After a very hectic six weeks of planning, organizing, researching, and rehearsing, the American Brothers Association (BABA) has completed a proposal for a storefront in Poughkeepsie. The purpose of this storefront will be to make education a more relevant experience for our Brothers and Sisters in Poughkeepsie. This will be done by a series of workshops that are designed to discuss Black History and Black cultures. There will also be a recreational program aiding in the development of their physical capabilities. Although the program is directed towards the interest of Black people, all members of society will be welcomed.

A detailed report on the BABA proposal may be obtained at a number of locations: the Marist College switch Board and Post Office, the Hudson Valley Housing Union St., N.S.O. Neighborhood Service Organization (located at 75 Market St. H.V.O. Martin and Perry) the Urban St. Center of Mill St.

Further information about the storefront may be obtained on Wednesday November 12, 1969, at 12:30 p.m., on WHVW's open mike program.

A discussion of this report will be held on Thursday November 13, 1969, at 4:00 p.m. in Marist College's Campus Center. At the time specified there will be a panel of staff workers that will answer any questions, you may wish to ask. This discussion will be followed by a group meeting headed by the workshop coordinator. At these seminars suggestions and volunteers will be appreciated.

It is anticipated that all who are with us, will actively support us in these goals.

**Open House Passed**

By John Zebatto

Zymurgy, a newly formed activist group on campus, staged a noisy demonstration at the scene of the Annual Turkey Trot held this past Monday. The group seemed to be of a loosely organized fabric under the direction of A. Byrd, with headquarters in the rifle room. The demonstration was the climax of a week long campaign to symbolize the struggle of the common man to the winners of the races in the Turkey Trot.

Zymurgy did not attempt to block the faculty race, for they witnessed that race especially entertaining. However they threw up a blockade in front of the starting line for the students' race which was also well attended. At these seminars suggestions and volunteers will be appreciated.

In this issue:

**VIETNAM**

**EDITORIAL**

**SUPPLEMENT**

"Incident at Vichy" Opens Tonight

Beginning tonight, the Marist College Theatre Guild will present "Incident at Vichy," a play by Terrence McNally, directed by Stephen Lanning. The play will be performed at 8:00 p.m. tonight, tomorrow night, and Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The new hours are on an experimental basis for open house in the dorms. The new hours are on an experimental basis for open house in the dorms.

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**Intercollegiate Appalachian Reaction Formed**

By Bill Deucher

The Marist College sector of the Christian Appalachian Project has formed an intercollegiate reaction, in the Hudson Valley area. It is made up of volunteers here who have established one of the most active service organizations in the Hudson Valley. In the spring of 1969 a decision was reached by the Marist Appalachian Workers to expand this successful program into the realm of intercollegiate operation. Through many lectures and slide programs at neighboring colleges the Marist group, has stirred up much interest in a reaction to the poverty which has held such a deadly grip on the Appalachian region for many years.

At first the first Intercollegiate Reaction worked through the Hudson Area College Council, but found it's programs too slow and limited to irregular meetings which were rarely attended by all the colleges. Therefore a new approach was taken, an approach which would leave the burden of organization out. We decided to form one group of volunteers, at one college at a time, to see if this new group developed to the point of self-operation, and then to go on to the next college. The established procedure was thus left out, i.e., regular meetings, treasurers, officers, etc. of this specific intercollegiate program was going ahead with a very small group, but totally involved group. The one thing that will hold that together is the mutual reaction to the poverty of Appalachia and the apathy towards that poverty. Many intercollegiate organizations are doomed to fail because of two main factors. First, lack of funds and secondly, lack of a solid purpose which would hold their program together. Although the intercollegiate Appalachian Reaction does not have money, we do have a purpose that will bind us together, especially through financial difficulties.

There are many reasons why we started such a program, the first being a need to unite in a larger group. Appeals made by this group, because of its large size, to government and private agencies and foundations would be more effective. Secondly, we wanted to spread the realities of the Appalachian region to ever increasing numbers. Another reason was to involve more people in a positive social awareness program, that perhaps otherwise would not be available to them which could guide them in the service of his fellow man.

The first intercollegiate project we have scheduled is to design an aid to the Appalachian Worker. This view is similarly expressed in the three House Councils. The Resident Board is composed of representatives from the three dormitories and each dorm has a House Council. The Resident Board is a legislative body for the three dorms while the House Councils are district sections of a particular "house." Specific definitions of powers and duties of both the House Council and Resident Board institutions is not now discernable. However the agenda for the House Councils and Resident Board includes re-evaluation of their function and power.

On Monday night, the Resident Board, with approval of the Residence Director passed new hours for open house in the dorms. The new hours are on an experimental basis for open house in the dorms. The new hours are on an experimental basis for open house in the dorms.

open house is now weekdays, from 6-11 p.m., and Sundays from 1:30 p.m. and Sunday after noon at 2:30. Tickets are available at the box office.

The passage of the new policy is visible to all: the protest to Zymurgy via pidgeons. The mention of the fact by Zymurgy, a newly formed activist group on campus, staged a noisy demonstration at the scene of the Annual Turkey Trot held this past Monday. The group seemed to be of a loosely organized fabric under the direction of A. Byrd, with headquarters in the rifle room. The demonstration was the climax of a week long campaign to symbolize the struggle of the common man to the winners of the races in the Turkey Trot.
Chicago, etc.

By Salvatore Piazza

"This is America. This is a free country. I wanted to play basketball. The school, this is years ago."

The scene was Chicago, 1969. The city of Chicago is divided by the Democratic Convention. In the north, the students are protesting and enlisting in the National Guard. In the south, the students are practicing for the Olympic Games. The city has seen its share of racial and social tensions.

The national anthem of the Democratic Convention is not yet played, but the spirit of Chicago is already felt. The students, who are the driving force behind the demonstration, are determined to make their voices heard.

"This is a free country," the student says. "I wanted to play basketball." 

The story is told in the voice of a young man, a native of Chicago, who has been inspired by the spirit of the times. He is determined to make a difference, and he is not afraid to stand up for his beliefs.

No matter what happens, he will never forget the lessons he learned in Chicago. It is an experience that will stay with him for the rest of his life.

The story is not just about the protest, but about the people who are involved. It is about the students, the teachers, the community leaders, and everyone else who has a stake in the outcome.

The national anthem of the Democratic Convention is played, and the crowd is moved. The students are determined to make their voices heard, and they will not give up until they have won.

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Last Tuesday before a home crowd the Soccer team played powerful Oneonta. The red foxes chalked up their fourth straight victory by defeating Oneonta 2-0. 

The offense clicked in the second half. On the left side of the field Pete Walaszek scored a perfect crossing pass to Tom McKenna who scored the goal with 15:48 gone in the period. Three minutes later on a good ball to an unmarked goal tried to get the ball to a fullback so he could score a goal. Pete Walaszek stole the ball and took it to the goal netting his sixth goal of the season at the 15:50 of the second period. Krenn, playing his best game on defense, stopped repeated shots and saved his score by injury from the recent soccer season, finished a disappointing 3-1. The winning team was the outcome. Ed Petraglia, Ren, and Walter with 20 points in the second and 23 points in the first place and the first team will receive awards. 

In the faculty race, which went off at 4:00. Mr. Lumia, a Math teacher, ran the 1.1 mile distance in an even pace: 8:17. He paced the early leader, Mr. Ovein (8:58) at the 1 mile mark, and opened up a big gap over the last quarter-mile. The closest battle of the day was for third place, with Doc Goldmann edging out Dean Wad, 9:15:0 to 9:15:5. Dr. Menapace and Mr. Rembecki rounded out the 4:1. Meanwhile Charlie Defpsch attacks goal and player to clear ball. The Young Booters were double-winners and scored both goals against the Red Foxes. 

Turkey Trot 

Charlie Defpsch, Mr. John Petraglia, and the Monarch were the respective winners Monday of the 3rd Annual Intramural Cross-Country meet. Fifteen participants from the Athletic Club, the men's freshman, ran for La Salle High School, covered the 3.2 mile course in 16:25, beating his nearest rival, the 2.3 mile distance by (1:45). Adam, who had finished last in the 3rd Annual Intramural Cross-Country meet. 

The cross-country community was at its usual enthusiastic as it was impossible to pass a runner through these woody areas, making up 80% of the course. The trail crossed footbridges over streams and also crossed streams where there were no four bridges. The path narrowed as it went downhill, and became extremely slippery as the upgrades were bare of leaves and grass due to the rain. There were 90 degree turns and 180 degree turns forcing runners to stop and regain their balance. 

As the runners came out into the open air and light the finish was near and the field opened into the 5 mile of rolling hills. The runners were separated with Tom Fleming of Petraglia taking a new record of 24:03.0 and holding the lead by 2.25 sec. as Phil Slack of Trenton, (26:24), Paul Servidio (26:27) of Trenton and Fred Bow of Petraglia (26:38) all of whom broke the previous record of (26:36). The first runner in for Marist, Steve Sawicki, finished 22nd in (29:37) followed by John Coan (24:07) and Bob Mayerhoffer (26:36). Other runners for Marist were Mike Smith (13:50) and Robert Palm (27:52). The team won the race by 43:00 on the south field near the low Norman. The team then settled down and the eventual leaders moved up as the throng headed around the pool area, down to the boathouse, and up and the famous "water works" hill. The team then settled down and as they started to go around the course they found a 2000 yard hill. The team then settled down and their only challenger in the race was for third place, with Steve Menapace (9:41) turning on a great finish.

3rd place was garnered by Ray Shaeffer (17:11) of the Freshman crew team, followed by 4th place (17:17), a football player, 5th - Mike Aug (17:20), a wrestling and soccer man, 6th - Jim Elliott (17:42) from the soccer team, 7th - Andre Albert, (17:38) - the frost crew singles champ, 8th - Steve Sepe (17:41) - a crew who finished 3rd in the New York City race, 9th - Mike (Mini-Hawk) Holy (17:49) the catcher, 10th - Mike Aug, soccer and track man, 11th - Ed Walder, of soccer and track fame, 12th - Barry Shrotz with coxswain Harry Adam, who had finished fifth as a freshman last year, 13th - Don Paulson (32:07) and Tom Geraghty (37:52).

The whole team went off at 4:30 on the south field near the low Norman. The team was 1/10 of a mile shorter than last year's due to a week-long period of rain. At the start of the race, Dan Kazuo Stipppolt took the early lead. The pace then settled down and the eventual leaders moved up as the throng headed around the pool area, down to the boathouse, and up and the famous "water works" hill. The team then settled down and as they started to go around the course they found a 2000 yard hill. The team then settled down and their only challenger in the race was for third place, with Steve Menapace (9:41) turning on a great finish.

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Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam Vietnam .....
After all these years of theorizing about ending the war, we will not be missing much of the logic of the White House. Nor by the relatively dowdy council behind the President in his expressed plans for Vietnam. And that U.S. involvement there to stop the Viet Cong has been involved long enough, and we believe in a consistent and focal military policy well enough, to recognize that continuing containment of Communism in Vietnam and elsewhere is still the main goal. For them - the People's Committee of Industrial leaders, and the political and military establishment (in whom are concentrated most of the power) - Vietnam is the main goal. It will continue to be the main concern and responsibility in the entire range of this nation's international and domestic commitments.

But we know very well what the whole list of changes must be. It includes victory and long-term commitment, vast cuts in the military, the diversification of the large portion of the U.S. budget to aid and utilities, and to that, of course, the undeveloped countries. We know the deal is in the military, the military, the military. It will be a very long struggle. But, most of all, we know there will be no winners, no ultimate solution - that in every war, in every conflict, we completely end the war. The people with whatever power know that too. There will be no limited solution, no limited killing, no limited pressure of their efforts largely to keep the status quo. They will try to make it look like the war is ending, while the war is still going on.

The Vietnam dilemma is born out of the necessity of American nationalism and internationalism. The Vietnam dilemma is born out of the necessity of American nationalism and internationalism.

Several days ago the eagerly awaited election of the Free World, the United States was awaited the answer to the question of whether the United States would be a free and independent nation. The United States was awaited the answer to the question of whether the United States would be a free and independent nation.

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A Nation's Conscience Aroused

The emphasis of the agonizing Vietnam war has been transferred to the people...the Moratorium Days, the one that was divided across the country. It is indeed heartening to see that people are not giving up. Life and death, war and peace issues are before us every day. In this tragic situation has been left behind the specter of a National Administration, past and present. The nation's conscience is now aroused. THE citizen is talking peace, working for peace, and in fact praying for peace. Thousands masses for rallies and prayer vigils and in those millions are heartening to see that people are never to disavow, the past. Thank God! It was so on the a month ago - in a peaceful way, fact praying for peace. Thousands were in the hands of a National War resumed and the United

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President's address states explicitly that "the question facing us today is — now that we are in the war, what is the best way to end it?" Thus the war becomes a fait accompli, the mistakes and lies of the past become the history of the war, and the present is tragically built on these false notions.

The official attitude of our government is to demand the support of the non-negotiable. The North is called upon to recognize the two country doctrine which in effect is an admission of invader status. The U.S.government has conducted a clever campaign of education of the American people and adds to this the memory of those killed in battle, thus showing the North to be guilty of conducting war and to be intransigent in the negotiations.

However reality stands before us. As it was impossible for Abraham Lincoln to accept the separation of his country, so also it was impossible for Ho Chi Minh to permit the separation of Vietnam. Will he die in this reality? Whatever the precedent, they are in violation of American principle but we are consistent with the aims and goals of present day Americans. Mr. Nixon spoke most clearly on November 3rd about our past, present and future involvement. When he asked "how can we win America's peace?" This war is and will be won in our terms to peace and interests. It becomes clear that American actions are not the nation's actions. In fact if the domestic scene is any reflection of American values - separate but unequal, racism, violence, poverty, hunger - what is America spreading and protecting?

PRINCIPLES FROM 3

While at the same time breaking the deadlock of the war

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Army resumed and the United States is taking additional procedures to justify, but may as well in the past. Instead the past became part of the original principle of the Treaty, can be tested.
We have reached a point, with regard to American involvement in Vietnam, of frustration. There are no alternatives, no legal arguments, to end the war. The situation in the South is one of the most tragic episodes of human history, the likes of which the world has never seen. Millions of people have been killed and maimed, and the suffering of the people of Vietnam will continue for years to come. The war has caused untold suffering and destruction, and it must come to an end.

There are no alternatives. The only way to end the war is through a negotiated settlement. But the United States and its allies are not willing to make concessions in order to reach a peaceful solution. Instead, they continue to escalate the war, using military force to achieve their goals.

The war has caused immense suffering and loss of life. The people of Vietnam have been subjected to unspeakable horrors, and their suffering will continue until the war ends.

The United States must take responsibility for its role in the war and work towards a peaceful resolution. The United States must also take steps to address the root causes of the war, such as the economic and political factors that contribute to it. Only then can we begin to address the suffering of the people of Vietnam and work towards a more just and peaceful world. 

Reflections

The war in Vietnam is a tragedy that has lasted for too long. The United States must take responsibility for its actions and work towards a peaceful resolution. The suffering of the people of Vietnam will continue until the war ends.
Dilemma from 5

They themselves. The death of Che
Guvara in Bolivia showed that it
is impossible for a revolution to
succeed if it doesn't have popular
support? the mess in Vietnam
shows that U.S. men and arms are
not enough if the people don't
want us there. And if they do not
want to fight, why do we?

There is a moratorium planned
to bring these and other points
out before the American people.
Mr. Nixon has said he will not be
influenced by public opinion,
yet, after his speech he sat at a
desk cluttered with letters of
support which he claims give him
a mandate. (This prompted one
political commentator to say that
Mr. Nixon was like the little boy
who ran home yelling: "Look,
Mom, I'm first in my remedial
reading class!") His speech said
we needed the truth, and that we
should trust him, give him time. Is
this a valid request? In January,
there were 532,000 troops in
Vietnam; as a gesture of
"de-escalation" he withdrew
25,000 troops. Yet after this
withdrawal was completed there
were 537,000 troops still in
Vietnam. Mr. Nixon announced
he was stopping the draft call-up
for November and December, as
another gesture. Yet, in actual
numbers, Mr. Nixon drafted, in
ten months of 1969, only 6,000
less troops than Mr. Johnson did
in all of 1968. He didn't mention
that his draft rate was as high as
20%, greater than Mr. Johnson's.
He called for a unification of the
country, yet his speech polarized
the nation even further. His
vice-president, and his justice
department have done their best
to degrade even legitimate
protests as being dangerous, etc.

The only solution is
non-violent massive
demonstration. Mr. Nixon has
already put it on the line - if you
are not against him then you must
be for him. Unless you stand up
and be counted you will be
counted in favor of the war - and
in favor of more wars like it (e.g.
Laos). As one man once put it,
the evil of a few is possible only
through the silence of the
majority. But it has to be
non-violent, or it will polarize the
fearful into a majority, which is
how we got into this in the first
place.

One final note; if the war is
illegal, immoral, and unjust, how
will you justify serving in the
Army? I can't; perhaps you will
be able to. The experience of the
U.S. after WW II shows that the
answer "I was just following
orders" is not enough. Think
about it now, and do something
about it.

by Mr. Jerome Remenicky

There Can Be No War That Is Not Dishonorable — Charles Summer