

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE DISCUSSED

The Science Club held a Panel Discussion, Thursday night, March 14th, on the subject of "Socialized Medicine." The moderator was Ellen Prins and the three main speakers were Morton Bloch, Dave Spodick, and Jack Workman.

Mort, who spoke first, presented his ideas as to what socialized medicine should be. He feels that socialized medicine has three main aspects: those people who are too poor to pay for their own physician will be able to get medical attention through the State; all medical research will be controlled by the government; and the government will also supervise all medical schools. As Mort feels that roughly fifty per cent of all active doctors today are in practice only for the money they can make, it would be a great improvement to have the government choose those medical students who really have a sincere interest in the science itself. One of the greatest disadvantages under socialized medicine would be the fact that a doctor, ordered by the State to see at least six social cases every day would still be able to carry on his private practice. Problems such as this would make socialized medicine difficult first but, Mort feels, that within six or seven years the rough spots would be smoothed over and the situation would be ideal.

Jack Workman, the next speaker, agreed with the three aspects of the case, as Mort presented them, to a certain extent, but differed from his point of view in that he does not feel that the government is capable of choosing individuals for its medical schools who they can be certain are really interested in science. He also expressed the belief that doctors are, for the most part, grossly underpaid, therefore disagreeing with Mort's idea that so many men entered medicine for the money in it. The main point that Jack made was that socialized medicine must be considered not only from the point of view of the doctor but also from the point of view of the patient. He felt that if research were controlled by the government, great advances could be made in the field of medicine. Jack also felt that, under that system, doctors should be guaranteed payment by the government so that, since everyone would have a health program, doctors would go to the areas that weren't properly cared for so long as they knew for certain that they would have a living provided by the government.

Dave Spodick, the last speaker, raised the question "is the doctor a private individual or a public servant?" Dave expressed the opinion that too many doctors today were parasites living off the people and that only a doctor who worked for the good of all was fulfilling his task. He believes that the government should have control of the medical student from his entrance to medical school, to his graduation as an M.D. until he is set up in practice. In conclusion he stated that since the nation must protect its citizens from disease, it must subsidize medical treatment. The government therefore should undertake the education, practice and research of the country's doctors. He called for a new and honorable code of ethics for the profession and pictured the physician as a "soldier in the war against disease."

AN EDITORIAL

House Presidents on Council Challenged

By DAVID H. SPODICK

A sensationally undemocratic situation presents itself in the composition of the Community Council as presently set up. Members are sitting on Council and voting Community legislation with nothing like real Community backing for their presence on the Council. These members, the House Presidents, hold seats with a low of 14 votes and a high of 20 votes for their positions. They vote equally with Community representatives who have a low of 61 and a high of 109 votes to back them. Is this not a dangerous anomaly if we consider ourselves democratic? The following tables picture graphically the situation. (Letters are substituted for names).

I. Votes for House Presidents:

| President | No. Votes |
|-----------|-----------|
| A | 20 |
| B | 19 |
| C | 17 |
| D | 15 |
| E | 14 |
| F | 14 |

TOTAL 6 presidents 99 votes

AVERAGE VOTE PER PRESIDENT—16.5 votes

II. Votes for Community-elected Council members:

| Member | No. Votes |
|--------|-----------|
| H | 109 |
| I | 96 |
| J | 69 |
| K | 61 |
| L | 61 |

TOTAL 5 members 396 votes

AVERAGE VOTE PER MEMBER—79.2 votes

What facts are to be deduced from these statistics?

FACT 1. The average vote of House Presidents is only one-fifth of that for Community-elected Council members.

FACT 2. The total vote of all six House Presidents combined, does not equal that of the top Community representative and is only 3 above the second highest.

FACT 3. Theoretically, at least, 6 House Presidents with a total of 99 votes could overrule 5 Community representatives with a total of 396 votes.

What facts may be read into these statistics?

FACT 4. House Presidents as members of Council are distinctly out of place, since their electoral backing does not—can not—come from anything like a large enough section of the Community to be truly representative.

FACT 5. Many defeated candidates in Community elections had more votes than a combination of any 2 or 3 House presidents added together and yet did not make Council.

Now, what is the point of all these facts and figures? What do they unerringly point to? The answer is simply that we must revise our system of electing House representatives to the Council. We must democratize that system. The present system of arbitrarily making House Presidents Council members is somewhat scandalous in the light of their comparatively infinitesimal electoral backing. This is not to say that the individuals now on Council in this fashion are not competent for their job. On the contrary, we believe that we are faced with a very fortuitous situation in that the Houses seem to have made well-chosen selections. However, the democratic process is still embarrassed; there is no assurance that current House Presidents would stand in a Community election.

What is the solution to the problem?

It lies in a revision of procedures for electing House representatives to the Council. Let each House make 3 majority nominations and then allow the whole Community to select one of the 3. The House Presidents would be elected by the Houses and would constitute separate entities, but would work together with the Community-elected House representatives who would be ex-officio members of House governments.

This problem is urgent and should be dealt with at once. The more we discuss our government, find its weak points, examine it as a democratic institution, the more we should become committed to immediate dealing with immediate problems.



Allen Tate who read selections from his poetry Wednesday night, March 13.

PRESIDENT GRAY'S SPEECH

On Monday, March 18, Dr. Gray made an address to the college in which he covered a wide range of topics of particular interest to the community. The address was, to a certain extent, anticipated by both students and faculty since Dr. Gray has just returned from four weeks' absence from the college.

Dr. Gray particularly stressed the valuable work which the trustees are continuing to do in the interests of the college. Mr. Ward Melville, he announced, has made the college a gift of \$25,000 which, in addition to his many other gifts and services has made him one of the most loyal supporters of Bard and one of those outstandingly responsible for the success of our school. Dr. Gray also stated that the Board of Trustees was holding meetings and appointing sub-committees to handle both immediate and far-reaching problems of the college. He also stressed the intense interest of the newer trustees in furthering the school as an institution and the particular kind of education which we profess as an ideal.

The alumni, it was stated, are also organizing on a large scale to promote the interests of Bard. The Alumni Association is being revitalized and has pledged itself to support the fund which provides for reduced tuitions for students. In addition, various alumni actions were cited. The Kap House has been made available, together with all of the funds of Kappa Gamma Chi fraternity, to the college for its use as it sees fit.

Dr. Gray then passed to a discussion of outstanding community problems. He declared himself in favor of higher scholastic standards. He then stated that there has been some criticism of the admissions policy. In answer to this he held that the college was attempting to obtain the best material possible; that is, those with the greatest promise of benefitting from our system of social and educational life. He also stated that Bard is cooperating in affording the qualified veteran an opportunity for a good education.

In reference to recent problems on campus, Dr. Gray stressed the social angle. He discussed the Special Committee, in view of the recent agitation regarding its activities, placing himself against the proposed amendments to try a new system of managing the responsibility for maintenance of standards.

RENOVATION PLANNED FOR SUMMER

Interesting plans are afoot for the coming summer in the B. and G. program, according to Mr. Avery, Director. Although no titanic jobs are contemplated for the near future a number of improvements in the existing plant facilities are expected, the minimum total of which should add greatly to the comforts of the students and the more efficient operation of the campus facilities.

Of interest to tennis fans on the campus is the part that Lou Barringer of Tivoli, an expert on the care and upkeep of tennis courts, will be down next week to look over our courts and offer suggestions for improvements. Although at this writing the courts are still too wet to work on, Mr. Avery stated that work would begin as soon as practical on the conditioning of our courts for playing.

The Science majors will be interested to know that the Chemistry Laboratory will be remodeled; that new floors of asphalt tile are planned for the Biology and Chem labs and that a new office is to be built into the Physics laboratory. The Science Division will also be happy to know that B. and G. is attempting to get new window shades for the laboratories.

An improvement that will interest music students is the plan to build a small annex on the North Side of Bard Hall to provide a more suitable room for performers to relax between entrances at concerts. Attached to this annex will be a wash room.

Of interest to waiters and those who now feast in dining commons is the hope for renovation of the linoleum floor in the main dining room and the asphalt tiling of the Latin Quarter and Backroom Waiters Den.

In the field of new equipment the B. and G. is aspiring to secure oil burners for the nursery, chapel, infirmary, president's house, and the gym. In addition to the great time-saving value of oil burners as opposed to coal furnaces the clean atmosphere and floors of the gym will certainly be something to look forward to, especially from the bare-footed point of view of the Modern Dance groups in the college. If a pump can be secured a new well will be drilled, thus lessening the dangers of an emergency resulting from a water shortage (even if we do like surprise vacations).

The need is evident for both interior and exterior redecoration of many buildings on campus. Such work as can successfully be completed during the summer is planned.

About the Kap House: new foundations will be built under the entire house. In addition a remodeling of the house is planned in which the front of the house will be a dormitory for twenty-five boys. It is hoped that the large room on the first floor will be retained for the entertainment activities of the college. A particularly interesting item to some members of the community will be the new gravel walk complete with lights and occasional benches that is envisioned for the pathway to the Kap House.

All and all it seems that the B. and G. is really on the ball from the point of view of all interests in making the campus a better place in which to live. We of the community can help materially in the forthcoming program of the B. and G. Office, strangely enough not by building things but by simply breaking less windows, grinding less cigarette butts into social room rugs, and above all chucking waste paper where it belongs, in the baskets.

The Bardian

Official publication of the students of Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Adult Living

ONE OF THE great lessons in life, which must be learned either at school or in work of any kind is responsibility, to work, to other persons, and to oneself.

There is on this campus a great lack of responsibility; it is prevalent in class work, it hinders many of the extra-curricular activities such as clubs, and meetings, and it results in a haphazard, lackadaisical sort of living.

It is not by any means a happy way to go to college; developing a sense of responsibility is even more important than learning actual so-called book knowledge. When the individual becomes responsible, his actions are mirrored in his relation to others, and in turn, a sense of duty is infiltrated slowly but surely, a sense which communicates itself to everyone.

But until this responsibility is acquired there will be the same unending bickering which goes on and on and never reaches a stopping-point; this applies to all the petty problems which come up and to the greater ones which result in students being expelled and suspended. When students of college age come to class unprepared, when assignments are made with all due time for them to be completed, the same lack of responsibility and individual governing is the answer.

It cannot be learned merely by sitting down and repeating "I must be responsible" one hundred times a night; no, it is not as simple as all that. But by acting as an adult citizen, as an open-minded, practical-thinking person, the lesson will be well-learned.

J.R.

The New Bardian

THE BARDIAN, like any other newspaper, has an important job to perform. It acts as a force through which any member of the community may register opinion, complaint, or information with the rest of the college. It should never be journal of the opinion of one small group. In order to give the widest range to its ideas the editors invite any and all members of the community to contribute letters and signed articles on any subject they wish.

In the past, the Bardian has had a hard job merely keeping alive on a limited budget and with a too-small staff. Now it has, at last, obtained enough money to run more smoothly, and enough interested staff members to perform the most vital jobs. The editors will now be able to turn their attention to improvements in service and content.

The paper attempts to act as a service to the college by printing schedules of coming events, reviews of past work, and other items of interest.

Both to provide a wider range of news and to improve the standards of the paper a larger staff is needed. The Bardian now has a small staff of permanent members, and a larger staff whose members are not able to give full time to work on the newspaper but who, from time to time, help out. The editors would like to build up both of these staffs. We hope we can interest the community in helping us improve a valuable part of the college.

P.O.

Public Relations

LAST TERM, by order of the Convocation, the Community Council set up a public relations committee. After a term of inactivity, this committee has at last begun to function.

Such an organization can be very valuable to the college. It could advise on all matters of publicity and promote any ideas to keep the name of the college before the public. It could assist in one especially important aspect; relations between Bard and the surrounding communities. It has already sent representatives to one inter-collegiate meeting, and plans to attend more. In numerous ways the committee can assist the college.

This type of committee depends for its success on public support. All of its work must be based on the co-operation of the public, and acceptance of its advice. If we wish to benefit from the good work that can be done now by the public relations committee, let us give it our fullest co-operation and support.

P.O.

Letters To The Editor:

COLLEGE TRADITION

The varied experiences of our college alumni who lived at Bard under very different circumstances, when considered over a period of years, cannot help but affect the present character of the college. Some of our alumni maintained a high level of morale on the Bard campus because they had at least one happy tradition. There is little morale on the campus today unless we use the criteria of pleasure the fellows have in dating the co-eds. But the traditions these Bard men had were peculiar to their own class and passed away as the cycle moved on. If the present Bard undergraduates were to gather as a group ten years from now they would have little in common other than the fact that they happened to be at Bard at the same time and possibly shared a few classes together. Otherwise there would be little to hold us. There is no distinctive class spirit. We supposedly share in common our beliefs in the educational program and the pursuit of our individual interests. However we do nothing as a student body. There is no function which we all hold in common, nothing that we do as a group despite all our diversified and varying ideas. I don't advocate compulsory chapel, or annual banquets, or false athletic hurrahs. Tradition isn't just created. The feeling has to come spontaneously from within all concerned. We need some spirit, function, ritual or anything so long as it brings us consciously together once in a while.

In line with this I feel the very fact of our physical location contributes to a self sufficient attitude. We are living in a community that is largely removed from view of other communities. We realize the implications of our own actions more clearly when we see them in relation to another society. We become isolated mentally as well as physically in our relation to the society outside which is adjacent but removed. The specialization of our own existence prevents us from understanding our position in contrast to what is going on around us.

Therefore it should be corrected that there is enough consideration or discussion at Bard College of international affairs both domestic and foreign. The things for which many of the present undergraduates have thought worth fighting for have not materialized in the early months of peace. Enthusiasm and confidence in world peace is overshadowed by many difficulties.

We've got to know about these things!
Monty Scharff

DISCRIMINATION?

It seems that some people will always insist on creating new problems as if there were room for more. The last issue of the "Bardian" carried an article on racial discrimination in a beautifully engraved ivory vocabulary. Frankly, this is an embarrassing subject to bring up at Bard because this situation has never existed, except in the minds of individuals with collective inferiority complexes.

Let us ask the confused author of that article what "influential faction" seems to mind colored students at Bard? If this "faction" is so influential, how can it be that it has not come to the attention of the community? Or does the author insinuate that because Bard has no colored students now, it is discriminating against them? It is unthinkable that just to prove that the opposite is true, the community will especially look for colored students. That would be discrimination!

Elie A. Shneour

STUDENT WORK IN STORE?

Many members of the community have been discussing the advisability of a student-controlled store. It seems that such an arrangement would be extremely advisable. Under the supervision of Mrs. Lynk, the Bard College Store would be clerked by student employees which would in turn make possible the reduction of prices on certain cooked foods, the present prices of which have been the cause of much derisive comment.

R. Sherman

No Crystal Ball

By DAVID H. SPODICK

COLLECTIVE SECURITY FOR PEACE OR COLLECTIVE AGGRESSION AGAINST THE U.S.S.R.?

The drums are beating in all parts of the "Western" world—war drums. It is nothing new, these same drums have been beaten for the past 25-odd years. Never have they reached such a frenzied cadence as now. It is the Holy Crusade against the Soviet Union disguised in the cloak of "resistance to Soviet imperialism."

The flimsiest account of Soviet military or diplomatic activity in Iran or China or Eastern Europe is blown up out of all relation to fact by 98% of the press. Those stories which do seem to have some factual basis serve only to stir the hysterical editors and columnists into the most fanciful literary flights capable to the human imagination. To the public are dished out screaming headlines, reports by "reliable sources," "get tough with Russia" columns and editorials. The Hearst-Patterson-McCormick Axis points to fascist Spain as the "last bulwark" of "Western civilization" on the Continent.

The attitude of the press is reflected in and to some extent based upon, the jittery actions of career diplomats who have no policy. The men of the State Department condemn this and condemn that and stand up for nebulous conceptions of the rights of small nations. No effort is made in official quarters to reach an understanding with the USSR. No effort is made for mutual Soviet-American collaboration for the peace of the world.

A voice, bearing a strange similarity to that of the Cliveden Set umbrella-carriers of pre-war days, makes its appearance and contributes to the general din of the war-drum beating of the Sovietophobes. Mr. Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, late Prime Minister of the British Empire, Tory M.P. from London, facing political bankruptcy at home, stumps the United States advocating solidarity against the Red tide. Thinly veiled admonitions in Mr. Churchill's recent speeches, when added together, neatly total an open declaration of war on the Soviet Union. The texts of the addresses at Westminster College, Virginia Legislature, New York Assembly, and Columbia University could all be handed one fine day to the Soviet Ambassadors in Washington and London with the mere addition of the statement, "A state of war therefore has existed and does exist between the Empire of Anglo-America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

All over the "Western" world the ex-Prime Minister's mouthings have signaled the ferrets to come farther out of their holes. The lunatic fringe is on the march. Isolationists and appeasers are crying "imperialism" and "aggrandizement" if a Soviet solder wets his big toe in a sea which laps their shores. Any move to reach an understanding with the USSR or to interpret Soviet policy as anything less than a "Red menace" is labeled—libeled—"appeasement" by the reactionaries and stooges of the Russia-haters.

But what is the Soviet Union trying to do? It is quite true that some Soviet extra-territorial military and political actions seems pointless in a world at peace. Then why do the Soviets pursue their present policies? For one thing, it is the voice of organized reaction which has caused a fear-response in the USSR. We have an atom-bomb and are holding it over the rest of the world like an axe. The U. S. and British armies continue to have joint staff meetings. Anglo-American policy in occupied countries has made no real attempt to crush fascism and has, in far too many cases, openly supported fascists, pro-fascists, and collaborators. Most apparent of all is the fact that the press and radio daily discuss "possibilities of war with Russia"; comparisons of strength and fighting capacity are made; maps show possible invasion and counter-attack routes; U. S. military maneuvers in Canadian tundra regions and Arctic waters are stressed. We are being psychologically prepared for and pushed into war-mindedness for a battle with the Soviet Union. In the Soviet press, on the other hand, only peaceful relations and co-operation with the U. S. are stressed and the Soviet citizen cannot conceive of fighting America. Is it any wonder that the Soviet government is making protective moves "just in case"?

Baton

By BEN HELLER

Music toward the late hours of the evening has become a prevalent practice on campus. The inauguration of Tuesday and Wednesday night concerts in Albee Social complement the Friday night sessions of this and last term. The Tuesday meetings are a combination of requests and selections, the latter attempting to acquaint the listeners with less known compositions. This program procedure was decided by a general agreement of those attending. Wednesday nights are devoted exclusively to chamber music. One word about the scheduled hour; it was felt that students could complete their work by 10:30 and that the commencing time should be synchronized with the closing of the library. The Friday sessions start at 8:30 and contain a varied program. Some of the more ardent attendees have asked that it be made known through this column that the best way to show the enjoyment of music is by listening to it. Also, in passing, one might note that through the persistence of various students it might be a good policy to peer into Albee Social as you pass by at night, for there exists an impromptu urge that causes sessions to spring up at any odd hours during the week.

Without reviewing the many recent releases, it may be of some help to comment on some of the more valuable issues. Victor has just released Bach's 3d Sonata for violin and harpsichord performed by Yehudi Menuhin and Wanda Landowska. As reported, Menuhin's interpretation has matured and, coupled with Landowska's consistently excellent playing, the two render a fine performance. The Gramophone Shop in New York still has a few English recordings of the Mozart violin and piano Sonatas. The artists are Simon Goldberg and Lilli Kraus and these beautiful pieces are well worth the extra price of British discs. Also remaining are the Beethoven Sonatas for both piano and violin and piano recorded by Schnabel and Kriesler accompanied by Rupp. These too are Island releases.

If you have noticed anyone bouncing around campus muttering in a French jargon, it is a good bet that he has just been listening to Kid Ory's "Creole Song." This New Orleans music, jazz at its best, is now available at the Commodore Music Shop on Crescent label. The dollar price tag remains, a holdover from the initial competition with the going companies. It is too bad that jazz collectors must be at the mercy of every small company that follows the recent trend to record small jazz combos. Also on sale at Commodore are the Bunk Johnson sides recorded by Rill Russell in Pittsburgh. The discs are vinylite and cost \$1.75. Although the technical process needs much improvement, these sides are the best recordings of Johnson's band so far released. Decca, Victor, and BlueNote are still to issue their pressings of the band, the latter company recording a quartet of Robinson, Lewis, Dodds, and Marrero backing one Mrs. Washington. Unheard of in jazz circles, this wife of a New Jersey preacher shouts her spirituals in two-beat tempo, in a style reminiscent of the Smith girls. Finally, and of special interest to the struggling piano student, Asch has released an album (\$4.74) of Bach's Two Part Inventions recorded by Ernst Balogh. The performance is very careful and unfortunately marred by a good deal of surface noise.

Between the Lines

By VINCENT J. BRUNO

THE STUDENT FEDERALISTS

The Student Federalist is an intercollegiate organization whose purpose is to campaign for a democratic world federal government. During the past few months it has rapidly grown in size as a significant intercollegiate movement.

With headquarters at 299 Madison Avenue, New York City, the Student Federalist is based on chapters in colleges, universities and high schools from coast to coast. Activities now under way, adopted in the Student Federalist Concord Charter, include the creation of a study program for local chapters to give students a firm understanding of the principles of federalism and the need for world government; to have periodical meetings of student federalist representatives from all over the country along with other groups to discuss fully the best possible means of securing world peace; to conduct a continuous exploration by Student Federalist Veterans of the attitudes of veteran organizations and leaders towards immediate action for world government, polling all congressional candidates for their stand on world government, and bringing to the public through publicity and personal contact the immediate need for world government and the importance of the stand their congressional candidates take on this issue.

Besides these activities the Student Federalist also publishes a newspaper which analyzes and comments on current issues which bear upon federal world government, prints news of SF activities throughout the world and reports from other organizations for world government.

Publicity for this organization makes use of all available organs in order to reach the public. Reports of the meetings are broadcast on national radio programs.

The last SF meeting was held in February. Students belonging to the organization came from 35 colleges and 25 high schools to Concord, Massachusetts, where discussions lasting for a period of four days were held in Wright Tavern and the First Parish, an old eighteenth century church. The discussions resulted in the adoption of a slightly sensational charter. Its main points are summed up in the following statement:

"We must make world citizenship a political fact. Existing governments have demonstrated that they are incapable of preserving peace and protecting human rights in an interdependent world . . . only a new world sovereignty based on the principles of federalism can destroy the irresponsibility of nationalism while preserving national identity. . . ." The charter goes on to state that the UNO is not an adequate organization, for it "is not a federal government." It states that the UNO "has no authority over individuals; it can only make recommendations to, or negotiate treaties with member nations; and it cannot prevent the secession of any nation. . . . It will not be adequate unless it is capable of making, interpreting, and enforcing world law."

In order to awaken the United States to the need for a strong international governing body, Student Federalists will "stimulate thinking on federal world government; educate our generation in the principles of federalism; find, train, and organize the necessary leaders; and support all steps which will lead to a federal world government."

If this organization does nothing else it is at least making people aware of the fact that college students are taking an active part in the move for world co-operation, a move without which our civilization would lead itself into destruction . . . actual physical destruction. The formidable nature of the new weapons that have been developed, and of the ones which will be developed, proves to us that more wars, or rather a continuation of the last one, whether it comes tomorrow or twenty years from now, will result in the partial if not utter annihilation of our society. All the headlines and news stories and many editorials printed in some of our newspapers in the past month seem to be trying to convince the public that "although the major powers cannot conceivably fight a war right now" (no amount of propaganda could bring the people of the world to that point) . . . (and besides, the major powers are not quite fully prepared for a war in terms of military strength) "we will certainly have to have one in fifteen or twenty years." Are we going to let this kind of subtle propaganda dupe us into accepting this idea? Will we let it destroy our faith in the possibility that international conflicts can be settled by co-operating in a world organization?

The Student Federalist shows us that at least part of the student body of this nation is not letting itself be duped. It shows moreover that they feel strongly enough about the question (and is it not the most important problem in our society, our lives and our world depending upon its solution as they do?) to take active part in an organization which, at least, is making people think about the problem. Perhaps their solution to the problem is not the right one. Perhaps the UNO, if given a chance will fill the need for the present.

But if and when the UNO fails, or shows signs of failing, this solution of a federalist world government is the only other solution in existence at this time. Unless we can think of some better or more acceptable solution, we must at least consider it a possible one. The point is this: it is a solution to a problem which cannot go unsolved any longer if we are to survive.

Bard Minus Morals Equals Crisis

By PAUL MUNSON

"Education at Bard does not stop at the exit from the study and classroom. It is important that young people begin to assume responsibility for their ways of living, as well as for their academic pursuits." —Bard College Catalogue.

When one undertakes progressive education he or she automatically accepts certain responsibilities of social and moral conduct. The behavior of the individual is judged by those who have a personal or impersonal association with him. His actions affect, and by virtue of their careless application, infect, the healthy structure of our educational institution.

It is understandable that because of the relatively small size of Bard any minute fault or misconduct is magnified almost beyond reason and any rumor whether verified or not is often given a malicious and unwarranted twist in its telling.

But it is becoming increasingly evident that the problem of morals on the Bard campus at the present is our concern. Are Bard's educational standards becoming subordinated to its social life? If it is necessary to have rules, let us have them, but most important, let us enforce them.

If the situation continues in its present state, the hard working, ambitious, intelligent group that form the nuclear center of Bard will tend to distrust the worthy aims of the college.

One solution to the problem is to strengthen the advisor-advisee relationship through better personal advice from advisor, but if it is again necessary to impress other solutions on the college in the form of more stringent rules and regulations under the hand of the administration, steps should be taken to see that this is done.

This is a moral problem; it demands a moment of our attention and more important, common sense and calm, sensible decisions. The present and future standards, prestige and growth of Bard are in jeopardy.



"Where can I sign up for dramatics?"

Problems Of Occupying Germany

By MONTY SCHARFF

There has been much said about the progress of military occupation in Germany. More has been said about the lack of progress!

The best thing our Army could do in Europe was to win decisive victory over the German military machine. This it did. In the light of what is right and wrong this victory according to the thinking of English-speaking peoples is good. The Army has long since done all the good it can possibly do in Europe. Its soldier mission of goodwill ambassadors in England, France, Belgium, and Germany no longer exists. The flood of liberation exuberance has receded. Europe is faced with hard problems to which the Army is contributing no solution, particularly in that it is largely responsible for the illegitimate pregnancy of many of these problems, as well as the women!

The great difference between American and British occupational methods is that the British Army have brought their world with them. There is literally an England in Germany. We haven't tried to do this. We are interested only in going home. Replacements landing at LeHavre ask "when are we gonna go home?"

The U. S. Army has exploited every racket conceivable in a Europe abnormal in every way following V-E Day. The army has played power politics, misappropriated requisitioned equipment, supported the black-market to the limit and fraternized with all lack of discretion.

The American Army in Europe should have no more important a job than that of a physical police force with secondary intelligence and liaison duties between the military and civilians. The Army should have nothing to do with the mental rehabilitation of the German people. The State Department should assume the responsibility of

establishing co-ordinated civilian agencies with interested as well as qualified personnel to do the job. This can be started in June when occupation forces will be at strength. The Army has been a complete flop with regard to the extent of its influence and training of the ex-Nazi nation. Attractive inducements will have to be devised and a clearly defined operational procedure presented for what is wanted and what must be done in Germany.

"OUR BABY"

The Bardian now has a mascot. True, the editors and staff have not as yet seen it, but it is there, and it knows of the Bardian's presence every other Tuesday night.

"It" is known to the staff as "Our Baby"; to others, "Our Baby" is Mr. and Mrs. Foster's child. When the typewriters start beating out future columns, when the staff gets hot-headed and screams loudly about the value of some article, "Our Baby" yowls like hell.

And so, the tone of Bardian meetings has been changed; with great effort, silence reigns. "Our Baby" sleeps.

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CALENDAR

On Thursday night, March 28th, at 8:15 in Bard Hall, the faculty concert will take place. Miss Dorothy Westra, Dr. Paul Schwartz, and Dr. Roger Goeb are the "sponsors." The program is as follows:

Cantata A. Scarlatti
German Songs Schubert
French Songs Duparc
Faure
American Group Songs Otto Luening
Samuel Barber

Two Old Church Songs Paul Schwartz, accompanied by Dr. Gqeb on the violin.

On Friday, April 5th, there will be a Quest Concert by the Bennington Faculty String Quartet. The program will include quartets by Haydn, Schubert and Bartok.

On March 27th, Kate Wolff will give a recital at Vassar College.

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Sports Slants

By FRED SEGAL

(Guest Editor)

The intramurals started off with a flurry of activity. Tournaments in badminton, ping-pong, bowling, pool and inter-dorm play marked the beginning of a complete program.

Swarthy, blue-jowled Seg Sagalyn looks like the favorite in the men's ping-pong. As a member of the Air Force, Seg had much time to practice and his thundering back-hand should put him into the finals. His only rival so far, seems to be bull-like Norm Oberferst, but Sagalyn's superior physical shape will probably make the difference.

Lithe, slender Bill De Baun looks like the logical choice in the badminton tourney, and Dee Arnason should take the girls' tourney.

Chick Steketee, who spent most of his youth in pool halls, should prove to be tops in this section of the intramurals. The favorite in the bowling contest is, at this writing, unknown; but your reporter has learned that gaunt, gregarious Donn O'Meara hasn't a ghost of a chance.

What with the advent of spring, the local stallions can be seen daily cavorting about the campus with ball and glove. There seems to be a lot of latent talent in the world of sports and the diamond should see many new pairs of athletes' feet.

The Bard hoopsters suffered their third defeat last Friday at the hands of a completely outplayed New Paltz College team. The Bardians played superior ball throughout the game but the constant failure to capitalize on foul shots cost them the game. The final score was 56 to 45; if the Bard squad had sunk two-thirds of their fouls, they would have trounced the New Paltz quintet.

The Annandalers put on a much finer exhibition in this game than they did against Hartwick and should point to their first victory when the New Paltz team plays here this Friday.

Captain Ted Yerdon and Doug Mathers were high scorers for the Bard five and Conway and Steketee also played fine ball.

Credit should go to Mathers for completely stopping the six-foot-six New Paltz center from scoring. Mathers stopped this giant every time he pivoted for a one-handed bucket shot. Chamberlain also played a strong defensive game.

B z z z z . . .

Of Special Note:

One small furry animal was roundly reprimanded for his action, namely, treeing a cat. His master bellowed, "Skippy Obreshkove! . . ." Thus, Teddy Sturmthal . . . who shares conferences with his papa's advisees.

And Willie Spangler who hates the rain and tries to rub it off on you. . . .

Tippie Morrison is quite an independent thinker . . . he minds his own business and rather haughtily ignores his canine would-be friends. Knowing Teddy S.'s affectionate nature, we can't say we blame him.

Now that sprig approacheth (code id dose) all the lovely insects will come out of their cocoons, or whatever they come out f.

(biology department: please note) Nothing like the batwings of a moth on a screen to frighten one into Don Birnam tortures. . . .

How doth the busy little bee . . . Who scares the devil out of me . . . And flies and gnats and crawling ants

That creep into one's . . . shoes. (This doesn't rhyme now, but it will if you sit on the lawn.)

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