

The Bardian

Official student publication of Bard College,

Financed by student funds

Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

May 2, 1950



Werdelon Human Rights

Goldman's World Politics Close International Student Week-end

According to the Hon. Thomas Harold Werdel, Representative from California, the history of the democracies has been a continuous process of the new definition of human rights. Speaking at the closing session of the International Student Conference, he called for application of this process to present day problems and spoke of the need for a legal definition of the rights of union, political groups and the like, if harmony in our society is to be established.

Mr. Werdel closed on a note which called for a more forthright stand on issues by politicians. The will of the people, he said, can only be affected if their representatives are forthright, for if they are ambiguous in their campaign for election, when the time arises that they must make a legislative decision, they can have no idea of what is the will of the people. Minority parties, he said, can perform a particularly important function in this respect, as they can best define the issues.

The second speaker of the evening was Mrs. Olive Goldman, a Democrat, who gave an enthusiastic defence of the foreign policy of the United States since the war years. Mrs. Goldman said that world responsibility had been accepted by the United States only with reluctance, and that it should be understood that the United States does not want to force its policies upon the rest of the world. In effect admitting the deficiencies of President Roosevelt's agreements at Yalta, Mrs. Goldman pointed out how much easier it is for us to criticize these agreements, now that the Russians are no longer first thought of as the great heroes of Stalingrad.

Another point of interest in her talk was her defense of the Truman Doct-

rine, which she said was once attacked on the grounds of its statement that the United States would in future by-pass the United Nations in certain aspects of her foreign relations. However, Mrs. Goldman continued, without it no arms would have gone to Turkey or Greece. Despite the wills of a majority of the democratic people of the earth Greece and Turkey would have received no help because of the Russian use of the veto in the U. N. Turning to the Marshall Plan, the speaker declared that it has lifted the spirit of Europeans. She attacked Senators Taft and Hickenlooper for their recent attempts to cut appropriations under the plan. In regard to the Atlantic Pact, Mrs. Goldman paid tribute to Norway for her courage in signing the agreement. As a neighbour of Russia, Norway is in constant fear of invasion, she said, as reflected in the fact that their Home Guard has been called back to active duty.

Mrs. Goldman also took a stand in favor of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. There is nothing else, she said, which could so strengthen the hand of the United States in Asia. Though not touching all points of U. S. policy in Asia, she said that there were seven new democracies in that area of the world, which had been established largely due to U. S. encouragement and support. Mrs. Goldman closed on a note which stressed the importance of literature in the promotion of international understanding.

Mrs. Goldman has worked with the Democratic Party for many years. She was a member of the Administration committee which pushed the Marshall Plan through Congress.

Christopher Magee

Marxism Called Method And Practice of Revolt

Marxism and its philosophic, historical, economic and social aspects were viewed last Thursday evening by Bill Lensing, Fred Craine, George Rosen and Gerard DeGre. Under the auspices of the Philosophy Club, each of these men gave short summaries of Marxism as it fell into their fields.

Mr. Lensing divided his remarks into three sections. He first discussed the Marxian epistemology, or theory of knowledge, which, he claimed, centers around the unity of theory and practice. "Marxism," he said, "is the method or practice of revolution." According to this theory, Mr. Lensing continued, learning and knowledge are only possible through practice. Nothing which is not applicable to practice is truly knowledge.

The second point described under the philosophical heading was the dialectic aspect of Marxism. Mr. Lensing stated that this was found in the progression

from thesis to antithesis to synthesis. The theory maintains that knowledge can come only during a process of change.

The third heading in this phase of Marxism was that of values. According to Mr. Lensing's analysis, values, in Marxian terms, have no connection with science or knowledge. The prime values, revolution and a classless society, will not come about through scientific methods.

Mr. Craine then spoke on the Marxian theory of history. The main fact of this theory, he pointed out, is that there has always been a class struggle, and that only by the establishment of a classless society can this be stopped. According to Marxian theory, Mr. Craine explained, the bourgeoisie replaced the feudal system by one based exclusively on cash. It created an ever growing proletariat, which, due to its horribly depressed status, will eventually rise and

(Continued on Page 4)

20 Students Join SDA

Twenty signatures and \$10 attached to an application blank for a Bard SDA Chapter have left recently for the Washington SDA Headquarters. There is plenty of work waiting for the new Bard chapter as well as for the local Rhinebeck-Red Hook ADA Chapter which counts many faculty members among its active membership. At the recent Executive Committee meeting of the Dutchess County ADA-SDA it was decided to launch an all-out drive to bring the issue of Health Insurance before the people. Details are being worked out.

The Dutchess County Executive Committee asked a student from Bard to attend the first Summer School of Practical Politics sponsored by the National ADA at Bryn Mawr University from June 10 to June 18. Following this short session, the annual national SDA Convention will be held at Philadelphia. Any active or prospective SDA member who is interested in this excep-

tional opportunity to learn the art and practical problems of politics from such outstanding men and women in public life as Eleanor Roosevelt, Arthur Schlesinger Jr., Walter Reuther and a string of liberal Senators and Congressmen, should see Charlie Naef as soon as possible, for the enrollment is limited to only 75 people representing a cross section of our country.

The Bard SDA group elected recently a slate of temporary officers: Charlie Naef, Chairman; Bob MacAlister, Vice-Chairman; Stevie Glicksberg, Secretary; Martin Johnson, Treasurer.

For the benefit of the community the Bard SDA plans to have a panel discussion on the Welfare State on May 10th, featuring such well-known speakers as Elmo Roper, Ofen Root (former Trustee of Bard), Paul A. Porter, Marquis Childs, and others.

By the way—have you read the new SDA magazine CAMPUS WORLD?

For the Bard SDA,
Charlie Naef

Lobby of Ludlow Willink Turned Into Auto Showroom in Effort to Raise Funds for College



WHICH ONE OF THESE MEN HELPED PERPETRATE THIS DEED? We suspect that downcast eyes tell the answer.

Rumor has it that the deed was done at the inspiration of the BARDIAN which, on occasion, has been accused of Hearstian tactics in "making" news.

Left to right the persons pictured are, Dick Amero, Hardy Koch, Mrs. Smith's cat, Howie Honig, Bob Solotaire and Ed Caroe. The car belongs to Barbara Becker, the young miss behind the counter in the upstairs store.

Photo by Joe Morschauser

Bard Benefit Audience Gets Prelim Peep At Peter Pan

Council Resolves:

The Community Council wholeheartedly supports, by unanimous vote, the existing hours of open house as these were determined by the Convocation. Each member fully agrees that these hours shall be enforced. In view of the increasing number of flagrant and unreported violations of open house privileges, the Council recommends to the Special Committee that anyone violating these hours on first offence be placed on social probation at the discretion of Special Committee, and on the second offense be recommended for suspension.

For complete coverage

See Page 2

On April 18th, at the Imperial Theatre a new production of J. M. Barrie's "Peter Pan" was presented to a Bard Benefit audience. The play starred Jean Arthur in the title role and the perennial boogie man Boris Karloff as Captain Hook. The play has become a tradition in the American and British theater, and justly deserves the position. It is an excellent fantasy with many virtues, but as it was presented at the Imperial the virtues ran very close to being overshadowed by the unevenness of the production and the dull, rather unimaginative staging.

Jean Arthur played Peter Pan with a real conviction and glowing charm. She was so good, and so believable that the very beauty of her performance pointed up Boris Karloff's stereotyped interpretations, and the fact that the handfull of supporting players seemed to go out of their way to prove that the wonderful fantasy could stand up underneath all their shoddy interpretations. The child actors whose roles demanded a real naturalness and elfin quality, gave performances similar to the kind seen in

(Continued on Page 4)

Report On Dorm Visiting

Submitted by the Faculty-Student Committee on Social Standards and Regulations, May 25, 1949.

Why we should have dormitory visiting:

When coeducation was first established at Bard, the community accepted a ruling that men should not visit in women's dormitory rooms and that women should not visit in men's dormitory rooms. Two years later, two dormitories had house parties to which all members of the community were invited and during which all dormitory rooms were on display. These parties were referred to as "open houses." Subsequently, the term "open house" came to mean the entertaining of men and women at private parties in dormitories at the discretion of the students living in the rooms within certain prescribed maximum hours. This practice is essentially in contradiction to the rules regarding visiting in dormitories adopted by Convocation when coeducation was introduced. This anomalous situation concerning open house and what it means needs to be cleared up as quickly as possible.

Living in an institution is, to say the least, unnatural and not conducive to the kind of informal and personal social life with one's fellows which men and women value in their lives. Students have their meals in large rooms with little opportunity to carry on the kind of quiet and rewarding social intercourse which is normally a part of dining and talking with a selected group of one's friends. They sleep in dormitories, with the constant annoyance that comes from crowds of people carrying on their various day-to-day activities, in close proximity to one another. Under the circumstances they learn to adapt themselves to social relationships with large groups of their fellows.

Since one of the objectives of education at Bard is to make our students effective persons in many different kinds of social relationships we wish to provide opportunities for social gatherings of small as well as large groups of persons.

They cannot be held in public social rooms which are gathering places for larger groups since one small private party would interfere with the normal use of the rooms. The logical place for small parties is, therefore, in dormitory rooms.

Because dormitory rooms are both living and sleeping rooms their use for social life must necessarily be more restricted than would be the case in a family living room where such small, private parties are normally held. By offering our students the opportunity of entertaining their men and women friends in their dormitory rooms, under specified circumstances, we believe we can teach them to carry on their social lives in a mature fashion which will command the respect of their guests, their neighbors in the dormitory, the college community, their parents, and the public at large.

With the above educational and social values in mind your Committee recommends the adoption of the following By-law for the Convocation of Bard College:

ARTICLE VII

Social Standards and Regulations; Visiting in Dormitories

When a woman has a man as her only guest, or a man has a woman as his only guest, the door of the room they are occupying (except the outside door of a barracks living room) shall be left open or ajar.

Your Committee believes that the privilege of visiting in dormitories can be extended only if every student takes it upon himself to abide by the conditions established in this By-law. It is the responsibility of every student in a given dormitory to see that the By-law is observed. To this end each dormitory might well elect its own "special committee" composed of a student from each floor or other area of the dormitory to assist in the enforcement of the By-law. Such a dormitory "special committee"

has been set up in Kap House and South Hall. These dormitory committees do not supplant the Special Committee for the College as a whole, but supplement its function by helping to maintain orderly dormitory living as a primary responsibility of every student in every house.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to express its faith that the student body of Bard College is not only competent but well qualified to assume the responsibility of maintaining the social privilege of dormitory visiting. If every member of the student body will assume this responsibility, as a personal and individual obligation, we believe dormitory visiting will be a commendable aspect of Bard's program for developing students as individuals and as mature and constructive members of society.

Respectfully submitted:

Martha Becker,
Bruce Davies,
E. C. Fuller, Ch.,
P. H. Garrett,
Ruth Gillard,
Brandon Grove,
Robert Hawkes,
Robert MacAlister,
Stefan Hirsch,
C. T. Sottery.

Why the Open House Resolution?

Council's recent open house resolution wasn't something that sprang from the actions of the past week, month, or year. It was the result of a sore spot that's been brewing in the pot for more than four and a half years . . . brewing in a pot that almost boiled over the rim twice. For the first time in the history of open house, Council has accepted its responsibility without a shove from the administration. It has taken the initiative, and by its action, hopes to prevent a third boiling over which could easily result in the spilling of the pot . . . in clearer terms, in the abolishment of open house.

Many people have come and gone since the open house question was last forced before the community. Maybe it's time to acquaint ourselves once again with its history. Let's look back . . . back four years to the days when Dr. Gray was still president of Bard.

In October of 1946, the college was faced with approximately the same situation it faces today, namely: flagrant violations of social rules. At that time, however, there was no open house hours, just social room hours. But, like today, it had become fashionable to break these social regulations. Also like today, this could be done in the open for nobody reported violations. They wanted to make the best of a good deal.

One night, President Gray made a midnight check-up in order to find out just how much the social regulations were being abused. He walked in on approximately ten students who were where they shouldn't be.

Council was infuriated, and immediately recommended suspension for all concerned . . . suspension for merely breaking social room hours once! President Gray refused to accept their recommendations and remonstrated Council for their own laxity in upholding the social regulations. (I quote from his open letter to the community at the time) "Another point which would lead to loss of prestige for the Council is that their actions followed a foray by the President of the College acting as policeman. If they wished suddenly to tighten up on offenders why couldn't they do a little reporting of their own? In this instance they show themselves willing to 'act' only when the President gets busy; they become, as it were, the stooges of their President.

"If the Council has coupled the individual 'sentences' with some general condemnation of Community lawlessness and specific condemnation of themselves and other officers for failure to enforce the laws, they would have shown a grasp of the wider problem."

After this flare-up, there were a few second violations which resulted in sus-

Editorial: Individual Consideration Due Before Allegiance to Rules

It is not quite obvious why there is the sudden concern over the violation of open house hours. An eventually discarded proposal, presented before Council on the 24th, proposed to allow no leniency, whatsoever, for any kind of violation. Finally the proposal was boiled down to a resolution which demands enforcement of open house hours and will punish first offenders by placing them on probation, and second offenders by suspension. Either move will be decided at the discretion of the Special Committee.

What is being overlooked, it seems, is a full appreciation of the reason for having rules in the first place. For one thing, rules are set up for public consumption so that a community will not present an anarchistic society to the outside world. Also rules are a reminder to the community, to which they belong, of certain preferable patterns of behavior. This is the crux of all laws and regulations as I see them. They should not be made to be followed by the letter but by the spirit of what they say. Regulations should not be made to

The resolution passed by Council hampers it.

As I see it a rule is a guidepost by which you know your rights and the rights of others. When those rights are being infringed upon to your discomfort or inconvenience the rule should be presented to the violator and he or she should be asked to desist.

If someone comes into a dorm out of hours and does so without disturbing anyone in that dorm because of his "illegal" presence, I see no reason why he should be ejected. If, on the other hand, that person's presence makes the natural pursuit of one's business awkward or impossible, they should be asked to leave. Then if he does not leave he should be reported to the house president of the particular dorm and the most stringent action should be taken immediately.

Please, let us not forget that we are considering individuals and as such they must be dealt with not as though they were below the law but rather we must consider them on an equal plane with it.

Bob Solotaire, *Editor*

Martin Johnson, *Associate Editor*

Bardian Staff

He who molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. —Abraham Lincoln

Editor-in-chief . . .

Bob Solotaire

Associates . . .

Ruth Schwartz
Martin Johnson

News Editor . . .

Margo Neumann

Feature Editor . . .

Miriam Korngruth

Art . . .

Charlotte Emerson
Corinne Staller

Business . . .

Frank Gambee
Walt Lahey

Circulation . . .

Marlene Seldin

News Staff . . .

Howard Honig
Jud Levin
Mary McKittrick
Charles Naef
Bill Lewitt
Sybil Caminer
Bob Cornell
Sherman H. Yellen
Zelda Segal
Lennie Dreir
Mort Bessen
Reyna Schwartz
Mona Pine
Emily Kahn

Technical Staff . . .

Dick Muller
Barbara Schamberg
Dave Schwab
Pris Johnson

pensions. The trouble ceased.

hamper freedom but to encourage it.

Conditions became so good that the institution of open house was allowed to slip in despite a misinterpretation of the open house legislation. The hours were steadily increased until, at one time, the maximum was 2.30 a. m. Because of outside pressure, the administration was forced to apply pressure in turn to Council, and the hours were cut back to, I believe, 1.30 a. m.

A year passed, and the pot began to boil once again. Students, forgetting the foray of Dr. Gray, began to openly snub the social regulations. Open house violations became flagrant and, this time, the administration landed hard with both feet.

In the fall of 1948, they forced the open house question before Council. This time, their goal was the abolishment of open house once and for all. At that time, the President, the Acting Dean, and the Chairman of the Faculty Policy Committee all stated clearly that they were against any open house hours whatsoever. The Community spoke back, and after a few months of hot debate, the question was put to a referendum. As a result, the present hours were established. The Administration was not happy, but they were willing to abide by the vote of the community.

Once again the violations ceased. Then, as in the past, students gradually forgot the explosion of 1948. A large freshman class came in which knew nothing of the old troubles.

This spring, the pot boiled for a third time. It came to a point where some members of the Community, when reminded that they were about to break open house hours, simply replied, "Mind your own business," and continued on their way. Doors were locked in house president's faces. The idea of someone reporting a violation to special committee became a joke.

The problem before Council was obvious. Should Council accept its responsibility, or should it wait, as in the past, for the administration to either force them to accept their responsibility, or take it away from them. And in the light of past history, this time the administration would have good reason to toss a final shroud on open house.

Franklin D. Roosevelt once said, "Freedom cannot be simply accepted, it must be constantly fought for."

I believe the Council has made a very good beginning.

If the rest of the Community swings in behind, and backs it up, it will prove that a Community Government in which students share an equal footing with Faculty and Administration officials, can function effectively.

And more important still, it will prove that the students at Bard are mature enough to be able to abide by the laws which they themselves have set up, and, in the past, fought to preserve.

President Gray wound-up his letter four years ago by saying, "At the point when detection and reporting are dependent solely upon administrative officers, the enforcement of law has passed into the hands of the Administration, and Community Government will have been given up in fact and should be given up in theory as well."

And so I suggest that we all accept the responsibility delegated to us by the President, and prevent the above from happening, and it could very easily.

Raymond Eisenhardt

INTERNATIONAL WEEK-END

Report

PANELS

Political Calls For More Give And Take

Centralization of government in West Germany, the advantages and disadvantages of ERP and Point 4, the growth of the Israeli government and attendant problems and the Atlantic Union were the main topics discussed at the political panel last Saturday.

With representatives of thirteen nations participating under the guidance of moderator Louis Koenig, United States policy in Germany and Israel, and to a lesser extent in colonial regions such as Africa was reviewed by the delegates. Manfred Teichert of Germany began the panel by stating that the denazification plan in Western Germany had been sloppily handled and that the trend to return former Nazis to high industrial posts had already become threatening in its proportions.

He pointed to the statement recently made by Governor Dewey to the effect that any enemy of Russia was a friend of the U. S. Since such an attitude includes Fascist dictatorships the German delegate believed it dangerous.

When the discussion turned to ERP and Point 4, it became closely allied with economic factors. Erlend Friswold of Norway remarked that before the war Germany was one of the main productive forces in Europe and that its resumption of this role was extremely important to European recovery.

Mr. Friswold added that in his opinion Germany could only be democratized through the retraining of her sentimental and mystical qualities, which lead to totalitarianism, by the material, "down to earth" habits of the democracies.

Turning to Point 4 of President Truman's recovery program, that dealing

with undeveloped regions, Julius Kiano, of Kenya, argued that such regions as his should be developed for the good of their native inhabitants rather than for its foreign rulers. He said that the people of his country feel that ERP is, in effect, an aid to English exploitation and that such feeling can only be alleviated by an honest statement of its real reasons.

Mr. Kiano pointed out that if the United States is to help Africa develop her potentialities it must do so on a basis of give and take. "No-one," he said, "likes to take charity." Turning to the question of ideology, he explained that in order to sell a people a way of living it is essential to first convince them that it is the way which offers them most.

When the question of Israel arose Halim Doss of Egypt claimed that the United States, instead of encouraging a religious group to establish itself as a nationality should have opened her doors to the displaced Jews. Dr. Doss defended the rights of the Arabs in Palestine and said that the Zionists, by their insistence on the national aspects of Judaism, were actually carrying out Hitler's work of segregating Jews from other peoples.

After adjourning for the afternoon's activities, the panel reconvened to question Paxton Blair concerning his lecture on Atlantic Union. Mr. Blair pointed to the failure of the UN, and in answer to the accusation made by Geoffrey Bruce of Canada that Atlantic Union assumed the inevitability of war, said that the union was designed to prevent war. Margo Neumann

Cultural Panel Objectively Constructive

Unlike the panels on politics and economics, the Cultural Panel stayed within the bounds of its title in a broad interpretation of culture which included movies, (documentary and commercial), literature, (classic as well as contemporary), art, radio, education, and the press and included student exchange.

Stefan Hirsch, who moderated the panel, prefaced it with a few thoughts of his own on certain paradoxes of the American mind. We believe in education, he said, but we distrust our teachers and we do not pay them well nor do we always provide them with adequate facilities. We believe in free enterprise yet we are wary of big business. We believe in government yet we are constantly concerned that it may infringe on our lives.

In relation to education and government in the United States Han Young Rim of Korea expressed the feeling that there was a lack of centralization in education. It was pointed out by Mr. Hirsch, at this point, that ours was one of the few nations that had no high ranking minister of education.

Mr. Rim informed the panel that the present Korean minister of education held an educational position in Hitlerite Germany. He holds his present post under the United States Military Government which has run the country since the war. Mr. Rim also told the group that there were about five hundred Korean students now studying in the U. S. and that students in Korea are in need of American texts.

Isaac Apprey, a delegate from Africa's Gold Coast suggested that dated concepts of the African as a naked savage could

be easily combatted by showing, through films and books, the African's way of life as he lives it today.

In speaking of American films he differed with those persons who criticize movies for giving an untrue impression of the U. S. An almost fanatic movie fan Isaac commended the westerns and the comedies. He did note, however, that many parents he knew kept their children from the pictures because they wanted to promote "Africanism" and did not want their children to pick up typically American ways. Isaac defined "Africanism" as the fashion and customs followed by the people which spring from their particular background and environment.

Liisa Tenhunen of Finland, whose major interest is Anglo Saxon literature, art, and esthetics, gave a different point of view on American films. Liisa felt that although they were entertaining they failed to picture this country, especially American youth.

Continuing, she expressed a desire that more contemporary American books be published in her country. As it is, John Steinbeck is one of the few authors that has been translated. A writer as important to an understanding of the American scene as Sherwood Anderson is virtually unknown.

The assumption that pictorial art is the most valid form of communication was strongly attacked from more than side. As an example David Smith recalled the use of an empty swing in a documentary film to symbolize the activity that would again be possible for children, once cured of a particular disease with which the film was con-

Marshall Plan Not Enough Says ECO Panel

Under the moderation of George Rosen, the economic panel of the week-end dealt mainly with the Marshall Plan, the economic integration of Western Europe, Point 4, and the MacMahon Plan. The participants in the discussion agreed on the following points:

1—The Marshall Plan aided the recipients economically,

2—Mistakes in the Plan had been made in the selection of goods and personnel,

3—The plan presents opportunities for imperialism which should not be utilized,

4—There is a definite need for a program going beyond the Marshall Plan since the problems of international trade and the dollar shortage will continue after 1952.

Turning their attention to the economic integration of Western Europe, the main points of discussion were the difficulties of clear definition, and those of the effect of such integration of the industries of the individual nations and their relations with other areas.

After a thorough airing of opinion on the questions of Point 4 and the MacMahon Plan the members of the panel arrived at the following general conclusions:

1—Economic development the world over is the one certain way in which long-term European economic problems can be solved. Such development will improve European productivity and provide the necessary markets.

It was further declared that such programs as Point 4 and the MacMahon Plan will raise the living standards of peoples in undeveloped

world regions. Although there was a general statement that these programs would raise certain obligations to the United States tariff policy, no definite conclusions were drawn in this connection.

Slavic Dances Interpreted by Ivo Rie

As part of the International Student Conference, Mr. Ivo Rie, a student at Brooklyn College, and his folk dance group performed during the International Ball. The dances were representative of various countries throughout the world.

They began the program with a Slavic dance especially popular in Ukraine and Czechoslovakia, called the *Kolomeyka*. There are many versions of this vigorous Russian dance. The *Windmuller*, a typical German folk dance followed. This is also popular in Australia and Bavaria and has a waltz tempo. A *Sicilian Tarantella* which has an unusual combination of Latin American and Oriental characteristics, was next. This dance is distinguished by its vivacious and flirtatious spirit.

During the two intermissions a member of the group, played a medley of folk songs on the accordion. It included *The Cowboy's Lament* and *Blue Tail Fly*. The program included a circle set in which Mr. Rie led the group in dances containing a variety of Balkan steps and graceful Oriental turns. A group of short Balkan dances with varying tempos followed. The *Tropanka* (Bulgaria), the *Odalisque* (Turkey), the *Miserlou* (Greek) and the *Kolo* (Yugoslavia). A Cossack dance (usually associated with Russia though typical of many of the surrounding countries) ended the exhibition.

The folk dance group provided some interesting entertainment besides giving us an insight into the dances of other countries. The square dance at the end of the program when everyone joined in was very successful. H. K.

successful way of getting to really know the people of a country whose work keeps them off the well beaten tourist paths. Robert Solotaire



PRINTERS

"Anything from a Card to a Catalogue"

PHONE RHINEBECK 100

Schwarz Cites Colonial Awakening CIO Man Sees Progress

"In dealing with the problems of one part of the world, we must always remember that they are part of the problems of the whole world," asserted Dr. Ernst Schwarz, National Executive Secretary of the Committee on Latin-American Affairs of the C.I.O. at the opening session of the Fourth International Week-end, Friday night. Dr. Schwarz went on to explain that what happens in one part of the world is the result of what has happened in another. Thus the belief in One World, as expressed by Wendell Wilkie, is still valid.

What is happening in Latin America is happening in all places which have a colonial heritage. In all of them a gradual awakening is taking place. Progress is being made in all such sections. As an example, there is the breaking down of racialism. No longer, said Mr. Schwarz, are the white peoples of the world considered indisputably superior. Here we can see that the world, as an entity, is changing.

The speaker maintained, however, that this does not mean that the twenty countries making up Latin America do not have great individual differences. There is a deep, underlying tragedy among all the countries due to the backwardness of their political, economical and social structures. Illiterate, the masses, lying outside any known economic scheme, face poverty, starvation and misery.

Nevertheless, Mr. Schwarz felt that progress has been made in the past twenty years. In 1928 when Dr. Schwarz visited Mexico he found that there were but a few high schools, those run by the Catholic Church, and attended only by the children of the leisure classes. Now, he claimed, there are several hundred public secondary schools.

To give an example of the sort of obstacles which are in the way of progress, Dr. Schwarz spoke of Chile, with whose president he had spoken Friday afternoon. Chile has rich mines of nitrate, copper and iron. Lacking facilities to process these materials it is

forced to send them as raw materials to industrially advanced countries such as the United States. In order to get the finished product back, Chile must pay an extremely high tariff. Inflation has resulted in making currency continually unstable. To combat this difficulty, the Chilean government is planning to increase industrialization, electrification and literacy, the last, by means of extending educational facilities.

According to the speaker, this project is hard to bring about since in Latin America liberals are in the minority. South America's illiterate and emotional masses fall easy prey to Communist infiltration. The many military and fascist revolutions are no longer the objects for humor and ridicule they once were. Where they were once merely coups on the part of a few to get into power, they are now organized fights by reactionaries in an effort to crush the growing liberal forces. This new type of revolution, started in Spain, has been carried out to Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela and is steadily spreading.

Dr. Schwarz maintained that the progressive labor movements, such as the C.I.O., are the only groups which still believe in, and work for, the Good Neighbor Policy originated by President Roosevelt. As one instance of this he spoke of Puerto Rico. Although sugar is that island's number one product, the people are not allowed to refine more than ten per cent of it, the rest going to the United States, according to a Congressional law. The result is that the Puerto Rican sugar workers face about six months of unemployment each year. A bill attempting to rectify this situation was defeated in Congress. Although it will mean unemployment for them, members of the Meat Packers Union which includes sugar refiners voted to help and support the Puerto Rican laborers, by working for another bill.

In conclusion, Dr. Schwarz stated that cooperation of this sort, government help, and the realization that this is one world will help the less fortunate countries advance. Emily Kahn

Tremblay, Durlach Etter, Discuss the Directions of Math

Under the auspices of the Division of Natural Sciences the third Science Colloquium of the semester last week Charles Tremblay, Instructor in Mathematics, Nat Durlach and Tom Etter, discussed *Mathematics Directions and Developments*.

The discussion group was led into a study of sets and groups by Nat Durlach who emphasized the fact that the purpose of these studies in mathematics is to ascertain properties common to all number systems. One of the basic purposes of the General Theory of Relativity as developed by Einstein and others is to determine invariant properties in all physical systems of the universe. Mr. Tremblay continued the discussion with a further study into the different types and various properties of newly developed number and geometrical systems. Tom Etter concluded the evening with an interesting introductory presentation of symbolic logic.

The next Science Colloquium is to be held on Thursday, April 27, at 8.00 p. m. in Albee Social. The topic for discussion will be "Darwinism." The members of the panel will present aspects on the life of Darwin, his theory, and the influence of Darwinism as a force in the shaping of our concepts in economics, political science, education, and psychology. The community is cordially invited to attend. B. L.

four

Yellow Reviews Peter Pan

(Continued from Page 1)

grammar school plays by children who play at being children. They came out as wooden and stiff as one could possibly imagine; Margaret O'Brien can sleep easily tonight.

The music by Leonard Bernstein was undistinguished but unobtrusive. It was incidental in every respect. Only in one part, at the end of the first Act, did the music really capture the mood of the play. The costumes and settings were intelligently handled and possess a great deal of color and imagination. The dance sequences were lively and well executed. Jean Arthur must also be included in any discussion of the dances in the play because of the wonderful way she danced through the scenes in which she was suspended by a wire, and had to simulate a feeling of lightness and flight.

She sings with equal charm and her wonderful distinctive voice crackled out her song with a boyish and refreshing spirit. Boris Karloff tried his hand in the vocalizing department also, but did not achieve the same success. Being out of his medium he seemed to mutter the lyrics and the fantastic group of pirates with him joined in to aid in the general chaos. He was in many ways well suited for the role, and did in part give it some force and vitality. But a few less theatricals and a little deeper interpretation of the element of fantasy would have helped him a great deal.

Many of the faults of the play as it was presented a week ago Tuesday could be easily ironed out in further performances, but at this point, there is much to be desired in the field of improvement. At times the play lagged so badly that only the speedy entrance of Jean Arthur could bring it back to life again. She is a fine actress in every sense, because the spirit of joy that she brought to the role was easily transmitted to the audience.

As fantasy the play has a wonderful spirit mood, but much of the dialogue seemed dated and a little revision might have helped speed up the pace of the play. Despite its faults it offered a happy evening to anyone who was willing to enter into the spirit of the play. S. H. Y.

Concerted Action in Atlantic Union: Blair

"Alliances just won't work. Effective action is possible only when one power moves many nations simultaneously" said Justice Paxton Blair last Saturday in his address before the second general session of the Fourth International Student Conference.

Speaking on the purposes of the proposed Atlantic Union, Justice Blair emphasized the importance of concerted action of the type possible only when several nations are under one governing power. It is a power which is planned by the Atlantic Union Committee.

According to the reasoning of the speaker, we now face a division of the world into two opposing camps, and if peace is to be maintained the democratic nations must prove themselves capable of beating any aggressor nation quickly and effectively. This, explained Mr. Blair, is the only way in which we can prevent aggression.

The speaker went on to say that European and world problems cannot be solved "piecemeal." Communism, he said, cannot gain a foothold in nations with a high economic standard which can best be attained through the work of a firm union of democracies.

Defending the theory of keeping peace through a show of strength, Mr. Blair said that since the Communists have proven, through their behavior in the United Nations, that "you cannot collaborate with tyranny," and that compromise with Russia is impossible, Atlantic Union is the only remaining tactic.

The New York State Supreme Court Judge then explained that the most common objection to Atlantic Union, that of impeding the sovereignty of the nations involved, was not a valid one. "Sovereignty has many times been temporarily weakened without being permanently hazarded," he said.

Justice Blair then summed up the powers which the Atlantic Union Committee thought necessary to the governing power of the proposed supernational group. These powers are to declare war and make treaties, to coin money and to tax, to raise an army, to handle trade problems, and to grant citizenship.

In closing, Justice Paxton Blair noted that the leaders of the Atlantic Union Committee are not asking immediate affirmative action but have so far requested only a Federal convention to "explore" the possibilities of a free Federal Union. Margo Neumann

Marxism

(Continued from Page 1)

conquer the group which owns the means of production.

Mr. Craine stated that although, when dealing with history or economics, Marx made great contributions, he sadly failed when he turned to predictions. The proletariat has not found itself in progressively worse conditions but rather has improved its status. To predict the future, said Mr. Craine, is "beyond the capacity of the human mind."

Speaking on the economic facets of Marxism, Mr. Rosen maintained that according to this theory all aspects of society change when the economic structure so does. When the means of production change hands, all other power follows. The main point in Marxian economic theory, Mr. Rosen pointed out, is that of exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie. The difference between the wages paid to workers and the final price brought by a product, is according to Marx, such exploitation.

Turning the panel to the relation of ideas and society in Marxism, Mr. DeGre stated that Marx spent the better part of his time fighting idealism. He tried to make materialistic thinking take the place of all other types. Mr. DeGre pointed out that there is a difference of political action, and that Marx maintained that while ideas are historically conditioned, they can at the same time exercise an effect on history.

Margo Neumann

Ten Broeck SHOE STORE

Just Real Good Shoes
RHINEBECK, N. Y.

European Automobiles and Sport Cars

All Makes Represented

AUSTIN — JAGUAR — MG
MORRIS — ETC.

Sales — Service — Parts
Phone for campus demonstration
or come in and see us at

COMBINED EQUIPMENT Co.

3 Buckingham Ave.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 7792-R

The BARDIAN

Wishes to

Congratulate

Bob McAlister

on the excellent job he did

in organizing the

4th International
Student Weekend

We didn't know what to do with this space.
Maybe you can use it.

The Editors

POEMS

by Richard Bush-Brown

Wave After Wave

Wave after wave I saw you fall
Your eyes were pressed against my tomb
And now the beating rain of love
Divides its streams within your womb.
Cloud followed star in the clash of fate
Like some inspired heart you dove
Straight at the covered wall of haste
Till its stones were laid in your secret grove.
To carry the wind unspilled your mind
On the frozen showers of his face
Through the cloud of time you saw him wound
What your sunless nerves could not erase.
Time buried time as the voice of skill
Burned at the flesh of your tearless dream
Till the night was a pulse of walking rain
That fired the light of the heaven's stream.
Wave after wave I saw you rise
Till the skies could stroke your fearless song
On the paths of grace you found your sun
Where the voice of the Season's blood was strong.

Richard L. Bush-Brown

The Winds of Grace

At last in the silence of the find-fed day
I walked in the blinding towers of the rain
And Light and Dark walked with me; while a song
Of endless fever sank into my veins
And my blood became the flow of timeless love.
And then I wondered how with silent lust
That calmed the menace of the wave-ribbed seas
My solitude had filled this void of time
The Winds of Grace had brown through centuries.
Although in windless pastures I have found
The violet crushed beneath the shattered earth;
I knew that star-stained visions had rewound
The silent chambers of the heart-filled day
Till light had vanished from the site of birth.
When love had reigned through darkened coils of night
The Winds of Grace had fallen like the cloud
Of rains that crumbled at the shoreless cave;
And in the hour of the prehistoric sun
My voice had found that waking robe of light
That glows in the darkness of the final star.

Richard L. Bush-Brown

Through Ages My Heart

Through ages my heart
Spins my crude light
In the rotating gale
Like circles of death
In the womb-shattered sky
Where the sun could not trace
The seeds of my breast
In the anvils of pain,
Through the loud shadow sings
Through the walls of the sea
And the forest was pale
As the light from the rain.
Where gravity flows,
And the waves are flushed clean
My rivers through space
Had bridled the cloud
In the wealth of the air;
And the rayed sea cries
Through the sound of the sun
In the rivering haste
Of the wind-shaken world.

Richard L. Bush-Brown

Poem

At last in the silence of the wind-fed day
And Light and Dark walked with me; while a song
The Winds of Grace had blown through centuries.
Like circles of death
Shout into my eyes, the tears of rain
Till dead upon my ghost his harpstrings lay,
Unmurmured chords across a starless span;
His hours echoed to the lids of day.
He climbed on suns whose buried limbs had found
Unfathomed wings; the shadow of the sea
Had soared into the cold and mirrored skies
Whose beacons glow had walled eternity.
Unmeasured sounds of dust had shelled his voice
That docked unto his ears and grave-filled eye
And then the salting carols of the wind
Bore his shattered vessels to the sky.
My hours' shade had reached the chains of light
Whose links could raise the crumbled shadows' beam
When out of stars his void had churned its way;
My buried veins were locked into a dream.
His startled sinews rose into the night
And reached the walking mist above the stars
His eyes had burned a silence through my grave
The beams of time had touched my vapored scars.
The birds of heaven dive through paths of rain
And lash their wings across the dreams' despair
I saw them rise above the columned noon
And pass into the tunnels of the air.



Wood Cut by MARY GELB

DENIMS
SPORTSWEAR
COTTON CASUALS
DRESSY SHEERS

Dorothy Greenough
Ladies Apparel Shop
Rhinebeck, N. Y.

MILLARD & SON

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF

Reynolds' Reliance
and

Mil-son Food Products

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

MacDonnell
and
Cooper

Fruits and Vegetables

447 MAIN ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Watches -:- Clocks

Pen and Pencil Sets
Costume Jewelry

Gifts for All Occasions

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

The HAEN
Jewelry Shop

Rhinebeck, N. Y. Tel. 8

COMMUNITY
GARAGE

DODGE and PLYMOUTH

Dodge Trucks

Storage - Repairs - Accessories

TOWING

East Market Street
RHINEBECK, N. Y.

Telephone 244

For the Best in Movies
THEATRES

Lyceum Starr

Red Hook Rhinebeck

LYCEUM—Friday, Saturday, May 5, 6: "Stage Fright" with Jane Wyman, Richard Todd, Marlene Dietrich; Sunday, Monday, May 7, 8: "Father Was A Bachelor" with William Holden, Colleen Gray, also "Palomino" with Beverly Tyler and Jerome Courtland; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, May 9, 10, 11: "Three Came Home" with Claudette Colbert, Patric Knowles.

STARR—Friday, Saturday, May 5, 6: "Three Came Home" with Claudette Colbert, Patric Knowles; Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, May 7, 8, 9: "Nancy Goes To Rio" with Jane Powell, Ann Sothorn, Barry Sullivan; Wednesday, Thursday, May 10, 11: "Twilight In The Sierras" with Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, also "Keep 'Em Flying" with Abbott and Costello.

The Elbow Room

at the

RED HOOK HOTEL

ON-THE-CORNER

No better food at any price
anywhere!

Overnight accommodations
for your guests

RED

HOOK

LUNCH

TRY OUR HAMBURGERS

Open All Night

HAROLD'S

Complete Fountain Service

Sealtest Products

Complete Choice of Sandwiches

REASONABLE PRICES

BEER
WINES
PROMPT SERVICE

SNACK BAR

At The Fork In The Road

THE
RHINEBECK
DINER

Largest and Most Modern
Diner in the State

OPEN 24 HOURS DAILY

New Enclosed Banquet Hall

T. DJINIS, Prop.

PETER'S

UPPER RED HOOK, N. Y.

STEAKS COCKTAILS

LOOKING FOR GOOD FOOD?

When in Red Hook
Visit
ANDY'S
Restaurant

F. H. Pierson
& Son

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BEEF - VEAL - LAMB

PORK - POULTRY

HAMS - BACON

473-475 Main St.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

For the Best in Taxi Service

Call Red Hook 165

BARD COLLEGE
TAXI

GEO. F. CARNRIGHT

Tel. 3381 RED HOOK, N. Y.

SCHRAUTH'S
ICE CREAM

THE BORDEN CO.

12 North Bridge St.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

To keep in the Best of Spirits

Visit

A'BRIAL
Liquor Store

RED HOOK, N. Y.

The
BARD
COLLEGE
STORE

"Flowers By Wire"

ANYWHERE

for the holiday

Order your flowers from
THE RED HOOK
FLORAL CO.

15 E. Market St., Red Hook, N. Y.

The BARDIAN has received a new Modern Library publication of Sigmund Freud's THE INTERPRETATION OF DREAMS. Although we have not had the time to read it through completely we can say that it carries on the fine tradition of attractive books at attractive prices that the Modern Library has become famous for. We would like to recommend it.