering student (new to Bard) will be admitted.
- c. no student on Terminal Probation will be admitted.
- d. The statements of interest and declared work on file from the sixty applicants will be scrutinized, and if necessary followed up by personal interviews.

Two weekly meetings will be compulsory. Again it is assumed that workshops will form, though presumably the subject-areas will be often different.

The Inner College will elect a Steering Committee (4 faculty, 4 students) and an Evaluation Committee (1 faculty, 4

students); these committees will handle liaison with the Executive Committee of the Faculty, with E. P. C., and will be in general executive in their spheres of operation.

Again the student will receive 16 credits for his term's work in the I. C. though in special cases (e.g., the senior project) he may register for one course (4 cr.) and receive 12 for his I. C. work. Full-time faculty involvement will be again held as equivalent to the contractual obligations, with the personal option of offering one course, as at present, in the curricular structure. Half-time involvement should be estimated at 6 1/2 units.

Respectfully submitted,
Robert Kelly.

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observer

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access

This is our last issue of this semester, as is readily apparent from today's date. As a consequence, I'd like to review the semester from our point of view.

First, an apology for the recent irregularity of our release date. This had been due to a number of factors, among them: my getting the Observer to the printer too late one morning. However we hope to restore our regularity by the judicious use of prune juice, and we should be running regular next semester.

Next, a couple of comments on successes and failures. We went without editorials this year in the belief that our pages present a point of view on the issues that is clear and distinct enough without the use of a separate editorial comment. However, this has not really worked from my point of view, and we will probably re-institute editorials on campus related issues next semester.

You may have noticed a shift in emphasis from national to Bard related stories this semester. This resulted not so much from our own efforts but rather from the increased flow of copy from Bard people. It is a trend we will actively encourage next semester and I hope we can include in next semester's issues some serious discussion of Bard's priorities as an

educational institution.

In a sloppy sentimental note, I'd like to thank the many and varied people who helped to put this rag together this semester. We'll need both their help and the help of many more next semester if we want to make this a better community resource.

Last, I'd like to appeal to you people out there to consider the Observer a resource open to the entire community. Earlier this year I made some comments about trying to avoid having the Observer become the property of a small and ill informed clique. That is still a danger and I fear it will always be so. This paper is the property of the entire community and as such should be used by them. If we are to achieve any change at Bard, or even contemplate change, we have to communicate our ideas to a larger circle than our Dining Common's eating partners. Writing coherently shouldn't be that much of a problem for people who are attending college. If we can write our ideas down and disseminate them to each other we can achieve many things, the least of which will be the forging of a real community.

In any case, that's some thoughts for next semester. I suppose I'll see you then.

Geof Cahoon

letters

To the Editor:

In his discussion of "The Magician," in the Observer of November 30, Larry Gross cited Wittgenstein as the author of the following quotation: "Everything that can be thought, can be thought clearly. Everything that can be said at all can be said clearly. But not everything that can be thought can be said." In the translation of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* by Pears and McGuinness, proposition 4.116 reads, "Everything that can be thought at all can be thought clearly. Everything that can be put into words can be put clearly." Wittgenstein said nothing more in proposition 4.116. I have been unable to find "But not everything that can be thought can be said," or any statement closely resembling it, anywhere in the *Tractatus*. If the

statement is taken from any of Wittgenstein's written work, I would personally be very interested in finding out its source. If it is not, I think the Observer should inform its now misinformed readers of this fact.

Sincerely,
Bill Griffith

Mr. Griffith:

Larry Gross took the quotation not from the *Tractatus*, but from "The Aesthetics of Silence," an essay by Susan Sontag. Miss Sontag prefaces the proposition by calling it "a famous quotation." Perhaps this is an inaccurate popularization of Wittgenstein's original thought.

The Observer

open letter

Dear Mr. Selinger:

The Bard College Local of the Young Socialist Alliance wishes to protest the scandalous treatment accorded the members of the John Bard Gay Liberation Front by the College, in denying them access to campus facilities for their proposed spring Conference on Homosexuality.

While we are certainly in sympathy with the College's financial situation, the denial of facilities to this group on the grounds that a conference on homosexuality at Bard might prove embarrassing to potential financial patrons, represents an obvious capitulation to some of the most backward of bourgeois "moral" prejudices.

Homosexuals constitute a major oppressed group in capitalist society. It is our opinion, that the denial of facilities for

financial considerations—however pressing they might be—represents a definite step backward in the attitude of the College regarding the fight of these people to publicize and act against their oppression.

Such a decision on your part is double distressing when one considers the notion that in bourgeois society, a college or university represents itself as a place where all views may be aired without our prejudice or fear. Your statement of December 14 is a vivid illustration that such is not the case.

One wonders if you would have made the same decision if the group in question represented a more "respectable" or "liberal" position, such as that of the Mattachine Society.

Respectfully Yours,

Kurt Hill
for the Bard Local, YSA



N.P.A.C. Conference - U.S. Out Now!



More than 1,300 anti-war activists from around the country met in Chicago December 4-6 to map out plans for the Spring Offensive against the war in Vietnam. The convention, called by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), adopted the perspective of building toward massive national demonstrations in Washington, D. C. and San Francisco on April 24th, calling for the immediate and total withdrawal of all U. S. forces from Vietnam, and an immediate end to the draft system, a mechanism which feeds the war machine.

The three day conference began on Friday evening with opening remarks by Jerry Gordon, an attorney for the Kent 25, and member of the NPAC steering committee. He briefly explained that the convention had been planned during a meeting of coalition delegates in Cleveland Ohio last June, but that the Nixon administration's escalation of the Indochinese war through its recent bombing attacks on North Vietnam added an "emergency ingredient" for convening a national conference at this time.

In explaining the added emphasis on action against the draft system, Gordon stated that "The administration has concluded that the draft is to this war what the heart is to the human body. If the troops are not forcibly pumped into Indochina, U.S. military intervention will fail."

Gordon observed that the recent votes in the November elections referenda in Detroit, Massachusetts and San Francisco

clearly showed that a majority of those voters wanted an end to American intervention. He pointed to the referendum in heavily working-class Detroit, where two out of three voters cast ballots for immediate withdrawal, as an indication of the popular national mood against the war.

Sidney Lens of the National Committee Against War, Racism, and Repression also addressed the convention. Lens stated that a proposal by his organization included support for a major national protest April 3 and 4 commemorating the death of Martin Luther King. He stated that this action would link the anti-war, poverty and repression issues, and would be followed up by a series of nation-wide demonstrations in May.

Other key-note speakers included A. Sammy Rayner, Chicago city Alderman; Ken Hammond of the Kent 25; Hilton Hanna, an executive of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcherworkmen; Arlene Wilson, of the Chicago Women's Liberation; Stanley Tolliver, attorney for Ahmed Evans; and Carol Lipman, West Coast coordinator of the Student Mobilization Committee.

Saturday's plenary session saw 21 separate action proposals hit the convention floor. Six of these proposals were definitely "major proposals" i.e., ones which would determine the nature of anti-war activity this spring. Other proposals, including those of the "nut" and "crackpot" variety, were placed in the "minor proposal" category, to be debated after the major proposals were decided.

Proponents of these six major points of view were given eight minutes apiece to present their proposals, with the right of time extension if the majority of the body desired to grant it. The only proposal however, which met with the overwhelming endorsement of activists was the organization proposal submitted by the five NPAC coordinators. This position had six basic sections: Immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam; political non-exclusion where whereby all those who oppose the war would be welcome in the coalition irrespective of their other views; mass demonstrations as the most effective method of communicating the anti-war message to broader segments of society; orderly and disciplined tactics which would put the responsibility for violence where it belongs, on the imperialists in the U. S. government; and, finally, it stressed that the anti-war movement should maintain its independence from any political party (no endorsements of candidates, etc.).

Only two other proposals received any appreciable support from the convention: the proposal submitted by Sid Lens of NCAWRR, and the plan put forward by Progressive Labor-SDS.

Lens proposed that the conference endorse the "peace treaty" negotiations presently being conducted by leaders of the National Student Association with their counter-parts in Saigon and Hanoi. Lens suggested that the "treaty" would then be presented to President Nixon and Congress. Lens also called for a major anti-war action on April 3-4, in commemoration of Dr. King.

In the debate following Len's presentation, several activist pointed out that Lens seemed to be saying that the reason that the war in Vietnam has not been ended is that the American government is negotiating in bad faith, and that if it were to accept a more "enlightened" attitude as reflected by Lens et al, a just peace would be achieved.

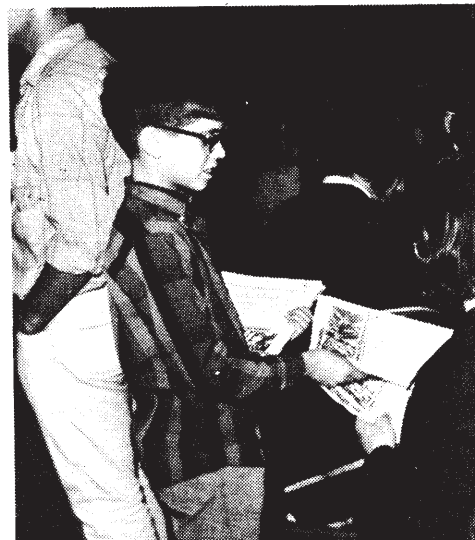
Consequently, the first part of the proposal was rejected by the convention on the grounds that Americans have no right to negotiate anything in Vietnam, and that the business of the anti-war movement is and should continue to be, to demand the immediate, and total with-

drawal of all U. S. forces from Indochina; the movement should not give any kind of legitimacy to the negotiations approach.

The second part of Lens' proposal was accepted by the convention and was incorporated into the NPAC coordinators' resolution.

The representative from SDS, after duly attacking every other tendency at the conference, submitted a proposal containing three major features: the building of a worker-student alliance to get rid of ROTC, military recruitment, etc.; support demonstrations for the support for ghetto rebellions; and support of strike actions of working people.

While many speakers favored elements in the SDS resolution, they felt that the job of the anti-war movement per se was



to end the war in Vietnam, and force the imperialists to withdraw their forces from Indochina, thus allowing the people of Southeast Asia the right of self-determination. They pointed out that the anti-war movement could not take the place of a militant trade unionism, nor substitute itself and its program for the independent mobilization of Black and Third World peoples and their fight against the racist American power structure. They denied that the anti-war movement had any right to determine either the content or form that Black and Third World struggles would take, which they felt was implicit in the SDS resolution.

cont. on page ten

concepts outdated

Educational resources are an important consideration for an academic institution as small as Bard. These resources range from such venerable institutions as a Library to such recent concepts as the quality of the surrounding community. If we are to achieve whatever goals we have in mind as a college, it will only be through the most effective use of these resources as possible.

One of the great drawbacks in the current concept of the college is the very age of that concept. While relatively recent, the early form of the present day college arose out of the pre-industrial needs of the United States. Departments, divisions, grades all arose out of the milieu of early

nineteenth century America. As an industrial state developed, the early American colleges increasingly became a training place for units of the American machine. This led to a state far different from that of Britain, where a far more ancient concept of education has lasted to this day, only to be threatened by replacement with our system.

However valuable this concept was for the pre-industrial and industrial United States, it has become increasingly irrelevant in the present day when technological rather than purely industrial needs are felt. The adaptation of European thought to American educational techniques led to the original concept in American education of training essentially interchangeable parts in the industrial sector. However this same

process does not adequately prepare people for a technological state. In an industrial age, people were trained not necessarily to operate machines (that was never the function of college education) but rather to perpetuate man's creations. In a technological age, where computers can fulfill both of these functions, man's needs in education fall into a different category. He needs now to become more than a biological version of a computer.

Thus the concept of education we are laboring under is essentially outdated and, to overuse a phrase, lacks relevance to present day problems. From this lack comes the misallocation of available resources mentioned earlier. The original design of a college rendered it an isolated unit, the proverbial "Ivory Tower". As such, it made little difference where the college was located or what the surrounding community thought of it. In an era when the supplying of resources is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive, this approach creates difficulty for a small college such as Bard.

While this might present great difficulty, there is a possibility of great good coming from this situation.

If, to take advantage of these resources that appear in the surrounding community, a college must change its form and program, perhaps it can also adapt that program to new needs. If this process occurs, and the college is tied in to a community and thus form a permanently relevant educational resource in itself.

What then needs to be done is to first find what the needs of the college community are as related to the age in which we exist. Next there must be an analysis of the resource pool the college has available to it (by this I mean such items as local people with academic and creative talents, learning environments other than the central college, etc.). After this evaluation has occurred the college should attempt to restructure itself to

1) meet the needs of its students in preparing them for a technological world.

2) meet the needs of the surrounding community and tie that community into the college as a functioning resource of both interest and funds.

3) act as a total educational resource by building into itself a mechanism of change such that new needs in the society may be met without disruption or resistance.

Geof Cahoon

maltese falcon



"The essential American soul is hard, isolate, stoic, and a killer."

--D.H. Lawrence in Studies in Classic American Literature

"Nothing is more exhilarating than Philistine vulgarity."

--Vladimir Nabokov

One of the paradoxes which is inherent in American films is that much of the best work, and the work most reflective of American life, has been done in the most disreputable gestures.

When boobs like Stanley Kramer attempt to do something "important" their films come out paralyzed and drained. They lack spontaneity, force, and wit. Films like "Gentleman's Agreement", and "A Place in the Sun," are so self-consciously meaningful, so thick with reference and calculated effect that they are like primers for the mentally deficient.

The best American films have taken banal genres and transformed them. This is the precise triumph of "The Maltese Falcon." John Huston's adaptation of Dashiell Hammet's novel, is a model of pace and structure. The characters are so right that they have entered into our shared mythology. People have been stealing from the film for years.

Nowhere is the force of the characters more apparent than in the case of Sam Spade, perhaps Humphrey Bogart's greatest performance. Audiences tend to prefer the attractive transformation of Rick in "Casablanca." But this film offers no such easy consolation. Bogart's characterization is an amusing, ambiguous mixture of morality, violence, and sexuality. He is the man who goes it alone in the mean, ugly urban world of vice and corruption. We respect him largely because of that large quantity of cynical irreverence, his distaste for sentiment and piety. He acts on a strict personal code, a code which cannot be swayed by love or money.

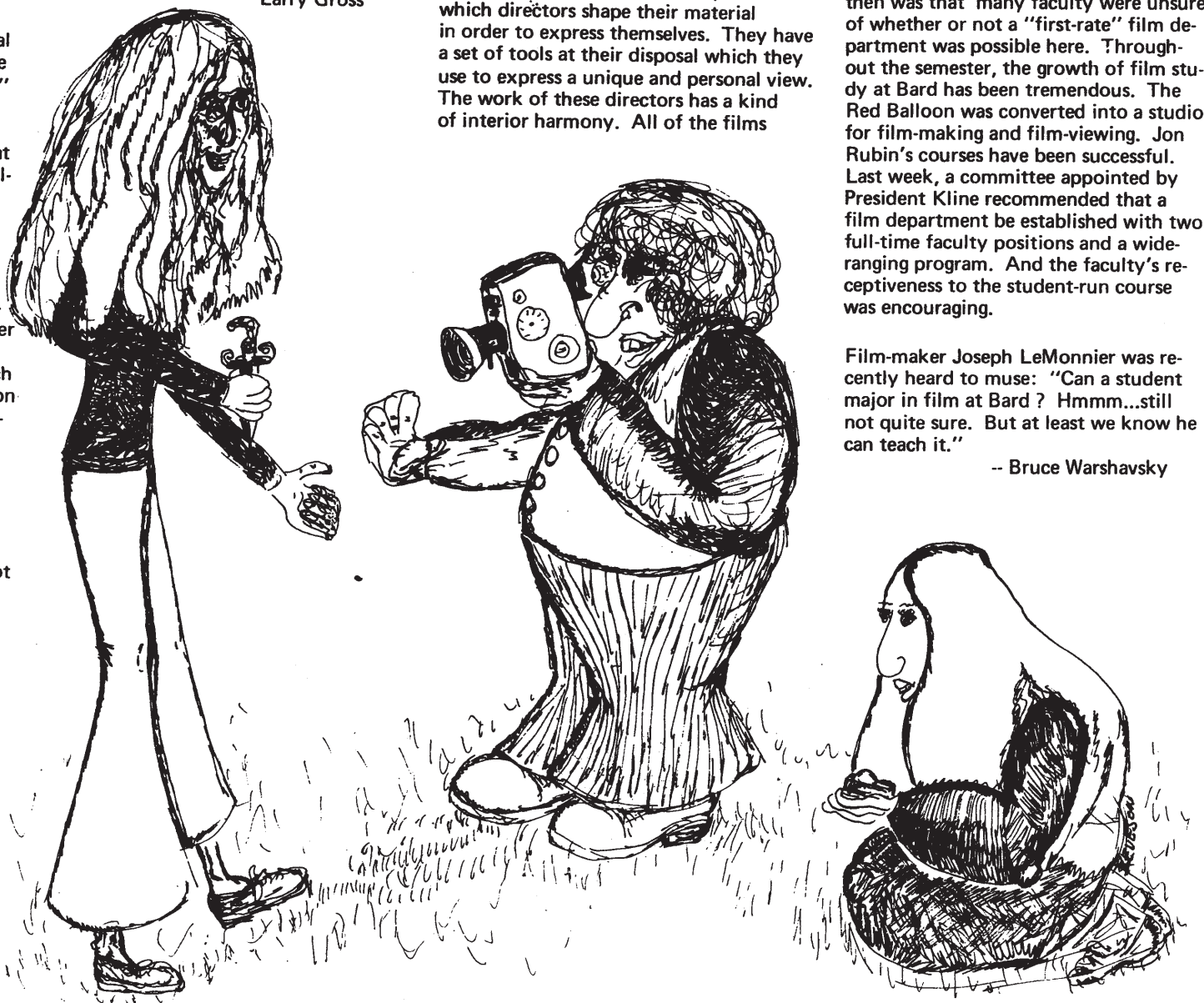
Also I think that we respond to this character because of his capacity for action. In the web of deceit and trickery which is created in the film, Spade alone cuts through the fog, and in so doing he pre-

serves himself. And he does this with an assurance which is terrific.

Huston has directed the film with a great sense of speed. The varied movements of characters from one conspiratorial meeting place to another, and the repeated images of Bogart moving fluidly throughout the film are very satisfying. A good deal of the somber poetry of modern urban life comes through in the film.

It may seem to some reading this that I am over-intellectualizing what is basically a simple-minded piece of entertainment. But it seems to me that in Huston's picturing of the mixture of greed and ruthlessness which motivates the characters, he has created an authentic image. And in collaboration with Bogart he has created a hero commensurate with the complexity of the image.

Larry Gross



Jon Rubin, a film teacher at Bard, will have one of his films on N.E.T. Tentatively scheduled for the first week in February, the film features the Who.

FILM ART 104 FILM ART 104 FILM ART 104 FILM ART 104

"Everything that can be seen can be seen clearly. Everything that can be filmed can be filmed clearly. But not everything that can be seen can be filmed."

--Source Unknown

"Quite simply, a movie is a movie is a movie."

--Andrew Sarris

The work of a good director, like that of a good writer or painter, has a continuity to it. A consistency of style emerges in the relationship between form (camera placement, lighting, pacing of shots, etc.) and content (thematic concerns, development of material). A course is being offered next semester in the Film Art Department which will study the stylistic modes of four major directors: Ingmar Bergman, Alfred Hitchcock, Jean Renoir, and Orson Welles.

The course, "The Director and Narrative Film", will be student-run. Jon Rubin had originally conceived of the idea of a similar course, but he was forced to drop the idea because of an unexpectedly large demand for film-making workshops. Larry Gross then asked Jon Rubin and John Miller to be faculty sponsors for a student proposal, and the course plan was approved by the faculty Executive Committee last week. Rubin, Miller, and Matt Phillips were helpful in getting it through, and Larry Gross and Vicki Garnick will share much of the teaching burden.

Larry Gross was asked about his own conception of the course. "What we'll be trying to do in this course is to try and see and understand the way in which directors shape their material in order to express themselves. They have a set of tools at their disposal which they use to express a unique and personal view. The work of these directors has a kind of interior harmony. All of the films

by each director share certain thematic preoccupations, and they share a somewhat similar form for expressing the themes. In other words, the body of work of a major director is just as distinctive and personal as the work of artists working in other media."

Each of the directors studied will be represented by four of their films. (The sixteen films will be shown in Sottery Hall on Wednesday nights, and they will be open to the community.) The films are:

Bergman:
Smiles of a Summer Night
The Seventh Seal
Persona
Shame

Hitchcock:
Rear Window
Vertigo
Psycho
Strangers on a Train

Renoir:
Rules of the Game
Crime of Mr. Lange
The Lower Depths
The Golden Coach

Welles:
Citizen Kane
Touch of Evil
Mr. Arkadin
Falstaff

In the September 15 issue of the Observer an article appeared which discussed the future of film at Bard. The problem then was that many faculty were unsure of whether or not a "first-rate" film department was possible here. Throughout the semester, the growth of film study at Bard has been tremendous. The Red Balloon was converted into a studio for film-making and film-viewing. Jon Rubin's courses have been successful. Last week, a committee appointed by President Kline recommended that a film department be established with two full-time faculty positions and a wide-ranging program. And the faculty's receptiveness to the student-run course was encouraging.

Film-maker Joseph LeMonnier was recently heard to muse: "Can a student major in film at Bard? Hmmm...still not quite sure. But at least we know he can teach it."

-- Bruce Warshavsky



classiscene

Dec. 16—

Ludwig van Beethoven was born 200 years ago today. We all know who Beethoven was, of course. The squat, ugly man who made women laugh to themselves when he proposed marriage. The miser who constantly cheated publishers and patrons. The slob whose rooms were madhouses of dirt and disarray. The man who fought for custody of his nephew for years only to see him become a source of endless grief. The paranoid who raged at his best friends for no reason at all. The lover of nature. The deaf man who wrote towering masterpieces he could never hear. The genius who changed music completely and forever. The only thing worthwhile about Beethoven during his lifetime was his music, but that is all that remains today; such is the power of art.

Man, being the strange creature he is, now feels that it is necessary to put on some kind of celebration because this earth has now orbited the sun 200 times since the moment this incredible man who conceived such magnificent music was born. When we talk about Beethoven, however, we simply cannot be completely objective (even if we are, the music will still be called "magnificent"). So we celebrate Beethoven's 200th birthday, and we discover anew the position he occupies is music, in art, in our lives.

How is the event being celebrated? Orchestras are playing the symphonies they have taken for granted throughout their existence. Pianists are performing complete cycles of the sonatas, some overlaid and some overlooked, that they started playing in early childhood. The same goes for violinists, chamber music groups, etc. Record companies are going all out too. There have been four new complete albums of the symphonies this year, along with four of the piano sonatas, two of the piano concertos, three of the piano trios, and numerous recordings of separate works. D.G.G. has gone as far as to offer a 75-record "Beethoven Edition" which includes every Beethoven work you're likely to want to listen to, (and a few you're not) for the bargain price of \$299.50.

Now, paying tribute to Beethoven is all well and good, but there's a point at which bicentennial performances of his music can be overdone; we have come dangerously close to that point this year. Actually, all the tribute Beethoven really needs is regular performance and

people who will wonder, as people often do, how any man could have conceived the music that he wrote. On these terms, it may be said that tribute is paid to him every day. A Beethoven doesn't need a bicentennial celebration.

Some new records:

RCA has come out with the final volume in the Guarneri Quartet's cycle of the Beethoven quartets for the you-know-what. It's a 3-record set of the six "early" quartets which, unfortunately, isn't quite as good as their beautiful performances of the "middle" and "late" quartets. The main trouble, I think, is the recorded sound, which is not very good, dulling some very fine playing. The Budapest Quartet album from the early 50's on Odyssey sounds better. RCA has also pressed the discs poorly, and on paper-thin vinyl that can be easily bent and warps easily, too. This



kind of sabotage of artistry seems to be getting more common with RCA all the time. No wonder the Boston Symphony switched to D.G.G.!

Since we're on that subject, the Boston Symphony's first recordings for that distinguished German company are on the market. Among them is a record with Michael Tilson Thomas, a 26-year-old native of California, conducting the Symphony in two modern American works, Charles Ives' "Three Places in New England" and Carl Ruggles' "Sun-treader." Thomas captures Ives' wonderful nostalgia perfectly, and his performance of Ruggles' searing, dissonant masterpiece is not to be believed. The sonics are good, and D.G.G.'s pressing, like all D.G.G. pressings, positively murders anything done by any American firm. What this all means is that a German company has produced, pressed, and packaged the greatest record of American music of all time and history.

Sol Louis Siegel

dress rehearsal

Unfortunately, at press time, the dance concert had not yet opened. Considering the unfairness involved in reviewing a dress rehearsal, the dancer's work cannot be approached too critically.

The first program, comprised of student choreography and two pieces by Albert Reid, consisted mostly of studies in slow movement. Thanks to Stephanie Terry's "Progressions in Black" (a piece which by the way provided some excellent opportunities for feline sexy movement) the program was saved from hanging itself in slow motion.

"Ch-Arli", choreographed by Arli Epton and Charly Grant, also afforded a gratifying spot in the concert. Their work had a tight structure and their dancing a convincingly energetic flow.

Albert Reid's "Movement Studies", arranged in four sequences, contained interesting studies in composition. The first sequence provided experiments in timing, simultaneous movement, and body pulsations. Philip Terry's role in the third sequence created bursts and snatches of time into space. The quick changes in directionality, the impulsiveness, and the sense of a lack of center from which the movement originated were exciting. However, and I hope this has changed by opening night, the energy output of the dancers was too low and they robbed perfectly good choreography of its full potential.

Reid's "Minos Eros" was also potentially

a good piece, though I'd have to see it in actual performance to understand if it works and why.

Other works were choreographed by Sandra Briggs, Ned Griefen, and Shirley Cassara. For various reasons I feel it only fair to hold comment on these pieces until seen in their final form before an audience

The treat of the evening was Hans, a dance drama improvisation directed by Aileen Passloff. I only hope that in saving the best for the last the dancers don't lose some of their audience. Hans caught you up in a tribal beat, in a trance-like involvement. The dancers, called by the rhythmic ritual, became animals sending us off on an evolutionary trip. It was a trip from beast, to man, to knowing oneself, and it was powerfully executed by total cast involvement. There were snatches of life experiences or dream fulfillments resembling the whimsical fantasy of "Alice in Wonderland." Yet, the piece didn't leave one in a whimsical mood; there was too much beyond that at stake. It ended by posing a question. How did you like seeing yourself move from beast to man, and, still realizing yourself as man, retain some of your beastliness? If you saw it, you had very definite gnawings in your body when you tried to look into yourself. If you missed it, I'm sorry, for you missed a rare performance.

Martha Martillotta

monteux moves sinfonietta

The fourth concert in the S.C.A.R.E. series was held on Tuesday night as the Hudson Valley Sinfonietta, a small orchestra made up of twenty members of the Hudson Valley Philharmonic, played before a smallish crowd in the chapel here. The Sinfonietta's musicians are all expert, and their ensemble is marvelous; they also seem to have been quite well-rehearsed. To put it mildly, this is no group of amateurs. The same thing may be said of the conductor, Claude Monteux, music director of the Philharmonic, whose father Pierre was one of the great conductors of our century. Mr. Monteux seems to have learned a great deal from his father; he conducts with poise, grace and security.

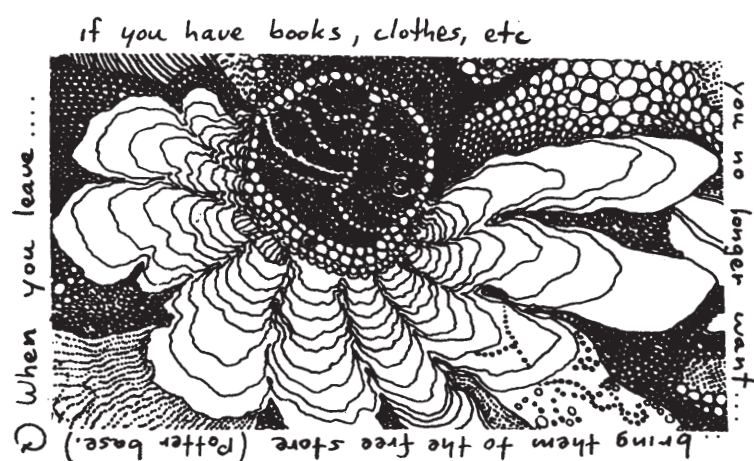
The concert opened with "Five Pieces" by Hindemith. This music is Baroque in its roots, modern in its style, superlative in its craftsmanship, and questionable in its inspiration. It can be very enjoyable, however, in a good performance, and this was a good performance, with a nice violin solo by concertmaster Ed Simons.

Dr. John Davis joined the Sinfonietta for the Handel Organ Concerto No. 4. He handled the difficult organ part with ease, and the ensemble complemented him well. Again, an enjoyable performance.

I did not enjoy Stravinsky's "Dumbarton Oaks Concerto" quite as much, perhaps because I am used to more sarcastic performances of the music of Stravinsky's neo-classic period than the more lyrical (but perfectly valid) one Mr. Monteux gave.

Finally, Mr. Monteux handed his baton to Mr. Simons, picked up a flute, and joined his flutist wife Merianne and violinist Leon Sayvetz in the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 4. Mr. Simons' baton technique is fussier than that of Mr. Monteux, but he did quite well with the music. The Bach was a joyous affair that was filled with high spirits. This was a wonderful performance to conclude the best concert in the S.C.A.R.E. series this year.

Sol Louis Siegel



if you have books, clothes, etc

When you leave....

You no longer want...

bring them to the free store (Potter base).

too much pollution? w

SYMPTOMS

TODAY
in these
UNITED STATES

too many
PEOPLE

200 million of us, or 400 times as many as there were when nature was in balance. We wreck the land, but continue to talk of growth as the only kind of progress.



too much
TRASH

1000 lbs. of trash per year per person, most of which we still burn and then dump into the sky.

POLLUTED
AIR

Foul, brown air, and rising rates of lung disease. Uncounted millions of cars causing most of the pollution, but we're too weak to walk.



POISONS



Almost unlimited sale and use of insecticides and herbicides. Poisons soaking into the land, killing wildlife, and getting ready to kill us.

Atomic
RADIATION

An unseen but ever present force attacking us 24 hours a day.

SLIGHT RELIEF
right now, while we press
for real solutions...

Practice voluntary population control before some natural disaster - or war - controls it for us. Don't believe the misleading reports about the U.S. birth rate. The number of births here grows each year. Learn about the starvation in India, China, Latin America, and Africa, and relate it to your life.

Buy no more "one way" containers or bottles; refuse to accept fancy or excessive wrappers. Push for publication of newspapers and magazines printed on salvaged waste materials. (Store managers and their suppliers are very sensitive to public pressures. Try it. It works; my grocer never offers me a bag anymore when I buy only a few items.)

Walk whenever possible; cars are the big air-foulers, and their smoke devices aren't worth a damn. They last only a few months.

Use public transportation. Walking is healthful and it teaches lasting lessons about what foul-smelling inventions our precious automobiles are. Never say "haze" or "smog"; both tend to blame the condition on weather. The stuff you see in the air is smoke; man-made wastes dumped into the sky.

Use pesticides - if you think you must - with extreme respect for the consequences. Never use DDT or the newer and even more dangerous poisons. Even "safe" pesticides can be disastrous. Protest highway salting in winter; it alone kills streams. We must find less harmful answers.



There is no threshold for radiation below which no damage occurs. Avoid all unnecessary X-rays. Demand safe methods of power production (such as Magneto-hydrodynamics, solar or fusion). In the meantime fossil fuel plants can be cleaned up. Nuclear fission's production of

SOMEDAY
if we live to see it...

An enlightened people will reduce their numbers.

All trash will be reused at home or by the growing waste-recovery industry. Following nature's example, we will learn to manage materials without waste.

When we learn to manage aerial wastes along with all the others we'll have those beautiful skies again. Under present federal programs, this will never happen; but if all waste-dumping were penalized NOW we could have fresh air again within ten years. Imagine!



Pest control through a restored "balance of nature."

IF we live, is the key phrase above. We must not allow ANY additional radiation into our environment. For every addition there will be a commensurate amount of leukemia, cancer, and birth defects.

RELEVANCE
TO US
AT BARD

Learn about birth control before you need it (men too!). No one has to have a child before it's wanted; not having children of your own is a possibility to consider. Do you want the U.S. to have less or more than 200 million people? Do you want Bard to have 1000 students?



Pay a visit to the "old" Bard Dump (access rd. north of Annandale House); check out the steam it drains into. Recycle paper---help our recycling effort. Get "trash" to where it can be used. Protest disposable plastic & paper goods in coffee shop, etc. Spray-cans (aerosols) are the most wasteful packaging of all; dangerous to health.

Observe the heating plant stack behind the bookstore. Bard buildings are overheated---this is not healthy. Don't leave windows & doors open; but ask to have thermostats turned down.

Try walking to your dorm,
bicycling to Red Hook,
hitching to Rhinebeck,
taking the bus to Schuyler,
the train to NYC.

Use, if necessary, safe flea powders---Hartz Mt. rotstone, Dri-die, Drione--NOT flea collars containing lindane or DDUP. If you get crabs insist on pyrethrum powder, not DDT or Kwell. Learn to like insects---the great majority of species ignore us; many pollinate flowers or control pests species. Insecticides kill all.

If you see a spray rig, find out what. House paints disseminate a variety of poisons and probably do not preserve materials as much as if supposed. Even poisons used indoors eventually get to the external environment.

Conserve electricity. Central Hudson may want to build a nuclear power plant at the Deserted Village in the next few years---this would not only be a radiation hazard, but might destroy the North Bay with waste heat.

What you can do, right now

too much GARBAGE

100 lbs. per person per year, all wasted. Enough to feed legions of the world's starving. It's tragic.

FOOD ADULTER- ANTS

Every food we buy and eat today has its load of unwanted chemicals, with some foods so loaded as to be almost unrecognizable. Reading the lists of ingredients is often enough to induce sickness. Pyridoxine hydrochloride, artificial flavors, BTH, etc. Ugh!

too much SEWAGE

200 gallons of sewage per person every day! And it all ends up in the rivers, often completely untreated. Almost nothing can live in such vile waters.

WATER WASTE

Almost total waste; 150 gallons per person, every day! And we wonder why there are water shortages!



continued on page 9

site and fuel reprocessing plants are overshadowed only by the hazards of transporting high-level wastes to burial grounds where they require perpetual surveillance.

Most of us overeat by 30%.

Eat less, live longer. Use all vegetable garbage for compost or throw it into the shrubbery (it beats peat moss). No meat, though; meat brings rats and flies.

Ready-to-serve products appear to have no waste. Don't be misled; they make mountains of garbage back at the factory.

Read the labels! Look at the junk you're about to eat. It's amazing how few of us ever read the fine print, or how few refuse to buy the stuff. Boycotts are the only force the food processors feel. And remember, all fruits and vegetables are loaded with insect spray; wash them thoroughly. Doctors now admit that weakness leading to disease and death comes from eating those poisons. Our poor pets! Their foods require less detailed descriptions, and many meat products are packed with detergents to make can-washing easier!

Don't grind garbage down the drain; if you must leave food wastes, use them if at all possible. Don't overuse dishwashers or detergents. We use too much too often; it's so easy to do. Don't flush toilets so often; a tissue or cigarette butt flushed away with 2 gallons of precious water is criminal in these times. Try to cut all water use in half; it's far more noble than you think. Patriotic, too.

With a proper respect for the true value of water we will begin to use less of it automatically. We'll follow the don'ts (above) and buy those appliances that use the least amount of water.

Lawn-sprinkling should be ended at once; natural gardens and woodlands get by beautifully on rainwater alone, and when they're mulched with compost or garbage they thrive.



As with trash, we will learn to use all parts of the food, extracting its energy and nutrients to feed man and animals, or the land itself.

Strict laws and a new respect for the wonders of real, untouched foods may bring them back again.

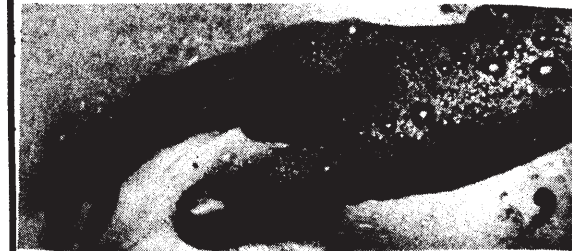
Kitchens, laundries, and bathrooms will have devices to extract wastes for re-use, and recycle the same water, over and over. Sewers will at last become obsolete.

Desalting the sea is not likely to be the long-range answer; it will only accommodate our excesses. Our forefathers on this continent cooked and washed with only 1 gallon per day, less than 1% of the amount we use. We must move towards more natural water use levels, surely less than 50 gallons per day.



Stop taking food you won't eat, then get your friends to stop. "Quality" is not an excuse to waste. Remember, most of the food wasted in Dining Commons contributes to the nutrient-loading of the Sawkill and the Hudson. Forget whatever your parents made you do at mealtime and reason it out for yourself.

Press for more natural foods in Dining Commons. Learn to prepare your own; buy at the food co-op. We can have a natural foods restaurant on campus next semester if we can find them a place.



Bard now has the mandatory secondary sewage treatment. If we can get tertiary treatment, most of the nutrients now in the effluent will be removed. The middle Hudson estuary may be very near the threshold of eutrophication--the tidal effect prevents the rapid flushing of wastes out of the estuary. America was better off with outhouses--nutrients were recycled into the soil. Someday we will fertilize our cropfields with sewage--it's being done in other countries.

Turn faucets off all the way, & report the ones that still drip to B&G. Our water goes back to the Sawkill after we use it, but loaded with chemicals and other wastes.

Loose clothes that ventilate the body make bathing and laundry necessary less often. There's nothing wrong with body odors--they are a natural means of communicating sex attraction and other emotions.

How to wash without detergents: Add 1/3 cup washing soda while machine is filling, then add clothes, then one cup of soap (Lux, Ivory, or Duz soap.) Grey scum means too much soap and/or not enough soda. More washing soda may be added before first rinse cycle. Very dirty clothes may be presoaked in soap or soda. (Note: washing soda is a stronger alkali than baking soda; uses are not compatible.) Laundering with any agent should not be expected to kill germs; it has an aesthetic purpose mainly.



senate

Senate elections were last week. As of press time, the race for Student Association president was not decided, however, below appear the names of the newly elected officials:

Two semesters-

Francois Caillerac

Pam Goodson

Herb Ritts

Steve Richards

One semester-

Marion Swerdlow

Joe Palombo

Cliff Brown

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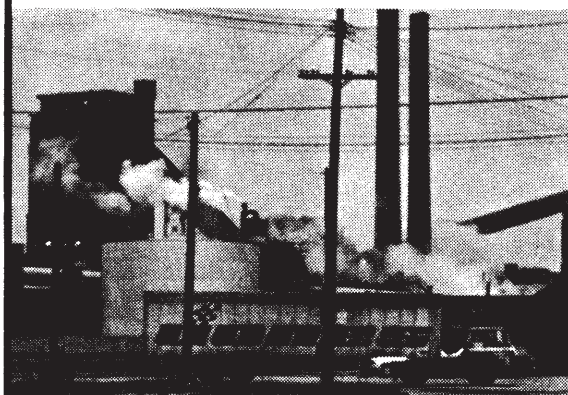
about the MESS we live in

SYMPTOMS

TODAY
in these
UNITED STATES...

WASTED
RAINFALL
(overpaving)

Roads, parking lots, houses, buildings, lawns and even most farms are made to repel the rain, to flush it into the nearest sewer, from which it erodes and floods its way to the sea, polluted.



NOISE

Constant noise, car noise, electronic noise, aircraft noise, and human noise, all growing in intensity by the day. Soon: Sonic BOOM!

lack of
PRIVACY

No escape. We have less privacy each day as we let society, government, and modern life generally intrude more and more.

destruction
of N.GHT



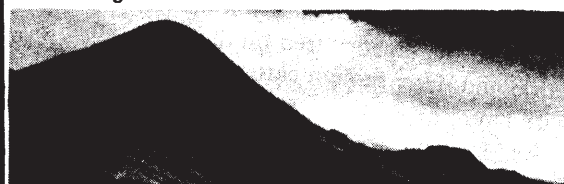
Night totally destroyed: a whole generation made unfamiliar with the wonder of darkness, of the moon, and of bright stars. Possibly one of the biggest threats of all, but it's too soon to tell yet.

SLIGHT RELIEF
right now, while we press
for real solutions...

Don't use waterproof paving materials (blacktop, concrete) if you can possibly avoid it. Use crushed stone, or, if you must pave, let the run-off drain to sunken pebble gardens. Don't just pour the precious liquid down a storm drain. And, please, don't call rainy weather "bad weather" any more! Rain is a blessing, a free gift for which we should give thanks. Besides, our skins are waterproof; a little rain won't hurt them.

Turn it down a bit. In this increasingly crowded world we must be more considerate or we'll be at each other's throats.

Join the crowds who've vowed never to ride a supersonic transport. Insist on quiet. Use rent strikes and other means to get healthful silence.



Resist the use of snooping devices and other invasions of privacy. Try to abolish the anti-fence laws that make so many residential areas wide open to every view. Every other country did this long ago.

Unless a lot of us care there's not much we can do. Kiss the stars goodbye, I guess, and get ready to tell our grandchildren why we wrecked so many wonders.

How the wild animals and plants are affected by this lighting madness no one knows - and few even care.

SOMEDAY
if we live to see it...

When we learn to build and live following nature's proven methods, parks, forests, and garden terraces will distinguish the new cities and towns of America.



We can't change the human body fast enough to accommodate it so we've got to reduce and isolate the noise.

Utter privacy again, or an Orwellian nightmare come true.

Strict laws, overdue even now, will limit artificial lighting to the surfaces that need light, and prevent all light-spillage into the sky or into others' eyes.

The above is taken from a pamphlet prepared by the World Wildlife Fund. Authored by Malcolm B. Wells, it was released by the Fund because of the many requests they received for a pamphlet of this sort.

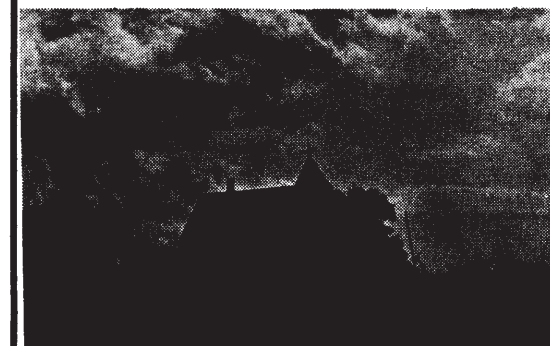
Few readers will be able to do all the author suggests. But each recommendation they do follow will bring us that much closer to a cleaner, healthier atmosphere.

RELEVANCE
TO US
AT BARD...

Problem: the parking lot for new dining commons (on River Road opposite Annandale House) is planned to drain directly into the small stream there. Oil, gas, grease, brake and transmission fluid, and antifreeze, all inimical to aquatic life, will pollute this stream, which has only just recovered from the old sewage system leakage. (Drainage from the faculty parking lot similarly is channelled into a stream swamp near 9G.) At least the new parking lot will be grave! rather than hardtop. Dick Griffiths is open to viable suggestions for a better drainage plan (some kind of drain is necessary.) The real problem is with people who have to drive to the door, instead of walking--do we need another parking lot?

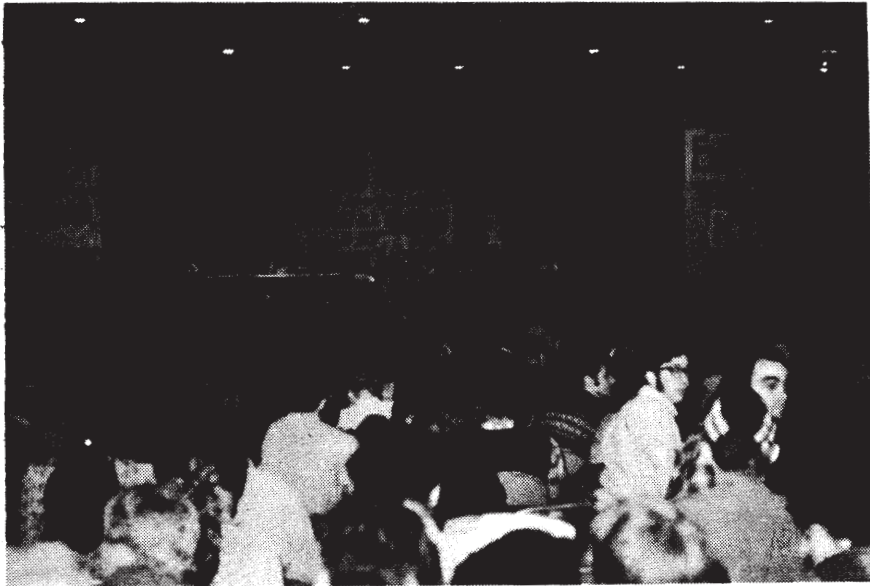
High noise levels of civilisation cause nervous tension, mental illness, circulatory disease, and premature deafness. At Bard it's impossible to escape the trains, ships, private planes, construction machinery, chainsaw, sewage plant, mowers, motorcycles, snowmobiles, trucks, improperly muffled cars, bell, mercury-vapor lamps, radiators, hi-fis, etc. None of these things have to be noisy; some of them don't have to be at all! Sleep by the waterfall some night and wake up refreshed.

Some feel fences should come down! The main thing is, obviously, we need quiet privacy in our rooms or the woods, and real communication and community at other times.



Living with natural daylight and darkness is very beautiful. But we want to sleep during the day and then study at night! "He could make me believe...that the sun rises in the West."

Erik Kiviat



from page three

In the end, this latter position won out. Upon the rejection of their proposals, SDSers denounced the conference as "racist" and left thirty-strong for their own demonstration at a local police complex.

Caucus of Labor committees facing a frame-up charge of conspiracy to possess and store explosives with intent to use.
Kurt Hill

Saturday also saw a variety of workshops dealing with specific issues relating to the war in Vietnam, including workshops on labor and the anti-war movement; women and the fight against the war; high school students and the war; the anti-war university; the anti-war movement and GIs and veterans; and Third World peoples and the fight against the war.

Among the many other resolutions and statements of support issued by the conference was a call for solidarity with the Blacks of Cairo, Ill., in their fight against right-wing elements; support for Juan Farinas and his fight against the draft; statements of solidarity with Angela Davis of the Black Panther Party; a call to support the Kent State 25; and support for two members of the National

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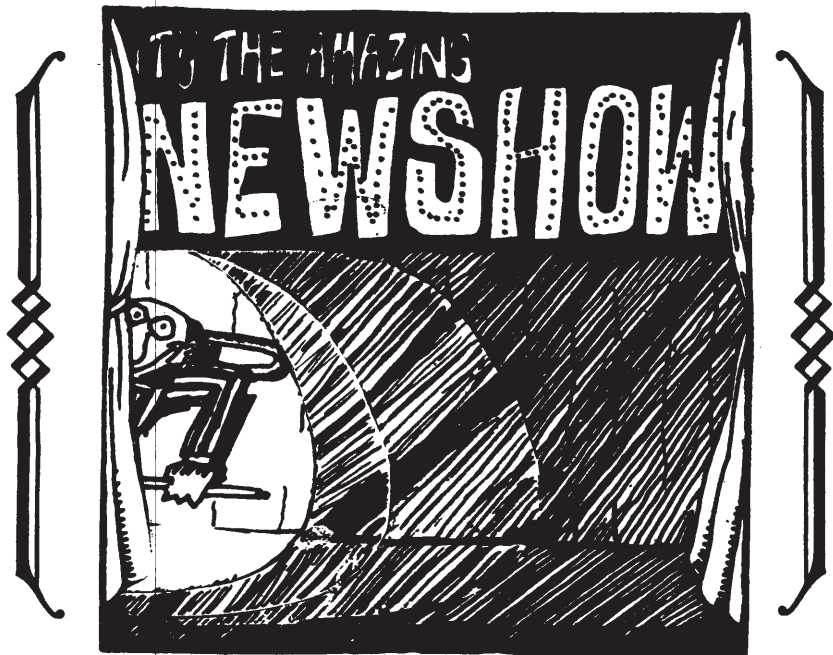
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WASHINGTON: The freshest and strongest clues to the existence of conditions suitable for the possible evolution of life beyond the earth were reported today by a team of American scientists. The group announced the recovery from the constituents of a meteorite that fell on Australia last year of 17 amino acids, including six that are normally found in living cells and are the precursors of life. The discovery strongly supports the theory not only that life on earth grew from a primordial ooze of chemicals present after the crust solidified, but also that it occurred elsewhere in the universe. In the last several years, radio astronomers using increasingly more sophisticated equipment have detected such complex organic chemicals as methyl alcohol, formic acid and cyanoacetylene in the outer regions of the universe. These chemicals are the building bricks of the far more complicated amino acids, whose existence in meteorites has previously been suspected but not proved because it was believed that they resulted from contamination of the specimens that were examined. Dr Cyril Ponnampereuma, the principal author of today's report, said the variety, the optical properties and the isotope content of the amino acids found in the so-called Murchison meteorite proved they were not of earthly origin.

"No one really believed the previous reports that amino acids had been found in meteorites because you only have to make a thumbprint on a beaker and shake with water to obtain amino acids," Dr Ponnampereuma said in a telephone interview. "We have a built-in way of showing that the amino acids that we have recovered are not earthly contaminants."

The Defense Department and the beleaguered Lockheed Aircraft Corp. are resolving their differences in a way that will keep Lockheed solvent an apparent minimum cost to the public of about \$600-million. By choosing the alternative of rescuing the corporation rather than letting it go bankrupt, the Pentagon is also setting a precedent for Government behavior toward other major military manufacturers that might founder financially and need help. Lockheed is among the top two or three defense contractors in the country. It was running out of money from escalating production costs.

JAKARTA, Indonesia
The Indonesian woman who escaped from custody not long after her "miracle baby" hoax was uncovered, has been recaptured, a police spokesman said Monday. The hoax was disclosed when the police discovered a small tape recorder the woman used to give people the impression that her unborn baby could recite from the Koran.

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia
More than 500 employees of Malaysia-Singapore Airlines wore noisy, wooden-soled sandals to work to protest alleged delays by the airline in setting wage disputes, but donned leather soles again when their union president said that Acting Labor Minister, Lee San Choon, felt they were giving Malaysia a bad image in the eyes of tourists.

WASHINGTON
A Government investigation ordered by Congress of 48 meat processing plants has found unsanitary conditions prevailed in at least 41 of them. Senator Abraham A. Rubicoff (D-Conn) who requested the survey immediately called for a full-scale investigation of the Agriculture Department. The report was released Wednesday. The report by the Government Accounting Office said cockroaches were discovered at the plants, carcasses were contaminated with fecal material and hair, and dirty equipment was used. The survey was conducted during the last six months of 1969.

GREENSBORO, Ga.
A 1964 high school class ring belonging to Mrs. Jack Branyan of Greensboro turned up 1,000 miles away in Johnson Creek, Wis.--In a chicken gizzard. The Greensboro High School ring was returned with a letter from Carol Schlieve, who said she had found it while working at Hartwig's Poultry Plant in Johnson Creek. Ownership was traced through the school. Mrs. Branyan, who had not missed the ring, said she had kept the ring in a drawer and one of her young children must have taken it out.

KAKAGOWA, Japan
The Warden of the Kakagowa Prison says that a daily Zen meditation program is so "effective that only five prisoners among the 1,180 who have served here since 1964 have come back."

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