

# OBSERVER

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# Bard OBSERVER

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ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 2, 1964

## Koblitz Debates Meyer On Campaign Issues

By Suzanne Smith

On October 14, the Bard community had the privilege of listening to a debate between Frank Meyer, Assistant Senior Editor of the National Review, and Robert Koblitz, Associate Professor of Government at Bard. Mr. Meyer spoke for Goldwater, and Dr. Koblitz for Johnson. Each man was allowed a 15 minute address.

Mr. Meyer, speaking first, began with a prompt defense of Goldwaterism. He then defined the conservative movement as "a reaction to a revolutionary breach in tradition" and said that the present movement is a reaction to the Roosevelt revolution.

Mr. Meyer attacked liberalism by calling it "democratic moderate socialism," in "direct opposition to the basic American tradition." According to Mr. Meyer, the liberal faction is guilty of the following: pragmatic standards as an end to means, steadily growing tyranny of big government, and accelerated centralization.

It is only in the last four years that all elements in the conservative faction have united to reverse the "liberal revolution." Mr. Meyer added that the present conservative movement is not one to be laughed off. It is "young, vibrant, and determined."

Professor Koblitz prefaced his remarks by asserting that Barry Goldwater is indeed not a conservative in the "mainstream" of traditional American conservatism. He backed this up by using excerpts from the New York Herald Tribune and the Saturday Evening Post, traditionally conservative publications. Dr. Koblitz pointed out that Goldwater is no follower of Adams or Hamilton. If we judge Mr. Goldwater by his fol-

lowers, we are confronted with names like McCarthy, Thurmond, Wallace, and Welch.

As for Goldwater's voting record, Dr. Koblitz reiterated that the Senator voted against the civil rights bill and the nuclear test ban. In conclusion, Dr. Koblitz warned about the dangers of apathy and complacency in the liberal movement.

Then the debate proper began. Mr. Meyer started by answering Professor Koblitz's assertion that Goldwater dropped out of college and that he is in no way a scholar or a cultured man. Mr. Meyer responded by saying that although Goldwater may not be an intellectual, he stands clearly for what he believes. Later, Dr. Koblitz raised the question of white supremacist groups like the Ku Klux Klan, which are backing Goldwater. He asked why the presidential nominee didn't repudiate them. Mr. Meyer replied that KKK members following Goldwater were exactly in the same position as Communist party members supporting Johnson.

The audience seemed to be largely on the side of Dr. Koblitz, and the applause noticeably greater after his remarks. But Mr. Meyer struck home several times, most tellingly when in answer to the challenge, "Do you think Eisenhower is a Communist?" he snorted back. "Nonsense, he's a golfer."

The Senior Class met last week to elect its officers. Ed Fischer was chosen as President, Alex van Opuijsen as Secretary, Richard Pagament as Treasurer, Fred Marshall as Class Marshal, and Dr. Hilton Weiss as Class Advisor. The first Senior function will be the Boar's Head Dinner in December.

## ERAP Sets Jobs For Field Period

The Economic Research and Action Project, ERAP, a branch of Students for a Democratic Society, offers Bard students the opportunity to work in communities where unemployment is rife. One of its aims is to make the unemployed aware of political issues so that they may exert their due influence.

The problems involved are not easily solved. The answer is not necessarily retraining or relocation. It is, unfortunately, a permanent problem, in some cases caused by automation.

ERAP has invited Bard students to participate in the project during their field period. The program is being carried out in various cities: Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Louisville, Chester, Pa., Newark, N. J. and Hazard, Ky.

The program was begun in the summer of 1964 with somewhat over 100 young people.

The projects vary in their approach, Baltimore, Newark, and Chicago concentrate on organizing the unemployed. In Philadelphia

## Freshman Dies Of Pneumonia

The Observer wishes to extend its sympathy to the family and friends of Douglas Kurz, a freshman who died on October 18 from complication of pneumonia.

## Tutors Aid Local Youth

A tutoring program begun by Bard students and supported by Tivoli elementary students and their parents is showing signs of success. The plan is expected to last as long as the need continues.

"Horizons Unlimited" involves twenty Bard students. Tivoli students in grades one through six who wish to take part in the program meet each week with the Bard students, generally on the basis on one Bardian to each child. Actually, the tutor often finds himself teaching other children in the family and their friends.

The program is expected to benefit the Tivoli students by stimulating their curiosity and by exposing them to knowledge not usually available in the classroom. The tutors are enthusiastic to have a chance to develop relationships outside the academic community and to share their special abilities, experience, and knowledge.

"There's nothing experimental about this," said Mr. Noska, the principal of the Tivoli School. "It

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## Recital Scheduled In N. Y., Mexico

Mr. Luis Garcia-Renart, Assistant Professor of Music, and his sister, Marta Garcia-Renart, have been asked to participate on November 14 in the First Pan-American Festival of the Arts.

The festival will be held in Mexico this year from November 1 to November 15. Jaime Laredo, winner of the Queen Elizabeth violin contest in Belgium, and Gary Graffman, an American pianist, will give the other two concerts. The media represented in the festival are drama, architecture, television, film, poetry and music.

Mr. Garcia-Renart will also be seen on video-tape during the World's Fair next year. The performance and short interview was taped, in color, at the RCA Victor pavilion. During the interview, Mr. Garcia-Renart had an opportunity to talk about Bard.

## LBJ Polls 88% Of Bard Votes

An Observer poll of Bard student voters indicated that President Lyndon Johnson will receive 88% of the student vote.

Of 105 students of voting age, 68 are registered to vote. 60 of these intend to vote for Johnson. Five are for Goldwater, and three are undecided.

A poll of New York voters shows Senator Kenneth Keating considerably in the lead, although many students are still undecided. Keating has 16 votes, Robert F. Kennedy seven, and Henry Pao-lucci, the Conservative party candidate, two. Nine are undecided.

Many of the 37 students who failed to register said that they had not had the time. Several applied too late to their county clerk.

## Soup On Menu For Fast Day

A special curtailed meal will be served to students and faculty in mid-November. The proceeds saved will be donated to the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee for distribution to needy Negro families in Mississippi.

A motion passed by Community Council provides for negotiation with Slater System for a soup lunch. Milk, tea, and coffee will be served as usual, and seconds and thirds for the soup course will be given out.

The motion was introduced by Mark Mellett on October 19. After some discussion, it was postponed for one week to enable members of the Community to discuss the issue. The discussion was recorded in the minutes.

Last week's Council meeting showed no noticeable increase in attendance. Little opposition was voiced to the motion. Soon after, however, students began to circulate petitions maintaining that Council did not consult Community opinion and that Council has no right to interfere with a pri-

(Continued on Page two)

However, one student refrained from registering because he did not like either Presidential candidate.

In a separate poll of Bard students regardless of voting qualification, 92.8% out of the 166 students interviewed expressed a preference for President Johnson.

Senator Keating polled 36.5% as opposed to Kennedy's 35.3% in the New York senatorial race. Because of a large undecided bloc, 28.2%, and a margin of error of 3.3%, Keating's lead is of little significance.

Women gave Johnson 93.9% while men gave him an 88.2% majority. Freshman women polled an unexpected 94.5% for Johnson, which was the highest margin of any group questioned. Freshman men on the other hand polled 85% for Johnson, which was the lowest of any student group studied. A poll of workers in the kitchen showed 84% for Johnson.

	Number	%
Johnson	154	92.8
Goldwater	10	6.0
Undecided	2	1.2
Keating	60	36.5
Kennedy	60	35.3
Undecided	48	28.2
Johnson		
Women	93.9%	6.1
Men	88.2%	11.8%
Freshman men	85.0%	15.0%
Freshman women	94.5%	5.5%

Error of representative sample is approximately 3%.

Bard's majority for Johnson runs a little ahead of the majority in a poll taken at Harvard. There, 86% of the students support the Democratic candidate. The Harvard Medical School reported 93% for Johnson despite a strong support for Goldwater in the A. M. A.

## BRAC Organizes Migrant Workers

The Migrant Worker Committee is a student-run subsidiary group of BRAC. It is concerned with the economic, social, and religious problems of the migratory farm worker in Dutchess County. The Dutchess County Council of Churches, which sends ministers to give Sunday services at the various migrant camps in the area, has helped us in getting to know them.

The workers have insufficient housing, irregular working hours, and inconsistent wages. Their pay depends on the quantity produced, and therefore illness or bad weather can prove catastrophic.

The committee plans to help improve the living quarters of the workers and to organize the camps. It is hoped that unified action will put them in a position to obtain their rights as stated in New York State laws. The migrant workers will soon be leaving for the South where they will remain until late August. Then they return to harvest the crops in this area.

The committee will be developing plans for next semester and

## Democrat Resnick Hopes For Upset

by Harvey Fleetwood

Joseph Y. Resnick, the Democratic candidate in the Bard Congressional district, 28, is distributing 50,000 fortune cookies and spending 120,000 dollars in the hope of scoring the "Biggest Little Upset" in the country.

The 28th has never elected a Democratic Representative. Wharton has been the incumbent for 13 years, and has developed a sizable following. In 1960, in a hard-fought campaign, Gore Vidal's margin of defeat was the smallest in modern times. Mr. Resnick feels that that election heralded the coming of a two-party system in the 28th district.

Of the district's population of 296,122, the Republicans have a two-to-one edge in registration—about 80,000 to 40,000—with about 35,000 independents, who lean slightly more to the Republican position.

Rumor has it that Republican Wharton will step down after this term and that Resnick is now only laying the base for a 1966 campaign. Resnick is the underdog, but his fate, as with that of all local candidates, rests on the margin by which

Mr. Resnick has driven 35,000 miles and has distributed, along with fortune cookies from New York's Chinatown, a vast array of pamphlets, pens, buttons, newspapers and the like.

In 1947 Resnick founded the Channel Master Corporation on an old farm in Ellenville. He had seven employees and \$7,000. Now the company employs 1,000 workmen and does a 45-million-dollar business yearly manufacturing TV antennas and aluminum tubing. At the time of President Kennedy's assassination, Mr. Resnick, who never finished high school, resolved to "see what I can do for my country." He has reserved the largest hotel ballroom in Kingston for a victory celebration.

Resnick attacks Mr. Wharton as an ultra-Conservative who opposed tax cuts, minimum wages, farm subsidies, aid to education and foreign aid.

Rep. Wharton claims one of the best attendance records in Congress. He is 65, and has considerable experience as a District Attorney and Judge before running for Congress. Representative



EDITORIAL

To the great surprise of all those who did not go to one propitious Council meeting, we are scheduled to have a Fast Day some time in November. Unfortunately, the details have gotten garbled and this confusion may account for some of the dissatisfaction.

Firstly, the very name of the proposal is a misnomer. The Fast Day is to last for one meal, and one meal only. Then, we wish to let it be known that there will not be a complete blackout on food. Slater will be serving soup and sundry other light articles. Further, the fast will have no effect on the wages of the kitchen staff. Therefore, the burden of the fast lies wholly on the students. No one else will be inconvenienced. Besides, the inconvenience will not be that great because most likely the soup will be better than any watery gruel we would normally get.

The money is to be given to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee to be distributed among indigent families in Mississippi. Although this is certainly a worthy cause, the mandatory part still sticks in the craw. The issue is mandatory now, but this result was not inevitable. The time to protest was before Council voted, not afterwards.

The same sort of thing happens over and over. Council votes. The community howls. It was thus with the cigarette machines. And the same kind of wildcat legislation just may strike again. Something big might be breaking even this Monday. Why not stop in and find out?

EPC Evaluations Tabled By Faculty

The faculty meeting of October 28 tabbed a proposal for the evaluation of teachers submitted by the Educational Policies Committee.

This proposal came through the Academic Development Committee of the faculty, which had met twice with EPC to consider the evaluation proposal. The plan which ADC submitted for EPC was a "watered down," version of EPC's original faculty-evaluation questionnaire program. The proposal submitted by ADC to the faculty reads as follows:

- "1. That the EPC may conduct faculty evaluations under the following conditions:
  - (a) No evaluation to be undertaken until the spring semester.
  - (b) Evaluations by EPC of seminars, studios, laboratory sessions and lectures should take place only at the initiation of the faculty member concerned. However, the faculty member may be requested to invite the EPC to evaluate his class and he may refuse the request without prejudice to himself.
  - (c) Lower freshmen should not participate in the process of evaluation.
  - (d) New faculty members should not be evaluated by EPC during their first year at Bard, unless they should formally, and on their own initiative, invite an evaluation.
  - (e) Evaluation procedures should be developed which do not cut into class time. Any questionnaires needed might be distributed immediately after classes are dismissed.
  - (f) Emphasis should be placed on informal interviews of students, "open-ended" questions which elicit thoughtful responses of the overall effectiveness, goals, techniques, etc., of the teacher (rather than on perfunctory check lists, etc.)
- 2. The results, responsibly summarized and evaluated by ...PC are to be made available to the teacher concerned, to the chairman of the respective Division to the joint Faculty Committee man of the respective Division, to the Joint Faculty Committees (via the Dean), and to the confidential files of the EPC. In any case they are to be classified as restricted material."

The original plan of EPC included evaluations in November (in time for the faculty's own evaluations), inclusion of all non-tenured faculty, all students participating, use of the last fifteen minutes of class time for completion of questionnaires, and an emphasis on the evaluation of the

cal quarrel with students evaluating those from whom they are supposed to learn, (2) Fear of a repetition of the 'tryanny of teenagers' which resulted from former student-run evaluations, and (3) Disregard for the unscientific nature and possibility of prejudice of an "open-ended," unempirical method proposed in the 'watered-down' version.

The proposal now returns to ADC for more negotiations with EPC.

Meyer Questions National Consensus

In the Oct. 20th issue of the National Review, Frank Meyer carries over several points originally discussed in the recent debate. Dr. Koblitz's assertion that the conservative trend is outside the American "consensus" disturbs him, and he asks whether the Roosevelt years are really irrevocably stamped onto the American collective "arch-type", or whether this is really nothing more than a liberal myth. He goes on to say that in recent years American Conservatism has taken on such startling proportions that there no longer remains an honest ground for the contention that there is a liberal "consensus".

Even the nomination of Barry Goldwater by one of the two major American political parties has failed to shatter the myth of the "consensus". "Will the American people vote their inner-most convictions or will they still be sufficiently in the thrall of the decades of liberal monopoly?" ... To be conservative is felt to be somehow wrong — "extremist", "unAmerican", he continues. Mr. Meyer ends with a prophecy: No matter what the outcome, he says, the millions of votes for Barry Goldwater will once and for all shatter the liberal myth, and prove that American conservatism is here to stay. He adds that every year their power will be getting stronger and stronger.

Fast Day

(Continued From Page One)

vate contract between the student and Slater.

A motion to rescind or to reconsider can only be introduced by a member who voted for the original motion. Council member Charles Hollander said he would introduce a motion to reconsider if the petitions showed enough students in active opposition to the

The Candidates

Barry Goldwater

by Donald Roy

One doubts whether American debates accomplish any purpose beyond the verbal parleys of groomed, skilled rhetoricians. You can accept all of this verbiage only if you are inclined to think that the subject matter is fit for jocularity or seriousness. Although politics must be enjoyed, in all seriousness the Meyer-Koblitz debate on October 14 might have left many people bewildered concerning not only the source and expression of American conservatism, but also concerning its validity and repute.

Two of the best expositors of American conservatism are Peter Viereck and Clinton Rossiter. That these two men have devoted books to the topic of conservatism attests to the fact that conservatism ranges deeper in the Western tradition than the 1964 Republican nomination of Senator Goldwater. In other words, Goldwater is the political product of conservatism and not its founder. Those that speak of "Goldwaterism" have merely a shallow, surface conception of the potentialities of American conservatism. It is important to compare what Rossiter and Viereck consider the task of American conservatism with the conservative movement of which Senator Goldwater is the key political figure.

In 1962 Rossiter wrote that conservatism was a vital force in American life and politics. The vitality of this conservatism has been mainly in temperament and opposition. A mood, a prejudice ("Prejudice makes a man's virtue his habit," Burke) and even an inertia has characterized a defense of tradition and an opposition to change or changes that are occurring. As such, the conservative mission is as Rossiter calls it "a thankless persuasion" because it is a reaction rather than an action in supporting the established order, in protecting the real value of the community, in defending organized religion, and in fostering unity within the nation.

Consequently, there is the criticism that conservatism has no program which it is supposed to defend and is destructive to the status quo established the last thirty years. Viereck has therefore written that the real American conservative has failed to assimilate into conservatism that which is lasting and good in liberalism and in the New Deal. Instead there has been a "rootless nostalgia for roots" and a misunderstanding of the historical position of Burke and Disraeli. It was Disraeli who said, "In a progressive country change is constant; and the great question is, not whether you should resist change which is inevitable, but whether that change should be carried out in deference to the manners, the customs, the laws, the traditions of the people, or in deference to abstract principles and arbitrary and general doctrines."

The criticisms of Viereck and Rossiter are valuable and justifiable to a certain extent. The conservative who totally ignores the New Deal is just as wrong as the liberal who thinks American history began with the New Deal. Yet Viereck and Rossiter speak of a natural conservatism which may be totally irrelevant in this age. Meyer spoke of a conservative revolution—which might be more aptly termed a conservative restoration. He also writes that because we live in an age that has experienced half a century of revolution abroad and thirty years

Lyndon Johnson

by Andrew Krieger

It seems that every time a presidential election rolls around someone is bound to resurrect that old "lesser-of-two-evils" cliché. By now this has become one of our minor political traditions and a very fashionable thing to say. Ironically, this same sort of negative thinking was extremely widespread in the 1960 presidential election—an election which produced one of the most positive, progressive and forward-looking administrations of the last few decades.

As a key member of the Kennedy Administration, Lyndon B. Johnson served in many vital capacities: he was chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, a member of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Peace Corps Advisory Council. He was also a top-ranking member of the National Security Council. Among his many achievements as Senate majority leader was his successful managing of the Civil Rights Bill of 1959.

The legislative career of Hubert Humphrey is equally impressive. Among the bills which he introduced were the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, the Food Stamp Program, the bill establishing the Peace Corps, the National Defense Education Act, the Drug Regulation Act, the test-ban treaty and the 1963 Civil Rights Bill.

One might say, without fear of exaggeration, that the combined careers of Lyndon Johnson and Hubert Humphrey have been almost the embodiment of American domestic and foreign policy in recent times. While others may couch their programs in vague philosophical rhetoric, the Johnson-Humphrey Ticket speaks the language of concrete, constructive measures.

If the Presidency is to be the kind of effective and important office which most Americans wish it to be, then certain popular attitudes toward voting must be corrected. It is not enough to judge candidates on the basis of which ones least offend us. What we must ask ourselves is, what concrete programs and policies are we really for?

of revolution at home, to preserve the status quo is not to preserve the great tradition of the West but the "tradition of positivism scornful of truth and virtue, the tradition of the collective, the tradition of the untrammeled state." If conservatism is to be relevant it cannot merely follow the natural form of conservatism.

The conservative must act in this age and he has slowly understood that he must also have a program. Part of the conservative problem is to remove from his political philosophy the apparent abstract quality of such ideas as freedom, order, virtue, reason, and prescription, and to form a workable, responsible program with these same ideas. At this point the political pragmatism of Senator Goldwater becomes valuable. The Goldwater movement cannot be characterized by referring to the Wallaces, Thurmonds, McCarthys, and Welches. None of these people will be influential in a Goldwater administration and neither will they be appeased. Behind Goldwater are the major spokesmen of the Republican party and other responsible people proud of an American tradition and within the American consensus.

Goldwater And Johnson Votes On Major Bills In The Senate

		GOLDWATER	JOHNSON
DOMESTIC AID			
1961	\$655 million to train unemployed workers. Passed 60-31.	Against	For
1964	Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. \$947.2 million authorized for fiscal year 1965; includes anti-poverty program and sets up Office of Economic Opportunity. Passed 64-25.	Against	For
1961	Authorized \$6.1 billion for housing programs. Passed 64-25.	Against	For
LABOR			
1960	Minimum wage raised to \$1.25 hourly, extends coverage to 4 million additional persons. Passed 62-34.	Against	For
WELFARE			
1960	Authorize Kerr-Mills program of federal grants to states for medical care of low-income aged, state participation optional. Passed 91-2.	Against	For
PUBLIC WORKS			
1962	Authorize program for job-creating public works in areas of heavy unemployment. Passed 44-32.	Against	For
EDUCATION			
1958	National Defense Education Act. Passed 62-26.	Against	For
1961	Extend N.D.E.A. for 2 years. Passed 80-7.	For	Against
1962	5-year \$2.7 billion program of aid to higher education. Passed 69-17.	Against	For
CIVIL RIGHTS			
1961	Prohibit withholding of school aid because of racial segregation in the schools. Failed 25-70.	For	Against
1964	Ervin Amendment to delete Title VII, fair employment section of Civil Rights Bill. Failed 33-64.	For	Against
1964	Byrd amendment to delete Title II, public accommodations. Failed 23-63.	For	Against
1964	Civil Rights Act. Passed 73-27.	Against	For
DISARMAMENT			
1963	Ratification of limited nuclear test ban treaty. Passed 80-19.	Against	For



Bomb-Welcomers  
Extend Activities

The Welcome the Bomb Committee has expanded its operations across the nation, with the opening of Activity Centers in several major urban areas. Berkeley, San Francisco, Cambridge, Chillicothe, Juneau, Chicago, and New York are now being saturated with WTBC leaflets and buttons.

The Committee, not without mindfulness of its origins and roots, has visited Bard several times to spread its message of welcome and constructive apathy to those who have not yet heard. Welcome the Bomb buttons are now being sold by local representatives.

WTBC was launched in a grand rally in front of the gym on October 1, 1961. In protest against the rampant defeatism shown in several of the contemporary Berlin crises, the Founders, Jeffrey Marlin, Robert V. Marrow, and Richard Greener, spoke out courageously for a forthright policy of welcoming the bomb.

At the time, controversy raged over the issue of nuclear shelters. The majority seemed ready to slink underground, until Grand Imperial Wizard Marlin demonstrated the dangers of such a course of action. He said that if a man arrived at a party in his best attire and found the guests diving under sofas and into closets upon his entrance, he would certainly feel hurt and angry.

Similarly, Marlin said, the Bomb is deeply saddened at our frantic preparations for shelters and alarm systems. Unless we make haste to welcome it joyfully, it will come to us in anger.

"If we welcome the Bomb," said Wizard Marlin, "the Bomb will welcome us. If we are hostile to the Bomb, the Bomb will be hostile to us. A hurt Bomb is a hostile Bomb."

Since those times, the dangers of the shelters have subsided somewhat. But the need for non-action is still with us. The Welcome the Bomb Committee vows to redouble its efforts in spreading its joyous message across our great, broad and free land.

Informal Recital  
Illustrates Dance

On Monday, October 19, in the Dance Studio, the students of Gus Solomons, Jr., gave an informal recital of the modern dance technique. As it turned out, Mr. Solomons conducted this particular recital as an explanation of the steps involved in learning composition.

He emphasized that like most creative endeavors, dance composition cannot be taught, but must be developed from the natural sense and ability of the student. He said that one starts by taking natural movement as a source of dance material. Then these movements are made abstract. At this point the original action no longer has meaning. The viewer should only watch the dance for the sake of the grace of the movements.

When an actual dance is to be composed the choreographer must add his own approach to shapes and movements. He must also make appropriate transitions and endings, and may add costumes and appropriate sound. These sounds may be anything from classic poetry to weird noises. Regular music may be added or not, as the movements require. The composition is then ready for one or more dancers.

Mr. Solomons said that everyone is welcome to attend these recitals. The next recital will be of a more formal nature, and will probably be held in the theatre.

Censored

Secretary, handing letter to her

Lowenbraufest  
Set For Nov. 10

The Entertainment Committee has announced that the first dance of this semester will have as its theme a traditional beer fest. Lowenbrau, an excellent German beer, will be served to all who wish it. For those who prefer something non-alcoholic, a fine New York State apple cider will be available. Sandwiches will be served.

November 7 has been chosen as the date of the dance. It officially starts at 9:30 in the evening. The gym will be decorated as a beer hall and students are asked to dress as they wish (anything from dirndls to bikinis appropriate for young ladies, and lederhosen to kilts okay for the gents.) The members of the Entertainment Committee wish to invite anyone the cheeriest disposition that they to come to the gym on Friday, November 6, in the afternoon, with who likes to hang decorations can muster.

Theatre Presents  
"Toys In The Attic"

The Bard College Drama Department opened its ambitious 1964-65 season with a superbly executed production of TOYS IN THE ATTIC by Lillian Hellman. The play ran from October 17 through October 20. Charles Kakataskis' stage craftsmanship made this production a stirring experience which will not be forgotten by those lucky enough to have seen it.

Julian was energetically acted by John Boylan. This newcomer to the Bard stage delivered a believable performance, especially in the final act. Lily was delicately portrayed by Blythe Danner. Her performance showed a fine intensity and poise. Mary McDougald and Danno MacCorkle, as Julian's two sisters, occupied center stage for most of the play. Their roles are crucial to the success of the play. The perennial opposition and attraction of Anna and Carrie needs to be shown clearly, and it was.

Susan Veit, in the role of Albertine Prine, once again gave the Bard Community a commanding performance. She delivered her lines with grace and power. Gus Solomons, Jr., a visiting lecturer in dance at Bard, developed well a role that could have easily proved insipid.

The set was certainly worthy of the applause it received on the opening night. William Merrick utilized the small amount of stage area to good advantage.

Director Charles Kakasakis extracted the most out of his actors. The performance was exciting and well-paced. This moving drama showed that an old, old theme can still be used to good advantage. —Harold Stessel

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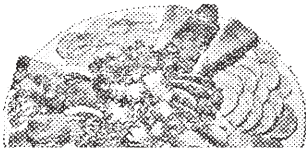
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Art Center Arouses Student Comment

For several years the most pressing academic need at Bard has been new facilities for the art department. This need is now being met by the William Cooper Proctor Art Center, scheduled to be completed in the beginning of November.

The building, designed by Mainfield Associates, was planned with an eye to usefulness and economy. This aim has been realized by emphasizing pragmatics over aesthetics. The girders, for example, are painted and kept in sight to avoid the cost involved by filling in the space between the supports and the ceiling.

The new art center is an improvement in that it is adequately lighted. The building is structured not only to allow as much natural light as possible, but also to distribute it evenly. The presence of white walls is expected to make the rooms and halls brighter. Fluorescent lights which do not contain all the prismatic colors are used only as a supplement to natural light.

The central lecture halls are accessible from both the front entrance and the surrounding studios. Thus students are not interrupted while they are working, yet they have easy access to the lecture area.

In addition to the central lecture halls, one of which is graded for films and sketching, there are several smaller rooms that are assigned to one or two students. These rooms are intended primarily for those students preparing their senior projects.

These features attempt to provide all the advantages necessary for eliminating the practical problems of the arts, thereby allowing the student to concentrate on the more imaginative side of art.

The art center is to be dedicated in March. The speaker will be August Heckscher, who was formerly President Kennedy's Advisor on the Arts and is now Director of the National Council of the Arts, the first national organization of this kind. Mr. Heckscher is also affiliated with the Twentieth Century Foundation.

Many a sterling character has been saved by golden silence.

Tutors Aid Youth

(Continued from Page One)

was done with success at Vassar College. And nobody is making any studies of the children. It is simply a community affair."

The Tivoli youngsters take part in the program only if they desire to and if they have the approval of their parents. The children have the option to leave the program if they wish. None have done so.

Although most of the program is academic, suggestions have been made for picnics, trips, and parties. It is hoped that the program will live up to its name.

Following in the fine tradition of the Fire House, the DU's, Tewksbury, and Sottery Hall, Bard College has a new building—the William Cooper Proctor Art Center.

Bard has needed an art center ever since the great fire of '59 destroyed the old one. Art majors have had to struggle along for years in the South Barrack slum in the sub-basement of Albee. Wise to the problems of too many students and too small a space and a dying building, the College built the Art department a new home. They started from scratch. They didn't have to recondition an old building or anything like that. And even though it must be remembered that they are working on a shoestring budget, there is no excuse for what has happened in the field behind the chapel. Unless, that is, one wishes to say—"Well, it is better than what we had, isn't it?"

When you enter the new art building you are confronted by a wall. This gives the illusion of space. This illusion of space is confirmed when you turn around and find another wall right behind you. This sort of thing is wonderful for, say, the 10th story of an office building—but Procter pretends to be an Art Center.

What is no more than a hallway masquerades as the exhibition area. It is a fine gallery for miniatures of small paintings—but if the viewers wanted to back away from a medium or large size painting he would find himself backed up against a wall, or more precisely, other paintings. But to the landlords belong the doorknobs, so it must be hoped that all future shows are of small things. Perhaps a stamp show would work (they could even use big stamps.)

The room set aside for life drawing classes is a pearl. Not only is it too small, but one of the two skylights is in the dressing room, which is fine if you happen to be

up on the roof when the model is changing, and useless otherwise.

The chairs ordered for the lecture room are the wrong size. Or perhaps the chairs are the right size and the terraces on which they are supposed to fit are the wrong size. Oh, the chairs fit all right, it's just that the aisles don't. But this is a minor problem and will soon be resolved. Everybody sits on the floor.

Another example of the brilliance with which the art center was designed is found in the private studios for seniors working on their projects. As almost everyone knows the best light to paint with is natural light. Natural light comes from the outside, and so, to let it in we use windows and skylights. The windows are there, but only because they could not fit the cement blocks together properly. And if you look up at the ceiling—way-up — you might notice the skylights . . . then again, unless it is a very sunny day, you might not.

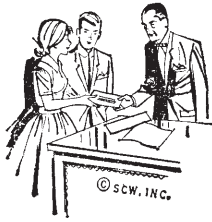
Remember the big old practical tubs in the barracks? They have been replaced by a bathroom-sized sink surrounded by white formica. This sink is just the thing for cleaning up icky-sticky paints and inks and large printing glasses.

And now, size. The Procter Art Center is surely a big building, yet it is even now obsolete. The painting studio and print studio classes are already over-crowded. There is simply not enough room to accommodate an average studio class. And what will happen as the college expands. Well, students can always spill out into the exhibition area or perhaps even join those sitting on the floor in the lecture hall. After all, it won't be under water until the spring.

Yet, everything considered, it is a Good Thing that Bard now has the Procter Art Center. The Annandale Home for the Fine Arts. And its much better than what we had, isn't it?

Michael DeWitt

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# Bookstore Has Ancient Heritage

Orient Hall was once an art building. After it burned down in 1959, there were plans made to use the remains. The level base was cemented over to create a sun-bathing area. For five years, the space served no other purpose.

Our new bookstore now stands on the ashes of the old art center and "bathing area." It is three times larger than the one we had in the basement of Hegeman and was specially built for browsing. Unfortunately there is scarcely anything to browse at except for textbooks.

Mrs. Elinor Matthews, the manager of the bookstore, said that in the near future there will be a better variety of current fiction paperbacks and other novels for outside reading. She added that the necessary book orders of the professors has prevented her from providing this service at the beginning of the semester.

Also a welcome addition to the items sold in the bookstore will be a new series of Bard College crested gifts expected before Thanksgiving. Included in this are ash trays, cigarette lighters and ceramic and pewter mugs.

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# Gritchenko Show Opens In Procter

**By Garry Bratman**

On Thursday, October 15, Alexis Gritchenko's first American exhibition opened in the Procter Art Center. The works include a series of watercolors, gouaches, oils, and drawings done by the artist from 1919 to 1923.

Gritchenko started his career as a philosophy and biology student in Russia. During his travels to Paris and Italy, he was exposed to Cezanne and the Cubists. In 1909 he attended the Moscow Art School, and from 1914 to 1918 he was a professor at the State Art Studios in Moscow. When the Revolution came, Gritchenko fled to the Crimea. It is here that he produced the works now exhibited. They can be broken up into two different periods; from 1919 to 1921—the Constantinople period, and from 1921 to 1923—the Greek period.

The catalogue of the exhibit aptly describes Gritchenko's art as "rooted in nature and (consisting) of a vital transformation of whatever he sees." Although the artist's use of earth tone predominates, his paintings are warm and colorful. Gritchenko astonishes the viewer by his daring use of back in his watercolors without losing the vibrant quality of that medium. His use of areas of color to suggest form is extremely effective. Most of the work is comparatively small, but the size does not prevent it from giving the impression of an amazing array of shape and color.

The acquisition of this show was accomplished primarily through the efforts of Mr. Matthew Phillips, the directors of the Art Center. This reviewer only regrets that very little imagination was used in hanging the exhibit. For example, one of the chief works, a self portrait, has been half hidden behind the entrance desk. Many of the other paintings are so close to similar works that it is difficult to consider each one as an individual piece. Some are so clustered that one gets the impression that the paintings are huddled together for safety. This arrangement seems unreasonable, considering that some walls are left totally blank. Nevertheless the master touch of Mr. Gritchenko is manifest and leaves us hoping to see other such excellent exhibitions at Bard.

Truth may be bottled up, but eventually it pops the cork.

# Bard Soccer Team Loses First Four

The Bard soccer team will try to find the "win column" at Hartwick College on Friday, October 30. Defeats have been at the hands of Nyack Missionary College (9-0); Marist College (7-5; Bard goals by Peter Irwin (2), Chevy Chase (2), and Eugene Walsh); Union College (4-1; Bard goal by Chevy Chase); and Army J.V. (3-1; Bard goal by Andy Bernstein).

Coach Charles Patrick feels that the record only partially indicates a strong progress in the quality of play Bard has shown. The backfield, clearly inexperienced at the beginning of the season against Nyack, has tightened considerably, and the line has been moving the ball with consistency. Our team scored the first goal against West Point in a fine, hard-fought game,

and we should look for a strong performance against Hardwick.

In the fall tennis activities have been largely informal, with the exception of a tournament which Mr. Patrick uses to help him select players for the spring team. Three of the semi-finalists are: Mike Shafer, Andy Gordon, and Stan Reichel. Of the matches played to date the most exciting have been Stan's win over Rick Alexander and Andy's over Peter Stone.

On Sunday, October eighteenth Mr. Patrick held a "Round Robin" tournament in mixed doubles. The six teams enjoyed playing. The quality and enthusiasm was a strong indication of a growing competence in and appreciation for sports here at Bard. The winners were Margaret Beal and Rick Alexander.

# CCUN Brings First Speaker

Kadumukasa Kironde, Jr., the son of Uganda's Ambassador to the United Nations, will be visiting Bard under the sponsorship of the Bard chapter of the Collegiate Council for the UN. This will enable him to become better acquainted with the opinions of American college students.

The CCUN is composed of 400 college campuses throughout the United States. The foremost objective of the CCUN is to promote "an informed opinion" about the principles governing the development, organization, and operation of the UN. The CCUN does not attempt to alter any student's views, but rather to broaden his perspective of international diplomacy and the United States' role in world affairs.

Most of the Bard CCUN's program will take place in the spring.

However, there will be a number of activities before the fall semester ends. A delegation of students will be representing Bard at a conference on Chinese Representation in the UN at which the Hon. Dr. Shu Mei-sheng of the Chinese Mission to the UN will speak. This will be at Marymount Manhattan College on November 15. Bard will also be represented at the CCUN's "3rd Annual Regional Conference" at which the topic will be "The Population Explosion."

On March 4-7 there will be a National Model General Assembly at the Commodore Hotel in New York. The Bard CCUN, in conjunction with the Hunter College CCUN (Bronx), will be sponsoring a regional conference which will probably be held at the UN in the spring. In addition, members of the Bard CCUN will be working on a publication for distribution to CCUN chapters and international relations clubs in the New York region.

# Father Monick Speaks On Rights

The Reverend Eugene A. Monick, Executive Secretary of the Second Provincial Committee on College Work of the Episcopal Church, visited Bard on Sunday, October 4, as the guest of the Chapel Steering Committee, and delivered the sermon at the College Service.


Father Monick spent several weeks in Mississippi this past summer participating in the civil rights activities of COFO. In his sermon, he mentioned the 'Freedom School' at McComb, which was recently bombed. Father Monick also read from a report which listed an almost day-to-day account of the terrorism encountered by the civil rights workers in McComb.

In his closing remarks, Father Monick urged the congregation to go to Mississippi to see for themselves what is happening. He asked Bardians to contribute to the work of COFO by sending clothes or a monetary offering. He also suggested sending books for the 'Freedom School' and that Bard become more active in supporting local human rights groups. Finally he asked that we offer prayers of intercession for the oppressed, wherever they may be.

During the Coffee Hour held after the Service, Father Monick spoke with a number of students and faculty members about his experience in Mississippi and about his work as Secretary of the College Work Committee.

The Chapel Steering Committee has invited the Reverend Clarence A. Lambelet, Episcopal Chaplain of Rutgers University, to be the guest speaker at the College Service on Sunday, November 8. All members of the community are cordially invited to attend the service and to meet Father Lambelet at the Coffee Hour.

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