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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	Tomkins	II.A.38

ANTHONY TISKA

Gernda Farm

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.

May 20, 1973

*Mr. C
The Ne
252
New*

HAMILTON D. DARBY
BOX 651
BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.
NEW YORK 11932

24 September 1973

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Mr. Calvin Tomkins
The New Yorker Magazine
New York N.Y.

Dear Sir:

A New Yorker staff member Betty Guyer (Mrs. Donald Ebel) urged me to write you about your recent Bridgehampton article which she believes will be a part of a future book. So, for what they may be worth, the following are suggestions for your further research:

- p.54 Fire Department. It is said that a former Chief was a black, though his race may not have been generally known.
- p. 59 Community Council. For at least the past 10 years, this has NOT been an "all-white body", nor is it today. To my knowledge, many blacks have been invited to belong and have accepted, but only a few attend meetings. The same is true of many whites.
- p.62 & 65 Turnpike Sidewalk. When this was requested a few years ago, the Southampton Town Board reminded petitioners that such a walk, in existence for years, had fallen into such disuse as to be almost obscured by weeds. Even after the new sidewalk was installed, most children and adults seem to prefer walking in the road.

Anthony Tiska

*at
10/15*

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ANTHONY TISKA

Gernda Farm

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1973

*Mr. C
The Ne
252
New*

HAMILTON D. DARBY
BOX 651
BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.
NEW YORK 11932

*Dear
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- p.71 Black School Board Members. It would seem only fair to interview these two blacks instead of citing only derogatory references to them by Mr. Hopson, and on p. 88 by Mrs. Turner.
- p.72 The Rev. Jackson's Club Membership. Is your statement correct? Though not myself a club member, I understand that this club simply receives membership applications but does not issue invitations. Many people would wonder why Mr. Jackson had been singled out for an invitation, since he is absorbed with his Baptist congregation and takes little part in any other community activities.
- p.83 Sagaponack. This is a completely separate school district, NOT a part of Bridgehampton district.

I trust that you wont take offense at my remarks but will be anxious to check on possible inaccuracies, however slight, before your next effort goes to print.

Your very truly,

Hamilton D. Darby

Anthony Tiska

*at
with*

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ANTHONY TISKA

Gernda Farm

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.

Mar. 20, 1973

Mr. Calvin Tomkins
The New Yorker
25 St. 53rd St.
New York, N. Y. 10036

Dear Mr. Tomkins:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of
March 9th.

The changes in zoning for land along
the Sag Harbor Turnpike are as follows:

In 1957 both sides of road were zoned
C - 15,000 sq. feet per lot.

In 1966 these lots were zoned B -
25,000 sq. ft. per lot.

In 1972, on the west side, lots were
zoned R - 20,000 sq. ft. per lot. On
the east side, they were zoned CR 40 -
40,000 sq. ft. per lot.

Approximate lines are from railroad
tracks to Scuttle Hole Road.

Yours truly
Anthony Tiska

at
vst

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FIRST REPORT OF THE CONCERNED PARENTS OF BRIDGEHAMPTON
JUNE 12, 1973

I - Introduction

The Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton have collected data regarding the operation of educational facilities in Union Free School District Number Nine (Bridgehampton), which it believes will assist in determining the course which should be taken in the future to assure that a quality education is available here which is reasonably priced and comparable in quality with that offered in our neighboring school districts. The organization has collected data regarding school population, course offerings (including physical education), discipline, physical plant, the cost of education in the district, and the sentiment of district residents. The recommendation of the organization is that the School Board and the residents and voters of the school district give serious consideration to closing the high school part of the school system of Union Free School District Number Nine, and arranging for the education of the high school students of the district in either of the neighboring school districts of East Hampton or Southampton.

II - School Population

The following chart has been prepared from Annual Census and Enrollment Reports of the New York State Education Department.

1960-61

363 residents enrolled B.H.S.
51 residents enrolled elsewhere
(12.3%)

414 total resident students

363 residents enrolled B.H.S.
36 non-residents enrolled B.H.S.

399 total enrollment B.H.S.

1970-71

356 residents enrolled B.H.S.
101 residents enrolled elsewhere
(22.1%)

457 total resident students

356 residents enrolled B.H.S.
17 non-residents enrolled B.H.S.

373 total enrollment B.H.S.

1972-73

314 residents enrolled B.H.S.
128 residents enrolled elsewhere
(29.0%)

442 total resident students

314 residents enrolled B.H.S.
8 non-residents enrolled B.H.S.

322 total enrollment B.H.S.

As is clear from the chart, the student population of the district has not changed significantly for approximately thirteen years, and during the same period the percentage of the student population educated outside of the district has increased from 12.3% to 29%. In this latter regard, it should be noted that as of May 14, 1973, the district principal stated that the elementary and high school enrollment at that time, excluding those in the BOCES program, was 296 pupils. Surveys for 1973-74 indicate that the trend toward educating resident students outside of the home district will continue to grow.

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III - Course Offerings

The following chart reflects the course offerings in the Junior (7th and 8th grades) and Senior High School (9-12th grades) system of Union Free School District Number Nine (Bridgehampton), compared with the course offerings in the same grades in the East Hampton and Southampton School systems, as of the 1972-1973 school year.

Bridgehampton

Junior High School 8 subjects required & 2 electives
 Senior High School 8 subjects required & 15 electives

Southampton

Junior High School 8 subjects required & 5 electives
 Senior High School 6 subjects required & 40 electives

East Hampton

Junior High School 6 subjects required & 26 electives
 Senior High School 6 subjects required & 31 electives

With regard to the Bridgehampton System, it should be noted that electives are not required of a pupil and if a pupil does not enroll in an elective, he or she is assigned to a study hall for the appropriate period.

The pupils in both East Hampton and Southampton must enroll in a certain number of elective courses, in addition to the required courses.

The Bridgehampton School System does not offer a school newspaper, a drama club, foreign language club, and other extra curricular activities found in other school systems. To a great extent this is because the student body is small and it is difficult to find a sufficient number of students who are interested in these activities to sustain them. A notable exception is the Science Club at the Bridgehampton School, which is excellent.

With regard to electives offered in the Bridgehampton High School, it should be noted that only a very limited number of students take part in certain of them. For example, one student this year enrolled in ~~4th~~ year regents French.

Physical education for girls in the Bridgehampton School System is very limited, and the only inter-scholastic team offered in recent years has been the highly successful basketball team. There are no intramural sports offered. Accordingly, only a limited portion of the student body takes part in physical education to any significant degree.

It should be noted that statistics in the area of the cost of education per pupil are subject to varying interpretation. However, it does appear that it costs more to educate a student in the Bridgehampton School System than in comparable systems and that, because they are bused to neighboring school districts for their high schooling, students in these comparable districts enjoy a wider educational opportunity in their high school years at a lower cost per pupil, including the cost of tuition.

The organization has learned that the tuition charged by East Hampton for high school students during 1973-1974 is \$3200.00, and by Southampton is approximately \$2400.00. The cost of transportation and the loss of state aid are added costs.

Savings to the district by discontinuing Junior and Senior High School in the home district are not substantial and, in fact, the cost of contracting for high school education in neighboring districts may increase the total budget.

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IV - Discipline

A subcommittee of the Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton has investigated complaints that a discipline problem exists in the Bridgehampton School System. To a certain extent the subcommittee found that there are areas of disciplinary problems. However, the subcommittee believes that whatever discipline problem exists is substantially related to the limited extra curricular activities at the school. Corollary to this is the amount of free time enjoyed and perhaps abused by a small number of pupils.

V - Physical Plant

The present school plant was constructed in 1930. Since that time, concepts of education have changed. Today, in contrast to 40 years ago, greater diversity in course offerings is sought, and accordingly, the number of teaching areas required has increased.

While the student population has not increased significantly, the need for more teaching areas has made the old plant ^{un}workable in many respects. Hence we find that Home Economics is taught in a rented temporary building, there is no art room and no music room, the remedial reading and guidance programs share cramped quarters in one room.

In addition, there is some question whether whatever discipline problems exist at the school are not aggravated by housing all students, K through grade 12, in a single building.

VI - The Cost of Education in the District

The organization has discovered that the Bridgehampton School System is somewhat more expensive to operate per pupil than other neighboring districts. The chart on the following page was prepared at the organization's request by James Hines, District Superintendent.

VII - The Sentiment of District Residents

The organization conducted a survey of district residents in April, 1973, to determine the sentiment in the community with regard to the question:

"Shall this school district discontinue grades 9-12 and contract for the education of its students in these grades in Southampton or East Hampton?"

The results of the survey were that 260 residents signed the petition, 232 were in favor of closing these grades and contracting for education in neighboring districts, 2 were opposed, and 26 requested further information.

VIII - Conclusion

The organization known as The Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton offers this information and its recommendation at this time because the members believe that a static school population, decreasing enrollment, limited course offerings, discipline problems, limited physical plant, increasing cost of education, and community sentiment which clearly indicates dissatisfaction with the status quo demonstrate that the educational system in the district is at a critical period in its history. In a very real sense, the school is the heart of the community. The families who choose to settle elsewhere because of problems with our school are families lost to this community's fire department, service organizations, churches, and social life.

The Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton present these facts in order to help make the best possible decisions with regard to our school. The school can be made stronger by reducing the scope of educational services it now offers as a K-12 system to concentrate its limited resources in a K-6 or K-3 system and forwarding its pupils to the excellent high schools in East Hampton and Southampton for the remaining grades.

The months to come will be important to this community and this organization hopes that all residents of the district will join our school board in its efforts to create and maintain the best possible school here for the students and the generations of students to follow.

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Concerned Parents

Mrs. Graham Griffin

- 537-0954

Mr. Helmer McCoy

- 537-0625 (office)

537-8780 (home)

Otis Wylche

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School: 537-0271
Home: 537-0605

La Fountain (8/16/73)

Points out that it was a survey rather than a petition.

"Insofar as anything being done in the near future, there is just no possibility. The Southampton school board met and said it would be useless to sit down and discuss taking in the high school students from here. They are opening up and they will continue to operate as they are."

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2. What was the rent at your former house on the Rosko farm? *50.00 Monthly*

*Dorinda
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Note

Southampton School 72.9% white
East Hampton " 88.8% white
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(NEWSAAY)

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Dorothea Hendrickson
(Mrs. R.G.)

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(NEWSDAY)

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Bridge Hampton, N.Y.
March 8, 1973

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Dear Mr. Tomkins,
The Rev. Lawrence

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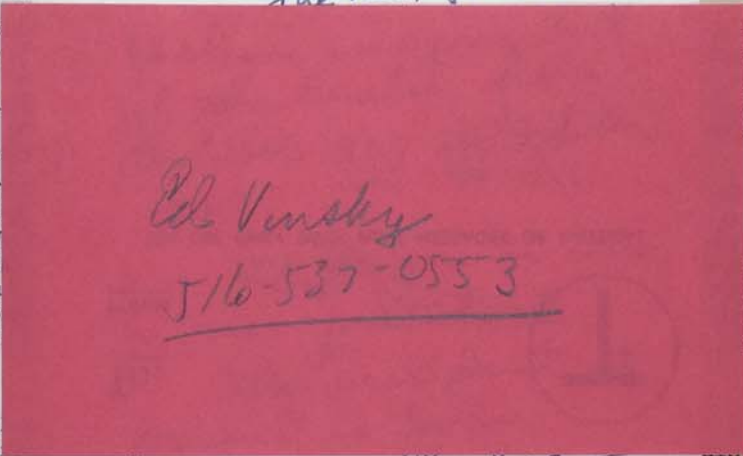
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Johnson of Sag Harbor. (elected in Oct.)
Hope this is sufficient information.
Sincerely,
Dorothea Hendrickson
(Mrs. R. G.)

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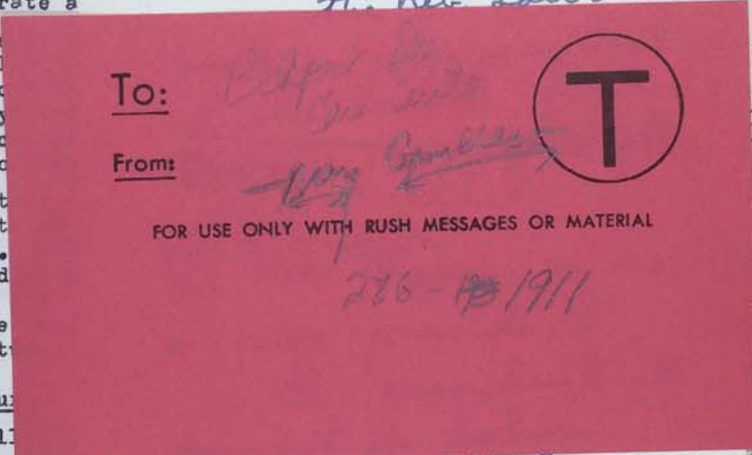
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Bridge Hampton, N.Y.
March 8, 1973

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The Rev. Lawrence



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Future -

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Maloney

Both Malo says they rate of t of Educat keeps tal

Bridge Hampton, N.Y.
March 8, 1973

Dear Mr. Tomkins,
The Rev. Lawrence Jackson was president of the Center from October 1967 to October 1968.

Ms. Ogden is now a vice-president.

The president at present is John Johnson of Sag Harbor. (elected in Oct.)

Hope this is sufficient information.

Sincerely,
Dorothea Hendrickson
(Mrs. R. J.)

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La Fountain (8/16/73)

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"Insofar as anything being done in the near future, there is just no possibility. The Southampton school board met and said it would be useless to [unclear] students from here, [unclear] nitely are opening [unclear] nue to operate as [unclear] re."

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Bridgehampton Child Care and Recreational Center, Inc.

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La Fountain (8/16/73)

Points out that it was a survey rather than a petition.

"Insofar as anything being done in the near future, there is just no possibility. The Southampton school board met and said it would be useless to sit down and discuss taking in the high school students from here, because they were not interested at all. We definitely are opening this fall, and so far as I can see we will continue to operate as a K through twelve school in the foreseeable future."

Have not formally received notice from East Hampton school but they feel the same way as SH.

"The Bridgehampton school board is interested in improving the situation wherever improvements can be made, right here, ~~xx~~ and in continuing to operate as a K through twelve school."

Re electives, etc.: "If one is realistic, ^{for} a student going on to college and pursuing a full academic program, the number of subjects he can take outside of his regular preparation is very limited. How many electives can he possibly get? If he wants a foreign language he can get four years of French here and he can get Latin, which we also teach."

"Out of this year's graduating class of twenty we had fourteen going on to college or higher education, and another two who had not heard yet. We're placing between seventy and eighty per cent of our graduating class. Of course, being a small school, we can't offer the same number of facilities as a much larger school, but that's like comparing apples and bananas..." Advantages of small school - a student can remain an individual - might be lost in bigger one.

Future -

Still thinks that centralization will be the eventual solution to many current problems. "At present, this is the only way this school would change its basic offering. The Master Plan says that we are scheduled to centralize with Southampton. But Southampton isn't interested, and there's no timetable for centralization." Eventually it will probably happen. The state is moving toward elimination of smaller high schools. No change in sight yet, though.

Maloney - 8/15/73

Both Maloney and LaF agree that Parents Committee was basically white. Maloney says they're concerned mainly with quality of education for the very high rate of tax being paid for it in BH. Hope for a ruling from Albany Dept of Education in Oct or Nov. LaFountain has been "less than helpful," keeps talking about virtues of a small school.

Note

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(NEWSDAY)

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(Zu Ljebans to)

O'Neal How long does FHA loan run?

What was said at Ronko farm?

Mrs. O'Neal - who from ^{family}; why she came north; misty Sam; living at Ronko; but; problems; ~~was~~ record; center; future hopes & plans

Henderson What year was Jackson pres. of CC

537-0893

Is Ojda still pres?

Tisha ^{Trumpy} Zenny - from what to what

537-0086

Phon's mother (Mrs. ^{Lizzie} Jones)

Florence Truman husband (Mrs. John Turner)

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Vas Trzemski

Grandfather came over at 16 from Poland.
Potato farmer.

Father inherited potato farm from ^{his} uncle.
Carl worked on it.

Carl played various positions ~~for~~ in
Little League + Babe Ruth League.
South Fork (ad. star) LL team got to
final of state championship one year
was it another ~~(both de Peter's team also pitched)~~.
Made high school
team as freshman shortstop — Billy
de Peter was star pitcher, + Yoz
caught for him.

His Dad was star shortstop for
Riverhead Falcons, one of best semi-
pro teams in East. Had tried out

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for Cardinal + Dolger, but had
too many responsibilities for Class D
contact Dolger offered him

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BRIDGEHAMPTON

- 537-0253
~~537-2858~~
- Page
- ✓ 1 What year Marshall bought home - in the forties
- ✓ 2 Bridgehampton County (or Coll.) Club (also pp. 7, 8, 326)
- ✓ 3 Where does he play golf in summer. Spring Lake in Middle Is. Purchased last summer he taught playing on BH
- ✓ 8 Quinby Lane ^{2nd} comes after Bridge Lane? (2 m. from light)
- ✓ 8 + 37 ~~Bridgeville~~ or Bertsville?
- ✓ 13 How far from traffic light to RR tracks or Turnpike ^{1/2 m.}
- ✓ 14 Presbyterian Church - how old - founded 1670
- ✓ 15 How far from Corner to Cooper Memorial ^{3/10 m.}
- ✓ Huntington Crossways to Say Harbor ^(2 m.)
- ✓ 16 NBBA founded when - June 1, 1971
- ✓ 21 (and 37) When was school board election Florence Turner ^{1978 (Aug)} lost
- ✓ How far from Normans to Huntington Crossways ^{3/4 m.}
- [22 How long does Orville FNA loan run
- [23 Rent of Rosko farm
- ✓ 27 Say Harbor Hills etc. or what bay? (at Shelter Is. Sound) Say Harbor Bay
- Handwritten [32 What year was Rev. Jackson pres. of CC? 66 or 67
- [45 Zoning - one acre or 1/2?
- ✓ 49 More Hobbes than Smiths in phone book? No (47 Hobbes)
- ✓ Halsey Rd? Halsey Street
- ✓ 49 How far from BH to Halsey's house in WM? 2 1/2 - 3 m.
- ✓ 51 Indian grave at Cause Place (over)
- see records ✓ 52 Henry Underdunk (1804-1826)
- ✓ 53 How many acres to Shinnecock Reservation (800 in 1950)
- ✓ 54 Irving M's ^{53 stars} mother's name - ~~El~~ Frances Greene ^(Christa Scientist) Wilbur ^(near Robinson)
- ✓ 15 (see records) Cooper Mem. Church is before RR track - near Robinson
- 19 Dymov. Brown - American statue
- 3 Bridgehampton Natl. Bank

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✓ Indian Preacher
Grave of Rev. Paul Cuffee
of the Shinnecock Tribe
1798-1812. Grandson of
Successor to Rev. Peter
John and Samsen Occum
(Headstone broken)

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	Tomkins	II.A.38

Correct:

p. 26 Triska is on Southampton Town Planning Board
 p. 51 Orig. Southampton Colony was 8 sq. miles

4p. 51 Coffer - long grass enclosed by small white wood fence, Paul Coffer born 1757. Grave is on site of church to be built

Zoning - call Don Louchheim
 or Town Hall Southampton Press
 (SH) 537-3858

p. 18
 (Robinson inv) Condominium is just outside BH -
 near Scuttle Hole Rd. (Mecox)
 note: "...they're putting up condominium apartments along Mecox..."

p. 21-24 O'Neal (not O'Neill)

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Shinnecock Reservation

Not recognized by govt -
(not included BIA maps
until 1972)

275 - member Shinnecock at
25 - family Poospatuck tribes

Annual ^{Labor Day} powwow dance
~~15,000~~ tickets in 1971.

200 members ^{Nov 14} (NYT 1971) ↓

One of LI's smallest minority
groups.

900 - acre reservation granted
before Revolution.

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(An Indian Trading Post)
Harrington
85 families now
250 people (100 extra in summer)

M. R. Harrington
An ancient village
site of the S. Indian
NY 1924 - Amer. Mus.

K
8

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Indian work mostly on
seasonal basis in homes,
golf courses, restaurants
(cabins)

Shinnecocks converted
to Protestantism in 1641.

"All Hail to the Prince" by
Samuel Brown (1956)

Peninsula of abt 700 acres,
acc. to treaty of 1859

- or Shinnecock Neck
small shingled houses in
scrubby growth.

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Bridge - 1, 2, 3, 4, 17
P-sappwood 9

~~Smith~~ 537-0060
~~2, 18~~

~~Southampton T. Stm~~ 537-0060
Village Clerk - AT 3-0247
Lutz. 1, ~~(street)~~ Town Clerk - AT 3-0224
12, 21, 25, 26, 27

~~Suffolk polygons~~

~~Bryan Ham.~~ 537-0060 & try Irene Polegan
Q, R (3), 13 Gingerbread Shop
537-0600

~~East H.~~
R (school)

~~Sist. Maureen~~ 432-6164
1 212-581-9696
will call

John Johnson - 725-1732
C1, 2, 25 725-3777

~~33, 34~~ 5A

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Bob North
~~13-14~~

Elliott Ogden
14

~~15~~ ³¹¹ 537-0271

~~15, 17, 20 (2)~~

about Jackson
16 (whole page)

Hampton Day Sc.
17 537-1240

Turisen
~~20, 18~~

MALDEN 577-1394
20-21 537-0476

~~21, 13, 16~~ C-2 Hunting Crossways
9

~~33, 34~~

Southampton Historical Museum
537-1200
0601

Mr King -
any day at noon

Mr Claude Jones
Town Clerk
Southampton
Q.C-5

Hopson 16, 20

59

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Jimmy Robinson Library → 31
3-4-5

real estate Marshall
5, 0, 14

FHA Reservation
9 30
try -
727-2188

Rosko farm Irving Marshall
10 29-30 Crossway
32, P

Crutcher Gibbs 25, c-2
10, 14

Sag Harbor
12

Gambles 13, 17 Mrs Mary Gambles
24-25, 26 (whole pp)
516-286-1911
-292-5943 - 27

33, 34 59

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The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
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Robinson

12, 13, 14

Loney -

516-727-5666

Maloney

16

Joe Johnson 447-
4323

FAA - 202-447-4026

17

Gaumbles

20, 31, 32, 33, 34

Joe Gibbs 537-1083

21-22, 22, 18

~~How~~ Florence Toruen

25, 27

Southampton

33, 34

59

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~~Shumacher~~ - 1, 2 283-1310
~~Mr. Nichols~~ - 12.15

E. Hampton Library

1 (un. Handaxes)

2 Sagg pond

5, 6 (1st pair) 7, 8

3 (Litz) (Michael Ross)

4 Harry Foley

Smith 3, 25

537-0060

537-0835

Jack Alfred

8 - whole page

727-2210

Trace
Mrs. Tokeger - Guss hand
slap -

Mrs. Handrichsen

9, 10 (bottom insert), 19, 20, 21, 22

537-0893

Sister Maren

10,

~~537-1159 (516)~~

212-881-9696

will call mon. or Tues.

John Jensen

10, 10-11, 11 insert

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Marshall 537-0853
p. 1, 39-40

Bryan Hauker 537-1020
gal 6, 7, 9

Mrs Henderson (Child Care)
gal 9, 11
has car & get in touch
w/ North + Goulet

Sister Maurine
10

Johnson
10, 10-11

Eckhart (police) Lt. Draw
10, 11 288-3700

Batten 537-0863
11

Robinson 537-0125
12, 13, 14, 14

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authen 914-269-0469

2 - School percentages and C-2 -
Sag. School

- - fine - Newspaper office

31 - East Hampton, Sag
Hempstead

Rosko - 10
SWIFT - PATRICK

30 324-0002
31 0477

4 - ~~sub~~ bus petition

294-3527

415-184

B

Mr. Cook -
Mr. Young
324-9600

5-600 (for
writing of books)
35,000

60,000 - ocean front

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Real Estate MALONEY 4-26-
O, P
Baptist Church
Town Clerk 16
G, 5, 16, 17, Jan 922-1972
Sister Marleen 862-1960
1 902-1970
NAACP 922-1970
6
Hopson 16
Industry
9 Photo Center -
2:50 - C-15
Center
10, 26
Southampton Union
Free School
Hampton Day School
17 537-1240
283-4100
election call at
3:30
Southampton Press 20, 20 - Unrecorded
Parent

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Tiskat

21, 25, 26

Hastings

27 (Lynn Mass)

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Hopson

537-0530

~~14-15-16, 19, 23~~

Nellie Parker

~~15 (insert)~~

Merill Hildreth

516-537-0715

Obuseh

~~16-17-18~~

Tiska

537-0086

~~18-19, 19-20~~

North

NYC-427-2244

20, 20-21-22-23, 25, 27
Does he know where Calables is?

Gambles-20-31, 32, 33

34

Mary Gambles
Bellport Ave.

Jackson

~~23, 23-24~~

~~22, 23~~

La Fontain

532-6271 (ex)

~~45-46 (insert)~~

~~24-25-26-27~~

~~27-28(3)-29~~

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Marceny C-4 - Bob North -

1969 Child Care staff - black
parents successfully petitioned
School to provide bus
service for children who
lived one mile or more from
School (previously 2 miles)

Integration voted to oust
Jackson

~~Charles Miller -~~
~~to be on the~~
~~board~~

manslaughter -
2nd degree
Grand jury
failed to indict
him -

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Florence Turner

25, 27

Mockler

~~26, 29, 30~~

537-0903

Humphries

~~30, 31~~

725-3479

Thom. Halsey

726-4843

35, 36

Dir. Smith

3, 25

Gibbs -

537-1083 -

new director of Day Care

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Mandelstam - gallery 2

Southampton - 33, 34

Rev. Alfred - 8, 10

Tomkins

Newsday article quoting Bob Nord

B. F. Thompson book

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EAST H. town library

Maloney - young lawyer
knows black

Mrs. Hudsonson - child
care center

Rev. Butler

Hopson -

Gumbler - no phone, has
quit center

- Southampton -
Budgethampton Chamber of Commerce

AT 3-0402
ENST - 324-0362 ↔

Merchants Association

Vita-Premier
Groto - 537-3966
Friday
Thursday →

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(1) Concrete monument in the middle of Montauk Highway commemorating the dead of several wars and the village's founding date of 1660.

Should be at the intersection of Ocean Road (also called Atlantic Avenue -- could you ck. what the sign says?)

(2) Highway markers at the edge of town give 1656 as the founding date (also on Montauk Hwy)

(3) Narrow Lane has a sign saying "Opened 1765".
Sag Harbor Tpk.

(Follow ~~Ocean Road~~ toward Sag Harbor, Narrow Lane should be 2nd or 3rd street on the right, before you cross the railroad tracks.)

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Board of Directors, Bridgehampton Child Care and Recreation Center

Elliott Ogden, Pres.; Thomas Hopson, vice-pres.; John Johnson, vice-pres.; Charles Walker, vice-pres.; Patricia Gholson, secretary; Dorothea (Mrs. Richard G.) Hendrickson, treasurer.

Mrs. Gertrude Barnard; Rev. Bob Battles; Hanson Brown; Rev. Bob Cane; Mrs. G. R. Ceruti; Mrs. Charles Cooper; Clifford Couch; Harrison Darden; Mrs. Magee; Dr. Ed Glany; Crawford Halsey; Bryan Hamlin; Peter Matthiessen; Rev. Ken Nelson; Mrs. Nellie Parker; Leon Parks; Dr. Elizabeth Skinner; Mrs. Jennie Spellman; Charles Stewart; Mrs. Jan Thoron; Dock White; William Wright; Cornelius Wyche; James A. Gambles, Director.

Child Care Center - 537-0616

Visitors: Pinyal, Hoffmann

~~Arthur Steel (Bridgehampton - Hempstead)~~ - 324-0002

✓ Elliott Ogden (Pres. of Center Board) - 537-0922

✓ Anna Lou DeHavenon - ~~324-1977~~ (212-LE4-8224)

→ Rev. Robt. Battles (Rudie) - 537-0861 (0863 office)

✓ Everett (Helen) Rattray - 324-0002/0477 Home: 267-3477 (ask abt. Wrennell (ask you bring out of Sag Har))

✓ Dinorthe Smith - 537-0060

Archie Campbell (Sag Harbor), chairman of 1971 Suffolk County Human Rights Commission
Migrant Labor Jack Force - 725-3196

✓ Peter Matthiessen - 537-0837

✓ Irving Marshall - 537-0853

✓ Jimmy Robinson - 537-0125

✓ Shirley Jackson - 537-0186

✓ Mrs. R. G. Neudrucker - 537-0893

✓ Bryan Hamlin - 537-1020 (home: 537-0647)

✓ Bill Maloney - 537-1394 / Connie Maloney (correspondent) 537-0476

✓ Bean Johnson - 725-1722

✓ Bob North - 326-4433 or 725-2046

✓ Rev. Lawrence A. Jackson - 537-0587

✓ Thomas Hopson - 537-0556

✓ Hildrith Rogers - RA 6-4609

✓ Cornelius Wyche - 537-0921

✓ Tom Halsey - 726-4843 ✓

✓ Nellie Parker - 537-1239

✓ Patricia Gholson - 283-4000 (Southampton College)

✓ Dock White - at Geo. Baxter's Auto Body or Take

✓ Andy Malone - AT 3-0290

✓ Florence Turner -

11

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series/Folder:
	Tomkins	II.A.38

Big Gravel

Tony Tiska - 537-0086 (Lopers Path, BH)
 Remi Wesnotske - 537-0730 (Scuttle Hole Rd, BH)
 School Principal: ~~Robt. LaFontain~~ 537-0605 ✓ Mary Whelan - 324-2812
 ✓ Char. Mackler (teacher) 537-0923 ✓ Roger Calder
 ✓ Eugenia Humphreys (4th grade) ✓ Dorothy Deane (nurse)

Detective Cummins - Suffolk Narcotics Squad

~~Tom. Intermyer - 7th Squad (lives BH) - 537-0482 - 288-3700~~
 ✓ Chief Teller - Southampton Police (intelligant) - 727-3400
 Priscilla Huntington - former Easthampton Head School
 Arthur Roth - Easthampton Head Start, former director

7th Squad (Westhampton) - Inspector Eckhardt - 288-3700
 Dept. of Employment - Drayton Hall; Robt. Bourne

✓ Fredrick Mayer - 537-0713
 ✓ Tom Halsbury - Deerfield Rd, Water Mill - 726-4843
 (2 43 Halsbury in phone book)



✓ David Olmstead - 324-1492
 ✓ Sister Maurine Michaels - 537-1159; RA 8-0181 (Hampton Bay)
 ✓ Roger Calder
~~Robt. LaFontain~~
 ✓ Junior Brown
 ✓ Andy Malone

Riverhead: Mary Chese Stone - 727-9626/1603
 Migrant Health Office
 Dept. of Social Services (main off. in Bay Shore - James Kirby)

Re Indians

John Strong - History Dept., Southampton College, Southampton
 Hawthorne Rd, Rte 2, Southampton - 283-4338

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...the opening date
in Bridgehampton.
Saturday, May 26,
of summer art
work of 46 artists
isting of a series

s who interpret
dance form will
'Ghost' at the
Methodist Church
e 3, at 8:00 p.m.
that all ages will
A reception will
ice. The public is

Washington, D.C.,
week visiting her
w, Mr. and Mrs.
b's Lane.

GALLERY
ected
ttery,
ool—
Daily 10-6
closed Weds.)

IS
ennis
Store
including
re-stringing

AMPTON
ST. 324-5881
HAMPTON
WAY. 537-3661
e Grotto)

...one of the 12 different imported... wine that will be offered at the benefit wine tasting party to be held
on Tuesday, May 22, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., at the Coach House Restaurant, Wainscott are, from the left, Walter Buchholz and
Jack Conklin of the Bridgehampton Wine and Liquor Shoppe; Mrs. Richard Wolff, president of the Bridgehampton Village Impro-
vement Society; Henry Tooker, president of the Bridgehampton Historical Society; and Philip Menine.
—PWL Photo

Southampton Press 5/17/73
Bid to Close High School Sidetracked

The question of closing the Bridgehampton High School — a possibility which apparently appeals to a number of residents — was sidetracked Monday night at the monthly public meeting of the school board.

Instead, school officials — led by board president Alan Birtwhistle and principal Robert LaFountain — pressed ahead with preparations for the regular annual budget meeting slated for Tuesday, June 12. A special open meeting on the budget is scheduled now for Wednesday, May 30, at 7:30 p.m.

Much of the session Monday night centered on the actions of a group of Concerned Parents who last week announced that "an overwhelming majority" of taxpayers had signed a so-called petition to the board

saying that they felt the high school should be closed and its 84 students sent to schools in Southampton or East Hampton. A number — perhaps the majority — of the some 30 persons who attended Monday's meeting were members of the Concerned Parents committee.

The apparent upshot of the two-hour confrontation, in which about a dozen parents spoke, was that the board and representatives of the parents organization should communicate more frequently in the future.

President Birtwhistle noted that the turnout was the largest he had seen at a regular meeting since he had board for the past two years.

The positions of the board president and the school principal seemed to be, primarily, that their responsibility was to provide the best education possible under present circumstances — and that there really wasn't much in the way of an acceptable alternative.

Mr. LaFountain commented, for example, on suggestion that the school closing issue be settled before the budget by saying:

"I'm a little puzzled (by the question) that we might be preparing for naught...It is impossible to prepare a budget based on

the remote possibility that we would be closed."

The principal also said flatly that "neither school district (Southampton nor East Hampton) wanted us" — referring to the idea of sending Bridgehampton high schoolers elsewhere. He said, at that point, that East Hampton was not in a position to accept another 100 students, and in (Continued on page 20)

Grant City Alters Lights at Center

The battery of lights illuminating the giant-sized parking lot at the Grant City shopping center in Bridgehampton have been tilted downward and timed to go off at 10 p.m.

Joseph Langhauser, manager of the store, said in answer to inquiry from this newspaper that a "cherry picker" vehicle did the work last week, as Grant's had requested from the property owner, the Intercoast Development Corp.

The glare of the lights had led to numerous complaints from residents and had produced editorial criticism. They could be seen for miles throughout the night.

Mr. Langhauser said his management, "wishing only to be good citizens in the community," was unaware of the problem the lights would present. When it was called to his attention, he said, Intercoast was informed because the exterior is the landlord's responsibility. "So we put the pressure on Intercoast and they respon-

Bridgehampton

Church News

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST
IN BRIDGEHAMPTON
SAG HARBOR TURNPIKE
Reverend G. L. Thomas, Pastor

SUNDAY
10:00 a.m. Church School Classes
11:30 a.m. Morning Worship
6:30 p.m. Bible Classes
TUESDAY
7:30 p.m. Prayer and Bible Study Band
FRIDAY
7:30 p.m. Friday Services

cabin and other lumber
ashore. The boat will be
captain stating that it would
try to get her off.

COUNTRY HARDWARE

A Good Old Fashioned
HARDWARE — HOUSING
Paint & Painting SUPPLIES
KEYS CUT — GLASS
SAWS SHARPENED
Main Street, Bridgehampton
537-3911

Long Island Shades and Blinds

"THE COMPLETE WINDOW DECORATING CENTERS"
CUSTOM-MADE DRAPERIES

BRIDGEHAMPTON
537-1468

RIVERHEAD
727-2268

Cosmetics
Aloe
Almay
ZsaZsa
Yardley
Jean
Nate

537-0667



GILLAN GALLERY, LTD.

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In Bridgehampton Sidetracked

(Continued from page 13)

Southampton "the population has grown and they are not ready to accept us."

Later, however, under questioning by William P. Maloney Jr., a member of the Concerned Parents, Mr. LaFountain said that he "didn't mean to imply that (these were) official positions" of the East Hampton and Southampton school boards.

Harold Williams, co-chairman of the parents committee, launched the subject of his organization's studies into the district's costs by asking for a discussion on a report which had been sent to the board by Phillip Peters, associate superintendent of the First Supervisory School District.

Mr. Birtwhistle said the report showed that the costs of closing the school would be \$115,435 in the first year and \$39,000 in the second year. It also estimated the costs to parents of sending students to Southampton would be \$2,500 and to East Hampton \$3,200. He prefaced his remarks by noting that he did not have the report on hand when interviewed by this newspaper recently.

The basis for the report caused some confusion, however, because at one point Mr. LaFountain described it as being "Mr. Peter's own estimate, not the board's." Later, though, Mrs. Florence Halsey said that Mr. Peters had told her that "he had obtained most of his figures from our (the Bridgehampton) school office."

In the lone reference to a situation which is generally recognized but seldom discussed publicly as a factor — the matter of racial imbalance in the school — Mrs. Mary Wyche said:

"As enrollment keeps going down, and white children going elsewhere...and if the school becomes 95 percent black, would the state be more inclined to do something about it?"

The question stemmed from the assertions by Mr. Birtwhistle and Mr. LaFountain adding up to the view that the state would not mandate, as the matter

Yard Sale at OLP

A "Yard Sale" will be held this Saturday, May 19, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at Our Lady of Poland School, North Main Street, Southampton.

Anyone wishing to donate household articles, toys, and other items may leave them at the small white house north of the church.

now stands under present law, a consolidation plan. Mr. LaFountain said, "At the moment, there is no interest in a meeting to discuss centralization" and "There is no way people in one community can impose their district" on another.

Mr. Birtwhistle's comment on Mrs. Wyche's question was that the board has an obligation for the education of the district's students no matter what their color.

When Mrs. Wyche then asked about the possibility of busing students "to achieve racial balance," Mr. LaFountain indicated that such an arrangement would not be ordered by the state. He said there was precedent for his view in the case of the Wyandanch school which has a 96 or 97 percent black enrollment. The state "did not attempt to break that district up," the principal observed. He said the ratio of whites to blacks in Bridgehampton was 70-30.

In another part of the discussion, Mrs. Nancy Grabowski said she felt there are "certain disadvantages in a K-through-12 school." She asked the board:

"Our children cannot have as full a day. How about the (question of) phasing out the high school? We are just trying to find an answer...We are the school. We are the parents. How do you feel about it?"

The principal replied shortly thereafter that, "Closing is not the answer. In another year or two, if we find enrollment getting less and less, maybe. I don't believe the answer lies in parents taking their children out of school. I believe it is in bringing the children back."

Just before those remarks, Lew Berkowski said, "We've (the parents) gone about as far as we can" and he asked the board, in effect, to decide the next move.

Late in the long but calm and even-tempered exchange, Thomas Hobson's questions established that there are 296 students in the elementary and high school now, excluding those in the BOCES program, while 103 youths living in the district attend parochial schools in Sag Harbor, Riverhead, Southampton, and East Hampton.

Observing that there were some 400 in the Bridgehampton system at one time, Mr. Hobson asked, "What would happen if they all came back?" There had been references by officials earlier to crowded conditions in the school.

Mr. LaFountain asserted that the return of the students would have no effect on the high school but conceded that there would be some problem in the elementary grades.

Mrs. Gloria Talmadge inquired about the idea of a "town meeting" to decide the school's future, in view of the disclosure that neither "East Hampton nor Southampton wants us" and the petition's results.

She received no direct reply but Mr. Birtwhistle said that the petition was not submitted to the board and Mr. Williams pointed out that the document was not a legal petition, that the parents' were merely exploring and investigating the school situation.



Southampton
of week

2

Two
those re
County
America
dinner
Haupp
The

Esther
received
Robert
cited w

The
establis
Boys Sc
in Men
disting
movem
approv
terpart
provide
movem

Mrs.
dates b
Den M
which
reorga
Mother
has sit
Scouter
Pow-W

The Museum of Modern Art Archives, NY	Collection:	Series.Folder:
	Tomkins	II.A.38

Study Urged on Closing of High School

The first official report of the Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton urges that the school board give "serious consideration" to closing the high school there.

The parents group said it based its recommendation on information it had collected in recent weeks "regarding school population, course offerings (including physical education), discipline, physical plant, the cost of education in the district, and the sentiment of district residents."

A key part of the organization's study — a survey of district residents — showed that 232 of 260 citizens to whom a petition was presented were in favor of closing the high school and contracting for education in Southampton or East Hampton districts. The report said 26 requested further information and two were opposed to shutting down the school.

The petition was addressed to the school board and was brought up for discussion by members of the parents group at a board meeting May 14. Board President Alan Birtwhistle and other school officials pledged at that session to begin a new era of communications with parents and tackle problems jointly. But in the meantime they put top priority on the then upcoming \$903,248 budget which was approved 99-70 last week.

No further efforts were reported by the parents group in the interim to confront the board with the findings of the survey and other information it had collected. Then

after the budget voting, in which only half as many ballots were cast as in last year's vote, the report detailing the data was circulated. It was also distributed after the voting last Friday night on the defeated BOCES building plan.

The report's conclusion said: "The organization known as The Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton offers this information and its recommendation at this time because the members believe that a static school population, decreasing enrollment, limited course offerings, discipline problems, limited physical plant, increasing cost of education, and community sentiment which clearly indicates dissatisfaction with the status quo demonstrate that the educational system in the district is at a critical period in its history. In a very real sense, the school is the heart of the community. The families who choose to settle elsewhere because of problems with our school are families lost to this community's fire department, service organizations, churches, and social life.

"The Concerned Parents of Bridgehampton present these facts in order to help make the best possible decisions with regard to our school. The school can be made stronger by reducing the scope of educational services it now offers as a K-12 system to concentrate its limited resources in a K-6 or K-8 system and forwarding its pupils to the excellent high schools in East Hampton and Southampton for the remaining grades.

"The months to come will be important to this community and this organization hopes that all residents of the district will join our

school board in its efforts to create and maintain the best possible school here for the students and the generations of students to follow."

The results of the Concerned Parents' study included the statements that:

In 1960-61, there were 399 students enrolled in the Bridgehampton High School, including 36 non-residents of the district. In that year, 51 youths living in the district attended school elsewhere.

By 1972-73, the figures obtained from the
(Continued on page 16)

BRIDGEHAMPTON

BH School Study Urged

(Continued from page 13)

New York State Education Department showed total high school enrollment at 322, including eight non-residents. The number of students living in the district but attending school elsewhere had risen, however, to 128 — or 29 per cent of the total resident students.

Total elementary and high school enrollment, excluding those in the BOCES program, was estimated last month by Principal Robert LaFountain at 296. Surveys for 1973-74 indicate that the trend toward educating resident students outside of the home district will continue to grow, the report said.

Considering the courses offered, the parents found that Bridgehampton offers fewer electives than Southampton and East Hampton. The report was critical of the lack of extra curricular activities but it cited as a "notable exception" the Science Club which was described as "excellent."

The report observed that "statistics in the area of the cost of education per pupil are subject to varying interpretation." It does appear, however, that it costs more to educate a student in Bridgehampton than in

comparable schools, it was observed.

At the same time, the study said: "Savings to the district by discontinuing Junior and Senior High School in the home district are not substantial and, in fact, the cost of contracting for high school education in neighboring districts may increase the total budget."

The frequently mentioned "discipline problem" was not emphasized in the report. In fact, the parents said a sub-committee of the organization "believes that whatever discipline problem exists is substantially related to the limited extra curricular activities at the school. Corollary to this is the amount of free time enjoyed and perhaps abused by a small number of pupils."

The school plant built in 1930 was described "as unworkable in many respects" because of the need for more teaching areas required by new educational concepts. The report said:

"In addition, there is some question whether whatever disciplinary problems exist at the school are not aggravated by housing all students, K through grade 12, in single building."

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Most Residents Said to Want Change in High School Status

An "overwhelming majority" of Bridgehampton residents is in favor of "a change" in the high school situation there, the Concerned Parents organization reported this week.

The parents group did not specify what sort of change was desired but last week the organization circulated a petition asking residents if they wanted to close the high school and send the students to Southampton or East Hampton.

An authoritative source said that more than 200 persons signing the petition agreed that the high school should be shut down, with only two urging that it be kept open.

Meanwhile, the Concerned Parents group has scheduled an open meeting for next Wednesday, May 16. It also said:

"Representatives have been appointed to attend the next regular school board meeting on Monday, May 14. In further action, the Executive Committee (of the parents group) has approached the School Board in the hopes that a meeting can be arranged at which time representatives of the Concerned Parents along with School Board members can reconcile the disparity in certain figures which The Press reported last week.

"At each step along the way, the Concerned Parents have expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Board to the fullest extent possible.

"Although encouraged by events of the past week, the group realizes that there is a lot more work to be done before reorganization of some kind can be accomplished."

Meanwhile, the parents organization said it met in closed session with Assembly Speaker Perry B. Duryea Jr. last Friday evening for what was described as "a very

informative meeting." A statement by the group said:

"Mr. Duryea stressed that the community group must work closely with the School Board to accomplish any meaningful results. Mr. Duryea complimented the group for the careful research it had done and expressed his approval of the sequence of steps undertaken. Mr. Duryea discussed candidly the problems involved and helped the group see more clearly what the course of future action should be."

The "disparity in certain figures" noted by the parents group referred to the cost of educating high school students. In an information sheet attached to the petition, the parents group put the figure at \$2,670. But Alan Birtwhistle, president of the school board, said he felt this was too high, that the actual cost is closer to \$1,725 — a figure used by the Suffolk School Boards Association as the operating expense per pupil in both the elementary and high schools.

Mr. Birtwhistle could not be reached before press time for comment on the results of the Concerned Parents petition.

Library Group Meets

The Women's Committee of the Hampton Library will hold its monthly meeting today at 4 p.m. in the Presbyterian Church Parlors.

Bridgehampton

Church News

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST

THE SOUTHAMPTON PRESS / MAY 10, 1973

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Village Polled on Future of High School

The question of closing the Bridgehampton High School and sending its dwindling number of students to Southampton and East Hampton was posed in a petition circulated this week to the district's voters.

The petition asked Bridgehampton taxpayers to state their preferences on the question:

"Shall this school district discontinue grades 9-12 and contract for the education of its students in these grades in Southampton or East Hampton?"

Voters were given a choice of replying yes or no or asking for more information.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a group of "Concerned Parents" will meet this Friday night to discuss the school problem with the N. Y. Assembly speaker, Perry Duryea.

The petition — actually a survey — is addressed to the Board of Education. It was drawn up at a meeting last week of the parents group said to number about 35 residents. Co-chairmen are Albert McCoy and Harold P. Williams. Others active in the organization's leadership include William P. Maloney Jr., Mrs. Graham Griffin, the Rev. Robert W. Battles Jr., Mrs. William Lowe, Otis Wyche and Ronald Sutton.

An "information sheet" attached to the petition states that this year there are 88 high school students being educated at a cost of \$2,670 per capita, or a total of \$235,215.

Other points made were:

— About 30 per cent of the students population in the district attends school elsewhere.

— "The cost of paying tuition to a neighboring school district and of transporting the students will not significantly be greater than the cost of home district education."

— The Bridgehampton district school offers only 11 elective courses to 11th and 12th grade students, compared with 40 electives in Southampton High and 31 in East Hampton.

— There is no physical education program for girls and the school supports only one interscholastic team, the basketball squad.

— The building constructed in the early 1930s "is not adequate to accommodate an increased offering of scholastic or extra-curricular programs or to accommodate an increased number of students under

present-day educational standards.

Alan Birtwhistle, president of the board of education, said Tuesday morning he had not seen the petition yet. A representative of the concerned parents had asked him earlier, however, to obtain a consensus from the board on its views about closing the high school or some other solution, he said. This will be done shortly, he indicated.

Meanwhile, Mr. Birtwhistle commented, the board had information from the First Supervisory School District estimating the cost of operating without state aid for the high school. It would cost district taxpayers an additional \$150,000 the first year and \$200,000 the second year, Mr. Birtwhistle said.

The school board president took issue with the statement accompanying the estimate that it costs the district \$2,670 per high school student. He pointed to a figure of \$1,725 as the operating expense per pupil during 1971-72, according to the Suffolk School Board Association. That amount is for students in all grades — kindergarten through 12th — but Mr. Birtwhistle said he could not understand how it would be significantly more for the high school alone. He noted there were only 15 teachers in the high school and some also teach

eighth grade courses.

The board president also said there were 102 high school students.

Mr. Birtwhistle observed that tuition in East Hampton is more than \$3,000 and appeared to predict it would be even higher in Southampton when the new school is completed. Such tuition would be paid directly by the parents.

An estimated 1972-73 budget of \$826,438 was approved last year, 205 votes against 152. Teachers salaries from kindergarten through the sixth grade were set at \$133,857. For grades seven through 12, the salaries totaled \$220,852.

The tax rate for the Bridgehampton district is currently \$10.15 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

THE SOUTHAMPTON PRESS / MAY 3, 1973

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...duty to do something. However, he said, the number of brutality complaints had not decreased.

Migrant Task Force

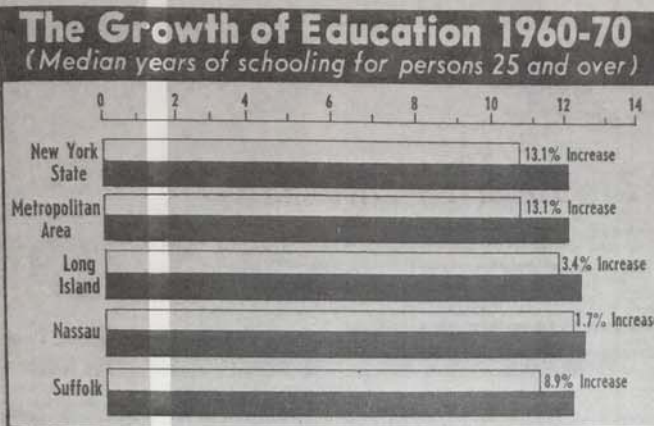
In other action, the commission discussed the migrant task force report prepared by county Legis. Lou Howard (R-Amityville). There was a division of opinion on the report. "The good thing is that a report will be presented to the legislature on these conditions in the migrant camps," De Ponte said. "The bad thing is that Mr. Howard said that less than one per cent of the Suffolk population is involved. If any member of government takes a position that in dealing with a problem, you are only dealing with a small percentage of the population, then we're in trouble."

Officials Bid to Reopen Hospital

Mastic Beach—Three directors of defunct Bayview Hospital told a meeting of 250 residents last night that the hospital's outpatient operation could be restored.

NY Newsday 7/18/72

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The Academic Record

This chart shows the median number of school years completed by persons over 25 in communities of more than 2,500. Half of the persons recorded have more schooling than the community median and half have less.

UPPER FIFTH		MIDDLE FIFTH		BELOW AVERAGE	
Community	Years Completed	Community	Years Completed	Community	Years Completed
Lloyd Harbor	16.7	Brightwaters	15.8	West Amityville	12.3
Munsey Park	15.4	Great Neck	15.8	Williston Park	12.2
Great Neck Estates	15.3	Great Neck Plaza	15.8	Bohemia	12.2
East Hills	14.9	Manhasset	15.8	Center Moriches	12.2
Flower Hill	14.9	Old Bethpage	15.8	Floral Park	12.2
Kings Point	14.9	Port Washington	15.8	Glen Cove	12.2
Brookville	14.6	Rockville Centre	15.8	Hempstead	12.2
Sands Point	14.3	Roslyn	15.7	Long Beach	12.2
ABOVE AVERAGE		South Valley Stream	15.7	Manorhaven	12.2
Stony Brook	13.5	Bellport	15.7	Minnetonka	12.2
Garden City	13.4	E. Half Hollow Hills	15.7	North New Hyde Park	12.2
East Williston	13.3	Half Hollow Hills	15.7	Port Jefferson Station	12.2
South Stony Brook	13.1	Merrick	15.7	Southampton	12.2
East Neck	13.0	Northport	15.7	South Holbrook	12.2
Lake Success	13.0	Sea Cliff	15.7	Valley Stream	12.2
Lawrence	13.0	Setauket-S. Setauket	15.7	West Sayville	12.2
Pt. Washington North	13.0	Syosset	15.7	Yaphank	12.2
Woodmere	13.0	Commack	15.7	Brentwood	12.1
Cold Spring Harbor	12.9	Dix Hills	15.6	Centereach	12.1
Jericho	12.9	Elwood	15.6	Central Islip	12.1
Old Westbury	12.9	Greenlawn	15.6	East Islip	12.1
MIDDLE FIFTH		Herrickles	15.6	East Patchogue	12.1
Melville	12.6	Hewlett	15.6	Franklin Square	12.1
Plainville	12.6	Huntington	15.6	Island Park	12.1
Port Jefferson	12.6	Levittown	15.6	New Cassel	12.1
San Remo	12.6	Lybrook	15.6	New Hyde Park	12.1
South Westbury	12.6	North Massapequa	15.6	North Babylon	12.1
Baldwin	12.5	North Valley Stream	15.6	Ramkouloma	12.1
Cedarhurst	12.5	Oyster Bay	15.6	Uniondale	12.1
East Massapequa	12.5	Herrickles	15.6	West Babylon	12.1
Hauppauge	12.5	Hewlett	15.6	Wyandanch	12.1
Malverne	12.5	Huntington	15.6	Bay Shore	12.0
North Merrick	12.5	Huntington Station	15.6	Deer Park	12.0
North Wantagh	12.5	Islip	15.6	Hollbrook-Hulstville	12.0
Oakdale	12.5	Kings Park	15.6	North Great River	12.0
Oceanside	12.5	Lake Grove	15.6	North Patchogue	12.0
Sayville	12.5	Levittown	15.6	Patchogue	12.0
Wardag	12.5	Lybrook	15.6	Selden	12.0
Albertson	12.5	North Massapequa	15.6	Copiapue	11.8
Babylon	12.4	North Valley Stream	15.6	Elmont	11.7
Bayport	12.4	Oyster Bay	15.6	Lindenhurst	11.7
Carle Place	12.4	Herrickles	15.6	Roseton	11.7
East Meadow	12.4	Hewlett	15.6	BOTTOM FIFTH	
East Northport	12.4	Huntington	15.6	Beverhead	11.4
East Rockaway	12.4	Huntington Station	15.6	North Amityville	10.9
Massapequa	12.4	Islip	15.6	North Bellport	10.6
Nesconset	12.4	Kings Park	15.6	Inwood	10.4
North Bellmore	12.4	Lake Grove	15.6	Shirley	10.1
Seaford	12.4	Levittown	15.6	Mastic Beach	10.0
South Huntington	12.4	Lybrook	15.6		
Westbury	12.4	North Massapequa	15.6		
West Hempstead	12.4	North Valley Stream	15.6		
West Islip	12.4	Oyster Bay	15.6		
Centereach	12.4	Herrickles	15.6		
East Patchogue	12.4	Hewlett	15.6		
Franklin Square	12.4	Huntington	15.6		
Island Park	12.4	Huntington Station	15.6		
New Cassel	12.4	Islip	15.6		
New Hyde Park	12.4	Kings Park	15.6		
North Babylon	12.4	Lake Grove	15.6		
Ramkouloma	12.4	Levittown	15.6		
Uniondale	12.4	Lybrook	15.6		
West Babylon	12.4	North Massapequa	15.6		
Wyandanch	12.4	North Valley Stream	15.6		
Bay Shore	12.0	Oyster Bay	15.6		
Deer Park	12.0	Herrickles	15.6		
Hollbrook-Hulstville	12.0	Hewlett	15.6		
North Great River	12.0	Huntington	15.6		
North Patchogue	12.0	Huntington Station	15.6		
Patchogue	12.0	Islip	15.6		
Selden	12.0	Kings Park	15.6		
Copiapue	11.8	Lake Grove	15.6		
Elmont	11.7	Levittown	15.6		
Lindenhurst	11.7	Lybrook	15.6		
Roseton	11.7	North Massapequa	15.6		

Education: LI Blacks Close Gap

By Larry Eichel

The typical Long Island black in 1960 had barely made it through the ninth grade, but his 1970 counterpart had completed 10.9 years of school according to figures published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

During the decade, Long Islanders became better educated overall, but blacks' educational level grew so much more than whites' that the gap between them was cut in half from three years to 1.5. And while only 374 blacks in Nassau and Suffolk had been enrolled in college in 1960, there were 2,150 in 1970.

"The motivation [for increased education] is coming from the black community itself," said Irwin Quintyne, chairman of the Nassau-Suffolk Minority Coalition and a representative of the State University system's Equal Opportunity Program. "There's a growing awareness of the needs for education in various fields. To do our own thing, we need certain kinds of expertise."

High School Statistics

Still, one about 40 per cent of all blacks over 25 are high school graduates, compared to more than 63 per cent of the Long Island population as a whole.

Census figures for Long Island also show that:

- The typical Long Island resident (over age 25) has 12.3 years of education. The figure for Nassau is 12.4, for Suffolk 12.2. In 1960, the typical Long Islander had 11.9 years of education, meaning that he came within a month of completing high school.

- Puerto Ricans are at about the same educational level as blacks. The typical Puerto Rican in Nassau and Suffolk, like the typical black has almost finished 11th grade. And, another sign of improvement, more than 90 per cent of 16- and 17-year-old blacks and Puerto Ricans were still in school in 1970.

The figures also at least suggest the validity of the adage that the longer you stay in school, the more you earn when you finally get out. Eight of Long Island's 10 wealthiest communities were among the Island's 10 best-educated communities. And six of the county area's seven poorest communities also happened to be the six most poorly educated communities on the Island. The best-educated community is Lloyd Harbor, where the typical resident has graduated from college and taken a few months of graduate work. The worst-educated is Mastic Beach, where the typical resident has completed the 10th grade.

Blacks Go Higher

As the educational level of blacks increased during the 1960s, so did their income levels, from \$4,920 per family to \$9,080 in 1970. And Dr. Edith Tanenbaum of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board predicted that the improvements in black education would lead to an even greater rise in black income in the 1970s. "Looking at the overall figures and the national trends I can't help but think that blacks will make greater progress in income from here on," she said. "The improvements in education take a little time before they show up as income. First you get the education and the job skills, then you start making more money."

But Quintyne was less optimistic. He heads a committee that is searching for a new director of a program at the State University at Stony Brook that admits mostly students from minority groups. "I have files and files full of educated blacks," he said. "They're all looking for a job."

Median Family Income Passes 10Gs

Combined News Services

Washington—For the first time, more than half of the families in the country had incomes over \$10,000 last year, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

The increase in family income was deceptive, however. Although incomes rose 4.2 per cent in 1971, actual purchasing power remained about the same because of inflation. The effect of inflation was not so pronounced in the decade from 1961 to 1971, the bureau said. The median income went up 33 per cent in those 10 years in terms of purchasing power, according to the bureau's figures. ("Median" means there are an equal number above and below the figure.)

The bureau said that the median income of the

nation's 83,300,000 families in 1971 was \$10,285, which was 79 per cent higher than the \$5,737 of 1961.

In both Nassau and Suffolk Counties, the 1972 median family income was well above the national figure. The median figure for Nassau was \$14,632, and for Suffolk, \$12,084. The rate of increase in median income on Long Island during the past 10 years, however, was below the national rate. While the national median family income rose 79 per cent, the income of the typical Suffolk family rose 75 per cent and that of a Nassau family 60 per cent.

The bureau also noted that 5,300,000 families, or 10 per cent of the nation's households, were below the federal poverty level last year, which for an urban family of four is \$4,137. All told, the bureau said,

25,600,000 Americans—about one in eight—were below the poverty level. In 1960, the total was almost 40,000,000 or about one in every five in the population then.

According to the bureau's figures, black families earned a median income of \$6,440 in 1971 compared to \$6,280 a year earlier. About 33 per cent of all blacks in the country were classified as poor by the government. In Nassau and Suffolk, the income of the typical black family was \$9,080, substantially higher than the national figure.

The family income reports released yesterday were based on a survey in March of about 47,000 American families.

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THIRD OF BLACKS LIVE IN POVERTY

Poor's Income Level Static,
Data for 3 Years Show

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—One-third of the nation's 23 million blacks lived below the official poverty level in 1971, marking little change from a year earlier, the Census Bureau reported today.

In an annual report on the social and economic status of the black population, the bureau said 7.4 million or 32 per cent of blacks lived below the official poverty level of \$4,137. This compared with 7.5 million or 34 per cent in 1970.

In 1969, only 7.2 million blacks lived below the poverty level, although the percentage in 1969, 32, was the same as 1971.

The bureau said that 1.5 million black families were below the poverty level last year, or about 29 per cent of all black families, no change from the year earlier.

The figures showed that the number of whites living below the official poverty level increased by 300,000 last year to 17.8 million or 10 per cent of the white population. The percentage was unchanged, however, from recent years. The number of families living below the official poverty line was 3.8 million, compared with 3.7 million a year earlier.

This represented 8 per cent of all white families, the same rate that has prevailed since 1968.

Despite the figures showing a virtual standstill on income, the bureau said black Americans are continuing to make substantial social and economic advances. For instance, it said the small segment of black families, young families living in the North and West in which both the husband and wife work, reported significant income increases.

The bureau said that young black wives in the North and West earned 30 per cent more than their white counterparts.

About 32 per cent of black families are headed by women, the report said.

Blacks are making impressive education advances, the report said, with the high school dropout rate declining to 11.1 per cent last year compared with 14.6 per cent a year earlier. The dropout rate for whites is 7.4 per cent.

to \$7,150 in 1970—but in the same years the gap between black family and white family median incomes widened from \$1,654 to \$2,532, as whites made much greater income gains. Yet, there is not much doubt that many of the well-off young black families cited in the December publication live in New York City.

...for immediate victory
...accommodation that translates
military stalemate which neither
...on the field of battle.

Down From the Bottom

New York State, which a few years ago gave signs of leading the nation in statutory safeguards against the degradation of migratory farm laborers, now seems bent on moving in the opposite direction. That is the only conclusion to be drawn from Governor Rockefeller's appointment of Assemblyman Frank A. Walkley as State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets.

In taking office at the beginning of this month, Mr. Walkley did everything short of declaring war on the prospect of unionization of farm workers, the most exploited group in the labor force. His expressions of alarm—unsupported by any vast indications of union recruiting in this area—represented an extension into his new post of the unsuccessful attempts he made at the last legislative session to push through a viciously repressive bill against agricultural strikes. They were also in line with a record at Albany of persistent efforts to dilute the already almost imperceptible enforcement of state standards on health and housing for farm workers.

The policies Commissioner Walkley advocates for regulating agricultural labor relations are indistinguishable from those that prompted Cesar Chavez, leader of the United Farm Workers, to undertake his 24-day fast after Arizona adopted them last May. This state, which pioneered in adoption of a "little Wagner Act" for industrial workers 35 years ago, can find a better pattern-setter than Arizona in dealing with the needs of workers whose lot is deprivation no matter how high the consumer's food bill gets.

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Income maintenance and distribution, in fact, had been the red-headed stepchildren of American politics and social policy until Mr. Nixon announced F.A.P. in 1969. Now Mr. McGovern appears to be going him one better, and the net result ought at least to be the legitimizing of the subject as fit

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More About Income

By TOM WICKER

IN THE NATION

Recent Census Bureau statistics for the greater New York metropolitan area and for the nation agree on one cardinal point—the median income of black families continues to lag far behind that of white families. The New York-New Jersey figures showed black families slipping even farther behind in recent years, despite rising incomes.

These statistics place in perspective some other interesting figures published by the Census Bureau last December, and publicized particularly by Daniel Patrick Moynihan in the spring issue of *The Public Interest* magazine. They showed that young black families, with both a husband and wife present in the household, and living outside the South, were doing about as well economically as similar white families—and in some instances actually had higher incomes.

The seeming contradiction between the two sets of figures is caused by

ity of Andrew Brimmer's contention, in a speech at Tuskegee Institute in 1970, that there is a "deepening schism" in the black community "between the able and the less able, between the well-prepared and those with few skills."

The new Census Bureau figures also lend weight to Mr. Moynihan's much-debated thesis that family structure is closely associated with income levels and the incidence of poverty. Well over half the black poor—56 per cent—are shown to live in families headed by the mother only, and 52 per cent of the black poor are under 18 years old. But this situation is not to be found in the black community alone; 30 per cent of the white poor live in female-headed families, too. In fact, 40 per cent of all poor families were headed by a female only in 1971.

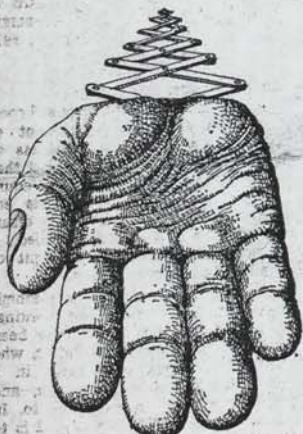
What conclusions for social policy and political action can be drawn from this? Perhaps the most obvious is that neither continued economic growth nor the kind of welfare and social services programs now in effect are likely to bring the great bulk of black families, anytime soon, into income parity with white families. For despite their real gains of the sixties, the relative position of most blacks to whites is no better and is frequently worse than it was in 1960.

Moreover, the high incidence of poverty in female-headed families reinforces the view that the present welfare program, with its heavy penalties on earned income, contributes to a high rate of deserting fathers. This statistic also means that enforced work programs, like the one pending in the Senate, are likely to fall most heavily on poor mothers of dependent children.

For all these reasons, the Census Bureau income figures suggest that it is high time the nation moved—if only experimentally—into some form of income maintenance, in which the idea would be to put a basic income into the hands of the poor, without penalizing those who earn additional income for themselves and their families.

If that is so, maybe the 1972 election will be a turning point. Both President Nixon, through his Family Assistance Program, and Senator McGovern, in whatever form his income-grant proposal finally takes, have put forward income maintenance plans, thus projecting an issue that never before has been seriously debated in an American Presidential campaign.

Income maintenance and distribution, in fact, had been the red-headed stepchildren of American politics and social policy until Mr. Nixon announced F.A.P. in 1969. Now Mr. McGovern appears to be going him one better, and the net result ought at least to be the legitimizing of the subject as fit for political discussion.



Eugene Calogero

the fact that young, black, husband-wife families living outside the South are only about 10 per cent of all the 14.9 million black families in the United States. Thus, this small segment of the black community can show spectacular income gains over the last decade, to the point of virtual parity with whites, while black families as a whole are still far behind, with a median income of only \$6,440 in 1971 compared to the \$10,670 median for white families.

In New York City, for example, median income rose from \$4,437 in 1959 to \$7,150 in 1970—but in the same years the gap between black family and white family median incomes widened from \$1,654 to \$2,532, as whites made much greater income gains. Yet, there is not much doubt that many of the well-off young black families cited in the December publication live in New York City.

All this seems to suggest the valid-

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Median Family Income Here Up 60% in 60's

By EDWARD C. BURKS
The median income of the city's two million families increased by 60 per cent during the last decade—from \$6,091 in 1959 to \$9,682 by 1970—according to newly compiled figures just released by the Census Bureau.

But rising living costs during the period ate up nearly half of that \$3,591 gain.

In addition, there was a substantial increase in the gap between white family incomes and black family incomes.

In 1959, the median black family income was \$4,437, or \$1,654 below the median for all families. By 1970, it was \$7,150, a large gain, but \$2,532 below the median for all families.

The widening of the gap for Puerto Rican families was even more drastic.

Economic Indicator

Median income is an economic indicator used by the Census Bureau. A New York City family median of \$9,682 means that half of the families had incomes above that figure and half had incomes below it.

In the case of Puerto Rican families, the rate of gain was considerably slower during the nineteen-sixties than that for all families.

In 1959, the Puerto Rican median was \$3,811, or \$2,280 below the median for all families. By 1970, it was \$5,575, a 46 per cent increase, but \$4,107 below the median for all families.

Nearby counties in the New York City metropolitan area outdistanced the city considerably in income growth during the decade.

The nine-county metropolitan area, consisting of the

city's five boroughs and Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland and Westchester Counties, had a 66 per cent gain (\$4,322) in the family income median during the nineteen-sixties.

It rose from \$6,548 to \$10,870 and thus by 1970 was \$1,200 higher than the city's median income.

Effect of Rising Prices

Raymond A. Glazier, chief statistician and researcher for the Community Council of Greater New York, has assessed the effect of rising prices on those income gains.

According to Mr. Glazier, the consumer price index for the nine-county Greater New York area increased by 29.3 per cent during the sixties as reported by United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Therefore, the "real" increase in family income was not \$4,322, or 66 per cent.

In "real" terms, the increase was more like \$2,400, or 28 per cent. For black families, however, it was just \$1,510, or 26 per cent, and for Puerto Rican families it amounted to only \$701, or 14 per cent.

The Census Bureau's figures are based on a 20 per cent sampling of the population at the time of the 1970 census. In addition, the bureau has made later national samplings that show that the national family income median increased from \$9,867 in 1970 to \$10,285 in 1971, but that the entire gain was wiped out by inflation during that one-year period.

Nassau Median \$14,632

The 1970 figures for the nine-county metropolitan area show Nassau well ahead with a family median of \$14,632. At the low end of the list was the Bronx, with an over-all median of \$8,308.

One black family in five in the city had an income below what the Federal Government calls the poverty level. Thirty per cent of the Puerto Rican families were below the level.

The following table shows the median family income for the city, its five boroughs and the four metropolitan-area counties as reported in 1970:

	All Families	Black Families	Puerto Rican Families
Brooklyn	\$ 8,859	6,772	\$ 5,251
Manhattan	8,859	6,550	5,543
Queens	11,555	8,269	8,370
Richmond	11,894	9,850	8,669
City Total	9,682	7,150	5,575
Nassau	14,632	9,369	10,534
Suffolk	12,084	8,739	10,085
Rockland	13,753	9,466	9,446
Westchester	13,784	8,539	7,889
All 9 Counties	10,870	7,313	5,666

The table shows high totals for Puerto Ricans in Nassau and Suffolk counties. But those figures have a relatively small impact on the over-all Puerto Rican median because there are only a few Puerto Rican families in those two counties.

Rockland Up 84 Per Cent

While New York City had a 60 per cent gain in the median income for all families during the nineteen-sixties, the nearby counties registered the following gains: Rockland, a \$6,281 gain, or 84 per cent; Suffolk, \$5,289, or 78 per cent; Nassau, \$6,117, or 72 per cent; and Westchester, \$5,732, or 71 per cent.

Mr. Glazier has compiled figures on the distribution of families in various income brackets. Nearly one-third of the white families in the nine-county metropolitan area had incomes exceeding \$15,000 by 1970. At the same time, only 11.5 per cent of the blacks and 5 per cent of the Puerto Ricans topped that level.

On the other hand, nearly one-third of the black families in the area were below \$5,000, and close to one-half were below \$7,000. Sixty-three per cent of the Puerto Rican families were below \$7,000.

The Breakdown Follows:

Income	White	Black	Puerto Rican
Under \$3,000	7.4%	16.0%	21.2%
\$3,000-\$5,000	7.3	14.5	21.6
\$5,000-\$7,000	9.1	17.1	20.2
\$7,000-\$10,000	16.7	21.0	18.5
\$10,000-\$15,000	27.1	20.0	13.4
\$15,000 or more	32.3	11.5	5.0

A Widening Gap

For the entire nine-county area, the median increase for black families during the decade was 63 per cent, and for Puerto Rican families, 48 per cent, compared with 66 per cent for all families. In other words, the minority groups, despite substantial wage gains, found themselves falling ever farther behind non-Puerto Rican whites in absolute income figures.

In the city the gain in the black median was a shade better than the over-all gain—61 to 60 per cent. But the blacks were starting from a lower base, so in the city, too, the gap between black and white families increased.

The Census Bureau has previously released 1970 family-income medians for the eight metropolitan-area counties of New Jersey that constitute the New Jersey part of the federally designated New York-North-eastern New Jersey Standard Consolidated Area of 16 million people. The Jersey medians were: Bergen, \$13,597; Passaic, \$10,933; Hudson, \$9,698; Essex, \$10,685; Union, \$12,593; Morris, \$13,421; Somerset, \$13,433, and Middlesex, \$11,982.

GIVE A HAPPY TIME.
VIA FRESH AIR FUND.

18 DRUG SUSPECTS HELD IN S.I. RAIDS

\$500,000 in Marijuana and LSD Is Confiscated

At least 18 alleged drug wholesalers, and 50 pounds of marijuana and a "large quantity" of LSD tablets, were seized last night and early today in a series of police raids at several houses and apartments on Staten Island.

The street value of the confiscated drugs was put at \$500,000 by Capt. Jeremiah O'Connor, of the Brooklyn South Narcotics Borough Command. He and John M. Braisted Jr., the Staten Island District Attorney conducted a seven-week investigation leading to the raids, which began at 5 P.M. yesterday, according to police.

A five-foot boa constrictor was found in a box at one of the sites, the police said. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was asked to send a representative to Mr. Braisted's office to get the snake.

Fifteen men and three women were seized in the raids. All were said to be in their 20's. Because further arrests were anticipated, the police declined to disclose the addresses or the names of the suspects.

Narcotics Official Named

ALBANY, July 18 (UPI)—Dr. Harold Meiselas, a Long Island psychiatrist with 13 years' experience in the drug-abuse field, was named vice chairman of the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission today by Governor Rockefeller. The 44-year-old physician will continue earning his \$40,578-a-year salary as one of five members of the policy-making commission.

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Suffolk Plans to Buy and Protect Farms

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 2 — The Suffolk County Executive, John V. N. Klein, proposed today that the county begin buying 3,000 acres of farmland to prevent housing development and to preserve it forever for agriculture.

Passage of the program by the County Legislature seems assured.

Under the plan, which Mr. Klein disclosed in an annual state of the County message to the Legislature, the county will begin buying the farmland, which is threatened by land developers and speculators. It will then lease the land back to the farmers who are using it. Ultimately, as many as 10,000 to 12,000 acres of land may

be purchased under the lease-back arrangement, Mr. Klein said. At an average cost of \$5,000 an acre, the program could cost upwards of \$50-million, which would be included in the county's capital program and be paid for by bond issues.

Both the Republican majority and Democratic minority have expressed support for the method of preservation of agricultural lands. In the past they have voted unanimously to buy other undeveloped lands for park and conservation purposes.

Suffolk produces more than 50 per cent of all potatoes grown in New York State and large quantities of fruits and other vegetables.

Mr. Klein, a Republican, told the 18 members of the Legis-

lature that Suffolk did not have "the capability and responsibility of resolving the housing needs of all the people in the greater metropolitan area," which he said had been proposed by "scores of individuals in my years in public office here."

Mr. Klein said that the decision to begin buying the land was made after numerous meetings of his "agricultural advisory committee," which has begun preparing a detailed inventory of land that should be purchased in order of priority.

The priorities will be governed, county officials said, by the degree of speculators' interest in the property and the consequent need to remove it

Continued on Page 34, Column 1

THE

Suffolk Plans to Buy and Protect Farms



John V. N. Klein, Suffolk County Executive.

Republican of Brentwood, was re-elected as presiding officer. R. Thomas Strong, Republican, who was deputy presiding officer and is now under indictment in connection with his role in the county's purchase of land at Tiana Beach, told his fellow lawmakers:

"I wish to inform you gentlemen that I will not be a candidate for the office of deputy presiding officer until I have had an opportunity to clear my name of all charges against me."

Instead, the Legislature voted to leave the office vacant. After the session, Mr. Klein told reporters that he would not suspend County Attorney George W. Percy Jr., who was indicted with Mr. Strong.

He said that under a ruling by State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz such a suspension would require a complete hearing on the charges before the County Legislature. "The District Attorney would not allow that," Mr. Klein said. He said he would be meeting with Mr. Percy this week to "discuss other alternatives."

Man Shoots Himself in Hand
HUNTINGTON, L. I., Jan 2 (UPI) — A Huntington man slipped and shot himself with his own gun at 1 A.M. today while he was chasing a prowler from his backyard, the Suffolk County police reported.

They said that Samuel Shuff, 32 years old, of 197 Maple Hill Road, was disturbed by a prowler, prompting him to grab his .22-caliber rifle and go out to investigate. But when he slipped and fell, the gun went off, sending a bullet through his left hand. The prowler escaped.

from the market. An official of the National Association of Counties in Washington, which represents the nation's suburban and rural counties, said that the program was the first she had heard of.

"It is a new approach for a county to be taking," said Charlene Caille, research coordinator for the association. "Usually they cannot afford to buy the land in the first place."

Ambitious Program
Suffolk has already embarked on one of the most ambitious programs of "land banking" in the state by purchasing undeveloped and unused land to keep it "forever wild."

"The quantity of farmlands which have fallen into the hands of speculative interests in eastern Suffolk County is both dramatic and frightening," Mr. Klein told the County Legislature.

However, he said, the purchase-lease-back arrangement was only one aspect of his over-all farm preservation program.

Mr. Klein said that the agricultural advisory committee was meeting with supervisors in local towns to arrange for a method of property tax easements by which farmers who agreed not to sell their land for development would receive tax abatements.

He said that he also expected implementation of this facet of the plan this year.

In his message, Mr. Klein also announced a series of major administrative changes with a new "superagency," the Office of Budget and Management, taking over virtually exclusive

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Candidate Bistran and Friend

Jack Graves

were elected, "a window would be opened into the legislative process." He had enjoyed being in politics, he said.

It had given him a chance to get around, to meet people he probably otherwise would not have met. "As a farmer," he said with a smile, "all I see are potato bugs and pheasants."

Andrew Malone Jr., 45, who is also running for Councilman on the Democratic ticket, apparently became the first black elected party official in Suffolk County when he was chosen New York State Democratic Committeeman in that Party's primaries this summer. Mr. Malone took part in the Democratic National Convention.

Having become involved in politics, the proprietor of Andy's Body Shop, who lives on Three Mile Harbor Road, feels that if he can become the first black member of the East Hampton Town Board he would lend encouragement to other blacks who, to date, have felt alienated from government and officialdom.

Asked what committee work he would like to pursue if elected, Mr. Malone said, "I'd like to see harmony between the whites and blacks; I'd like to act as a liaison between the two. By working together, we could live together." But, he added that he did not view the fact that he was black as a major issue in itself; "I would be a representative for all the people."

Fairness

Mr. Malone said he felt the main issue of the campaign was "fairness in government." One-party government, he said, didn't work.

"By no means is one-party government good. The government should represent all the people." The membership of local boards, appointed by the Town Board, should be bipartisan, and Town jobs should be open to qualified people, regardless of party, he said.

There were areas in which he thought the Town Board could take more of an initiative, Mr. Malone added. It could do more in solving the "unemployment problem" by attracting light industry here and by seeing to it that adequate transportation was provided to jobs. The Town Board also could do more in obtaining scientific data on Town waters, and in the provision of low-cost housing.



Candidate Malone

Jack Graves

Water Study: "That would be the determining factor on our population. We should have a water study."

Bypass: "It would definitely bring out more people. Our Town isn't able to accommodate the ones who are here now. You can only get so many people in a telephone booth. I would like to see this area stay rural. I don't believe it could stay rural with a bypass."

Town Airport: "The people should be getting better use for their money," he said, noting that the Airport had, so far, run at a deficit.

Long Island - Connecticut Bridge: "It would involve the same situation as the bypass—more super-highways. I'm against it."

Gardiner's Island: "I don't feel that

the government should take your land away from you. Most people feel very strongly about their land."

Asked whether he would like to see more blacks in Town jobs, Mr. Malone said, "Sure. I'd like to see more black involvement in areas where there hasn't been any in the past."

How did he think blacks reacted toward local government? "The blacks feel about the Town government like they feel about politics in general; they're not satisfied with the way things are."

"Yes," he said, after the question had been raised, "there is discrimination here, or what you'd call, unfairness."

Jack Graves

CANDIDATE

Continued From Page 1

place. I'd hate to have somebody take something away from me. I admire Otis Pike, but I think he made a boo-boo there."

Long Island - Connecticut Bridge: "I don't think it would be a good idea to have a bridge to Connecticut on the North Fork, but if there was one on the western end it would be good for commercial traffic to New England."

In summation, Mr. Bistran said that if he and Andrew Malone Jr.

Housing Code

"I know there is a need for low-income housing," said Mr. Malone, "for young marrieds, for retired people and other low-income people. If you set aside just one area for it you'd create a ghetto-type situation. Yes, I definitely think the Town should get involved in providing this type of housing."

Asked if he favored adoption of a housing code, which would set certain minimum standards for existing housing, Mr. Malone said, "I'm in favor of some kind of standard, certainly one that would focus on substandard housing."

Commenting on the various topics listed below, Mr. Malone made the following points:

Planning: "First we must decide where we want to go, and then plan accordingly. We should not just plan for the summer people or the rich, but for all the people."

SPECIAL SALE

Group of

COATS DRESSES BLAZERS

Fifth Avenue Fashions

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1972

Education

Fleischmann Report

For More
Of the
Three R's

For the past two years, the 18-member Fleischmann Commission has been making a massive study of education in New York State at the behest of Governor Rockefeller and the Legislature. In its first report last January, the commission called for the state to take over the raising and distributing of all non-Federal funds for public schools, emphasizing the need for parity among rich and poor school districts and the need to reform property taxes, the main source of funds for education.

Last week the commission issued its second report, this time dealing with more academic questions. More than anything else, the report was a call for a return to the fundamentals, the three R's. If you will—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic. It was in essence an indictment of the elementary and secondary schools in the state for what the commission, headed by attorney Manly Fleischmann, called a failure to equip pupils with basic skills.

"That many students in New York State are leaving school without competence in either reading or math is a matter of great concern," the commission said at the outset of its 423-page report. It placed the blame largely on poor teaching and to remedy the situation, which is particularly acute in New York City, the commission recommended an upgrading of personnel at the elementary level and a complete reorganization of secondary education.

Elementary school teachers would be required to take courses in the teaching of reading and mathematics that are not now compulsory, and then would have to "demonstrate competence" in teaching the subjects in order to gain certification. Moreover, their efforts would be supplemented by reading and mathematics specialists who also would have to gain certification.

Beyond elementary school, from the seventh through the tenth grade, every pupil in the state would have to "pursue a course of study built around a core curriculum of reading, English composition and mathematics."

Tens of thousands of youngsters, according to the Fleischmann Commission, are graduating "with neither the prospect of continued study nor a marketable skill." It is hoped by the panel that providing a more solid grounding in the fundamentals will raise every graduate to a level that will assure he can either go to college or get a job, in some cases, perhaps, after post-high school training.

High school students usually follow one of three academic programs, or tracks: the academic, for those going to college; the vocational, for those seeking specific job skills; and the general, for those not sure of what they want to do. These youngsters who apparently suffer most under the present system are the ones who go through the general track.

Of all the graduates in 1971 of New York City's more than 90 pub-

lic high schools, 35 per cent of them went through the general track. The Fleischmann Commission wants this track abolished because students who follow it "graduate from high school with neither the skills to continue their education nor occupational training of any kind."

Upon reaching the eleventh grade in the proposed system, a pupil would have the alternative of pursuing a college preparatory program or taking vocational education. To the commission, it is important that this not be decided in an earlier grade because, as Mr. Fleischmann commented at a news conference, "decisions that might determine future life are now being made too early and without adequate study or information."

The report recommends that vocational training programs be revamped to make them relevant to the job market if a significant dent is to be made in the high rate of youth unemployment, which for minority group teen-agers was 27.8 per cent in 1971.

A system of education that impresses the fundamentals on every pupil and insures that its diploma

are not one-way tickets to nowhere is desirable. But equally important is guaranteeing that the bright, achieving child who quickly grasps the basic skills be provided the challenge of greater stimulation and not be left to teeter off into boredom.

The commission's report did not adequately address this issue. Nor, in discussing the needs of the talented and the gifted, did the report go beyond recommending a \$125,000 "model" program that was pitted by comparison with some of the others in the \$500-million package. The commission is expected to say more on this subject in its next report.

Final authority over the commission's recommendations rests with the State Department of Education, which is responsible for policy; Governor Rockefeller, and the Legislature. Much will depend on how much money is available and whether there is reform in methods of school finance, as was suggested in the commission's first report. The financial obstacle is "the main one," says Mr. Fleischmann.

—GENE L. MAEROFF



A Sikh father in London watches as his child is taken to a school seven miles away. As in the United States, busing has become a controversial issue in Britain, although the emphasis is more on social than racial balance.

Britain

Busing Is
An Issue
There, Too

LONDON—School busing . . . distraught parents . . . disgruntled teachers . . . boycotting students. The London school system, with more than 160,000 secondary students aged 11 to 17, is torn these days by these same issues and problems that afflict education in New York and many other cities in the United States.

If the protests are muted and less emotional as compared with those in New York, the fundamental issue is strikingly similar: the busing of schoolchildren to achieve a "bal-

ance." In New York, the balance is racial; in London, it is social, or mixing poorer children with middle-class and wealthier children. London's transfer system seeks to mix "intellectually able youngsters with average or below-average youngsters."

On the side of the parents, Stan Freed, chairman of the Hackney and Islington Parents' Action Committee—which has kept more than 100 children away from school—said recently: "We can't afford to lose our kids with the highest ability to the educational idealists. It amounts to child conscription. You can't make a bad school good just by sending a few bright children to it."

Various politicians have taken up the cause of the boycotters, saying that parents have an "inalienable right" to send their children to a school of their choice. What the parents fear is the poor reputations of many of the schools—called "sink schools." They speak of low academic standards, violence and even

rape in the schools, and tough, hardened children.

Some parents say that placing a handful of above-average children from a distant neighborhood into a class with poorer youngsters leaves the new students lonely and miserable. "Very often they feel out of place in a school like this," a headmaster in an East End school said. "They are teased by their less academic classmates, and if they are rather timid to begin with, they prefer to stay at home and read on their own."

Education authorities insist that putting bright children in one school and mediocre youngsters in another perpetuates the class system, still a rigid, sharply defined element in British life. Educators at the Inner London Education Authority, similar to the Board of Education, also claim that fear of violence in the "sink schools" is unjustified.

"We are justified in doing this when we know that segregation harms the average and below average but that it does not, in general, harm the above average," said Tyrrell Burgess, chairman of the transfer scheme.

Despite the similarities between the school policy here and in New York, there is one crucial difference. The concept of community and neighborhood schools has always been rejected here so that many secondary school youngsters travel by bus or subway to attend classes. But in the past these publicly supported schools were selected mutually by parents as well as a headmaster who interviewed the new student.

Under the new policy this year, parents again were asked to nominate the school they wanted to have their children attend, but instead of being asked for specific second choices—in the event that the first-choice school had no places open—the parents were merely asked to list the type of school they wanted. This could be a single-sex or religious-affiliated school.

This system takes the power of decision out of the hands of many parents as well as the local headmaster—who naturally wants mainly bright, alert children in his school. Instead, the Education Authority has taken firm control.

The new scheme has resulted in some chaos. There have been cases where twins, as well as brothers and sisters, have been placed in separate schools. Some outraged parents have chained themselves to railings in County Hall, similar to the Board of Education, and kept their children away from school in angry protest. At present, 254 children—of the 32,680 who entered secondary schools for the first time this year—are boycotting the schools.

It seemed clear last week, however, that initial parent opposition has waned. Authorities point out that more than 85 per cent of students got their first-choice schools—and most remaining parents who were disgruntled have placed their children in the schools allotted to them.

Nevertheless, there are indications that the transfer system will be revised next year. It is expected, for example, that school preference will be given to children whose brothers or sisters are in the school and some effort will be made to place children in schools near their homes. But the essential aim of maintaining a broad balance in the schools remains uncompromising.

—BERNARD WEINBAUM

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The New York Times

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1972

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Migrant Workers Uniting to Fight Job Abuse

By DONALD JANSON

Journalist in The New York Times

GLASSBORO, N. J., Aug. 13—Scores of Puerto Rican migrant workers are arriving here daily to pick South Jersey's tomato crop, ripening now through September.

But because of increased mechanized harvesting and weather damage to the crop, the number of contract workers imported from Puerto Rico and seasonal farm workers recruited from nearby cities is below 20,000 for the first time in years.

There is no decrease, however, in workers' complaints of substandard housing and unsanitary conditions at the 1,400 labor camps provided by New Jersey farmers.

In an effort to improve

field and living conditions for some 6,000 contract workers, Puerto Rican labor organizers are laying plans to form the first union of islanders who labor each summer in the fields of New Jersey and other East Coast states.

Health Hazards Cited

One of the workers' charges is that farmers are too often heedless of human health in the use of pesticides. Next week, New Jersey will seek to enforce, for the first time, a five-year-old regulation against spraying toxic chemicals on farm workers.

In Vineland, the Rev. Wilmer Silva, a Presbyterian minister from Puerto Rico who heads the Interdenomi-

national community migrant ministry serving five South Jersey counties, said migrants hesitate to complain of the spraying or to testify against farmers for fear of being discharged.

William J. Clark, director of labor standards for the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry, said difficulty in producing witnesses was a principal reason why the state had never before sued growers who were careless with insecticides. But this time, Francis Malinowski, an inspector with the Bureau of Migrant Labor, reported watching a spraying incident on May 18.

In a state suit, scheduled for a hearing in Hammonton Municipal Court on Wednesday, Anthony DeMarco of

T/A Daddoni Farms in Hammonton and his pilot, Frank Sterner of Turnersville, are charged with spraying Parathion and Captan on four Puerto Ricans who are reluctant to testify.

While the departmental regulation prohibits "spraying or dusting with pesticides . . . at the time that the workers are harvesting the crops on that field," Mr. Clark said, "we take the position that no workers in a field should be sprayed." Actually, the workers in the case were preparing a field to grow strawberries.

The attempt to enforce the regulation in the Hammonton case, Mr. Clark said, was intended to alert pilots and farmers that the state planned to make use of the only

weapon it had on the books to halt "the spraying of people."

New Jersey's hand will be strengthened in controlling use of pesticides if the Federal Government approves its application under the Federal Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970 for jurisdiction to enforce the act for agricultural as well as industrial workers.

If the state's request is approved, Mr. Clark said, the department will add experts in health and pesticides to the 26 inspectors it now has in the Migrant Labor Bureau.

The department then would add new administrative regulations, including restrictions on how soon workers could enter newly sprayed fields.

Rashes Afflict Many

South Jersey's leading crop, harvested throughout August and September, is tomatoes. John E. Cullen, director of the farm-worker division of Camden Regional Legal Services, Inc., in Bridgeton, said it was common for migrants to come into his office with skin rashes after working in freshly sprayed tomato fields.

New Jersey has 18,000 seasonal workers in the fields now, compared with about 30,000 at this time of the summer a decade ago. Part of the decline is attributed to the sale of smaller farms, often for housing developments.

Most of the harvest force is black, lives in Philadelphia and other nearby cities and works on a day-to-day basis. But a third of the force is Puerto Rican. No other state uses so many Puerto Ricans.

Half of them come here from Puerto Rico on contracts negotiated by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and by grower associations. The largest farmer group is the Glassboro Service Association, Inc. Its 600 farmer members employ 80 per cent of the Puerto Rican contract labor sent to New Jersey.

Bused From Kennedy

Every day this month, Puerto Rican men are bused from Kennedy International Airport in New York to Civilian Conservation Corps barracks at Glassboro that have been used since 1948 as the association's assignment center.

The men sometimes battered



A Puerto Rican migrant worker harvesting tomatoes on a farm in southern New Jersey.

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been used since 1948 as the association's assignment center.

The men, carrying battered suitcases and sacks of clothing, will be in New Jersey up to 26 weeks to harvest a variety of crops. Their contracts guarantee them \$1.75 an hour, a minimum of 80 hours of work every two weeks and paid transportation to and from San Juan if they stay on the job long enough to complete the contract.

"It is a good contract," said Luis Rivera, a law student of the University of Puerto Rico, who made a study of its enforcement in New Jersey, "but I found guaranteed wages often were not paid."

He found farmers partic-

The New York Times
A Puerto Rican migrant worker harvesting tomatoes on a farm in southern New Jersey

ularly reluctant to pay wages for idle days caused by the frequent rains of 1972.

Enforcement of the contract is a function of the Department of Labor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, but it has never brought suit for breach of contract in the more than 20 years that the commonwealth has sent workers to New Jersey.

The commonwealth maintains offices in New Jersey to aid migrant laborers, but Mr. Silva, the migrants' minister, said they had never been used for the enforcement

function intended because of political considerations.

He and Mr. Cullen, of the Camden Regional Legal Services, said the Puerto Rican migrants probably would not be well represented in New Jersey until they formed a union and did their own bargaining with grower associations.

To lay the groundwork, union organizers are working in Jersey fields this summer with the migrants in the guise of regular workers.

The organizers belong to the Committee to Organize Trabajadores (migrant workers) of Puerto Rico, field arm

of the Committee for Support of Puerto Rican Migrants, based in San Juan.

The organizers sponsored a recent meeting of migrant workers in Glassboro to discuss complaints. Abuses listed at the meeting included spraying of workers, failure to provide hot water and laundry facilities at labor camps on farms, failure to meet contract guarantees, and retaliation against any worker who sought to assert his rights.

One young worker said he was slapped by an official of the Glassboro Service Association when he complained that a grower had deducted too much money from his pay for transportation from Puerto Rico. Mr. Cullen brought assault charges, but not before the police arrived and took the worker away on charges of using loud and abusive language. Both defendants were found not guilty, but the worker, according to Mr. Cullen, had not been able to get a farm job in New Jersey since the incident.

Mr. Cullen said court rulings last year guaranteeing access to migrant labor camps for lawyers and other friends of workers were a gain in curbing the abuses, but that most of the health and housing and other problems of the last 30 years remained about as bad as ever.

"No real dent has been made," he said.

Puerto Rican organizers hope to make one this winter when the contract labor force returns to the island. They will seek to form a new union in time to take over bargaining this winter on a 1973 contract.