

The Bardian

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Four Pages

ATTENTION, DRAFTEES

On Monday, September 30, in the theater, Dean Gray spoke before many of the Bard students who would be vitally affected by the Selective Training and Service Act passed by Congress. There are 47 students here, according to Dean Gray, who are now eligible, according to their age, for conscription.

Dean Gray spoke of the important matter of registration and read parts of the bulletin issued to the college. A special registrar will very likely be appointed whereupon a convenient place to register will be set up in or near the college. The student may register here regardless of legal residence. Following this, each student will be classified. He will be assigned a number which will be subject to call for classification. A personal blank will come out before the call and will contain space for references on the boy's education and attendance at college.

An appropriation bill of 9,000,000 dollars is before Congress to meet the costs of small engineering courses that would fit in with our present set up. Dean Gray expressed his favor of this plan and hoped to obtain sufficient funds to have such a course at Bard.

This issue of the bulletin which the Dean read is given up largely to citation and discussion of those portions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, formerly the Burke-Wadsworth Bill, that are of particular interest to institutions of higher education. These provisions with quotations from the Bill include:

- Section 3(a) All male students, except advanced ROTC students as noted below, who on the day of registration "have attained the twenty-first anniversary of their birth and who have not attained the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day of their birth" must register.
- Sec. 5(f) "Any person who, during the year 1940, entered upon attendance for the academic year 1940-1941—
 - (1) at any college or university which grants a degree in arts or science, to pursue a course of instruction satisfactory completion of which is prescribed by such college or university as a prerequisite to either of such degrees; or
 - (2) at any university described in paragraph (1), to pursue a course of instruction to the pursuit of which a degree in arts or science is prescribed by such university as a prerequisite; and who, while pursuing such course of instruction at such college or university, is selected for training and service under this Act prior to the end of such academic year, or prior to July 1, 1941, whichever occurs first, shall, upon his request, be deferred from induction into the land or naval forces for such training and service until the end of such academic year, but in no event later than July 1, 1941.
- Sec. 5(e) Deferment is provided on the basis of dependents, physical, mental, or moral deficiency and for "those men whose employment in industry, agriculture, or other occupations or employment, or whose activity in other endeavors, is found to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest."
- Sec. 3(a) Any person between the ages of 18 and 36 shall be afforded an opportunity to volunteer for the period of training and service (12 months) prescribed in this Act.
- Sec. 3(a) Foreign students (male aliens) must register, but only those who have declared their intention to become citizens are eligible for service.
- Sec. 5(g) Any person "who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form" is not required, subject to approval of his claim, to be subject to combatant service but is subject either to non-combatant service or to "work of national importance under civilian direction."

POLL RESULTS

The Selective Service Act was approved by the majority of the student body in a poll sponsored by the BARDIAN last Tuesday noon. Out of a total of 86 voters, 62 approved the draft, a minority of 24 expressing disfavor. Sixty-five percent of the voters of conscription age were in favor of the measure, while those under 21, who are less affected by it at the present, had 77%, or 37 students out of 48 that were polled, supporting it.

Most of the students who opposed conscription had very definite reasons for their position. Some of the explanations given were that the draft is a "denial of civil liberties" and that it "refutes the democratic principles of American life". One oppositionist asked, "Why use totalitarian methods to fight Hitler and totalitarianism?" A number of those polled felt that voluntary enlistments were sufficient for a peacetime army, several saw no danger of invasion, one analysed the draft as a plan of Roosevelt's to gain further power, and another foresaw a danger to labor in a military-minded draft.

Probably the most common objection was that too many men were being conscripted for a defense army and that the Selective Service Act was only a step towards the war on the side of England.

Most of the students neglected to signify what branch of military service they would prefer to enter, but of those who committed themselves on this question, 15 voted to join the air force and fourteen expressed a preference for the navy. Smaller numbers signified various branches of the army such as the military tank corps, the chemical warfare department, and the anti-aircraft units. Other votes were registered in favor of the medical service and the intelligence department.

The most surprising thing about the poll was the lack of seriousness and thought on the part of the students not of conscription age. There were many attempts at humor and there were many unanswered sheets. It's too bad that so many of the students do not realize to what extent the draft concerns them now and later.

SONNET

by Ray Schnitzer

There are occasions when, in retrospect,
The compass of our vision circumscribes
This earthly span of years, and we detect
A oneness which we never did suspect
In human life, wherefrom the soul imbibes
Faith in its very being; this is the faith
That brooks no compromise for life's high
meed;
Cannot say "die", though hope be but a
wraith
From the expiring embers of youth's dream.
Thus are we ever witness to the need
Of some transcendent purpose to redeem
From dissipation man's integrity;
Make manifest to him beneath the scheme
Of passing things, abiding unity.

SOCIAL REORGANIZATION PROPOSED

At its last meeting the Student Council unanimously voted to send a plan for the social reorganization of the College to the Student Convocation for its approval. This plan, which was drawn up by a group of students, was presented to the four campus groups and finally to the Student Council. The plan and its preamble are as follows:

On the assumption that a majority of the Student Convocation will be willing to support and finance, through the Convocation, a program of social life for the entire Campus, the following is presented.

In view of the feeling that this campus is small enough to successfully function as a unit, it is the considered opinion of a group on campus that there should be a social program which will be open to all students, from the point of view of organization as well as of participation. In line with this a group of students wishes to present the following plan for consideration:

1. A *Community Council* shall be organized which shall have the powers of the present Student Council, and shall serve as a clearing house for plans for social activities. Any individual or group which has ideas for a social function shall present these ideas to the Council which shall consider their worth and, if necessary, revise them. It shall also consider the financial aspects of the proposed plans. If the Council accepts these plans as feasible they shall be submitted to the Convocation together with a financial statement and shall be finally accepted or rejected by the Convocation. It shall be the duty of the Council and the Convocation to

see to it that the plans are carried out.

2. The *Community Council* shall be organized as follows: by classes, the Student Body shall elect members to the Council in the following numbers: seniors, four; juniors, two; sophomores, two, and the Freshmen one member who shall be elected in November. Until the election of the Freshman Councilman, the President of the Freshman class shall be asked to take part in any Council discussions. He shall not, however, have the right to vote. The four seniors on the Council shall continue, as in the past, to undertake the duties of Senior Marshal, one for each quarter of the year. On this Council there shall also be two faculty members elected by the Faculty, and the Dean of the College. The voting powers of all members of the Council shall be the same. As in the past, the meetings of the Council shall be open to members of the College Community having business with the Council.

In drawing up this plan it was the purpose of those who wrote it to provide a more complete social life for all, irrespective of social groupings and also to make the Student Council a body more directly representative of Campus feeling. The proposed plan achieves the latter by doing away with the now ineffective electoral system based on social groupings and by addition of faculty members to the Council.

It should be noted that the duties of this proposed *Community Council* are to be practically identical with those of the present Student Council except insofar as the increased amount of Convocation social activity will demand more of its time.

'ROUND THE ROSTRUM

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

This year the *Community Forum* is attempting to broaden the basis of its discussions to include topics not only of domestic and international politics, but also of art, music, religion, and science. The concentration of discussions around a nucleus of political issues limits the appeal of the Forum to a small group. With, however, a more comprehensive selection of subjects the Forum will become a more vital part of campus life through its appeal to larger and different groups.

The purpose of the Forum is to provide a common meeting place for ideas. In group discussion one can test theories and opinions against criticism, find what is valid and what is invalid. It is almost impossible to crystalize ideas in any other way, because the flaws of reasoning lie undetected and undisturbed. The free exchange of ideas is the spirit that animates the philosophy of progressive education. The Forum strives

to be one of the channels through which this exchange can take place.

The members of the temporary planning committee of the *Community Forum* are David Livingstone, chairman, Melvin Wit-trogen, and Ralph Kahana. Later in the year a permanent committee will be elected.

AMERICAN NATIONAL DEFENSE

"American National Defense—Model 1940" was the subject of the lecture given by David Popper, research fellow for the Foreign Policy Association, given at the general college meeting on Wednesday evening, September 25.

Mr. Popper's talk was devoted to defense in relation to the present world conditions. He said that in the long run the security of the United States depends upon the balance of power in the rest of the world. "Our future", he said, "is decidedly linked with the future of the British navy".

In closing his lecture, Mr. Popper said that he was quite sure that statesmen and diplomats in Washington were thinking but not speaking, of sending an expeditionary force to England, and that was the ultimate motive for the Selective Service Act.

CANADA—U. S. RELATIONS

Speaking on "Relations Between Canada and the U. S." last night, Prof. John B. Brebner of Columbia University explained that Canada and the United States did more business with each other than any other two countries, but in spite of this fact the relations between them were analogous to big brother and little sister.

Professor Brebner made the following basic statements: 1. The United States is twelve times as powerful as Canada although territorially it is smaller; 2. Canadianism is, by and large, an assertion of non-Americanism; 3. There is an exaggerated Britoness on the part of English-speaking Canadians; and 4. Canadians are informed and critical of the United States while we are uninformed and benovolent of our northern neighbors.



The new Albee furniture, which had been expected "any day now" ever since the fifth of September, finally arrived the twenty-seventh. Albee occupants suddenly realized how small their rooms are as they barely succeed in squeezing their beds between radiators and closet doors. Mr. Miller spent the day worrying about the width of the desks and the narrowness of the halls as he wore a path between the Gym and Albee.

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Editor 1939-1940—Harry Winterbottom

EDITOR

JAMES WESTBROOK

Managing Editor

PHILIP GORDON

Feature Editor Edgar Anderson
Business Manager Scott Bowen

CONTRIBUTING BOARD

David Livingstone Don Watt
Bert Leefmans Paul Munson

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LOOKING AROUND

The Freshman may live to remember the first month of his career at Bard as the month in which that most important of little men—"the Englishman in the street"—withstood three weeks of the worst horror Hitler could send upon him and his children, and perhaps in those twenty-one days won the war or to be more accurate did not lose it. In those same days the Freshman, secure in the ivied stone, the sports roadster, once his work is done and not come learned that those other little men—the farmhand working in the heat of the September sun and bringing forth wheat for his bread and his bone, the steel worker in Pittsburgh shaping the guns that, created for the icons of defense, will turn us overnight into the vortex of "blood and tears"—those little men did not quite believe in the new method of Liberalism that had overnight enveloped the "only party fit to govern." Those little men whom the Freshman had never met, nor talked with, nor understood—they had made up their mind in those three weeks and determined their fate.

Meanwhile, struggle and progress were active in the Freshman's own little world. Fraternities, those lovely little anachronisms in the life academic, crept slyly into his focusing vision and while promising much, did not seem to exist except in the hopes of a few and the conversation of many of his neighbors in South, of upper classmen intent upon reform or revolution—depending how you thought or did not think.

The Freshman heard much of the "progressive ideal," of "democracy," of "freedom" and was happily confused and not too much disturbed. But in the mornings, in the rush of expectancy at the Post Office, he read the headlines, those black notices of the burial of the freedom of European man. The freedom to think, to speak, to

love, to hate, to live! But there always remained that last futile freedom of them all—that of dying. He saw with gladness the small white envelope which had in it the brief but gladdening anaesthesia of love, of gossip, of future escapade, and he forgot the headlines. He forgot Willkie! He forgot the War! But relentlessly the bright image of his freedom was dulled each day, each hour, each minute, but he forgot or perhaps he did not care.

* * *

The plan which will be presented to the Convocation within the next fortnight, for establishing a Community Council is, in the opinion of this column, probably the most heartening event in recent undergraduate history. As drawn up by a group of students, it provides that the four Senior Marshals, who each preside over the Convocation and Council for a quarter of a year, will be chosen from and by the whole Senior Class, instead of by the four social groups. This plan also provides that the Junior and Sophomore Classes will choose their representatives on the only honest basis, ability and interest rather than the artificial and limiting basis of choosing from social groups not having members on the Council.

The most important innovation is the naming of the dean and two faculty members to be a part of the Council. No change in the powers or the functions of the former Council is proposed, and in all probability no changes in those regards will be made.

As far as we can determine, the attitude of the fraternities towards this plan is a frank, honest, and progressive one. Fraternity men, on the whole, seem to favor this reform, and by favoring it guarantee its acceptance by the whole college.

Harry Winterbottom

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor:

The former issue of the BARDIAN featured a rather unofficial headline story on the closing of Kappa Gamma Chi fraternity.

We, the remaining active chapter of Kappa Gamma Chi wish to announce that the statement made, even in regard to the temporary closing of the fraternity, was entirely unofficial. Our argument is explained by the fact that our first official meeting, for the academic year 1940, was held on Thursday, October 3, (13 days after the story had been published) at which meeting no such statement as the discontinuing of the fraternity was made.

Furthermore, at a joint meeting of all three fraternities, on September 23, the houses voted individually and collectively for the preservation of fraternities at Bard. It has also been decided, however, that the houses will cooperate to a much greater extent with the administration, in solving the social problems of the college, than they have before.

The active members of K.G.X.

* * *

We took the statement of the PRESIDENT of K. G. X. as authentic and official. It was our belief, as it still is, that in HIS official capacity he was more qualified than any other member to make any statement representing the house.

It is our understanding that a meeting, which was announced ahead of time, was held in the Kap house on Thursday evening, September 19, at which time seven out of the eleven members were present, the other four being represented by proxy. The result of this meeting was that a majority of the members voted to disband. Only one member did not vote, and that was because he did not wish to. Mr. Manley's statement followed this meeting.

Dear Sir:

The outbreak of feeling which recently took place, as shown by the baker leaving, was caused by a minor financial problem relating to the first few days before college opened. It is taken for granted that the men who work in the kitchen get their lodging and food plus a regular monthly salary. For the first few days before college opened the men had to buy their meals because the food had not yet come in and something was wrong with the stove which made it im-

possible to light it. The only thing to do would have been to pay the men from the first of the month thus making up for their own money which they spend upon food, or give them a definite amount for each day during which they had to buy their own meals. The men who were directly concerned with this problem went to Mr. Miller, their immediate superior. Nothing was done about it. The Dean remained ignorant of the whole situation. At Sunday's Student Council meeting the Dean said, if it had been brought to his office it could have been remedied in two minutes.

Perhaps the first mistake that a man who is to direct other men can make is to come into an institution which has been successfully running for many years and not study how things have been done before him. After first observing, then, if he sees something which he definitely thinks is being done in some clumsy way, or is being neglected entirely, it is his job to see to it that that fault or clumsiness is remedied. With his set theories and non-persuasive tactics, Mr. Miller now seems to have the whole-hearted dislike of most of the men and women who work for Bard and are in any way connected with him. As a direct result of this natural feeling of resentment towards one who seems to demand rather than persuade, last Sunday Henry Gerhart resigned his position as the baker for Bard. This action comes as the first outspoken statement of feeling upon the part of the help.

At the Student Council meeting, in which Henry needed a diplomat to speak for him, but never-the-less made too evident his great dislike for Mr. Miller, the Dean asked why the men do not see him in his office when they cannot settle something with Mr. Miller. Apparently Dean Gray does not know that one of the unwritten laws of labor is that a man cannot go twice above his head, no matter how much he may desire to do so.

The only solution to this problem, as I see it, is to have the men and women who work for Bard organize. This does not mean that they would form or join a union, for that would be ridiculous with such a small group. The men who work in the kitchen would join the union for waiters and cooks, the firemen another, and all together each one of the help would belong to one of three or four different unions. I

THE LAST OF WOLFE A REVIEW

Whenever a new Wolfe book comes out there is bound to be an argument. This time is no exception. There are those who hold that *You Can't Go Home Again* is his finest and most mature work and others like Clifton Fadiman who received it less enthusiastically. It seems to me that Wolfe's last novel is essentially one of promise rather than greatness.

I am aware that the word promise has been attached to Wolfe so often that it has lost its value for many. This was particularly true after *The Web* and *The Rock* which seemed to be the anguished catharsis of a novelist who was lost in his own subjectivity and was incapable of growth. But *You Can't Go Home Again* has restored much lost faith in Wolfe and strengthens the conviction that American letters will miss him.

You Can't Go Home Again is important because it indicates a change developing in Wolfe's approach to his art. For the first time we see him striving for restraint, concreteness and form. There are fewer rantings and irrelevancies, a notable absence of his heavy sprawling cadences. For Wolfe is making a valid effort to turn away from what he has written before. He is through imitating himself. He is trying with a great deal of courage and a slight limp to break in a new pair of shoes.

Moreover he is looking at the world with less youthful frenzy, less of the "Oh Lost" which characterized his earlier books. He is aware that he must make some compromise with his appetites; that he must come to terms with himself and his environment.

So the theme of *You Can't Go Home Again* is woven around a lost modern who found himself. George Webber with a bag full of shattered illusions finally come to formulate a pattern of values by which he may live in these times. This Webber is older and calmer than the one we knew in *The Web and The Rock*. He has stopped running around in circles, and if he does not convince everybody that he has solved all his problems he is attacking them in a new and sounder manner.

Clifton Fadiman recently made the remark that Wolfe had always been most effective when he was searching for doors and lane-ends; and that in finding the door as he implies in *You Can't Go Home Again* he destroyed his most attractive motif. Taken singly *You Can't Go Home Again* is not Wolfe's greatest book. There is some brilliant writing, a fine portrait of his old editor Maxwell Perkins, and one of Sinclair Lewis. Also George Webber's concluding letter to Fox is stirring prose poetry. But for the most part Wolfe seems to suffer from growing pains in his quest for a new tangent. He is awkward, and some of his stuff doesn't come off.

It is only when we look at him as an artist struggling to make his medium a higher grade vehicle that *You Can't Go Home Again* assumes importance. Anyone who has read his other books knows how hard it must have been for him to change his tack, forsake old refrains and seek a new prospective. Yet I believe *You Can't Go Home Again* is an earnest step in this direction. It is the product of an emotionally more stable Wolfe than we have ever known; a Wolfe who realized that if his art did not grow it must die. It was the rather awkward beginning of a transition for him, one which might have seen his work ripen and reach new strata. But as it turned out his beginning was his end.

suggest that the workers on campus form a small group organization within themselves which would have regular meetings, perhaps every two weeks, in which they could bring up any problems which might arise.

Thus the problem stands. What is to be done about it rests with you and the administration of the college. We will all miss Henry's bread, but it will be worth it if we can, as a result of his leaving, bring out into the open the feelings of the help and establish some system by which no further problems may again arise and get to such a point without being settled long before.

Sincerely yours,
Hrbw

THE EYE AND THE EAR

MUSIC

by Theodore Strongin

On Monday, October 7th, at 8 P. M., the first recital of the year will be held at Bard Hall. The program will consist of duets for violin (Guido Brand) and piano (Paul E. Schwartz), a special faculty recital with Sonatas by Tartini and Mozart and a Rondeau Brilliant by Schubert. The start of Bard's musical season brings up problems and conditions under which the music department must work. I shall try to discuss some of these from the student's standpoint.

The greatest limitation is one of size; we have no symphony orchestra, no 20-man violin section, no trumpeters, oboists, etc., as are found in most colleges of more average size. This is a disadvantage to the music major; if he plays an instrument he won't get the varied orchestra and ensemble experience; if he composes for the usual instrumental combinations he won't have the advantage of hearing his music tried or the first hand experience with the instruments for which he writes. This is a disadvantage to the audience (representing the "public"). They will not hear symphonic music or great numbers of string quartets. There will not be as much instrumental or personal variety at concerts. The same performers on the same instruments must of necessity play at most recitals.

Like most problems, this one has another side. In my opinion, the advantages to the major student and audience far outweigh the disadvantages. The student who plays an instrument gets all the opportunity he wants to work on pieces and perform them; this experience is invaluable, and usually non-existent in a large school. The composer gains from having to adapt himself to the limitations of the particular situation in which he works. He learns to exploit to the full the possibilities of the instruments and individual talents he has in front of him—real set-ups are not perfect either, and must be met by the same sort of flexibility which one can develop at Bard.

There must be a critical response from the Bard Community itself, both in and out of the music department. To generate that response is the purpose of this article.

ART

by T. Cook

As necessarily limited as the Orient Gallery's Leonardo da Vinci exhibition is, it nevertheless forcefully reveals the magnitude of the man. From these comparatively few sketches culled from his notebooks of literally thousands of drawings one can appreciate why the term "artist" does not do him justice. He was as much an engineer, an architect, an anatomist, and a military expert.

In fact, da Vinci does not fit the popular conception of an "old master." How can a man be called old when he thought of things centuries ago which we consider modern? For example, we consider sharpnel bombs a relatively modern means of destruction. Yet, a photostat of a da Vinci sharpnel bomb is hanging in the exhibit.

Engineers have built actual working models from his drawings, and some of these can be seen in the exhibition of da Vinci mechanical inventions now at the Museum of Science and Industry in New York, from whom the college was able to borrow our exhibition.

The crisp red chalk sketches that line the walls of the gallery show da Vinci's knowledge of anatomy as well as his perception. His mastery of anatomy is expressed in a simple, expressive line that embraces within its borders the total of knowledge gained from dissection.

His sketches of babies put to shame those of his contemporaries, whose custom it was to portray babies as tiny grown men. It took da Vinci to capture the correct proportions and soft contours of children as they really are.

His studies of horses are another example of the wedding of scientific methods of investigation and of artistic feeling. He carefully measured the proportions of the horse and mastered its construction. His shading defined forms more clearly.

Behind his work existed something more than a desire to master an art. He was a perfectionist who had a curiosity that could not be satisfied. He was more interested in the expanding universe of knowledge than he ever could have been in one particular art.

DRAMA

by T. Cook

The class of '44 paraded its wit the evening of the twenty eighth when it continued the Bard tradition of the Freshman Show. This year's contribution consisted of a series of amusing skits, with a piano and bull fiddle duo between curtains.

James Storer opened the show with his masterfully manipulated marionettes. A juggler from out of nowhere began tossing balls in the air, and, to the amazement of the audience, caught them again. A bo-jangles dancer from Harlem strutted across the miniature stage and proceeded to do all the intricate tap steps imaginable. The act ended with a climatic skeleton dance by a skeleton who without any warning tossed his head and extremities about, and then caught them again.

"Boy Meets Girl" came next. Paul Munson played the hip-swinging siren who met the pale, timid "coke" drinker from Bard. The conversation was quite unconventional. She asked: "Can you squirm?" He didn't quite understand, so she repeated, "Can you dance?" His confused reply was: "Well, I can with my sister. I can follow if she leads!" The skit ended in a blackout after they both decided to go home to Bard.

A slice of Bard life during Freshman week was the theme of "The Dining Commons". Smiling Don Watt played the part of the dirty-coated waiter who rushed through a table-full of upperclassmen in record time, while George Palmer completely ignored a group of freshmen who were waiting with their napkins under their chins, but who were definitely unfed. A quick scene many years later showed the freshmen still seated at the table, now with flowing grey beards, still waiting to be served.

One of the most hilarious acts in the show was—the "Sleepless Freshman." A Bardian (Ben Arnold) was seen seated at his desk trying to study, while a radio blared forth the most torrid form of boogie-woogie. Giving up in despair, he turned off the light and seizing a Willkie poster which he clenched close to his breast, went to bed. Immediately another radio boomed out in the darkness, this time to present a speech

by F. D. R. from a stockyard. The combination of swing, and F. D. R. (cows mooing in the background) was too much for the lad, so he took a quick drink and returned to bed. Sliding in on the resulting stupor came a voluptuous, husky-voiced blonde who identified herself as the "Spirit of Vassar". She poked the fellow for a moment or two, and then swung into "Get Out of Town", which may or may not have had implications. Richard Marvin as the glamorous Vassarite, Anthony Hecht as the voice of F. D. R., and Arnold's portrayal of the student brought down the house several times.

Two seniors, the ghosts of McNair and Dalton, played by Tom Marshall and George Kruger, invaded a freshman's room. The yearling, played by Anthony Hecht, nervously answered their questions, got them quite interested when he revealed he had a sister, but then anti-climaxed it with the note that she was only two years old. He was then realistically introduced to the "uselessness of buying books" and the advantages of being enrolled in Life Class, as well as what "Frauie" does when he gets angry. The skit ended when Kruger, who noticed Marshall vigorously whittling on a stick asked: "When are you going to finish that senior project, anyway?"

The finale was a chorus made up of swagger gentlemen and scantily costumed "girls". While Johnny Gile (sophomore) pounded out "Oh Johnny", the chorus pranced up and down the stage. Then, as a climax, the girls leaped from the stage into the laps of the spectators, while the male contingent sang with renewed vigor.

Credit must be given here for Dick Siegel's hot piano, and Tom Marshall's bull fiddle. Ralph Hinchman's costumes, Ralph Kahana's humorous backdrop, and Hamilton Winslow's lighting made the show easy to look at.

MYSTIC

by Ray Schnitzer

This silent child
Has a hunger for the dawn
Which is fire in his vitals.
One day he dreams
On the rim of the world
To prison the sun
In a web of glowing diamonds
Which are the stars.
This is his secret—
You must not tell.

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SPORTS

To a young man and fresh eye the fatalism of the athletic department on the subject of inter-collegiates gives a pretty pitiful impression. What does this inspire in the freshman? It inspires him to become as tail-worn and weak-kneed as the majority of the college already is.

But all right. We're willing to be fatalistic, too. We don't know whether or not college spirit is a Good Thing—though we do know that in a small college like this it would emphasize the cooperative feeling which seems to be desirable. And perhaps dormitory spirit of any kind is not significant. We have yet to be convinced of that.

But you can't sit around in your armchairs all day! Has anybody ever told you that a healthy mind cannot exist without a healthy body? Sure, you're here to learn. Well, you can't learn without a fresh mind that's ready to receive this great knowledge.

I don't care whether or not you like to get in there and fight for your own team. All I can say is that it's a wonderful thing. But you do need the exercise—and I don't mean ping-pong or billiards!

To get down to concrete facts, if you will cast your eyes over on the list of team standings, you may notice that Albee is still leading the league. And there is only one reason for this. Tuesday afternoon they had enough men on the field for two complete teams! This means that there are always fresh men to rush in, and fresh men to catch the passes. Albee has only one or two aces, whereas Potter-McVickar has six. But those six men are so tired after the first ten minutes of the game that they can't do anything against the fresh team that comes in.

The most pitiful showing so far was in Monday's Seymour-Hoffman vs. South Hall game in which both teams ended up with only four men apiece! And one fine gentleman from Hoffman was playing golf on the sidelines.

But we do not say it's only unwillingness on the part of the men to come out. Only too often it is the fault of classes which have been arranged at that very odd time. *That time should be wholly reserved for those who desire to partake in athletics.* In the end, athletics is just as important as studying, and it is our opinion that no professor has the right to keep students from getting their exercise if they desire it. Which they should.

Donald Watt.

ALBEE CLINCHES DORM LEAGUE

After the third week of inter-dormitory touch-football, Albee still has the top position, and it cannot possibly be taken away from them since they have only one more game to play. Although Potter-McVickar has the highest scoring team, they cannot beat the Albee men because there are so many of them. With Rod Karlson to lead them and throw the passes, the Albee team has won every game it has played. Potter-McVickar has lost only to Albee; Linc Armstrong and George Lambert combining to defeat the other opponents. South Hall and Seymour-Hoffman have defeated each other once, and lost all the rest, mainly because of lack of men.

Tuesday's game between South Hall and Seymour-Hoffman was perhaps the most exciting game of the season. Each team had only four men, and during the first half, there was no score. Then, in the second half, things began to happen, and at the very end of the game, with South Hall leading, 12-7, Seymour-Hoffman had the ball on the South Hall one-yard line. With only one play left in the game, they put it over, made the extra point, and saved themselves from the disgrace of not having won any games.

Team	W	L	Pts for	Pts. Ag.	%
Albee	5	0	58	26	1.000

P. & M.	3	2	68	24	.600
South	1	3	32	68	.250
S. & H.	1	5	26	66	1.66

Mainly by reason of Potter-McVickar's smothering victory over South Hall, 35-0, three of the league's high scorers are from the former league. Linc Armstrong is leading, closely followed by Hal Chamberlain of South Hall, and these two, along with Rod Karlson, are the best ball-carriers in the league.

The list of high scorers:

Name	Team	Points
Armstrong, L-P & M.		30
Chamberlain-South		24
Karlson-Albee		19
Lambert-P & M		20

After the Athletic Advisory Committee meeting yesterday afternoon, John Parsons, director of athletics, announced that the new intra-mural football schedule would continue to be based upon dormitories—but a different arrangement of them. Seymour and South Hall will combine, Stone Row will play as a unit, and Albee will continue to have the same team. This replaces a four-team league with only three teams. However, the arrangement is much more satisfactory on the basis of equality of team strength.

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