

THE CIRCLE



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Summer Employment, Summer On Campus

Many of you may be pondering the thought of residing at Marist during the summer this year, and have little if any idea on how to go about the basics for both living on campus, as well as being employed. The Financial Aid Office has recommended some possibilities, however, since the unemployment rate is high it is encouraged that you act quickly if interested.

Of the three programs offered by the Financial Aid Office the first deals with the Federal College Work-Study Program:

The Work-Study Program is a financial aid program and offers students who are eligible the opportunity to work on or off-campus during the school year and during vacation periods.

To qualify for the program, the student must complete a financial aid application and a Parent's Confidential Statement. These forms, as well as more information about the program, are available in the Financial Aid Office, Room 109 Donnelly Hall. Students are urged to complete the application process as soon as possible.

The second Program offered by the Financial Aid Office is this Year's Summer Work-Study

Program:

Some departments on campus and many non-profit agencies in and around the Mid-Hudson area are interested in hiring full-time work-study students this summer.

These employers will be in contact with the Financial Aid Office to specify the type of jobs available, rate of pay, etc. very shortly.

Many students have asked if they could live on campus during the summer and either be working on the work-study program or through regular employment in the community. The answer is yes. Students wishing to remain on campus during the summer should contact Mr. Fred Lambert, the Director of Residences, to set up arrangements. The charge for the summer would be based on a daily rate as follows:

\$3.00 per day for a room (paid by the week).

\$3.50 (approximately) for food per day (paid by the meal).

\$6.50 per day for students who wish to both live and eat on campus.

There are facilities in both Benoit House and Fontaine Hall for students to do their own

cooking.

Room arrangements no doubt will be on a first come, first serve basis. As is the case during the school year, campus facilities will be available for students living on campus. Room arrangements should be made through the Residence Director's Office. The Residence Director's Office, Campus Center Director's Office, and the Athletic Director's Offices should be contacted as soon as possible to see what priorities and what schedules have been established at this point for the summer.

The third program offering is concerned with regular employment either on or off Campus for the Summer: Anyone interested in information or contacts in the Mid-Hudson area for summer employment should contact the Placement Office as soon as possible.

Campus living arrangements can also be made for students wishing to work for business, government agencies, camps, etc. in the area. The student should read the information about the costs in the preceding section.

North Tests The South

By Kathy Harvey

The recent Vietcong offensive began in the sky - with a shattering barrage of at least 12,000 rounds of rocket mortar and artillery fire across the Demilitarized Zone. Then came the ground attack. Some 25,000 North Vietnamese troops with Russian-built tanks and artillery, swept down through Quang Tri province, sending 50,000 refugees fleeing south and U. S. advisers scurrying to their helicopters. There was no doubt that the North Vietnamese had launched their largest offensive since 'Tet' 1968. Hanoi clearly was seeking a decisive military victory that would both display the impotence of Thieu's regime and embarrass Richard Nixon politically. One startlingly new aspect of the war during this offensive was the use of heavy Soviet weapons including tanks and even SA-2 missiles.

The Vietnamese were obviously poised for an unprecedented effort. In the past, the North Vietnamese commander, General Nguyen van Giap, had always kept at least half of his 480,000 man army within North Vietnam. Now 14 of his 15 divisions (about 350,000 men) were deployed all across Indochina's battlefields; elements of ten divisions - including many units that had been operating in the country or on the border for months or years - were committed to the adventure in South Vietnam. Some 35,000 North Vietnamese troops were present in the provinces south of the DMZ in Military Region 1; there were perhaps 25,000 in the Central Highlands, 16,000 in the hard-pressed provinces around Saigon, 6,000 in the Delta. Counting Viet Cong soldiers, the total Communist troop strength in South Vietnam is well over 100,000 men - the highest total since the months before the convulsive 'Tet' 1968 attacks. Against them stand 492,000 South Vietnamese regulars and about 513,000 militia troops. The U. S. forces remaining in South Vietnam are not directly involved.

By the time the Pentagon experts realized that the offensive was not going to be concentrated in the vulnerable

Central Highlands, (the eve of Easter Sunday) some 10,000 North Vietnamese regulars were driving straight through the DMZ into Quang Tri province to join another 20,000 troops already in the area. Administration officials insisted that the President was "keeping his options open". In fact, the options were limited. Nixon ruled out any pause in troop withdrawals; he will announce the next phase before May 1, when the troop level in Vietnam dips below 69,000. The President also directed that the 6,000 U. S. combat troops currently stationed in Viet Nam should not be shifted from their defensive positions around U. S. installations at Danang and in the Saigon area to aid ARVN's (Army of the Republic of Viet Nam) fight against the North Vietnamese.

The one option that was available was air power, and Nixon made the most of it. For the first time since 1968, four aircraft carriers were on station in the Tonkin Gulf; a fifth, the Midway, was sent also. A Squadron of F-105 fighter bombers was sent to the area along with 20 B-52s which joined the 80 already operating from bases in Thailand and Guam. Later, two squadrons of F-4 Phantoms flew to Danang from bases in Okinawa, Japan and Korea. The additions meant a jump in U.S. air strength in Indochina within a week from 450 to 700 planes. In effect, Nixon ordered a resumption of the unconditional bombing of the North. For a limited duration, which seemed to mean until the end of the offensive, U. S. pilots would be able to attack any military targets; before they could only stage "protection reaction" strikes on antiaircraft sites.

Last week, for the first time in two years, the ships that have been daily pounding for seven years the coast drew some return fire from shore based Communist artillery. One round hit the U.S.S. Lloyd Thomas, inflicting minor damage and injuring three

The White House is convinced, as one official put it last week, that "if the Vietnamese fight well, this will hasten the end of

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Religious Studies

An Informal Double Major

With a nationwide increase of interest in religious studies, many students here at Marist have wondered why we lack a major in Religious Studies. Students and members of the Department of Religious Studies have been talking about the possibility of an informal double major for some time now; but the program is vague, and ill-defined in relation to the other academic programs. This growing interest in Religious Studies does not reflect a uniqueness on the part of the Marist College Community, it is rather a trend seen in college campuses throughout the nation. Already Religious Studies programs have been set up in UCLA, Yale, Farleigh Dickinson, Tulane, and Indiana University, along with the programs that have existed in other colleges for years.

There has been no formal registration for the Marist Informal Double Major in Religious Studies. Publicity has been done through the interest of students. Many students have already approached Dr. Florence Michels, Department Chairman about working towards an informal major. Dr. Michels has been taking the names of those students interested and has set up a required course listing for various subject areas in the Religious Studies field. The student picks the area he prefers and concentrates in the courses related to his choice.

Participation (informal, double

major or otherwise) in Religious Studies, a recent brochure put out by the department tells us, gives us the opportunity to "broaden our understanding of man and man's religious traditions." Religious Studies becomes an "intergrating part of ones education." The brochure continues that "religion is a fact of life! Every culture, every society, every individual has religion. Rather than asking is a person religious, ask how he is religious." The study of religion does then have many advantages and deserves a prominent place in the education of the "total person." It is an attempt to correct the imbalances, to eliminate the misunderstandings and to demythologize the hang-ups from adolescence, that a student can have as he approaches college. There is also a great need for development in our own religious development as a person. A program in Religious Studies can help satisfy the intellectual needs of a person confronting the basic situations of life. It can increase the psychological growth of the person developing a sense of moral responsibility to attain wholeness. Religious Studies points to social responsibility and awareness to society. It is a recognition of man as man in community.

With a background in Religious Studies a student has opened before him many career possibilities and job op-

Experimental Workshop

The Experimental Theater Workshop presents "People's Park in Berkley". This play will be performed on a circle stage. The play was created out of a true incident that occurred in Berkley in 1969. The group created the music and the instruments were supplied by the music department.

The play was written and directed by Ruth Marquez. The cast is made up of some fine young actors and actresses. They are as follows: Toni Jackson, Neville Bowling, Eddie Michels, Debbie Dillon, Barbara D. Autro Mairros, and Ruth Marquez.

This show will be performed on Thursday, April 20th, 1972 before Champagnat Hall Lawn. It is really an interesting play. Everyone is invited to attend.

portunities. Pres. Richard Nixon promised at the NCEA Convention at Philadelphia this past Easter Week, that there will be federal help to private schools. These schools are going to need teachers with a competence in Religious Studies. There is a completely new field of parish Religious Education and CCD Coordinators are needed to conduct the new programs springing up all over the country. Public Schools are now seeing the need for some type of Religious Studies in their schools and so there are developing many job opportunities in the field of Religious Education. Perhaps a background is most importantly needed for those who will be parents. There is a strong stress

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SPRING OFFENSIVE

The Spring Offensive is an attack of social events during two weeks in April. This attack is to provide two straight week-ends of events ending with Spring Weekend.

This weekend is Spring Weekend and it will begin with the Spring Concert which is being performed on Friday night. That Sunday there will be a free outside concert in the center mall of the campus. The concert will begin at 2:00 with music by Stockade, a local rock group. There will be an ice cream social along with the concert where ice

cream sundaes will be sold for 25 cents each. Also on Sunday, there will be a Tug of War where the winning team will receive a keg of beer. The Tug of War will start at 12:30 and there will be no entrance fee. Details will be posted.

Last weekend, there was a very successful dance, where 444 people came, and a successful "Oldies Night in the Rat", where 190 people came. Everybody at these events had a good time and I think all social events in the future can be as good if we get the turn out as we did last week.

Tuition Increases Spark Protests

PHILADELPHIA (CPS)—Tuition and fee increases at several East Coast universities sparked controversy including sit-ins and class boycotts in recent weeks.

A sit-in by students at the University of Pennsylvania entered its second week April 4 with participants who have numbered from 50-200 all week, vowing to stay until their demands are met. In response to \$250-300 tuition increases, they are demanding an open university budget, rollbacks in tuition and rent increases and acceptance "in principle" by the administration of seven student rights.

As the sit-in passed the seven-day mark university President Martin Meyerson told a University Council (the student-faculty administration legislature) meeting that he will offer a set of "specific" proposals for creating mechanisms for student input into faculty tenure and promotion decisions. He also said he will release school and department budgets excluding individual faculty member salaries.

Student input into tenure and promotion decisions is expected to be advisory in nature.

At the beginning of the sit-in held in administration building

College Hall students also took over Meyerson's office for nearly five hours, and were finally evicted by university security personnel without incident.

Meanwhile hundreds of Harvard University students boycotted classes in protest against increases in tuition rates and reduced financial aid packages for graduate students.

The Harvard controversy started at a meeting of the graduate student union and the demands include, as at Penn., public disclosure of the university budget. Harvard is currently out of session for Spring break, but plans are being made to continue the protest when classes resume.

In an unrelated case, 2,000 students at Boston University voted to strike April 4 and 5 in support of 33 students arrested at an anti-military recruitment demonstration.

The 33 were arrested at a rally of 400 to 600 students protesting the presence of a marine recruiter on campus.

After students ignored several requests by university administrators to leave, university president Thomas Silver called in city police. The arrests, and one minor injury, resulted, and the students are scheduled to be tried on the day of the strike, April 4.

College SOS

S. A. C.

Last Thursday, April 13, a new service was initiated in the Mid-Hudson Area for college-aged students. This is a telephone service, staffed by trained college volunteers and is designed to help the college student in a number of areas. These include information on drug problems, birth control, marriage counseling, academic problems, family problems, or any kinds of information the college student would need. If necessary, referrals to the proper agency can be made. The most important aspect of this service is that it offers to the student a confidential and anonymous outlet to deal with different matters that concern him.

Unlike some other telephone services, besides dealing with specific problems, College S.O.S. is "someone" to talk to for any reason at any time. Very often, the college student finds himself in the situation where he would like to talk to someone outside of his immediate environment. Whether he finds himself up late at night with no one to talk to, or caught up in the noise of a dormitory, the need just to sit and talk often arises. This is what College S.O.S. is for.

Our volunteers are ready to answer your calls from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., seven nights a week. Our phone number is 471-7500. Remember that your calls will be kept strictly confidential.

The Committee decided that next Wednesday night at 10 o'clock it would meet with all those who have applied for the SAC for next year. Decisions concerning the applications will most likely be made at that time.

The Educational Program Proposal submitted by Dean Wade was discussed. Methods of selection, registration, job description, supervision, etc. were questioned. The SAC reacted strongly against a salary for most positions. The number of credits was questioned.

Teacher Education was briefly discussed, but due to the absence of the Evaluating Committee Chairman, Bill Haedrich, further discussion was postponed.

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Marist Students In The Soviet Union

By Tom Malone

From March 28 to April 13 a group of 17 people, consisting of Marist students, a faculty member, Mr. Casmer Norkilunas, and 3 other people, journeyed to the Soviet Union. The trip was a unique educational experience. At first hand, we came into contact with the Soviet people, seeing and experiencing how they live and work, and observing the characteristics and culture of these people. Within the borders of the Soviet Union we traveled to the Russian cities of Moscow and Leningrad, and to Ukraine, where we visited Kiev.

The students who all have studied either Russian language, or writers, or Russian history had their knowledge re-enforced by actually visiting places mentioned in their studies, or using their language skills.

For those students of Russian literature who traveled to the Soviet Union, visiting the houses of Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, and seeing how these great authors lived and worked being told the history of their lives and thus knowing how both Tolstoy's and Dostoevsky's lives effected their writing.

Those who studied Russian history found the trip to be a valuable educational experience in the same way. In studying ancient Russian history - the Kievan period one reads about St. Vladimir, who Christianized the Russian's of St. Nicon and St. Nestar of the Kievan Caves Monastery, the latter being the author of the Primary Chronicle - the earliest known recorded account of Russian history. The reality that these people lived and influenced history is brought home to the student more forcibly when he can visit and thus experience what he has studied. This is what we did. This was valuable in an education outside of the classroom. In Moscow we visited the Kremlin, first built by Daniel, son of Alexander Nefski a famous figure in the history of Moscowvite Russia, in the

Council president, Curtiss E. Frank, pointed out, however, that voluntary support in 1971 only accounted for 6.6 percent of the total college and university expenditures, compared with 9.4 percent in 1966, because in the interval enrollments had risen 43.6 percent and total expenditures 86.6 percent.

The survey showed that more funds were given for current expenditures rather than for capital purposes. Giving for unrestricted use produced about \$481 million; giving for physical plant accounted for \$311 million; student aid, \$205 million;

thirteenth century. Since then the Kremlin has been built and re-enforced to withstand invasions of the Poles, Lithuanians, and Germans. To one side of Red Square is the beautiful cathedral of St. Basil's built during the reign of Ivan IV, or "Ivan the Terrible" as he is known in Russian history, during his reign as Czar from 1533 to 1584. By working through the magnificently painted icons, one feels a sense of history, of experiencing the ceremonies that once took place in the cathedral attended by Ivan.

While in Leningrad, the history of Imperial Russia (1613-1917) can be experienced by visiting such places as the Peter and Paul Fortress, that was first built by Czar Peter the Great (1682-1725), over 250 years ago. It was here that Peter the Great, in his attempt to westernize Russia, moved the Capitol from Moscow and began to build St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) on 63 tributaries. Today's Leningrad is known as the "Northern Venice". Across the Neva river from the Peter and Paul fortress is Decembrist Square. This also we visited. There in 1825, during the coronation of Czar Nicholas 1st (1825-1855) revolutionaries known as the Decembrists, tried to overthrow the Czar - which was the first attempt to do so in Russian history. Outside of the city in the small town of Tsarskoye Selo (now Pushkino) we visited the "Catherine Palace"; which was the summer palace of the Czars until 1917. It was expanded and renovated during the reign of Catherine 2nd or "Catherine the Great" (1762-1796) by the Italian architect Rastrelli, using the Baroque style. On the Neva river we also visited the cruiser "Aurora" famous for the part this ship played in the 1917 Great October Socialist Revolution.

Thus in Kiev, Moscow and Leningrad, the various places we visited re-enforced one's knowledge and feelings for Russian history. Lenin's body, that lies in state, by the Kremlin Wall, and Stalin's grave behind it were forceful reminders of the past 53 years of Soviet Russian's history.

For those students studying the Russian language, language skills were re-enforced when they were put into practice for 2 weeks. Many times we would go out at night: in either Moscow, or

Leningrad. In order to get around these cities, and to ask directions one's knowledge of the Russian language was put to practical test. Those of us who did not know a word of Russian soon began picking up words and phrases to use with the Russians. Again, this trip served a valuable educational experience in this respect.

Being Americans, and thus never having any knowledge as to what the Russian's were like, by traveling to the Soviet Union, we soon learned the character of the Russian people and of Russian students - a sociological learning experience. We constantly, in our own minds compared and analyzed what we saw.

Moscow and Leningrad are very clean cities. One doesn't even see a cigarette butt on the sidewalks or streets. New York City or Chicago should be as clean. Moscow's subway system is a magnificent. Building it first began in the 1930's under Stalin, and it was meant to be a show place of Soviet engineering and artistic achievement; though many lives were sacrificed in its building. The subway stations are built of marble with paintings depicting the Bolshevick Revolution and Soviet Russian history since the 1917 Revolution are on the walls. Again, the subways are very clean. Regardless of such frills as marble and paintings, one wonders why couldn't New York's subway system be as clean. The Soviet's have excellent forms of public mass transit systems. Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have subways, taxis, busses, trolley buses, and street cars. Traffic noise on the streets is very quiet. Russian drivers are prohibited from using their horns except in emergency situations. The automobile has the right of way over the pedestrian. Being an American, this can be a little unnerving, not being used to a car or truck not slowing down hitting someone crossing the street. But in Moscow, the Russians have built underground tunnels under the streets. Unmolested by the free flowing traffic over them on the street. Rarely is there a traffic jam. There is a good reason for this. The Russian's do not have much traffic. Poughkeepsie, probably has more cars and trucks than the whole city of Moscow, a city of 7 million people. As a result, there are always throngs of people constantly walking, walking, walking...who knows where?

ed note:
part two will appear next week

Deferred Tuition

ALBANY, N.Y. (CPS) — A bill to allow New York students to learn now and pay later has been passed by the New York State Senate and sent to the Assembly for action.

Commonly referred to as deferred tuition, the bill would, for the first time, make available low cost loans to students whose family incomes exceed \$15,000.

Under the provisions of the plan, sponsored by Senate Majority Leader Earl Brydges (R-Niagara) and over 30 other Senators, a student would not have to start repaying the loan until one year after he left school or three months after he becomes regularly employed, whichever comes first. Students whose family incomes are above \$15,000 would only have to pay the interest during this period.

The interest rate on the loans is fixed by the federal government at 7 percent, and the bill would allow the state to charge an additional 1/2 of 1 percent in order to defray the cost of borrowing. HEAC has never charged an additional interest rate. Currently a student and his parents whose income exceeds \$15,000 must obtain a bank loan at 15 percent interest.

Any New York State student

planning to attend college or vocational school in any state would be allowed to borrow money which would be available from the New York State Higher Education Assistance Corporation (HEAC) or the New York State Mortgage Agency (SNYMA). Out-of-state students attending New York schools can also apply for the loans. The state guarantees 20 percent of the loan and the federal government guarantees the rest.

The measure would lower the age of majority so that a student, regardless of age, could take out a loan and would also be responsible for its repayment. Normally a person under 21 must have his parents sign for, as well as be responsible for, a loan.

Last year an almost identical measure was passed unanimously by both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor. According to one of this year's sponsors it was vetoed because HEAC had some objections to the original measure, but these have now been worked out.

This is the first such deferred tuition plan to be initiated by a state. Yale University last fall began a deferred tuition plan last fall and it is reportedly highly successful.

counted for the major share of voluntary gifts - reporting a total of \$1.156 billion. This, however, was virtually no gain over the previous year.

Four-year state and municipal colleges and universities on the other hand reported a 12 percent increase. Their share of the total given to all institutions of higher education has risen from 17.8 percent in 1967-68 to 22 percent last year.

For the fifth straight year Harvard led the top ten in voluntary support with \$60.9 million; Yale followed with \$45.4 million; the University of California (System), \$40.6 million; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$39.6 million; Columbia, \$35.6 million; Stanford, \$29.2 million; the University of Texas (System), \$28.3 million; the University of Chicago, \$28.2 million; Cornell, \$25.6 million, and the University of Michigan, \$21.8 million.

1.86 B. To Colleges In '70-'71

(CPS)—Despite wholesale dissatisfaction with campus unrest and a weak economy, private contributions to colleges and universities reached an all-time high in the academic year ending June 1971.

A survey conducted by the Council for Financial Aid to Education showed that voluntary support produced contributions totaling \$1.86 billion - a 4.5 percent increase over 1970. Meanwhile corporate gifts dropped 5 percent.

According to the survey, private four-year colleges ac-

Ward's Words

"Another Election Year"

By Mike Ward

1972 and it's time to be respectable citizens by supporting the best candidate for the office of President. After all, in this land of opportunity anybody can be President. Abraham Lincoln was honest and he worked hard, therefore, he deserved to be President. This still can be done. Right?

Those people who believe that politics is an open game are false. It is controlled by the money of an elite group of people who decide which candidate will receive the best advertising campaign. The recent ITT scandals exemplify the power that big business has in determining who will run the government. The money which is contributed goes toward making the candidate more appealing. Madison Avenue knows too well that the public will buy anything as long as it is packaged nicely. Mr. Nixon spent a fortune to learn how to be more appealing. Now he has such a way of apologizing for everything that he does.

Even with the help of Madison Avenue, in my opinion, there isn't a strong candidate in this election. The fact that the Democratic Party is splintered into almost as many parts as there are people in it doesn't excuse the reason why there is not a candidate with a comprehensive, meaningful alternative to the present administration's policies. Humphrey, Muskie, and McGovern are doing a beautiful Sherlock Holmes job in criticizing Nixon's programs, but I have yet to hear an earth-shattering solution to anything from these major candidates. Maybe I expect too much, but it seems that no candidate has any idea of what he will do once he is in office.

I must apologize; there is one exception-Wallace. I can't take seriously the idea of a large percentage of people voting for him. It may be true that he is getting a backlash vote from people who are dissatisfied with the other candidates but the fact remains that he is a racist. The fact remains that he will violently eliminate Black ideology before attempting to understand it. And the fact remains he believes in military force to protect his white, Southern, bigoted American pride. Among Wallace's supporters are Theodore Roosevelt (the big stick policy) and Archie Bunker. The Archies don't know any better, Wallace believes in hatred.

Nixon will win the election. Why? He has supposedly lessened our involvement in Viet Nam war. He has helped decrease unemployment and stabilized the economy. Never mind the details of how they were accomplished. The mere fact that he has done something will get him re-elected. The sad part is the American people do not demand better; therefore they do not deserve better.



Political Irony

What is communism, how does it work for you? For those people who had no fortune living under communist control, I would like to write about the applied communism.

For the demonstration of the popularity of communism I present a joke. There is a beauty competition in East Germany. The beauty queen is a student girl. The chairman of the State Council, Walter Ulbricht, congratulates her by shaking her hand, and says to her:

-Beautiful girl, whatever your wish, I shall fulfill it.

- Open the Brandenburg Gate, only for a day! - she replied.

Ulbricht smiles and takes off his glasses and replies:

-You're cute. Then we would be left alone together in this country.

One of the main ideas of communism is that of the state ownership. However, nationalization itself is not a producer process. With nationalization emerge two problems: the new naming of products and the relations of production.

For example the new name of the Coco-Cola in a nationalized factory would be "The Drink of Liberty". The Drink of Liberty is supposedly the same quality as that of Coco-Cola. However, foreign countries would hesitate to buy it. They are familiar with the Coco-Cola, but do not know what the Drink of Liberty is. To keep the trade it seems to be a good idea to use the former name on the bottle. To simplify its process, an ace-worker proposes: -Let's use only one name, the old one of the Drink of Liberty: Coco-

Cola. This way we could save the extra labelling and would increase the foreign trade and even the home trade. The factory fires this worker, however, later they turn back to the original name.

Losing his job the worker goes home.

- Honey, you know what's the happens?

- ???

- I kicked myself out of my own factory.

- Never mind, you'll find another job among your factories.

- But Honey, I worked for myself I gave my best.

Another main concept is independence, and of course equality. In the beginning everyone was equal: they were powerless and poor. Later on with the consolidation process the party leaders picked up exactly the same behavior which had been exercised by the former rulers. Inaccessibility and power symbolize their character. So, it is obvious, the workers can independently or freely go to where they have been ordered to go.

Publicizing Communist buildings, one can see remarkable things, such as the Berlin Wall. Electric and mined borders make pleasurable the feeling of staying in a big collective jail.

What gives communism the power to rule this way? There is Lenin's formula:

- Rest on the middle class, make lasting alliance with the lower class, and continue implacable fight against the bourgeoisie.

Putting this sentence into realistic application:

Around the Corner

Mr. Frank Eberhard, of Eberhard Builders Inc., has made known that a shopping center will be built on the property just north of the campus. This complex will have a large variety of stores and a movie theater. The builder-developer cited that a path will be constructed for the Marist students between the shopping center and the campus.

While contributing to the tax role of the Town of Poughkeepsie, this center will provide added convenience for the students that in the past have had to arrange rides to go shopping at places throughout the Poughkeepsie area. It will also open up the availability of part-time employment for those students working their way through school or just saving for Daytona in the spring.

Register To Vote

William McCabe, Chairman of the Dutchess County Volunteers for Voter Registration (a sub-committee of the Democratic Party) has announced a drive to increase the number of registered voters in the county. McCabe said, "I hope to see as many eligible voters as possible participate in the election process, particularly in this Spring's primary."

"A high priority of this group is to encourage the registration of young voters between the ages of 18 and 21." McCabe stated that anyone who becomes 18 between Nov. 3, 1971 and June 30, 1972 will be eligible to vote in the June 20 primary if he registers and enrolls in a party before May 20.

Registration takes place at the Board of Elections Office 47 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. A plan for regional registration offices around the county may also be implemented.

"The committee plans to encourage the Board of Elections to make registration easier for prospective voters," McCabe said. He has suggested that a mobile registration vehicle be used in addition to setting up registration in high schools and colleges.

Anyone not yet registered may do so at the Board of Elections Office in order to be eligible to vote in the November general election.

Further information about registration or the committee may be obtained by calling Mr. McCabe at 226-7607.

- I am the commander, and what I take away with your helping from the other, it is mine, to which both of you have no business. This is the political grammar isn't it?

Exactly that happened when the communists promised:

- Peasants, the thousand years old patrimony, the land to which stuck only your blood, but not your property rights, you will get it back. Communist really gave the landowners' land to the peasants receiving the agrarian support, however, later on communists took it back.

Under these circumstances some ideologists would expect development of a new type of consciousness: communist consciousness. And up to this day no one knows what communism really is, including all of the main party leaders such as Stalin, Khrushchev, Rakosi, Gomulka,

Don't Cop Out

By Fr. Leo Gallant

"Ministry to Homosexuals"

During Easter Week I attended the National Convention of College Chaplains in Boston. Among the National Convention Resolutions were the following: the immediate ending of our involvement in the Vietnam War, amnesty to those who left the country or were imprisoned because of their opposition to compulsory military service in the Indochina War, support for the United Farm Workers in their struggle for union recognition. In this column, I would like to share with you this important resolution which was passed almost unanimously by the college chaplains:

"WHEREAS the Church's concern for and ministry to homosexuals is invisible and thereby practically non-existent in the United States and

WHEREAS homosexuals as a minority group are subject to a great many unjust and oppressive laws, and social and societal restrictions which serve as obstacles in the Christian liberation of that minority group, and

WHEREAS the Gospel demands that every minister of the Gospel actively work for the liberation of every human person from oppressive restrictions, and

WHEREAS individual priests and ministers working with homosexuals usually encounter social and psychological stigma as a result of their work, and this stigma is the single most effective obstacle to ministers who want to work with homosexuals;

BE IT RESOLVED: That the CCMA go on record as supporting ministry to homosexuals; that we will give such support locally wherever it is needed; and that this resolution be communicated to the National Conference of Catholic Bishops."



One priest objected to the sentence "Church's concern for and ministry to homosexuals is invisible..." claiming that the Church has always been concerned for all. Other priests stood up and claimed that in their years of working with homosexuals they had never seen any sign of the official Church's interest.

There is still, on campuses, among students, bitter opposition to any kind of ministry to homosexuals (according to some chaplains.) Some chaplains who allowed the use of their Christian Center for Gay Lib meetings naturally expected opposition, but not from the students. Some chaplain's reputations were hurt because of their work with homosexuals.

As I look back at my own ministry at Marist I am both happy and unhappy at my reactions to homosexuals: unhappy at some of my jokes and ridicule in unguarded moments; happy because of the many counseling sessions with students with homosexual inclinations. I've tried to be open and understanding. My house has always been open for any rap session and liturgy for any group. I have thought often of having a weekly prayer and rap session for any alienated group.

I don't think it's a question of condoning something I don't believe in, or think wrong. I agree that the Church has not been very appealing to people with homosexual problems. The Church could be so concerned for heterosexuals who "use" others, and be so closed to homosexuals who probably never "used" others but who were so discriminated against.

I remember preaching on this in Kearney, New Jersey, six years ago and some people walked out and notified the pastor they were refusing to attend the mission. I feel that even this article may make a few refuse to read the Circle again.

As a counselor I don't hesitate to tell homosexuals that I think it's wrong or unfortunate to be that way, though the vast majority of them disagree. I tell them if I think they need psychological help, though again they disagree. Most of those whom I dealt with are heterosexual persons with homosexual tendencies and most should not have any trouble straightening out. The few who probably will become completely homosexual in the future arouse my sympathy not condemnation.

As a priest, I welcome anyone to my house or to the liturgy because I want to work actively for the liberation of every human person from oppressive restrictions.

Attention: Students, Faculty, Staff and Administration
Order a Marist Yearbook now!! To order fill in the form below and mail with a \$2.00 deposit to Box 843C Marist.
A bill will be sent to you for the \$10.00 balance. Please make checks payable to the 1972 Reynard.
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Brezhnev and Kosygin and so on. Moreover, the successor communist leader labels the former one as the enemy of communism and the nation. The past is perpetually changing because the history books are the magazines of biggest lies in the communist countries according to a newer dialectical points of view. It might be that in the Western Hemisphere some lecturers know how to better explain this word:

communism.
My simile for the communism: it is like a marriage. Marriage of socialism's and capitalism's disadvantageous sides. However, this problem is three folded. They need each other with all their faults together. Simply, what could people eat in communist countries without the capitalist countries' disadvantageous overproduction of corn?
April 11, 1972

Pictorial Essay...



*Snow White
This Week*



CIRCLE EDITORIALS

Abortion, A Choice

People telling people what to do with their own bodies? Unheard of? Listening to the press this week a question becomes a statement. The perpetrators of the most archaic laws and canons in the world, have taken on a modern challenge. Telling persons (not of their own faith) how to live, breath, and think.

The audacity becomes overwhelming, when they must inflict their views about morals on a whole country: One would think Church and state do not go hand and hand. Let's leave it that way.

Abortion must remain a personal choice between the patient and the doctor. Not the affairs of the church. Who neither carry (for nine months) or support the child throughout its life.

With the problems the church has in keeping its flock together it should concern itself, with itself.

Guest Editorials Freshman Elections

By Ed Lynch, Steve Griffin, & Jim Naccarato

Just prior to the spring recess, the Freshman Class held class elections. Out of a class totaling well over 400 students less than 150 turned out to vote.

We believe that the reason for this was a lack of sufficient publicity for the election. We are told that there were signs posted around the campus, but we saw none. And we speculate that the number who turned out was not necessarily due to the "posters," but to the fact that votes were taken directly adjacent to the tables for Student Council elections and very often it was these students who informed freshmen of their own election.

But even greater in importance than the publicity of the election is the lack of notification of nominations. By elections students had no choice - they either voted or abstained, for each candidate ran unopposed. It was at the nominations that the students could have been given a choice - yet few people remember being notified.

We have no objections to the elected candidates. But in order to form a unified class, it is a necessity that we must have our officers elected by a much greater percentage than the number who voted in the last election. And we feel that this goal is possible with proper publicity.

Beginning next week, there will be freshmen in Donnelly and the Campus Center, as well as in the dorms with petitions demanding a new election. If you feel that you were not notified sufficiently of the election, we ask you to take the time and sign the petition. If the majority of the class responds we are confident that a new election will be held.

These are new petitions. Those signed before Easter are no longer valid and should be ignored. However we request that if you sign a petition you sign only one to make it a truly valid statement.

Ed Lynch
Stephen Griffin
Jim Naccarato

U. S. Still Looking - For Military Victory

Contrary to his election promise of bringing the Indo-chinese War to an early end, President Nixon, after three years in office, has PROLONGED, INTENSIFIED, and EXPANDED it (Laos, Thailand, Cambodia).

This combined with his refusal to respond to the Seven Point solution of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (July 1, 1971) shows that Nixon is still trying to win a military victory in South East Asia.

And, THAT, is why:

1. Bombing raids, equaling two Hiroshimas are flown against Vietnam weekly.
2. Although troops are withdrawing, a projected 10 year war against the Indochinese people is planned.
3. The troops are not all home.
4. The prisoners are not home.

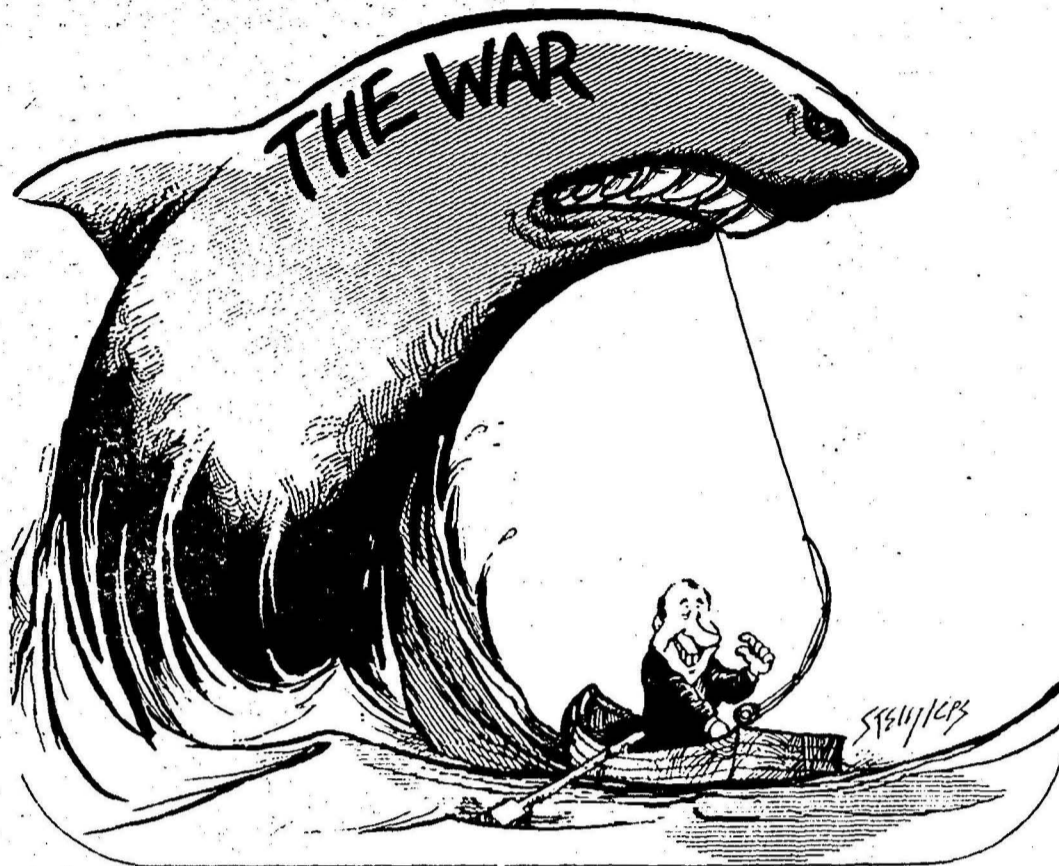
Reflections on a Dark Horse

My brothers and sisters
You make me cry.
You sit on your sweet ass
While the others die.
You say that you feel it.
But you know it's just a lie.
Some people give their lives
While you don't even try.

You live your lives
Waiting for the grave.
Think of all the people
That you might save!

Including yourselves.

by,
Man is dead



THE ONE THAT WOULDN'T GO AWAY.

Letters To The Editors

Dance Thanks

Dear Editor:

Last Friday night the dance put on by the C.U.B. had an attendance of 450 people. To run this dance an enormous amount of work was needed, and therefore I would like to thank those people who were of such great assistance to me. These people are: Robert Guida, Robert Norman, Steve Griffin, Ray Rodgers, James Naccarato, Kathy Loffio, John Dyer, John Goonan, Jim McLoughlin, Mike, Herm, Marty M., John, Russ Scholf and Bob Greene.

I would also like to thank the Freshman concession stand in helping with the sale of tickets. To these people and to all the people who came Friday night, I am

Sincerely yours
Eric Yergan
C.U.B. Social Chairman

Be A Child

Be a child! Go on, that's the assignment...improvise...with your right hand in the position of a Karate chop (thumb up, 5th finger down, all fingers tightly together) chop at your left wrist, which is positioned left, center of your body; now with your right foot make a kicking motion (like punting a football) and stiffly wiggle your right hand fingers (palm down against your thumb; like a sign to create "Donald Duck" when working with shadows; and now with the tip of your 2nd. finger of your right hand, touch the tip of your nose.

THE
CIRCLE

Bernie Brogan, Ed O'Connell, Kathy Harvey, J. Fred Eberlein, Ed Kissing, Stuart Gross, Anne Trabulsi, Bernie Jellig, Wally Baldascino, Bob Norman, Bob Smith, and J. Tkach.

Keep goin'...invent it all - you're gettin' it...re-create that "special" innocent honest feeling of being a child again...a child is no more powerful a word than pure feeling. A child does not think or scheme or plan or know...a child feels! Confused? See what it's all about when the Marist College Chorus, under the direction of Brother John Sullivan, develops vocal improvisations in both jazz and rock styles along with other selections including music from Godspell. The date is Tuesday, April 25th, at 8:00, in the Campus Theater. No admission will be charged. See you then!

J. B.

Congradulated

Dear Editor:

It seems the theatre at Marist is becoming more important each year. The fact that, "J.B.", the Theater Guild's spring Production was sold out, indicates a deep interest on the part of the Marist students.

The members of the Executive Board, as well as everyone who participated in the production (there were over one hundred students involved) wish to extend their thanks to the Marist students for their overwhelming response and confidence in the Guild. We look forward to serving you again in the fall.

Again, many thanks for your continued support.

Sincerely,
George Byrnes
Executive Board, M.C.T.G.

GODSPELL
APRIL 25

AD Questioned

To the Editors of the Circle:

It seems that recently, The Circle has taken to advertising for some extra money, which is not bad in itself. But I was more than mildly amused to see an ad for "Research, written, and professionally typed" term papers on page 6 of the April 13th issue of The Circle. If the amount of work done by some students is any indication such a term paper service must be extremely profitable to its operators.

However, I must question the ethics of the editorial staff in printing this advertisement. It would be very difficult to put the term paper "researchers" out of business, and the least we can do is not print their ads. Another factor that should have been taken into account is the faculty reaction to the appearance of such material.

And remember, all you students who haven't quite finished your paper for the semester, you get "Instant Service" from Educational Research, Inc. Just a phone call away.

Bob Nelson

**BEFORE YOU HAVE
AN ABORTION
READ THIS**

There is an alternative to abortion. BIRTHRIGHT. Birthright can help you from the moment you think you're pregnant until well after the birth of your child. We're here to give you confidential help.

Fully equipped - A-C - Free Tapes

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THE ARCHDIOCESE OF
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Circle Special...

...And The War Goes On The Air War in Indochina

"To See is to Destroy"

By Emmett Cooke

Last Thursday night, an audience of about 50 students and interested adults gathered in Rm 249-C for a slide show and presentation of the details of the Air War being carried on in Southeast Asia, funded and largely ran by the U.S. Defense Department. It was presented by Jack Riley from the Mid-Hudson center for Non Violence, and hosted by Mr. Bickley from the Psychology Department.

The slides dealt with the U. S. Corporate involvement with the Defense Department's war games in Indochina, focusing on the scope of the involvement and various aspects of American foreign policy during the majority of the Air War.

Various slides depicted advertisements or promotional formats for the most sophisticated of war toys yet developed by American industry, weapons, computer defense systems, fighter planes, etc. The promotional ads were apparently prepared for "selling" to the Pentagon, and phrases used such as "killer", "chopper" are arranged in sensational style, apparently meant to whet the appetites of the men who play the war games. Corporations with

slogans such as, "You can be sure if it's..." and "Progress is our most important product", all cooperate in the effort in Vietnam.

Weapons systems controlled by computers in the nearby sanctuary of Thailand fight a sterile, calculated war without ever seeing enemy. U. S. pilots flying daily missions bombing N. Vietnam came back to base in Thailand, and by night enjoy shows at one of the nightclubs on base while sipping his drink, far from the horror he created over Indochina. The slides portrayed a U. S. force in Indochina which does far more than merely allow for the safe withdrawal of American troops, the original aim of the Air bombardment of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and Cambodia.

Other groups of slides described the type of weapons used by the air forces of the U. S. and the Pentagon strategy behind it. The U. S. employs the use of various anti-personal weapons which aim not to kill its victims but "merely" to cripple or maim. Many hundreds of small explosives, with cute names like "pineapples" and such, are dropped from U. S. planes in

bombs which scatter them all over the countryside, camouflaged along paths and fields and jungles. Unfortunately, these weapons do not distinguish between a VC or a farmer's cow, between a soldier or a small child. And the aim of these devices, as portrayed graphically in the slides, is not to kill, but to explode on contact, blow off an arm or a foot, but not to kill. This seeming madness is due to the U. S. policy in the area: first, that these devices serve the purpose of demoralizing the "enemy", causing more mental anguish than death, which these people become largely immune to; second, it keeps the hospital and medical authorities of N. Vietnam operating at an overload, imposing another burden on them. It was mentioned that though these weapons, developed by American industries, are forbidden by articles for the Hague Conference, of which the U. S. is a signer.

Slides at another place described the electronic warfare which many people are aware of, but the narrator pointed out the vital role which the U. S. sees this type of warfare playing in the future conflicts.

The Mau Mau, Viet Nam and Other Things

by James McLoughlin

Once again the Vietnam war has come into the focus of public attention. People all over the globe, and especially in the U.S. are asking when and how it will end. But have we ever taken the time to ask why it began.

The political elements on both sides of the war have offered numerous reasons. The U.S. maintains that Vietcong infiltration of the South is responsible for the conflict. Likewise, North Vietnam claims that U.S. imperialism and aggression are to blame. But neither side, it would appear, has any basis in fact for such statements. For both the U.S. and the Vietcong have pursued courses of action which they believe will correct the situation. Yet, up until the present, nothing has worked. Why?

The reason, I believe, is that both sides have to a large extent, ignored the problem, although each most certainly knows it exists - the land distribution.

South Vietnam is basically an agrarian economy - there is little industry there. In such societies land is the chief and sometimes the only resource from which a man and his family can live. It should not be surprising to observe that throughout history, the armed struggles in agrarian societies between the governors and the governed have centered around the issue of land ownership.

In South Vietnam 10 percent of the people own 90 percent of the land and the remaining 90 percent control a mere one tenth of the arable land. Many peasants are forced to pay exorbitant rents to landlords either in kind or via sharecropping. This puts them in a situation where they are forced to live on a subsistence level. They are constantly reminded of their misery when they contrast their own welfare with that of their landlord. This of course can be grounds for revolt - and that is exactly what confronts us.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the U.S. military approach to the problem is a failure. It is such because the peasants of the South believe that the Vietcong, not the U.S., offer the best chance of land reform. They can point to the fact that the Thieu government is backed by the U.S. In 1966 the National Assembly of S. Vietnam vetoed a bill which would have made drastic land reform by 117-3! The vested interests of Thieu and Co., Inc. are all too evident.

History does not afford one with a single example of an agrarian society that has remained politically stable while a small elite controlled the land. On the contrary the human process is generous with illustrations where revolt has occurred in these circumstances.

History does not afford one with a single example of an agrarian society that has remained politically stable while a small elite controlled the land. On the contrary the human process is generous with illustrations where revolt has occurred in these circumstances.

The notorious Mau Mau which took place in Kenya during the fifties is a case in point. For well over sixty years the British never met resistance from the peaceful Bantu societies over whom they exerted their rule. They infringed on many aspects of human dignity and tribal customs but the tolerance of the people was high. But in 1952, the British made an attempt to seize the most arable land from the Africans and give it to the white settlers.

The African reaction was all but instantaneous, the result of which came the first modern guerilla war - and it was over land.

Lenin and Stalin had the same problem in the USSR during the post Bolshevik period. In their ghastly attempts to collectivize the land, several million rebellious peasants were killed. In the middle east, where life is agrarian, the Arabs are consistent in their hatred of the Jews because they believe that the land of Palestine belongs to them.

War is a contest for human allegiance - it is a struggle between men for the loyalty of other men. In the case of South Vietnam the prize is the allegiance of the landless peasants.

If South Vietnam could pacify this group by land distribution Vietcong efforts would lose all momentum, for a contented populace does not support an invader.

But under the present state of affairs the war will not end. If this nation really desires peace in S.E. Asia it would place severe pressure on Saigon to make reform by withholding any and all aid until it is accomplished. And if Americans are really concerned about a just and equitable solution to the war - if they are interested in a triumph of human dignity, they will exert political pressure on Washington to do so.

Those of us who advocate real peace must be careful to distinguish between a pullout of American forces and actual peace. The present forms of protest against the war all have to do with domestic interests it seems. A more substantive approach to ending all of the fighting would be to enter the anxieties of the poor peasant in Asia, and fight for government and land reform.

If these changes are not made the U.S. can still leave, but the struggle will continue; the only difference being that the victims won't have U.S. passports anymore. Maybe that's enough. Maybe not.

ESCALATION

From Commonwealth

More bombs have been dropped on Indochina since President Nixon took office in 1968 than the total dropped during World War II and the Korean War combined. How many more tons of high explosives will be dropped as our response to the current incursion by the North Vietnamese across the demilitarized zone? And in the climate of escalating violence, is it hopeless to talk of peace through negotiation?

Heaven knows there has been little about the Paris peace conference on Vietnam to arouse enthusiasm. After beginning on a tragi-comic note with a debate over the shape of the bargaining table, the opposing sides have for three years berated and abused each other. The climate surrounding the negotiations has been corrosive, and last year's appointment of Ambassador William J. Porter as the Nixon Administration spokesman in Paris hurt rather than helped. The impression is inescapable that Mr. Porter has been acting under orders to play to a gallery of middle-American voters rather than to settle down to the serious negotiations his job calls for. Recently this already bad situation was made even worse, with the United States and its South Vietnamese puppets declaring an indefinite suspension of the peace conference. There would be no further discussion, the American Ambassador said, until the other side showed willingness for "serious discussions" on concrete issues defined in advance. Translation for "serious discussions": those items we choose to talk about. The North Vietnamese and Vietcong in turn charged that Mr. Porter was laying down "conditions we can never accept." Thus the weekly exchanges came to a halt, and at this point there is

no indication of when or if they will be resumed.

What is one to make of this indefinite suspension of the peace talks? Some will say there is little to be lost by this development, and others will argue that it is all to the good to put an end to what was a pointless public spectacle in any case. We do not agree. This is not to say that the North Vietnamese and Vietcong are easy to deal with; they are not, partly because they have been flummoxed before, and they are wary. But it is to say that the suspension of the Paris talks by the United States indicates once again the schizophrenic character of the Nixon policy on Vietnam. Pledged when elected to bring the war to a speedy end, President Nixon has instead followed a policy of gradual troop withdrawals while at the same time pursuing a policy of Vietnamization, a policy calculated to preserve in power our man in Saigon, General Thieu—in other words, to achieve the fruits of victory without actually winning the war. In line with this policy the Administration has consistently insisted that only what we want to talk about in Paris constitutes "serious discussions" and that this means first and foremost the prisoner of war issue. Throughout the negotiations the Administration has shamelessly played politics with the P.O.W. issue at home, refusing to concede how much there is to be said for the opposition argument that the P.O.W. question is only a small part of an overall political settlement in Vietnam, important as it is to us Americans, and can hardly be first on the agenda. Granting the very real difficulties of bargaining with a determined foe, it is the Nixon reluctance to negotiate a political settlement in Vietnam on any

terms except our own, as much as enemy intransigence, that has made the Paris talks a mockery.

Under the Nixon plan, American troops are being withdrawn, but only under the cover of an extended and intensified air war. For months U.S. fighter-bombers have consistently struck across the demilitarized zone to attack targets in North Vietnam. Yet when, at the beginning of the current offensive, the North Vietnamese and Vietcong representatives in Paris asked for a resumption of the peace talks, we rejected their appeal, stating that their offensive on the ground "is not a display of Hanoi's desire to find a peaceful solution"—unlike our bombing raids from the air, that is.

Quite clearly, President Nixon never intended to wind down the air war while troop withdrawals on the ground proceeded. Indeed, the continuation of air attacks by U.S. forces has been an essential part of the Vietnamization program, and the current intensification of those attacks is simply another manifestation of that basic policy. Over the last five years U.S. efforts in the air have killed an estimated 325,000 civilians, wounded countless more and turned six million Vietnamese into refugees. What we are now witnessing is just more of the same.

At this juncture no man can say what the outcome of the current upsurge of the battle in Vietnam will be. Yet it seems clear that if any political settlement is to be arrived at, the Administration must recognize two points, one moral and the other pragmatic—both of which, incredibly, it still seems not to grasp: first, that the war we are waging in Vietnam is unjust and is now repudiated by a majority of the American people; secondly, that events in Vietnam over the last ten years have

proved conclusively that the war there is one we cannot win. If only the Administration would face these two facts squarely, the United States might return to the bargaining table in Paris or to renewed secret negotiations with some hope of success.

North vs. South from p. 1

the war considerably. In short, Washington feels optimistic (maybe a little too much) about the success of Vietnamization and that their lines will bend but not break during this enemy offensive.

Religion from p. 1

now being put on the parents role in the development of the religious education of their children.

If religious studies is then an important part of life and an important part in our total education, how can those students who are interested best concentrate in the study of Religion?

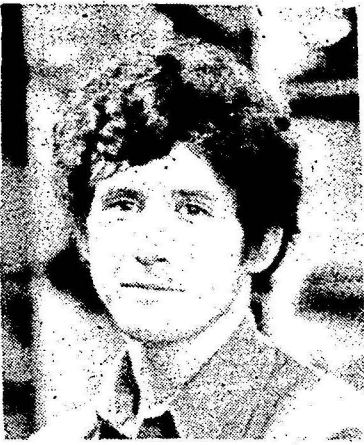
GODSPELL
APRIL 25

STUART GROSS... ALTERNATIVES

THE PURPOSE OF THIS COLUMN IS TO

"When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's god entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."



STUART GROSS

Declaration of Independence 1776

"It is the observation of one of the profoundest inquiries into human affairs that a revolution of government is the strongest proof that can be given by a people, of their virtue and good sense."

John Adams

"As revolutions have begun, it is natural to expect that other revolutions will follow."

Thomas Paine

"Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable right - a right we hope and believe is to liberate the world."

Abraham Lincoln

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Abraham Lincoln

"Where is it written in the constitution, in what article or section is it contained, that you may take children from their parents, and parents from their children, and compel them to fight the battles of any war, in which the follie or wickedness of Government may engage it?"

Daniel Webster 1814

"A Free Government with an uncontrolled power of military conscription is the most ridiculous and abominable contradiction and nonsense that ever entered the head of man."

Daniel Webster 1814

"College isn't the place to go for ideas."

Helen Keller 1916

ALL THOUGHTS WELCOME.

Winds Hurt Sailers

Cornell was the scene of the Upstate Regionals for both the Monotype Eliminations and the Varsity Eliminations in the Middle Atlantic Inter-colligate Sailing Association (MAISA). In two days of sailing marked by extreme in weather and wind, the Marist college team was edged out in both categories.

Varsity Eliminations: Heavy winds and an unfamiliarity with the Grumman Flyer class of boat were the key factors in this Marist College showing. John Zoda, skippering in the "A" division with Bill Sears as crew, had four fourths in five races under conditions that can best be described as "flookie" - extreme changes of intensity and direction of the wind. Joe McCann, with Kathy Richard and Chris Leonard alternating as crew, finished strongly with three 2nds. It wasn't enough, however, as we were eliminated by one point (Top three schools qualify). The Results: (of 10 races) Cornell - 15; Lehigh - 26; RPI - 35; Marist - 36; West Point - 41; the finals will be held at Kings Point, May 6-7.

The results of the Monotype (one-man) competition were determined (as far as Marist was concerned) on Saturday morning. One race was held in each division before high winds made single-handling impossible. In his race Joe McCann was in second, challenging for the lead at the first mark, when his rudder broke. This meant that his total score would be determined by the average of his races on Sunday. Sunday was almost non-existent, from the standpoint of wind. Only four races were able to be held before a downpour cut the regatta short. Bill Sears, who had difficulty in Saturday's gale, sailed two fine races in the light breezes but was shut out in the scoring. Joe McCann finished with a third and a fourth in his two races (almost a drifting competition). As a result of the shortened schedule, Joe got three and a half points for Saturday's race. The results: Cornell - 6; Army - 9; RPI - 10; Marist - 10 1/2;

Coaches Comments

Excellent job turned in by Tim Murphy in both the high and long jumps for the start of the season! More practice in these events should make the season end results of these two events even higher and farther than expected by the coaches. With good practice, Tim's goals should be 6'8" in the high jump and over 23' in the long jump. He should also break the school record in the triple jump, and with running practice, should run a sub-50 in the 440.

Good job turned in by Jay Doyle in the distance events. I feel his best run of the day was his half, although we both feel that he would have won the event with a different strategy. However his time was excellent for the season start, especially for the fact that he had already run a strong mile. He helped the team also by placing third in the two-mile. Marty ran good races in both the mile (breaking 5 minutes) and the two (breaking 10:50). Hopefully this gives Marty the confidence he has lacked during the indoor track season. Now he should be positively "psyched" for the meet and not negatively "psyched". I feel that he also could have won the two-mile with a different strategy of starting the kick sooner and using a faster pace in the fifth and sixth laps (the crucial third quarter of a distance run is the most important). All distance men work the turns. One strategy is to pass just before the turn and then slow down to draw your opponent to the outside so he tries to pass you. Then speed up and never let him pass you on the turn so he ran all that extra distance with speed.

Plenty of 440 potential from Mike Cassedy, Tom Murphy, and Bill Carey. Bill did an excellent job in nailing down third for us with a personal record time of 52.5. Others should drop their times with plenty of hard work.

Fred Krampe did a good job for us in the 100 and should run the 220 from now on also. Tom Murphy should be doing better for us in both sprint events. Pete Rock, Dennis Dubatowka, and Bill Sprague all need plenty of hard work in running practice and also form work in the hurdles. But the hard running work for them will produce more and better results than the form work.

We can have a great mile relay team if we get down into good shape by hard work. Possible quarter milers for us down in Philadelphia appear to be (in rank order as of now are): Tim Murphy, Bill Carey, Mike Cassedy, Tom Murphy, Jay Doyle, Marty McGowan, Pete Biglin... We will be taking five down (1 alternate).

You can't just enter a 440 yard relay without plenty of baton passing drill. We should have been disqualified at the first exchange zone. You must all be present for practice before the relay team can practice exchanges.

Fred Krampe should do better in the long jump as the season progresses and he gets in better shape from running and should help us more in the sprints. Fred should also triple jump. Our pole vaulters should be better after practice and after doing more sprint work.

Jerry Wildner should be entering the 100 and later the 220 to help us out. Some of our weight men are progressing nicely, while others had a mediocre performance. I reserve comments on specifics for Coach Olson.

Overall, it was our best showing ever against Brooklyn College, one of our toughest teams on the schedule. If we get in shape and work hard, you as individuals will excel in your time and distances and the team will have its best season ever!!!

Hobart - 11; The top three qualify for the finals held this weekend at Kings Point.

Coming up on Saturday and Sunday is the only home regatta of the Spring schedule. Slated to compete are Dowling, Stevens (defending MAISA champs) RPI (winners of the Marist Frostbite) and Union. If the last two weeks

of competition are any indication, it should be a very tight regatta, down to the last race. We are dedicating this regatta to the memory of Bill Hartley, a Marist junior who died last January 8th. Bill had sailed for three years, and was the recipient of last year's Student-Athlete Award for sailing.

midfielders played by P. LAVELL, S. LACEY, R. FARRELL, R. LOVELL, M. GENTILE, D. HAMPEL, E. LYNCH, AND B. STEELE, went all out during the entire game in an effort to compensate. At the end of the game it became a bit of a relief to have been informed by the Fairfield players that this was only their second game (they lost last week by a score of 13 to 3) and that they have been together as an organized club for two years now.

Well this week the team will be practicing long and hard on the lower field to get ready for their next game on Thursday af-

ternoon at R.P.I. Due to the short spring season of our team and schedule problems we are not sure as yet if there will be any home games, but I would like to thank those few students who were able to come out last Saturday and I would invite you all to try to make at least one of our games and show your support.

SAC from p.2

The revision of the Faculty Handbook, drawn up at the last meeting will be voted on next Monday. If passed, it will go to Pres. Foy.



are scoring points in the hurdles is because the other teams have one man - we need to get our hurdle times down!!!

We will not allow runners to show up simply for the 440 Yard Relay at meets anymore, we are going to go over this relay and its most important passing technique at practice. But it is only effective if ALL sprinters are present at practice - if there is one person missing, the whole team is missing for all practical considerations. Passing is everything, as should be evidenced by Saturday's winning Sjena time of 47.6 and our two showings so far.

Fred Krampe helped us out a lot in many events Saturday (100, 220, high jump, triple jump, long jump) for a total of 11 points. Tom Myrphy did a good job in the 100 and 220 as well as his leadoff leg in the mile relay for a total of 9 1/4 points. John Jasinski shows continued improvement in the pole vault and should help us even more as the season progresses. We would like to use John in running events (440, Int. Hurdles) starting this week.

All in all, it was a TOTAL TEAM EFFORT - runners (who run by five points in all running events), weight men (who won by 1 - not counting the hammer throw), and jumpers (who won by 14). Everyone helped out. This is what we'll need to beat Oneonta this Wednesday!!!

Red Foxes Cap "Spring Fever"

Bow To Marietta, Frosh Top Stockton

The Marist College began its season on an optimistic note with a team victory in the Spring Fever Regatta. In the Spring Fever Regatta, the Red Fox Lightweight and Freshmen Crews scored solid victories to lead Marist to the team championship. The University of Massachusetts heavyweight varsity shell edged the Red Foxes by a half-length as the Red man placed second in team scoring.

It was the largest regatta ever on the Connecticut River as 27 shells raced in six-events over the 2,000 meter course, which was cold and choppy. The course was extremely choppy during the Varsity race which saw the Red Foxes stay even with the much heavier Massachusetts oarsmen until the half-way mark. At this point Massachusetts opened to a half-length lead, one which the Red Foxes could never make up. The Red Foxes rowed at a 38-stroke-per-minute pace.

In the lightweight race, the Red Foxes went off at 38 strokes and a two-length lead over Wesleyan. Tom Haight's lightweights then settled down to 34 strokes and wound up with a one length victory.

The Marist Freshmen Eight won its race, with Villanova (13 sec. behind) a distance second. The Frosh jumped into a 39 stroke pace, then settled down to 32 and were never seriously challenged.

The next week-end the Red Foxes hosted perennial Dad Vail Champion Marietta College of Marietta, Ohio. Marietta came to Poughkeepsie with a team that fielded the defending National Champion in Junior Varsity, Freshmen and Lightweight categories.

In the freshmen race there was to be a battle of undefeated crews. Both schools having been victorious the day before.



Marietta having defeated Trinity College and Marist defeating Stockton State.

In their race against Stockton State the Frosh soundly defeated their opponents by 30 seconds. But there was a completely different story the next day against the Pioneers of Marietta College. The Red Foxes hit on misfortune in the very beginning of the race. A passing cabin cruiser sent a wash across the river which hampered Marist for the first twenty stroke. While Marist was struggling against the water Marietta jumped out to a three length lead. The Marist Frosh operating at 34 stroke rate quickly caught up but was never able to recover as they lost to the Pioneers by a boat length. Marietta posted a winning time of 6:23. The Marist Frosh came in at 6:34.

The Marietta Lightweight then came to Poughkeepsie with

virtually the same team which earned them the 1971 Dad Vail Championships. The Marist Lightweights were coming off a triangular race with Fordham and Iona. The Lightweight Red Foxes had built up a one length lead with 500-meters remaining when an oar lock broke. Fordham

quickly made up the difference and overtook Marist at the finish line. Fordham turned in a time of 7:40. Marist turned in a time of 7:41.

Against Marietta it was a nip and tuck race throughout with Marietta making a strong finish at the close. Marietta turned in a

time of 7:52 while Marist finished at 7:59.

The Varsity Race was the highlight of an afternoon of racing and proved to be the best race of the day. Marist rowing at a rate of 36 quickly jumped out to an early lead and maintained a one-length lead with about 1,000 meters to go. Marietta started to catch up and raced to a one length margin at the finish. Marietta finished with a time of 6:40 while the Red Foxes came in at 6:46.

The Red Foxes travel this weekend to Hartford, Conn. to row against host Trinity College and Ithaca College. Bill Austin Coach of the Heavyweight Crew (10-7) feels that the heavyweights must work on the second half of their race if they are to defeat a strong Trinity squad.

Coach Tom Haight feels that his lightweight squad (3-3) must find the right combination in this week's workouts to get back on the winning track. Finally, Coach Bill Lenehan feels that his Freshmen Crew (7-1) must beat Trinity decisively to measure a true test of their ability. The triangular regatta with Trinity and Ithaca will precede Marist's own President Cup Regatta of Saturday, April 29.



Vikings To Face Livingston Saturday

During the past two weeks the Marist College Football Team has been preparing for its clash with Rutgers, Livingston this Saturday at Leonidoff Field. Head coach Ron Levine is very optimistic about this year's squad. He admitted he was a little surprised after the intrasquad scrimmage last Sunday. He remarked, "As always, the defense looked strong. But the offensive unit which usually comes around more slowly was outstanding." Coach Levine's complicated triple option offense demands exact timing and execution. Yet, the Coach called the progress of the offense "remarkable."

On Saturday, the offensive unit will be led by Ronnie Vuy and Ed Bonnett who will share the quarterbacking duties. Nigel Davis will be returning to his running back position. Billy Lee, Joe Mirrone, and newcomer Allen Zahn will also see action in the running back slots. The receiving corps will consist of Donnie Cappillino at flanker, Mike Cassidy at split end and Jim VanVoorhis at tight end. Wide receivers Tim Murphy and Fred Krampe will not see action because of commitments to the Marist Track Team.

The offensive line will be led by co-captain Ken Vitale and Paul Valli. Vitale has moved from defensive linebacker to offensive guard while Valli has shifted from tight end to tackle. Mike

Lewis will take over the gap at center left by the departure of Emmet Cooke. Alternating at the other line positions will be John Burbach and newcomers John Foley, Matt Rogers and John Nietzel. Linemen Hugh Knickerbocker and Howie Sosna are sidelined with injuries.

Last year's defensive unit has remained virtually intact. Of course, the departure of Henry Blum will leave a critical lesion in the defensive bulwark. However, John Sullivan and newcomers Tony Johnson and Ed Aldrich should solve the problems at the middle linebacker positions. The defensive end positions will be manned by Joe Johnson, and Jim Joyce or Sullivan. Mike Erts will return to his position at weak-side linebacker with Billy Owens, Jack Clowe, Bill Mayeran and Joyce seeing action as strong side linebackers. Veteran Russ Humes and newcomer Bill Vincent will be the defensive tackles.

The defensive backfield will be led by safety Dan Faison. Tim Odgen and Kevin Sweeney will see action as defensive halfbacks along with Jim Keegan and newcomer Ted Austin. Bill Pitcairn is suffering from an injury and will not suit up.

Tom Murphy will not play because of commitments to the track team.

Game time is 1:30 p.m. and the price of admission is \$1.00.

Secone Named MARIST Football

Robert Sullivan, President of the Marist College Football Club has made it known that John Secone has been named Director of Football at Marist College. John is well known on campus; he has been here since the inception of the sport. He was coach for six years under Coach Ron Levine working with both the offense and defense. Sullivan also stated that the Club has a new Board of Directors, help guide it with its ever-



for the loyalty of other men. In the case of South Vietnam the prize is the allegiance of the landless peasants.

If South Vietnam could pacify this group by land distribution Vietcong efforts would lose all momentum, for a contented populace does not support an invader.

But under the present state of affairs the war will not end. If this nation really desires peace in S.E. Asia it would place severe pressure on Saigon to make reform by withholding any and all aid until it is accomplished. And if Americans are really concerned about a just and equitable solution to the war - if they are interested in a triumph of human dignity, they will exert political pressure on Washington to do so.

Those of us who advocate real peace must be careful to distinguish between a pullout of American forces and actual peace. The present forms of protest against the war all have to do with domestic interests it seems. A more substantive approach to ending all of the fighting would be to enter the anxieties of the poor peasant in Asia, and fight for government and land reform.

If these changes are not made the U.S. can still leave, but the struggle will continue; the only difference being that the victims won't have U.S. passports anymore. Maybe that's enough. Maybe not.

proved conclusively that the war there is one we cannot win. If only the Administration would face these two facts squarely, the United States might return to the bargaining table in Paris or to renewed secret negotiations with some hope of success.

North vs. South from p. 1
the war considerably. In short, Washington feels optimistic (maybe a little too much) about the success of Vietnamization and that their lines will bend but not break during this enemy offensive.

Religion from p. 1
now being put on the parents role in the development of the religious education of their children.

If religious studies is then an important part of life and an important part in our total education, how can those students who are interested best concentrate in the study of Religion?

GODSPELL
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