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good faith and really held nothing personal against their men, the women adopted a policy of "nigger nobility." By acting on grounds of virtue and generosity, they defeated themselves, because, according to Ms. Kennedy, nobody who has the power today cares about "all that good stuff. Asking for freedom is not the same as not needing alimony. House work is the only work I know of, not counting slavery, that is not paid, and it's also probably the only work today that ever gets noticed when it's not done."

When she began to consider the means by which women may throw off the pall of guilt, her analysis expanded even further into sabotage against the system as a whole. If she wants to frustrate the system, any woman must first take stock of her power, and Ms. Kennedy outlined three powers allotted to any outgroup: body power, political power, and dollar power. The first she shrugged off as part of the masochistic trip, and the second she labelled an empty gesture of "choosing pigocrats from the two or three choices they give you." The crucial power is in the dollar, and women, as the consumers of the nation, have the ability to wage all-out economic guerrilla warfare. "In New York, every month we hold boycotts, only we don't call them boycotts anymore, because that's too masculine. We thought about girlcotts, but that wouldn't do, and we didn't like womancott either, so we finally decided on apres-cotts," apres because the ctions are strictly retaliatory. "Everybody is gonna' have something to do in '72 ... Get your little heads together, play the most diabolical tricks you can. Peace vigils have had it. The masochistic trip is not needed. I definitely do not dig the Kamikaze contingent ... Why, Kamikaze contingent ... Why, it's gonna be an utter, absolute gas of a year! You just want to let them know that they aren't sacred ... Take it easy, but take

Florynce Kennedy is a well-known radical lawyer in New York City. She is currently involved in bringing suit against the Catholic Church for its

tax-exempt status and has long been involved in both the black and feminist movements. She is director of Media Workshop and also of Consumer Information Service in the City. In addition to her other activities, she has t a ught a course on "Institutionalized Oppression" at Alternate U. in New York. She has written two books and contributed to the anthology

Sisterhood is Powerful.

THE GUILFORDIAN

Prison Life Related

"You don't understand what it is to lose your freedom. And even if a man gets outta them walls, he's still gotta duck and dodge the man and them hounds. There's no place for a man to run."

These words are from Don Bryan, an inmate at the McLeansville Diagnostic Center who came with two other prisoners, Floyd Jenkins and Harold Wilson, to the Union Lounge Monday, December 6, to

New Program At Roosovelt U.

Chicago, III. - (I.P.) -Students at Roosevelt University are looking into the future as part of a special innovative seminar. Entitled "Visions of the Future," the seminar, which was developed at the request of students and planned with their assistance, is being offered for the first time.

It is part of Roosevelt's new Innovative Studies Program, an experimental program designed as an alternative to the traditional methods and curricula of education.

curricula of education. Because the Innovative Studies Program emphasizes self-directed learning, the student will receive credit for this course by creating a project that defines his own vision of the future.

The Heart of the Innovative Studies Program is the core sequence of four courses required of all students electing the program. These courses, which will be team-taught by two faculty members, are seminars which introduce the student to the major fields of study: humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

The first of the four core courses, "Introduction to Learning," designed to help the student develop a philosophical basis for his own approach to learning, will be offered during the Spring 1972 semester.

In addition to these courses, the program will include interdisciplinary seminars, such as the one on the future. These are designed so that students can pursue specific problems in depth and are open to all undergraduate students, regardless of whether they are enrolled in the Innovative Studies Program.

Beginning next spring, 30 students in good standing who have accumulated fewer than 30 hours of credits will be admitted to the program each semester. Admittance is based on an essay and interview.

"Participants in the program will not be chosen on the basis of their previous academic records, but rather on their seriousness of intent, intellectual competence and awareness of the issues relevant to the program and themselves," Professor Norman Leer, coordinator of the program, advised.

Because a major goal of the program is that courses should be generated through close interaction of faculty and students, a committee of faculty and students will govern the program.

TOM BOONE

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speak to interested students about some of the problems of prisoners and correctional institutions.

The three were brought to Guilford by Richard "Shark" DeKoyer who is presently doing field work with the N.C. Department of Corrections at that institution.

Bryan, who qualified his remarks with "Whatever I say is me," spoke of the boredom that plagues prisoners. "It's the same old same old," Bryan said describing their lives in which prisoners work five days a week and other than that, "having nothing to do but lay around in the dormitories with a few games."

He issued pleas to those on the outside to sponsor prisoners, to take them out to see their girlfriends or just walk around downtown or on a campus, or to visit, "sit down and talk and maybe bring a few records."

Bryan pointed to prison officials as being one of the greatest deterents to satisfactory living conditions for prisoners. He described them as people who mostly have only high school diplomas and who tend to resent any "interference," like programs to tutor or sponsor prisoners.

He stated that most officials aren't aware of the true feeling of the inmates: "They don't even try to figure out what goes on in a man's head." Bryan said the officials saw their role as one of a custodian who has final say in all matters.

Bryan spoke in broader terms of readjusting to society after release from prison. "They keep asking if you're rehabilitated, if you're ready for society, but man, I wanna know is society ready for me? What you mean by rehabilitation? Carry yourself in a correct manner? That's not my definition. You make it sound like what I did, what I used to do, I'm learning to do better. You really wanna know if I've got reform."

Bryan went on to discuss the problems involved with readjusting to society. "Even when we get out, it's society that fucks us all. If a crime happens in the neighborhood where an ex-inmate is living, he is immediately suspect and if his case goes up, even if he is acquitted, his parole officer is waiting to drag him back to prison."

"Society, the reason I say they're not ready for us, is it's always my fault, it's never his fault, the man's fault," Bryan said.

Bryan described several programs which are now in effect concerning prisoners. The prison has a contract with the state to have 45 prisoners out working in road crews every day. A law was passed, Bryan said, stating that as of July of 1972, this road quota is to be abolished, but a clause was added stipulating that if it isn't feasible to abolish it, it needn't be abolished.

Work releases are available to 25 inmates. These are paid positions in skilled work, Bryan stated, adding that each job is checked for possible discrimination. In addition to anything which would improve understanding between inmates and officers, Bryan mentioned programs which would be of interest to prisoners.

Bryan stated the need of prisoners for some outlet for creativity and special talents. He called the existing program for Adult Basic Education a farce and expounded the need for better programs in this area.

Prisoners also need a place to be alone together, he added, stating that the only place they now have is the corner of a fence.

Currently the prison has a library which consists of one eight foot book case with three shelves of books like Black Beauty with an average level of achievment of 4th or 5th grade. Bryan said there is presently a book drive on at UNC-G which would add to their library.

The prisoners would also appreciate the contribution of games for inmates to play.



