

OBSERVER

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Bard OBSERVER

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ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 24, 1964

Delegation To Evaluate Bard Educational System

by Dave Jacobowitz

On December, 14 and 15, Bard will be host to a delegation of officials representing the Union for Research and Experimentation in Higher Education. The team will consist of Dean Anderson of the New College of Hofstra University, President Dixon of Antioch College, and Director Ross of Monteith College, Wayne State University. The Union is a reconstituted organization of the colleges which were leaders in the progressive or experimental college movement of the 1930's. It includes other, more recent, additions to those interested in that range of educational philosophy.

The delegation states that the purpose of their visit will be "to find out what is distinctive at each college, by talking with students and by asking faculty members what is really bothering them about education."

Bard has been associated with the progressive school movement since she emerged from the old St. Stephen's College in 1933 and became a part of Columbia University. The administration of Dean Donald G. Tewksbury was most active in starting Bard along experimental lines. In a document, **An Educational Program for Bard College** (1934) Dean Tewksbury outlined what he felt was a feasible program of progressive education which would fuse the disciplines of Art, Science, and the Humanities. The blue document, as it is called, presented the original concepts of Moderation, the Senior Project, and the idea of the inverted pyramid. This is basically that

the student begins with a specialized interest as a freshman and gradually branch out into a broad cultural understanding. Bard still retains vestiges of this idea in its Common Course and Senior Symposium.

One of the other concepts put forth by Tewksbury was that Bard should not mark on an alphabetical or numerical basis but that a student's success or failure should be determined by personal conferences with faculty members supported by the "intermediate challenge" (Moderation) and the "final demonstration" (Senior Project).

The main ideal of the program Tewksbury proposed was that learning at Bard should be a community affair. Personalized teaching was the foundation for a system of seminars and tutorials which Bard still retains.

Many of the proposals which Tewksbury made have had great impact on Bard as an educational institution, but there is significant opinion that the program of the "blue document" is not what education today requires. If it is true that Bard is still an 'experimental college', the delegation which will visit us on December 14 and 15 should help us clarify the answer to their question: "What are the educational experiments in which Bard is involved, or would like to be involved?"

If there is anybody interested in reading a copy of the Tewksbury "blue document," copies are available through EPC: Drop a note in box 68.

EPC To Poll Bardians On 6 Pt. Program And Book Store

The Educational Policies Committee of Council has worked this semester primarily on faculty evaluations. The proposal has been before the entire faculty and has been tabled, although it is still felt to be a worthwhile project.

EPC will conduct two polls in the near future. The first will be a questionnaire sent to all students involved in the six-point program courses. These questionnaires will be sent through the mail. The chairman of EPC revealed in an exclusive interview with the Observer that he hoped to gain some information concerning the general reaction of students to the required courses through these questionnaires. He intimated that student opinion was important only if it gives a teacher an impression of how he was coming across, but hoped that student comments would also be significant as constructive criticism. He hoped that students would take this opportunity to express their opinions on topics which are certainly popular in coffeeshop discussions.

The second program which EPC is undertaking is a poll of student choices for the non-course books which the bookstore soon hopes to carry. Since students are the primary purchasers at the bookstore, a poll of what they want and need should be quite helpful to the managers in their ordering the non-course books. EPC has ex-

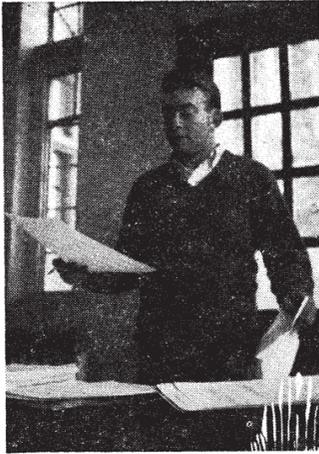
pressed its desire for an enlarged and active paperback policy to supplement the foundation of learning at Bard—the library.

Concerning the library, EPC has proposed to Community Council that an allocation be made by that body to the library. The purpose of the funds would be primarily for the hiring of students to work in the Art Library. This would mean that the Art Library would be able to remain open several more hours in the day to meet the demands placed upon it in the final weeks of school. EPC has also expressed the idea that such a policy might continue next semester and be included in the regular library budget.

At its last meeting EPC elected two new members from the AMDD division. They are Steve Horvath and Alvin Rosenbaum. The two new members will replace Mike DeWitt and Katya Kohn who were forced to withdraw because of the pressures of senior projects. Likewise the member from council, Edward Fischer, has resigned. The replacement from Council will probably be elected at that body's next meeting.

In regard to its plans for the future EPC hopes to continue contemplating the possibilities for a program of faculty evaluations, six-point program evaluations, and better communications between faculty and students.

Community Achieves Working Constitution



Lang & Lit Adds Moderation Test

On November 11, the Language and Literature Division gave a test as a part of the Moderation procedure. The test was a requirement in addition to the regular written paper. According to Dr. Wanning, it was given as "an attempt to get one common element." He added that the Literature Department has a special problem, since it is the largest department in the school. Normally, moderation boards overlap. But in this department, there is not enough overlap.

Students were allowed one hour for the test. In the first part, the student was asked to compare the relative merits of two similar poems. There were also questions concerning such matters as "relative freshness," "effectiveness of the dramatization," and "economy of diction." The second part dealt with some of the material covered in Divisional Seminar, a required course for sophomores majoring in languages or literature.

The level of performance, Dr. Wanning said, was not as high as had been expected. The test was not meant to be decisive. The division is not sure exactly what significance the test will have in the moderation. "Frankly, this was an experiment," commented Dr. Wanning.

The tests are read by a committee of three. Every test was read through at least twice by each member. The committee found that its opinions were usually concurring. The tests were graded comparatively, and not on a curve. Poetry was selected as a major part of the test for two reasons. First, it is easier to get poetry in a concentrated form. Also, it is a medium in which most students have had nearly equivalent backgrounds. The test has not yet been evaluated, but will be after Moderation. There has been no decision concerning whether or not to continue the procedure.

The Observer wishes to thank the past editorial board of Charlie Hollander, Don Baier, Jon Rosenbaum, and Dave Jacobowitz for their help in getting us started and for their invaluable advice, and we hope to live up to the standards they set.

E. F., S. C., H. F.

Council's two year old effort to streamline Community government at Bard finally achieved a measure of success with the passage of seven amendments to the Constitution and the by-laws, in a referendum held November 10th. But two of the most important amendments, which were designed to prevent the roadblock in the amending process which had stymied attempts to modify the structure of Community government in past years, failed to muster the two-thirds majority necessary for their approval.

Council Chairman Alan Wallace told the Observer he was pleased with the overall results of the referendum. Noting that the amendment to the by-laws which would have reduced the requirement for a quorum of the Assembly from fifty per cent to twenty per cent had failed of passage by only four votes out of a total of 116. He expressed his disappointment with the small turnout on election day. Approximately twenty per cent of the Community cast ballots.

"We lost our most important amendments because people didn't vote," Wallace said. He conceded that some of the votes cast against the amendments were votes against his policies as Chairman, and commented, "These proposals have been kicking around here for two or three years. Their only purpose was to make Community government more effective, and to bring the by-laws into conformity with existing Community procedures."

Under the old Constitution it was necessary to hold an Assembly meeting to discuss all amendments to the Constitution and the by-laws, but despite the fact that an amendment to strike this phrase from the Constitution was rejected, it is now possible to hold a referendum on amendments without an Assembly meeting. Wallace explained that approval of a second amendment substituting the word "notification" for "meeting of the Assembly" made a discussion of amendments in the Assembly unnecessary. He added that a meeting could be called if people felt discussion at such a meeting would be helpful.

In the past it has proved next to impossible to get a quorum for the required meeting of the Assembly, and the difficulty was overcome this time only by the use of proxies, which were distributed to students prior to the

meeting. Those students who signed them and returned them were counted as present at the meeting. Hopefully the relaxation of the Assembly requirement will eliminate this device, which Wallace admitted "stretched the Constitution."

Other amendments, which passed with overwhelming majorities, established relatively minor changes in the by-laws. Among the sections modified were those dealing with Council election procedures, House Presidents election voting requirements, jurisdiction of the Safety Committee, and the time of the Treasurer's election.

Two amendments which Council did not sponsor would have prevented Council from outright grants to off campus organizations and prohibited it from its jurisdiction "any funds paid by students to the administration except those set aside expressly for its use."

Wallace criticized these amendments as "poorly worded and easy to circumvent." They were first proposed at the recent Assembly meeting by Andrew Krieger, who recently led the unsuccessful fight to get Council to withdraw its mandatory "Fast for Freedom" dinner. Council had voted to have Slater substitute a low cost meal. The money saved by Slater is then to be donated to Fast for Freedom, an organization which provides food for impoverished Negro families in the South.

Educators Explore Needs Of Future

From the 25th to the 28th of October, Dr. Sabinus H. Christensen, one of Bard's two new professors of Physics, attended a conference celebrating the centennial of the School of Engineering and Applied Science of Columbia University. President Kline and Dean Hodgkinson also attended for one evening. The participants in the conference included the presidents, deans, and coordinating officers of the many colleges participating in the Columbia 3-2 combined Liberal Arts and Engineering program, and the faculty members of the Columbia University School of Engineering and Applied Science. The meeting was held at Arden House, a part of the Harriman Estate in Harriman, New York.

The four day conference was concerned with surveying present-day science and technology and predicting the scientific advances in the next hundred years.

Some of the addresses given were: "A New Look at the Communist Challenge" by Harrison Salisbury, Assistant Managing Editor of the New York Times; "Intellectual Activity in America and The Federal Establishment" by Leland J. Heyworth, Director of the National Science Foundation; and "A Century of Technology and Human Spirit" by Mark Van Doren, Professor Emeritus of English at Columbia.

Dr. Christensen attended the conference in the capacity of Liaison Officer for the Bard-Columbia 3-2 program. The college has participated in the program since it

(Continued on Page Five)

Harvey Sterns Weds Ronni Small

On Saturday, November 14, Harvey Sterns was married to Ronni Small. The ceremony was held at Montefiore House, in Buffalo, New York. It was followed by a honeymoon at Niagara Falls.

Mr. Sterns is a second semester senior. He has a split major of Biology and Psychology. His wife is a junior, and is majoring in Latin American Government. Mr. Sterns' writing has appeared in the Psychology Journal and his wife has been an exchange student in Lima, Peru.

The couple plan to live in Rhinebeck until Mrs. Sterns is graduated. Mr. Sterns plans to work for a semester, then to go to graduate school.

Observer

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EDITORIAL

The Lit Test and The Upper College

The test that was given to Lit students on November 11, came as a shock to almost everyone involved. The test was announced several weeks ahead of time, reasons unnamed.

But now that the test is over for one semester, this is a good time to take a close look at it.

Included on the test were questions that attempted to assess a student's knowledge of material from Divisional Seminar. But why should it be necessary to test someone to find out how well they absorbed the material of a course? Is it to test one's memory? If so, it is certainly not an exalted purpose, and perhaps one not worth the effort. If that is not the reason, what is? Should not Criteria Sheets do the job? And what about advisors?

Why was this test given? In a school that emphasizes papers rather than formal tests, this move stands out. It is most unusual.

One might ask, if the moderation really works as it should, would there be necessity for the test? The very idea of a moderation is based on something personal. It assumes a closeness between advisors and advisees. But if it is in fact, not working out well enough, then why continue the advisor system? And if there are no advisors, then moderation is pretty well impossible. Therefore, the test seems to negate the whole purpose of moderation.

Is there something wrong with moderations? Perhaps. Maybe the very subjectivity inherent in the process is not desirable. If this is so, then the test is all to the better. Certainly a test is more objective than an actual confrontation. And it could be that a blending of the personal and the impersonal will be the cure.

But the question still haunts. If the moderation were good enough, why would this be necessary? Obviously it would not. If things were working as they should, a test of this sort would be superfluous.

Is the Literature Test going to set a precedent? We can only hope not, for it is not only the moderation that is at stake. There are other things, like senior projects that could be endangered in a similar way. In fact, the whole nature of the Upper College could be subject to radical change.

If the moderation is no good, then the system of having advisors is also rotten. But take that away, and where is the Upper College? Since the nature of the Upper College is of utmost importance in the Bard Curriculum, a step that seems to be endangering it is one that should be carefully considered.

The Referendum

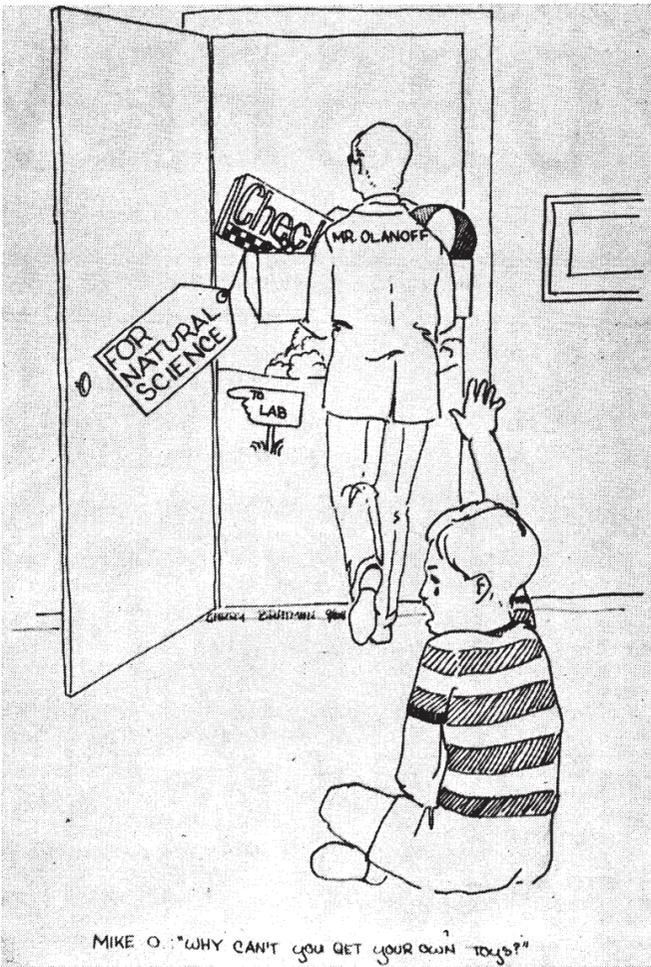
The recent referendum on amendments to the Bard College constitution made poignant the shortcomings it was trying to correct. For many years the constitution has been an unworkable and to a large extent neglected document. The constitution simply did not meet the needs of the Bard community.

Rather than take away individual freedom from the students, the new amendments would make it possible for interested students to take an even greater part in the activities of council. The amendment lowering the quorum requirements from 50% to 20% is a case in point. Despite many determined attempts by Council to call assembly meetings in the last three and a half years, there was only one which satisfied the 50% quorum requirement. And that one was successful only because it dealt with social regulations. Clearly the 50% quorum rule makes the process of amending the Constitution cumbersome and practically impossible.

But the community failed to pass this particular amendment by four votes out of 116 cast. What choice are we leaving council?—either they give up hope of ever bringing the constitution in line with current needs or else they use their power of "judicial review" to decide between two contradicting articles—a retained section which implies that an assembly meeting and discussion are required before the proposal of an amendment to the community and a new section which, by deliberate omission, states that an assembly meeting and discussion are a preferable but not a necessary requirement for the proposal of an amendment to the community. By our poorly considered voting we have forced council into a position which it does not want to be in. But what choice have we left them?

Instead of hearing veiled innuendoes that Council and its Chairman are trying to usurp power for themselves, we ought to commend it for this half successful attempt to put the Bard constitution on a sound functional basis. For years no Council has been nearly as successful. It is not Council that should be criticized, but the student body itself. On the contrary, the Council ought to be encouraged to complete the formidable task that they have already begun. The new amendments will remove most of the procedural difficulties, and we hope that in future the student body will support any move toward a more realistic constitution.

H. F.



Letters To The Editor

To The Editor:

Members of the community must be aware, by this time, that Buildings and Grounds is carrying on an all-out war on pets. It seems that it is horrendously evil to own a cat. Therefore Mr. Griffiths has resorted to tactics which I find revolting.

It has long been the complaint that in B. & G.'s attempts to "find missing furniture", they have employed methods resembling the Gestapo tactics of World War II-Germany. Being a recent victim of the B. & G. "system" I would like to add by voice to the protest.

A student pays \$400 a year for a room. It is assumed that this \$400 also buys the student \$400 worth of privacy.

Forget it!!!
Whatever rules exist to protect the student have been flagrantly violated again and again by B. & G. To enter a locked room when neither of the occupants are present has become common prac-

tise of "conscientious" B. & G.

Just what does our \$400 buy?

In most cases it provides the student with a floor, ceiling, and four walls, usually in pre-world war II architecture. The condition of these rooms cry out for immediate attention, but I digress.

Apparently the \$400 does not buy the student a lock, because B. & G. feels no qualms about opening up a locked room.

The rules remain as the last line of defense between the student and the prying eyes of B. & G. But these laws are so vague that the victim never really knows when the invader is acting within his legal limits. It would be a considerable service if the B. & G. policy were clearly outlined to House Presidents and from them to the rest of the community.

Until some steps are taken to clarify the position, I can only repeat, "just what does our \$400 buy???"

Ilene Rosen

Professor And Linguist

Jean-Claude Barre

Over breakfast one morning in the coffee shop Mr. Barre answered questions about himself and his country.

Mr. Barre was born in Bethune, France. Bethune is in the Pays d'Aisne, an urban area within twenty miles of the Belgian border. His grandfather was a coal miner, and Mr. Barre is quite proud of his "proletarian" origin.

Mr. Barre studied at the Lycee Corneille and received his Baccalaureate in 1958. Among his many reasons for coming to the United States was a strong interest in American literature and jazz.

Mr. Barre taught and studied first at Amherst, receiving his B. A. in English in 1962. Then for two months he taught at the University of Massachusetts division of the National Defense Education Act Summer Language Institution which has divisions all over the country. The school exists on federal funds and provides high school teachers with concentrated training. Mr. Barre then studied at Yale in the comparative literature department and at the same time worked as an advisor to freshman language students.

Mr. Barre must return to France in two years when his visa runs out, but he would rather that his visa never expired. In that case, he would probably live on a college campus teaching and translating American books.

Until the age of eleven, a French child goes to école premiere, the equivalent of grammar school, and then to a lycee until he is eighteen. He can go into one of three divisions: Humanities, Pure Science, and Applied Science. No matter which division he enters, the following courses are required: seven years of a modern language, three years of physics, seven years of math, and seven years of gym.

The lycées are much too hard on the students. According to the French theory of education, "Mieux vaut une tête bien faite, qu'une tête bien pleine." The criterion of the quality of work is order — good presentation of knowledge.

Mr. Barre finds American women more intelligent but less intuitive. The fact that they are overly assertive of their rights seems to annoy him, and he pre-

Shakespeare

Several weeks ago, Leith Heagy, Barbara Smolian and I submitted a sonnet of Shakespeare, under Barbara's name, to The Bard Review. Its subsequent rejection is cause for comment.

I should first like to point out an unpleasant fact: the poem which was posted on the bulletin board in Hegeman was a further "mutilation" of the poem we submitted. Barbara, who is not a poet, typed that copy and omitted a line. The poem was rejected by THE BARD REVIEW, which I typed, was unaltered except for diction and punctuation. But the claim that even such changes "mutilated" the poem is ridiculous and precious. It is as if, should one mispronounce a line of Yeats (or even omit a line of Yeats), the poetry would thereby be "ruined." But there is much more in Yeats—and in Shakespeare—than diction and punctuation. Besides, one might ask the editors if they feel we should have dedicated the poem to Mr. W. H.

For the point is not the editors' taste in sonnets but the fact that not one of them recognized the poem as Shakespeare's. Such lines as "That am debarred the benefit of rest," or, "But day by night, and night by day, oppressed," should have tipped off anybody at all familiar with Shakespeare. Nor is this merely "sixteenth-century verse." The voice in these lines is unmistakable, or should be, at least to students of English literature who edit the Bard Review. Admittedly the sonnet is not one of Shakespeare's most famous, but the metaphysical imagery, the parallelism resolved in the couplet, "But day doth daily draw my sorrows longer, And night doth nightly make grief's strengths seem stronger," are so typical as to be characteristic of Shakespeare. Nor did the few words we altered affect the imagery or parallelism.

But there is operative here a blind prejudice against the use of traditional forms? One of the board members of The Bard Review commented that they would reject any Shakespeare a priori. We shall assume, for everyone's sake, that he was exaggerating. But the statement of editorial policy which The Bard Review issued earlier this year contained no ban on sonnets, not even on Shakespearean sonnets. Indeed, it professed a desire to print the work of any student who is deemed proficient. Sorry, Will.

—Richard Deutch

Reply

It should first be reiterated that the poem submitted to the Bard Review was not a "sonnet by Shakespeare" but a grossly mutilated version of one. One complete line was omitted, word order was changed, other words were substituted for Shakespeare's, and punctuation was altered. We consider it presumptuous to assume that any poem by Shakespeare, after having undergone these changes, is automatically "good" because it bears the Master's name.

We did not recognize the poem as Shakespeare's; we did, however, recognize that the work was in the style of the late 16th and early 17th century verse. In our own naive, trusting fashion, we assumed that this poem was submitted in good faith by a Bard student who was attempting to write in a traditional form. We should make it clear that it is not our job to play guessing games with playful students; we are trying to edit a magazine as well as we can, and our primary consideration is of the quality of the work we are shown, not the identity of the author.

The accusation that the Review is prejudiced against traditional forms is untrue; if anything, our tastes run more in the direction of traditional forms well handled than in the direction of formless verse of the sort that is currently admired by some people on the Bard campus. We maintain that the poem submitted to us (not the one Shakespeare wrote) is unsuccessful, and on this basis, if it were submitted to us again we would reject it again on the same criteria.

We have replied at such length to this prank because we are afraid that it might discourage people from submitting their own work to us. We are always eager to see student work, and we hope that this incident will not prevent anyone from submitting manuscripts.

Don Baier, member of the board
Jon Rosenbaum, editor

South Africa: A New Look

Mike Heubeck spent six years in The Union of South Africa. Before that he lived in Ceylon, Baghdad, Frankfurt, Bonn, Hamburg, Paris, and Tucson, Arizona.

The story of South Africa is one of success.

Here is a country which, within the time period of the last sixty to seventy years, has changed from a pastoral, primitive society into a modern, thriving, industrial state. It has raised the living standards of all its races to a level incomparably higher than that of any other state in Africa. With a vast resource of raw materials, an advanced technology, and a steady supply of capital and manpower, South Africa is progressing to a level comparable to other leading nations of the world and far in advance of any other state in Africa.

It is the bulwark against the spreading infiltration of communism in Africa, and stands staunchly against activities which are inspired by communistic ideals. South Africa is a vital ally of the West with her economic and military strength.

But despite these facts, South Africa faces a wave of mounting criticism from the rest of the world. She is a country which has withstood the verbal attack of almost every nation; a country which has been interrogated strongly for her racial policies.

The racial policy of South Africa is a product of a unique situation, and is therefore not understood in other countries. And yet, who is to judge? (Continued on Page Six)

Lit Club Presents Poet Mae Swenson

by Ann McDermott

On Tuesday, November 10, the Literature Club presented a poetry reading by Mae Swenson. Before a surprisingly small audience (perhaps twenty-five students and faculty members), Miss Swenson began her reading with poems that had previously been anthologized. Two of the more outstanding poems were "The Universe" and "The Centaurs." Miss Swenson said that "The Universe" had been commissioned by Steuben glass for a series of crystal sculptures. She added that she considered the poem rather "scientific," and had been horrified when Steuben glass had turned out a universe, complete with a Michelangelo-like god floating in it. Furthermore she said they charged a scandalous amount of money for it.

Concerning "The Centaur," she said that it was because of this poem that she was once introduced at Smith College as "May Swenson, who remembers being a horse when she was ten years old."

The program also included choice selections from her own collection, "A Cage of Spines" and she also read from a manuscript, as yet unpublished, about various happenings of this past summer. One of these poems "To Make A Play," is a fantastic and rather contrived play on words. Others are concerned with two camping

trips she made this summer, one to Montauk, and one to Martha's Vineyard. In these selections, Miss Swenson showed a remarkable sensitivity to the sea.

To give credit wherever possible, Miss Swenson is probably a better poet than she sounded. It is also possible that her choice of poems was unfortunate.

Then too, Miss Swenson has a lot to overcome, simply by the fact of being a lady-poet. The very phrase is a conceit, "a yoking together by violence." This has been so since Sappho. Miss Swenson is at her best when she acts as the secretary of small, telling moments.

She is effective when she writes of the shadow of a longed-for country poplar rediscovered in the city as a pigeon feather, or when she recognizes that a cat sitting tall on the window sill is like a jug. Later on in the poem, the cat is said to have "his clay gaze." It is a small but apt touch of this sort that is the essence of Miss Swenson's talent. When she attempts to be metaphysical, or tries to make a macrocosm from a microcosm, the result is brittle and somewhat pretentious.

Although Mae Swenson's recital left a rather unfavorable impression, her book, "To Mix With Time," does, to a large extent, redeem her. It is available in the bookstore.

Bley Quintet

By Dave Perry

The Bard College Jazz Club sponsored a concert by the Paul Bley Quintet at Bard Hall on October 24. The Quintet was not generally well-received. Parts of the audience left after the opening tune, and also at intermission. About forty knowledgeable listeners remained to listen to the free-form music. The Quintet provided an example of a modern movement of jazz away from chord changes and set rhythm patterns. There were some devastating moments in the concert, chiefly in the interactions of alto saxist Marshall Allen and drummer Milford Greaves, and in the solos of bassist David Izenzon and pianist-leader Paul Bley. All compositions were by Carla Bley. The Quintet was successful in accomplishing its purpose, well-played powerful music without structural hang-ups except for a few sloppy moments. Trumpeter Dewey Johnson, unfamiliar with one of the compositions, "Turns," and an undistinguished player to this reviewer, provided many unfortunate spaces by his unskilled, empty runs of notes. On the closing piece of the concert, played at a very fast tempo, he partially redeemed himself, while the other musicians surpassed themselves in an example of the new music at its best.

Pianist Paul Bley was born in Canada and was working hotel jobs with his own band at 13. He received his formal musical education at McGill Conservatory and Julliard. Bley joined the Art Blakey group at age twenty, and within the past five years has played with Charlie Mingus, Jimmy Giuffre, Sonny Rollins, and Coleman Hawkins. He has led several groups, including a West Coast quintet with Ornette Coleman and

Don Cherry. Bley's last recording as a leader has been "Footloose," released early this year. He has been featured on several other albums, including the Sonny Rollins-Coleman Hawkins album released late last year, and the "Free Fall" and "Fusion" efforts by the Jimmy Giuffre 3. Bley has been very influential in the development of several bassists, notably Gary Peacock, Steve Swallow and Charlie Haden.

David Izenzon is an accomplished classical bassist. Within the past year he has played with the Sonny Rollins Quintet and Ornette Coleman's rehearsing group. Izenzon is featured on the just-released album of the Bill Dixon Septette.

Marshall Allen is a hard-driving skillful altoist, influenced by Eric Dolphy. Besides the Quintet job, Allen is a member of the Sun-Ra Arkestra.

Milford Greaves is another young and very accomplished musician, currently playing both with Bley and the John Chikai-Roswell Rudd Quartet.

Dewey Johnson may someday play trumpet.

The Paul Bley Quintet is a part of the "October Revolution" of several avante-garde groups, who have collectively bought the Cellar Cafe on 91st street in Manhattan, and have agreed among themselves not to work for other clubs. The Revolution, discussed in this week's Downbeat, has been holding benefit concerts around New York, including a packed all-nighter on Halloween. Among the groups in the agreement are those of Cecil Taylor, Sun-Ra, Bley, Chikai, Archie Shepp and Bill Dixon. There will be a four-day benefit concert given at Judson Hall in Manhattan by these and other group, December 28 through New Year's Eve.

Dorothy Greenough

Dresses and Accessories

Open Friday Evenings until 9:00

32 East Market Street

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Rhinebeck, N. Y.

'Mesur For Mesur' Music To Open Dec. 12

On December 26, 1604, James I and his court attended "a play called Mesur for Mesur," by a playwright listed as "Shaxberd," thus, the then recently completed "Measure for Measure" was presented for the first and (as far as we know) last time in Shakespeare's life, unleashing the string of critical controversy concerning the play and its theme which has continued down to this day. To be sure, the audiences of Shakespeare's time enjoyed the play and indeed, were familiar with Giraldi Cinthio's "Hecatomithi" (One Hundred Tales) from which the story was taken. Later audiences and critics, however, notably those of the Nineteenth Century, found the outspoken treatment of sex rather uncomfortable, as well as the "lewd comedy scenes and general immorality."

"Measure for Measure" was completed about the same time as "Othello," placing it at the height of Shakespeare's maturity and prowess in dramatic writing. Generally speaking, the play concerns itself with moral issues, and indeed, a harsh interpretation of the title comes out as "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." However here is much more at stake than just this, for the poet finally argues for the ultimate goodness of mankind, despite the vice and corruption which attend him.

This current production of "Measure for Measure," which is at present in rehearsal, is being directed by William Driver, with a strikingly original set conceived by Mr. Driver and Stuart Whyte. Also to be used is the rather intriguing technique of slides shown on a backdrop to accent the action on stage. This was used very successfully by Mr. Driver, with the practical aid of James Fine, in "Overreachers '64."

Margaret Eckstein will play Isabella in partial fulfillment of her Senior Project. Also in the cast are: Harvey Bialy, John Boylan, Terry Boylan, Dick Cianci, David Crabbs, Blainie Deutschendorf, Dar Gorney, Leith Heagy, David Johnson, Charles Kakatsakis, Helen Kenelous, Jane McCune, Spencer Mosse, Ken Reiss, Robert Rockman, Jim Rosenbaum, Harold Stessel, and Susan Veit.

The production will open on December 12, and will run for six days. The students and faculty are urged to attend what promises to be an enlightening evening of theatre, full worthy successor to the much-lauded "Toys in the Attic."

Pictures Enhance Prose Reading

"Overreachers '64" was introduced, on October 28, with a dramatic flourish of drums. Then followed short biographies, which set the tone for what was to follow, both directly and by the manner of deliverance.

Most of the selections were so introduced, that the audience could easily follow the proceedings. But the distinction between the various writers became vague from the Galileo sketches to Marlowe's "Dido and Aeneas" to Michelangelo's Letters and Sonnets. Only those familiar with the particular works or styles of the writers could follow the transition.

An interesting technique which supplemented the readings was the projection of pictures on a screen. The pictures corresponded to the texts in meaning. For example, there was a mushroom-shaped cloud on the screen during a talk of war and treachery, and a pig appeared while Barabas spoke. Although the relation between the picture and the word was at times obscure, the result was, nevertheless, a happy one. It was unfortunate and rather damaging to the performance that the audience tended to laugh at each new picture. But one left with a pleasant sensation and the knowledge that it was a job well done.

And Metaphysics

by Susan Crane

On Thursday, November 12, Ed London discussed his music with a group of students and faculty in Albee Social.

Mr. London's music is mainly concerned with wandering. He uses modern techniques and his music is, on the whole, tonal and free from the usual forms. The rhythm in his pieces is often exciting.

The first composition Mr. London discussed was a woodwind quartet. In this piece the composer investigated wandering in time and space. The first movement attempts to find, as Mr. London said, "the ultimate meaning of Stephen Foster" by presenting a section from "Old Folks At Home," namely, "all the world is sad and dreary everywhere I roam," in the minor mood. Mr. London remarked that Stephen Foster wrote more than 600 sad songs, none of which are in the minor. The second movement branched out from Stephen Foster to general wandering. The third movement concerned the migration of birds. Mr. London considered two questions: how do birds know when to migrate, and why do they migrate. He said that perhaps the migrating was a result of the na-

tural rhythm of animals and that their orientation in space was connected with their orientation in time. Therefore, Mr. London stressed, this music is concerned with time. Civilized man today, he said, has to some extent lost the feeling of absolute time, which the migrating animals still possess, because we live by the clock and have an imposed time system ingrained in us. We have a tendency, he continued, to judge time rather than to experience duration. In writing this movement Mr. London tried to experience time by presenting themes with variations which are exactly the same length in clock time. These variations show a wandering in time of the migrating birds. The variations are not connected harmonically but only rhythmically, by means of a recurring monorhythmic superstructure.

The second composition Mr. London played was an overture to A Midsummer Night's Dream as Mendelssohn might have interpreted it. Mr. London classified this piece as "relatively meaningless" and showing that he "knows how to write music." The composition was tonal and lyrical, and indeed did little more than encompass many nondescript themes haphazardly glued together by normal progression.

Mr. London chose the Twenty-third Psalm for the text of an a-cappello arrangement because the familiar poem involves man's wandering. The piece was written from the view of someone in trouble, and is simply a narrative of his cry. Without previous knowledge of this fact, the words would seem to have little relation to the music, and at times the comforting strain is almost strident.

A viola sonata was the last composition discussed and played. The music was a chronicle of a trip across the country. It is surprising to hear "America the Beautiful" in the middle of this twelve tone piece.

When Mr. London writes a composition, as in all truly creative work, he does not know where he is going and is, as it were, wandering. Mr. London is disturbed with composers who know their goal before they start to write. Such composers, he said, are using the architectural forms which are imposed on music to better the intellectual understanding of music, to create music.

Mr. London emphasized that his use of time is almost unique, in that his variations were exactly the same length in clock time. Mr. Garcia-Renart commented that Beethoven has produced a composition in which each variation lasts exactly eight seconds. Mr. London answered that Beethoven was not conscious of this feat, and therefore the example was invalid.

Mr. London was asked why he used such long pauses in his music. He replied, "Silence is Golden."

Folk Poet Sings of His Time

A soft and rustic voice broke the silence Sunday night at Sottery Hall as the lights dimmed and a concert began of one of the finest folk-singer-poets to come out of the current folk movement.

In a well rounded repertoire of songs, Eric Andersen mixed the old with the new as he sang songs of his own composition concerning everything from the timeless tale of the forsaken lover to topical songs about civil rights, hoboes, ethnic ramblers and hopping freights. Among those performed were "Come to my Bedside," a tender statement of the passion of a young lover, "Dusty Boxcar Wall," a driving account of a roving rambler leaving his woman, "Boots of Blue," an episode based on the old Negro legend, and "The Freedom Bus," a song of the freedom movement in America.

Although he can drive out a song with the conviction of the lyrics he wrote into it, Eric more often appears shy on stage using his softness to draw the audience to him. He has a unique and pleasing voice which is complemented by his more than adequate guitar and harmonica playing.

Mr. Andersen is a prominent performer in the Boston area where he now resides, and is featured on Vanguard Records "New Folks" Vol. 2 and an entire album of his songs soon to be released.

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New Road Built On Strict Budget

The road which runs from Rhinecliff, past Adolph's, and then to 9G by way of the Gate House, is being paved at a cost of \$228,000. Since it is a county road, Dutchess County will be paying. As Harold Trow, Superintendent of highways said, "We're going to have some decent roads around here." This improvement is part of a \$5 million county-wide project.

Mr. Trow assured the Observer that the road WILL have shoulders. They should be in before winter, and will be made of gravel. At the moment, of course, if the road has any shoulders at all, they are sagging and about a foot away from the road.

When asked about the quality of the road, Mr. Trow said, "We can't afford anything better." However, he said that this road should last a long time. Twenty years without a pothole? "That's right," he said.

It has not yet been determined if the road has undergone a widening of any sort. If it has been widened, it was entirely by mistake.

There is an oak tree, located near the vehicle entrance to Ward Manor. When the road was first built, local demand forced it to be constructed around the tree. Mr. Trow described the local demand as "some garden group," further, he added that the tree necessitated a mighty curve in the road. Dutchess County stands firm. They will not pave until the tree is removed. We will have either the tree or the road. And Mr. Trow is under the impression that this time the tree will go. The Superintendent added, "It is a beautiful tree, but . . ."

The road has a varied history. Part of it, at one time, belonged to the Zabriskie Estate, and was then sub-based. Another stretch was a dirt road, and belonged to the town. About 21 years ago, it was paved for the first time. The college also controlled the road for a while. But the past ten years, it has been under the aegis of Dutchess County.

Fleischner Ends Reading Course

The Reading Course came to an end on Friday, November 6. The instructor, Lewis Fleischner, said that progress had been good. He added that attendance had been regular, except for midterm week.

Asked how he enjoyed Bard, his answer was, "Say that I enjoyed being here, or something."

Mr. Fleischner said that he would return, if the school wishes to continue the reading program. He also thought that it would be a good idea to see how his students were doing a year later.

It is assumed that the results of this Reading Course are permanent. On the average, a student's reading speed will decrease 10% during the following year, but no more than that over a greater period of time.

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Lower College Wins In Tight Game

Suspense had been building up for weeks. No matter where you went on campus, sports buffs were debating the outcome of the Big Game, the basketball event of the year, the heroic struggle between the Upper College team and the Lower College team.

By Saturday night all questions had been answered. After holding a consistent slim lead throughout the early going, the Upper College forces fell apart midway through the second half. The Lower College five, younger, faster, more alert, were determined to pull off the upset of the year.

Displaying strong defense, alert ballhawking, and fine offensive rebounding, the Lower College put on a tremendous burst of scoring late in the game and pulled it out of the fire, 66-53.

The game was highlighted by several typical Bard incidents: both officials making different calls on the same play, the Lower College facing the wrong direction on the opening jump of the second half, and the Upper College calling time when they were trailing by thirteen points with one second left in the game.

The scoring was well balanced for the Lower College with Pete Irwin high man at 15. Stan Reichel scored 25 for the losers.

Oh, yes—there was beer and dancing after the game. Bard never disappoints its fans.

B&G Renovates Barren Areas

Buildings and Grounds is planning a new look for the college. Dick Griffiths has announced that a massive landscaping program is now in full swing. The overall plan has been in progress for the last three years.

Tewksbury Halls is getting trees and bushes. Those that will be right outside the first floor windows are all going to be Japanese Yews. Further, there will be trees around the library, Wardens, Proctor, and the new vehicle entrance. The shrubbery around Wardens had been removed about two years ago.

Mr. Griffiths said that this program also intends to replace older trees that are dying off, and to landscape barren areas.

Since there are no more barracks, the linen service is out a shack. Therefore, they have been moved to Dwelling Unit A-1.

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Albee Victorious

Fall tennis ended Sunday, November 1 with Mike Shafer's win over Andy Gordon in the final round of the tournament. After field period there will be practice in the gym with the ball-throwing machine. Any men interested in playing for the team should use this opportunity to groove strokes, and you can even beat the thing (by hitting the chord).

Bard intramural basketball got underway Tuesday, November 10. This year the teams represent the boys' dormitories. There's a faculty team to check provincialism. Results of games last week are:

Thursday: Faculty (Captain-Hilton Weiss) vs. Wardens (Captain-Peter Irwin), 52-25; Albee (Captain-Stan Reichel) vs. Ward Manor (Captain-Al Wallack), 50-38; North and South Hoffman (Captain-Bob Levenson) vs. Potter and MvVickar (Captain-Don Roy), 46-28.

Tuesday: Faculty vs. North and South Hoffman, 41-32; Albee vs. Potter and MvVickar, 45-30; Wardens vs. Ward Manor, 46-27.

Albee is fighting the faculty for the league lead, and some of the games have been surprisingly good. Toss-up time is eight o'clock and nine o'clock each Tuesday and Thursday.

Because of the field period, there cannot be any serious attempt at intercollegiate basketball. Mr. Patrick has, however, arranged a game at New Paltz College on December 5. He will select a team from the most talented of the intramural players.

Peterson Reports On Civil Rights

On November 9, Jim Peterson gave a talk about his experiences last summer in the civil rights movement. He was working on the voter registration drive in Americus and Albany, Georgia.

Jim found his experiences both rewarding and challenging. Although he was poorly received by the local white people, he remained undaunted. And his spirits were still high, even after he was shot at. Jim added that he would like to return to Georgia.

The funds for this project were provided by Council, and amounted to \$150. Jim would have been happier if he could have sponsored himself, but found that impossible. The money was used for room and board, at a subsistence level.

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Thomas Hayden Speaks On ERAP

Calls For New Sources Of Power In U. S.

Thomas Hayden spoke to a group of visitors and Bard students at a Sunday night meeting of BRAC on November 8.

Mr. Hayden said that we must have "a movement that strikes into the centers of wealth and power and failure in the United States." He later reaffirmed this statement and added, "I am interested in generating new sources of power for revolutionary purposes."

Mr. Hayden had come to Bard specifically to meet with students interested in working for ERAP (the Economic, Racial, and Political Committee of Students for a Democratic Society) during the coming Field Period. Although his address occasionally touched upon the activities of ERAP, it was primarily a summary of Hayden's attitude toward and prediction for the socio-economic structure of the United States.

He began by differing with the late C. Wright Mills' judgement that America is an essentially stable society. Mills, feels Hayden, failed to see beyond the post-war economic boom to the deteriorating situation of the late 1950's.

Such a situation, brought about by the super-automation, has combined with the rise of mass movements to create a major crisis in our social environment. The speaker extended his fears from the forces of the far right to those working for civil rights; as long as the Negro equality movement proceeds at the expense (if necessary) of whites, "the fascist movement in the United States has real potential." The worst dangers exist not in the South—which Mr. Hayden characterized as "a conservative failure" with a slowly developing welfare system—but in the North, "a liberal failure" reeking with the remains of "fantastic economic exploitation."

Hayden deplored the complacency of the newspaper-reading public, which, feeling that the civil rights 'crisis' has passed, has succumbed to the Big Brother cushioning of Messrs. Huntley and Brinkley.

He attacked the two major Administration measures designed to alleviate socio-economic blight—the War On Poverty and the Mobilization For Youth—as beaureaucratic ineffectualities with little or no success in reaching the needy. The reason for this failure—the need for federal aid to pass through state and local machinery, centers of "stand-pat"

Campus Mystery

Why is it that the librarians have been finding mail with the return addresses to Mrs. Griffith with the overnight book box? It seems that Mrs. Griffiths has been sending her little boy to the post office to mail her letters, and he has never quite made it.

Don't complain about the way the ball bounces if you're the one who dropped it.

A newspaper is like a paper doll. Sometimes the best parts wind up on the floor.

bossism (e. g., a Powell, a Wagner)—rests on the assumptions (1) that our social structure is stable and (2) that the poor are dependent on outside assistance. The effects of this governmental failure are heightened, feels Hayden, by the hapless liberal coalition within the present political parties, a coalition which only sharpens the polarization of the Negro and rightist groups. Hayden's great nightmare is the liability that a politically and mentally shaken middle class may lap up the appeal of a strongman, in the face of the terrors of political upheaval, to exorcise this specter. Students for a Democratic Society, of which Mr. Hayden's ERAP is a part, is working to organize "some kind of independent force of the psychologically (and socially) disenfranchised." The association will continue working with community bodies at the grassroots level in Newark, Cleveland, Chicago, Kentucky, and other areas. In the urban areas work will center on the formation of block committees and tenants' unions to pressure the political and real estate authorities with regard to better living conditions.

The talk ended on a pessimistic note. Mr. Hayden doubted whether college students could play any really significant role in the alleviation of social evils. While "all those who have a heart" sympathize with the plight of the 'working class,' "there are no revolutionary vocations in American society"—a society that, according to the speaker, can only be changed from without.

Thomas Hayden received his M. A. from the University of Michigan, and is a past president of S.D.S. In 1960, he did civil rights work in Mississippi, and is now a leader of ERAP's Newark project. He has written articles for *The New University Student*, *Correspondent*, and *Studies on the Left*.

Barry Kalish, a prominent co-worker at the Newark headquarters, helped Mr. Hayden answer questions after the lecture.

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Field Period

The Field Period this year will run from January 4 through February 19. All students who have entered here as Freshmen must have completed three successful field periods to be eligible for graduation. Requirements are reduced for transfer students according to the level at entrance.

The Field Period includes two types of projects. The first is a work experience, either paid or voluntary. This entails working for approximately 40 hours a week. The student must give his advisor a written report about the job, at the first conference in the spring. The employer is also requested to provide a report on the student.

The second kind of project involves creative or reading work. It is undertaken with the approval of the advisor. As in the case of the work project, the student must hand in a written report to the advisor, at the first conference of the spring semester. This paper would probably be much longer than the resume of a work project.

To help students in getting jobs, the Dean's Office provides letters of application to prospect employers. A job file, outside the Dean's Office, is also available to students Monday through Friday, from 9:00 to 5:00. There are additional hours on Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 5:30 to 8:30 P.M.

Analysis of Plans forms are available through your advisor or you can get them at the Dean's office. They must be returned to the Dean's office no later than December 5.

When the Field Period was first introduced, over 20 years ago, its purposes were "to provide opportunities for general reading and study outside the regular work in residence — and opportunities for field work and research." Over the years, the purposes have shifted somewhat—as have those of comparable programs in other liberal arts colleges—to make work experience one of the primary objectives. For the past fifteen years, this has meant that approximately 60% of the students take jobs.

The theory behind the Field Period is that it is valuable for a student to use the community as a laboratory. They can then investigate the significant interrelationships between theory and practice. And perhaps the most important facet is the possibility of discovering one's abilities, or, as the case may be, shortcomings. It is

hoped that both the positive and negative aspects of a job will help make better students and more mature people.

The range of jobs that Bardians have held is quite wide. They have worked in service agencies, schools, hospitals, museums, florist shops, or as messenger for a Senate committee.

There have been problems with the actual carrying out of the Field Period, for as long as it has been in existence. When Mrs. Suggatt was asked if perhaps there is something inherently wrong with the Field Period, she said, "yes." The question of the worth of the Field Period has not been agreed upon, by any means. It is traditionally a topic for annual debate.

But, while the Field Period is still with us, it is strongly suggested that students fulfill the requirements. And the first one is the dead line.

Educators Explore

(Continued from Page One)

became independent of Columbia in 1944.

After three years at Bard, a Chemistry or Physics major may, with faculty recommendation, transfer to Columbia for two years of engineering study. When these two years' study are completed, the student would receive a degree from both schools. Dr. Christensen regrets that few have taken advantage of this opportunity, and hopes that more Bardians will investigate it in the future.

Free Gifts In Hegeman

On Tuesday, November 24, kits containing "good grooming" hints will be handed out, gratis, in Hegeman, adjacent to the coffee shop.

These kits come from STUDENT GIFT-PAX, a marketing organization conducting a national sampling program in which Bard is participating.

Some one million students at selected colleges and universities throughout the country are receiving these kits as part of the program. All of the items contained in the kits are nationally advertised products and are supplied by a number of the largest and best known manufacturers in the respective fields covered.

Trustees Attend Reception At Schuyler House

Schuyler House was the setting for a reception of the Board of Trustees, the administration, and the faculty. It was held on October 30, from 7-10 P.M.

The reception was described as "a very pleasant way for the faculty and trustees to get together." It was not a working meeting.

About 150 people attended the buffet dinner which was given by Dr. and Mrs. Kline. It is the fourth such reception that has been held. And this one is considered to be the most successful to date.

Worker Warmly Accepts Bard

by Lorraine Freeman

Lorraine Freeman has been an Associate in the Catholic Workers for the last five years. She comes from Brooklyn, and attended Brooklyn College.

When The Catholic Worker made its first entrance into Dutchess County, there was only one family who went out of its way to welcome us. The rest of the "local natives" considered us "furiners" and a bunch of religious Catholic fuddie duddies. (A crime in itself since this area is predominantly Protestant) or a hot bed of communist terrorists. "Catholic Worker sounds like Daily Worker", they exclaimed as they eyed our group rather suspiciously.

To those of you who have not met us, please allow us to introduce ourselves. Our organization, the Catholic Worker consists of radical Catholics. We are lay people who are absorbed with the social, political and philosophical problems of today. Our movement publishes a monthly anarchist newspaper expounding our theories on most secular issues, from child birth and divorce, to pacifism and psychoanalysis. The Catholic Worker is also devoted to works of mercy. We are more than superficially concerned with the nightmarish problems of the exploited migrant workers, helpless senior citizens, humiliated minorities, frightened teenagers and embittered skid row derelicts. The Catholic Worker tries to soften the edges of their suffering not only by offering them room and board, thus absorbing part of their problems, but also by giving them human recognition, human dignity and human respect.

We missed the intellectual activities we enjoyed in New York

city, but we are happy to find Bard College so close to our farm and with so many programs open to the surrounding communities. Towards the end of the last semester we caught several discussions, free movies, one art exhibition and one play. But the offerings that impressed us the most were the controversial speakers and lively discussions.

During the hot dry summer the campus grounds and buildings were empty. But we found the Bard library invaluable for obtaining historical data on our new house, the Tivoli Manor, and other sites of interest in this valley so rich with history. We also took advantage of the sultry summer days to make social contact with the people of Tivoli by offering our swimming pool to the school children, and inviting their parents to our religious retreats and social action conferences.

Now it is winter and we are charging out again en masse to Bard every week to take advantage of the many activities that are open to us. Dorothy Corbin, the eight year old daughter of Marty Corbin who is the managing editor of our newspaper and in charge of the farm, attends the Tivoli grade school and is tutored once a week by Carol Jean Smith, a Bard student.

We are always glad when visitors pay us a visit. And we invite you to drop in any time. In the evening we usually play chess, card games, scrabble, ping pong, listen to folk music and have round table discussions. Meeting alert people and discussing things most important to them is always a stimulating experience to both the giver and the receiver. So do come.

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\$50 Surplus Goes To Library Fund

The Young Citizens for Johnson Committee found itself with an embarrassing surplus at the close of the campaign. The \$90 they raised was matched with Council funds. However, the group was not as active as it had anticipated and spent only \$40. They returned all of Council's money, leaving \$50.

The Committee decided to use this money to help buy sets of the complete, extant writings of Americans of political significance. Some of the writers included are: Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin, Calhoun, and the Adams family.

Dr. Crane has been in charge of the project. Until now, funds have been solicited from alumni who had majored in Political Science, History, or International Relations. The contribution from the Young Citizens for Johnson has been the first student donation.

"We now have pledges amounting to about \$2,500," commented Dr. Crane. He added, "starting about 10 years ago, scholars have been commissioned to prepare scholarly, definitive sets of what I call Classical Americans. Some of these sets may run as long as eighty volumes."

The Young Citizens for Johnson Committee wishes to thank its many contributors. The library fund was decided upon because it is non-partisan, and will be of service to the whole Community.



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OPEN NIGHTLY

The Arts In New York

Alexander Calder Exhibits At Guggenheim

By Ann-Sargent Wooster
The exhibit is organized chronologically for the most part, though emphasis is placed on the congeniality of the exhibits. It is best to start at the top of the long spiral ramp and work downward. Alexander Calder's earlier work, found in the first notch of the wall, consists of line drawings of circuses. The second notch contains a slightly later series of masks that translate his earlier structural pencil drawings into wire. The next section is a complete circus constructed from wire and cloth.

Apple Monster (1938) is one of the first examples of true sculpture—but what a strange sculpture, a long shape of wood with the anterior part painted green. It seems strange until one sees in Calder's later works the translation of a simple form of this type into gigantic mobiles. **Double Helix** (1944) and **Starfish** (1930), also in this notch, are the first of his structures to have a moveable axis. There follows a series of about five feet by six feet textiles that contain as their main design a shape or series of shapes that

Calder will later translate into iron.

From here until your exit, you will be surrounded by mobiles. The immense simple black shapes are balanced from thin black rods and they range in size from a few feet to twenty feet in diameter. Some of the smaller mobiles move as quickly as chimeras. Others move slowly and majestically, often with a child reaching up and pushing it or a fan blowing. Some reach up from the floor and you duck one sort of long arm containing a black shape to dodge a

different sort of orange form which is ponderously moving around in its own series of black metal orbit or piercing a red burlap circle. From black shapes Calder moves into the realm of color. In his use of motion he is achieving a visual sensual feeling which he forms by a physical structural balance. By this action, Calder introduced motion as an objective to the idiom of art. In the case of **Small Stable Mobiles** 1963-64, there is the motion of the trapezes and swings found in a circus. It is the same motion that fascinated him twenty years before. On the main floor children are playing hide and seek in a large jutting black structure made from steel girders and rivets entitled **Guillotine for 8** (1963) and suddenly its all over and you are standing outside with a smile on your face. See it if you can.

Zero Mostel Scores Again

by Garry Bratman

"Fiddler On The Roof" combines pathos, laughter, song, brilliant characterizations, dance and sheer joy. The musical comedy, which is now at the Imperial Theatre in New York, is, without a doubt, the best musical of this season.

Zero Mostel, the only actor to have received 'Tony' awards for performances in both legitimate drama ("Rhinoceros") and musical comedy ("A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum"), scores once again as Tevye, a round, middle-aged dairyman.

Tevye is a devout Jew living in Russia at the turn of the century. Aside from the general poverty that he has to put up with, (he constantly debates with God about the 'whys' and 'wherefores' of this situation) he has been 'blessed' with five daughters and no sons. Three of the daughters are of marriageable age and he, as the papa of the house, has to find husbands for these girls. The eldest daughter's marriage seems agreeable to all. The matchmaker (Beatrice Arthur), the rich butcher who would be the groom, Tevye's wife (superbly played by Maria Karnilova) and the entire town considers it a good match for a poor girl whose family cannot afford a dowry. The only problem is that the daughter is in love with the young tailor, Motel Kamzoil (perfectly played by Austin Pendleton).

In spite of all of these seemingly tragic events, "Fiddler" is a happy musical filled with the songs of happy people.

South Africa

(Continued from Page Two)

Ghana, with her one party system? The Congo, still seething under revolution or even the United States, with her own troubled racial incidents? South Africa's racial policy is not in accord with current ideas of African self-determination and are, therefore, generally not accepted. The fact that European conceptions of democratic principles appear to be unworkable in semi-civilized communities is largely ignored. The great benefits to the non-white people are blanketed by those who criticize.

One is unable to appreciate the justification with which the racial policy is carried out unless the significance of the numerical superiority of the semi-primitive group is realized. Is one to be oblivious of the fact that the whites are outnumbered three to one?

Are the strides in agriculture, science, medicine, industry and business to be forgotten? It was the European who came to South Africa, brought Christianity, education, social order, knowledge of medicine, and economic impetus to the land. It was they who raised the Bantu from their primitive state to present conditions. Development of a people is a long and arduous task. One cannot expect to throw a country blindly into a race to develop and to have it emerge overnight as one expects.

If one walks through the country districts, a native reserve, through the streets of a big city, or the townships in which suburban African lives, one will not notice signs of grim tension, or "malignant persecution" as United Nation members have labelled the situation. Rather, one will see amiable people, no sullen looks or a population "being reduced to the level of the sub-human."

"The Government's policy to maintain stability and hegemony of western civilization, is one of separate developments of the four racial groups." Without this the tragic events of the Congo would re-occur in South Africa. There would be a return to tribalism or the domination of an outside power. Are the people who have built up a nation going to allow this to take place?

Left to their own intuition, would the Bantu have formed a government? Would there not still be inter-tribal wars? Would there be the prosperity that there is today in South Africa? I think not. The Bantu have benefited greatly and will continue to do so in the future. We have to merely glance at the Congo to learn that it takes time. This is the key to the harmony of all races. One can not attempt the task until prepared.

The problem is South Africa's not the world's.

A world full of hatred and criticism has never solved a problem. A world full of ignorance has not found a solution. And is not the world which is directing hatred toward South Africa, but the newly independent states in Africa, who themselves are languishing under revolution, counter revolution, growth of communism, internal strife, poor economy, and inability to rule. Are these fair judges?

A few unhappy people, a few disturbed men, a few fame seeking individuals, a few ignorant folk . . . these can ruin the opinion of thousands of others. South Africa is a beautiful land, new, prosperous and under the spell of youth. If one could see, if one could view for oneself, then all would understand.

by Michael Heubeck

Folklore Society Organizes Talent

The Bard Folklore Society is planning a program that will utilize the collected talents around campus. The society will give those folk performers, who are continually hooting on the lawn, a chance to display their talents in concert. Auditions will be held by Terry Boylan in Potter I on November 30, from 2-5 p. m.

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Chapel News

On November 8, the Chapel Steering Committee held an organizational meeting. A constitution, written by Dr. Shafer, was discussed, amended, and adopted. The constitution provides for the election of regular officers at the end of each fall semester. It is also hoped that the constitution will keep the Steering Committee stable, if informal.

On November 15, elections were held. The results were: Michael Shafer, president; Peter Browne, vice-president; and Lorraine Smith, secretary-treasurer.

The Chapel Steering Committee is open to all members of the community who are interested in the events of the chapel.

Barre

(Continued from Page Two)

fers the French woman's manner of accepting equality rather than asserting it. He says, though, that most American girls are nice at the school level. French students do not concern themselves as much as we do with being popular; they each have a small circle of friends and stick with that group.

When asked if he would like to live in this country, Mr. Barre said that if it meant being among average Americans—no. He says that although they are nice, they are typically prejudiced and ignorant, the latter being a quality he finds hard to forgive. Intellectuals, such as college faculty, on the other hand, have a great deal of knowledge, are broad-minded, and "not committed to any particular aesthetic ideal."

To characterize the French people, Mr. Barre called them skeptical, cynical in a sympathetic sense, deep in their affections, but defiant.



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