Psychology Panel To Discuss Values

This week-end Dr. Werner Wolff, with his Anthropological Psychology class, will conduct a panel discussion dealing with "Values." The panel will begin at 10:00 a.m. Saturday, November 22, and last until 12:30. Along with Dr. Wolff, Moisha Kubiny and Karl Wedemeyer will act as panel members.

The class, in its Wednesday morning seminars, has been engaged in a study of problems such as the meaning of the word "race," the difference between culture and a Culture, and values predominating in primitive civilizations. Contemporary values were also taken up and from this came the idea of holding a panel on the same subject.

Printed sheets have already been sent to the various speakers outlining the main points of discussion. Included are such topics as: Materialism, Myth, and Religion; "The Relationship between Science and the Arts;" "The Conflict between Personal and Cultural Values;" "The Dual Standard System in Our Modern Society;" and "The Meaning of Science in Our Time."

Each member of the panel will represent a different walk of life and, accordingly, a different viewpoint. Taking the philosopher's point of view will be Dr. Louis Otto Mink, Professor of Cultural Philosophy at Wesleyan University. Doris Lee, now teaching at Vassar, will represent the anthropologist. Representing the Arts will be Henry Billings, President of Bard's Artists' Equity, Eric Wedemeyer, a Long Island manufacturer, will present the side of the Businessman, and John Glynn from the M.S.A. center on the Zabriskie Estate will give the Working Man's view.

Each person is expected to speak for about eight minutes, generally following the outline presented by Professor Mink, but bringing in any other points he may deem pertinent. After the group as a whole has finished speaking, prepared questions will be asked of students and faculty members representing different fields of study at Bard. During this time, questions from the rest of the audience will be welcomed. The panel will end in an attempt to correlate the various viewpoints presented.

John J. Glynn
Director of the Bard M.S.A. project, Mr. Glynn will speak this Saturday as a member of the Psychology panel. "Cultural Values," he formerly served as co-coordinator of the labor program in the Labor-Management Institute at the University of Connecticut.

Lit. Club Plans Greek Week-End

Dig into your trunks and bookcases! Find those volumes of Greek tragedy, dust them off well and shake out the chilblains and sandals! On the week-end of December 12, the Literature Club will bring Greek culture in all its glory to Bard.

Mark Van Doren is expected to open the week-end on Friday night, December 12, with a keynote speech entitled "The Greek Poet as an Artist." It is hoped that Robert Fitzgerald and Gilbert Highet will contribute to the Saturday afternoon forum. All three events will take place in Bard Hall. Following each there will be a reception.

The theme of the Saturday night dance will be Greek Literature and Culture. All are invited to attend in authentic dress.

In the future, the Literature Club is planning several co-operative programs which should prove interesting not only to students of the Literature Division, but to students of the various other departments. Paul Nobbe will present a program of his accompaniments to Athenian Dances and Greek Symbolic Poetry. Dr. Fred Cranes will represent the Social Studies Division with a talk on "The Problems of the American Writer in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries."

Artist's Role In Society Presented As Topic Of UNESCO Report

Last night, Mr. Harvey Pite, of the Arts Division, gave a report on the UNESCO International Conference of Artists, held in Venice, Italy, September 22-28, 1952.

The principal fields of discussion at the UNESCO conference included: the role of the artist in society, international laws which would apply especially to artists, and arts regarding the handling and reproduction of works of art. There were delegates from forty different countries, and also from five non-governmental organizations.

The conference was divided into five committees: one each for the visual arts, magic, literature, theater, and cinema.

Mr. Anthony Honegger, in his preliminary address on music, said, "In modern society, the composer is obviously in the most vulnerable position in this year of grace—or, if you like, disgrace—1952."

Mr. Honegger's reason is that the composer's entire life is dedicated to producing a commodity for which there is no demand. He goes so far as to say that talented young composers should not be "discovered," but discouraged, for there are too many for the market.

He explained that modern audiences come to concert halls to hear the music, but to admire its execution. There is a natural distrust of unfamiliar compositions. New works empty the halls, because the great conductors are expected to perform from their old reliable repertoires.

The committee on visual arts discussed five main points: a) the artist's relations with the public authorities, b) the artist's relations with those who commission his work, c) the artist's relations with the public, d) the artist's relations with the art critics, and e) the artist's relations with each other.

The literature and cinema committee was the most interesting, judging from the problem of censorship. The draft resolutions by the committee on films proclaimed that an international judicial board, which could be formed, would render decisions on censorship. This board would replace the various inadequate systems prevailing in most countries at the present time. Another film resolution declared that script writers should receive greater billing than they do at present. The committee requested national governments to eliminate all prohibitive taxes and duties relating to installation and production, and to take steps toward an international exchange plan, which would guarantee the professional training of young people wishing to devote themselves to the cinema.

The visual arts committee, considering the fact that sculpture and architecture are not sufficiently represented in world-wide organizations, recommended that UNESCO set up an international conference to be located in UNESCO House.

(Continued on Page Five)

Regimentation In Education Theme Of Bard Conference

Ernest O. Melby, Dean of the School of Education of the New York University, was the keynote speaker at Bard's Third Annual School and College Conference, held here on November Sixth. His topic, "Can Education Escape Regimentation," was indicative of the theme of the conference, which stressed learning from art through, people as well as books.

Dean Melby feels that schools and communities can benefit immeasurably from each other by a better understanding of their aims and objectives, and that with a more informal understanding of their educational goals, schools will be much less prone in outside attack and/or control.

President Case, Dr. Blücher, Allan V. Heely—Headmaster of his former school, and Wil­liams Thomson—Principal of the New Rochelle High School, participated in a discussion of the ideas brought out by Dean Melby. President Case commented on the significance of an international government. Dr. Blücher discussed the underlying philosophy of the experimental core course, which aroused a great deal of interest. Mr. Heely and Mr. Thom­son discussed the types of methods suggested by Dean Melby taking examples from public and private secondary schools.
EDITORIAL

Our Bard co-op store has just announced a profit of $999.06 for the fiscal year, and has declared a five percent dividend to the store membership. On the surface, the operation of the Co-op has been a financial success for the past year.

However, on the basis of the preceding figures and a comparable cost-income relationship, the co-op will incur a deficit for the current fiscal year.

PROFIT?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Gross Profit</th>
<th>$16,085.11</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenses</td>
<td>16,317.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Loss for Year</td>
<td>232.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from College for Summer Session</td>
<td>551.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursement from College for Special Wages</td>
<td>700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Profit</td>
<td>$ 999.06</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This impressive profit is derived from the $551.17 which the college administration gave the store to make up the deficit incurred during the summer of 1951, before the store became a Co-op, and the $700.00 reimbursement for special wages. Therefore, if the money received from the college is not taken into account, it is evident that the store has incurred a net loss of $232.11.

Though the administration was not going to reimburse the co-op for the deficit this past summer, it put continual pressure upon the management of the store to remain open all summer. The college conducted the summer sessions at a profit, and therefore should make up the loss entailed this year, inasmuch as the store was kept open as an attraction for students, and as a goodwill gesture, rather than as a money-making enterprise.

The Co-op store has to take care of mail distribution, which has a labor cost of $65.00 a month. Also, the store has now started a check-cashing service, as it is believed that such an activity is its duty since the student bank has been discontinued. Mail-room, bank, and store are all services that one would expect in a community of this type—especially in view of the high tuition.

The administration argues that it has a $4,000.00 investment in the store, and that it does not charge rent for space used by the store. The administration has already indicated that it would gladly step aside if the store could pay this sum. However, the paradox here is found in the fact that the Co-op will never be able to make a profit unless given a free hand.

THE BARDIAN SUGGESTS THAT THE ADMINISTRATION TAKE INTO CAREFUL CONSIDERATION THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

1) An important basis for any Co-op charter is that it should be for the benefit of the members, and should be in operation only when those members deem such operation advantageous.

2) All members of a Co-op should have one vote, regardless of the size of the individual investment. Thus, if Co-op members decide to suspend operations for a period (such as during the summer session) it is their prerogative.

3) The wonderful spirit shown by the administration at the birth of the Co-op and manifested in its generous contribution of space and maintenance seems incompatible with its present attitude that it is owed services in lieu of rent.

The Bardian sincerely hopes that the commendable job Mrs. Testor and the store committee are doing will not result in another wasted community effort.

Ave atque Vale
by Pogo

My battle was brave but I lost it;
No president now will I be.
The coin fell on Ike when they tossed it;
There wasn't a third side for me.

Parewell to my loyal supporters!
Parewell to the sessions so smoky!
I'll pack up my grip and my garters,
And...

Head back to the Okefenokee.

(M. M.)

The Bardian

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From the President's Desk
by J. H. Case, Jr.

I am the very model of a modern college president.
I'm always on the job, though nearly always a non-resident,
I tour about the country to assemblies gastronomical
And make all sorts of speeches from sublime to broadly comical,
I keep the trustees calm and the alumni all benevolent,
Restrain all signs of riot and publicity malevolent,
I know the market-value of each wage-slave professorial,
And how much less he'll take for honorarium tutorial,
I'm on to all the low intrigues and rivalries divisional,
And on the budget how I wield my fountain-pen excisional!
So though I pile up mileage being generally non-resident
I am the very model of a modern college president!

Harold A. Larrabee
(Wish apologies to W. S. Gilbert)

There you have it. Of course I may not actually be the very model, etc., but I am, indisputable, generally non-resident. And all the time I'd much rather stick around here than have to carry the story of Bard—and pass the hat for Bard—all around the place.

This year, even more than usual, it's a question of money—money to keep the Bard show going the way it ought to go. Not all the hat-passing means travel. Today, for example, I am signing a couple of hundred letters to your parents asking for their help. But mostly it does mean travel—New York chiefly, but other cities too.

Wish me luck and freedom from road blocks. When the job is done I'll be glad to stay home. And the job, after all, is on behalf of the whole community—so here I go again. And, again, wish me luck.

I mix with all the business kings—the Lions and the Rotary,
Of heireness and oil-tycoons I am a hopeful votary.

* * *

I've shaken every human hand that's manipulated and squeezable,
I pass the hat among the rich, the buck wherever feasible!
So though I pile up mileage being generally non-resident,
I am the very model of a modern college president.
The Stranger In His House

by MARTIN JOFFE

One morning Wallace Collen awoke to find a bear asleep by his bed. He arose, dressed and washed, and returned to his room to find the bear still asleep. It was about five feet long, with blackish-brown hair covering all but a part of its face. He petted it gently but it arose with a start. The bear growled and backed away slightly. It would have backed further away, but the room was too small. Wallace could see it was not a friendly creature. He approached it again, and this time secured a rope about its neck. "I must domesticate this creature," Wallace said softly. "Sit down," he commanded, but the bear remained standing. "Ah, this one is accustomed to soft-spoken requests," thought Wallace. He opened the door and stated, "I am leaving now. Will you come?" The bear followed him out the door and across the lawn.

After a few weeks of familiarity, there grew up an understanding disdain between the two. When Wallace asked something of the bear, it would do it, but only with a sullen expression and a few growls. Once when the bear, spring some meat in a butcher shop, made for it, Wallace called angrily to it. And when the bear, pretending not to hear, walked into the plate-glass door, Wallace roared with laughter. "What a clumsy and uncivilised beast this is," Wallace said. The bear gazed at him and thought, "Is this the sea that will contain me for the rest of my days? He is no body or mind to work with."

Three days later, when visiting a few of his friends, in the city, Wallace thought he heard a few words coming from the other side of the room where the bear was lying down. Without turning he addressed a few questioning phrases to the bear to which it seemed to be replying. Cautiously, he moved toward the bear only to find that one of his friends, while hiding behind a sofa, was actually the owner of the voice. This greatly annoyed Wallace. "So they are making fun of my bear," he thought. It was not that he liked the bear, but it still belonged to him whether he wanted it or not. And he hated the bear now because it gave his friends an opportunity to make fun of him.

He noticed quite often that when he was walking down the street, the bear would look at all the pretty young girls and bare his teeth. It was at times like these that Wallace greatly feared what the bear would do if it ever got loose. Although he admired the bear's taste, Wallace would raise his hand as if to strike the bear. He never touched the bear, since whenever he made a move the bear would cower and subside.

Wallace's fears were, in short time, to be justified. It was New Year's Eve, and Leni was having her traditional party to which she invited all of her departed husband's friends. For Wallace, this was the affair of the year, and this time he promised himself that he would drink some, carouse more, and all in all have a better night than any New Year's Eve before.

While dressing in preparation, Wallace suddenly thought of the bear. "I have allowed this beast of mine to stand in my way too long. Tonight I shall make use of him. After all, it is a distinguishing feature, bringing a bear to a New Year's Eve party." He chuckled in anticipation of the jealousy of the men at the party, as well as the admiration of the girls upon seeing him and the bear walking in together.

As he entered Leni's apartment he noted to his satisfaction that most of the guests had already arrived. His hopes were more than justified by the envy of the men and the sneers of delight elicited from the girls. Before an hour had passed Wallace had consumed at least four highballs. Before three hours had passed, he was asleep on the couch in the dining-room. The bear, being intolerably bored by all the funmaking, slipped out of the back door and went down the service stairs to the street. There were still many people up, since it was only two o'clock on New Year's Day. The bear, after making sure that he was unobserved, ran to the park just a block away.

Under cover of night he crept from tree to tree, always being careful to conceal himself as much as possible. "I am free for at least two hours. "He," the bear snarled with contempt, "won't wake for a while. He doesn't yet know how to drink."

At that moment two couples walked by the bush behind which he was hiding. The bear crawled stealthily about and jumped in front of the group. One couple froze on the spot, while the other girl fainted and the man ran away. The bear swatted the couple standing and proceeded to devour the two girls. "I must return," he thought, "he will soon be awakening."

The bear, with conscious grace, leaped from the scene and was soon back at Wallace's side. "I must have fallen asleep," Wallace said aloud as if to convince himself that he was now truly awake. He spied the bear, and gazing incredulously at it, asked "What happened to you? Your mouth and face are covered with blood!" A terrifying picture seared his mind. "Quickly let us leave," Wallace said, wiping the blood from the bear's face. They left quietly by the service stairs and sped out the door. Wallace was so distraught a condition that he did not notice that he was being pulled toward the park. The bear stopped at the spot where the remains were. Wallace stared in horror born of fear, with alcoholic overtones. The bear, noting that Wallace's attention was diverted from himself, crept away into the trees. He turned back, but only for a second as he heard Wallace's voice cry out

"It wasn't me. The bear did it. I swear it wasn't me. I wouldn't do a thing like that."

The bear spied a brownstone house and as he climbed the stairs he heard the church bell strike five. "Thank God it's a holiday tomorrow, so I can get some sleep," the bear mumbled.

THE FORTRESS

(A Psalm)

My house is small, Frail as a fallen leaf.
Outside my door, all is ablaze.
The man-high flames whirl filth.
I am as a breathing speck in Hell.
Oh, but the walls of my house shall harden.
They shall become sharp flint.
Sharp towers shall rise sun-high.
And armed warriors shall people the cruel turrets.
But inside, ah inside, shall be Heaven.
There shall be ornaments of gold and white marble.
Crystal shall sing its song.
And there shall be music.
I shall stand within, my arms wide open,
Waiting for the walls to crumble,
And for spring to enter in.

by MARTIN DINTZ

Three
**Spring**

by MARTIN JOHNSON

I ask a question fully of race prettiness of dullards and undefined
quimical statements of factual fancy—
NEITHER for the Spring violets
Bursting from green carpets in Persia
(We think of Omar)
NOR for the inkling of my
newest fondness
(I feel the pressure in a
tunnel and must swallow)
INDIEED a most tender sizeable
shoot of succulent bamboo grind
between my molars
and this is my spring...

FOR fortunate is wordless here
To find my life in a specially
fabricated season
for
why not
I blow the gray pin-wheel
remembrance
With each breath goes one gray
Cell
In Springtime it is time
To be as a bamboo shoot
And tickle the rim of heaven
NOW is springtime.

**Returning**

Joy is not determined
By new sensuality, so close to earth.
Smiling thighs—a mockery—
Certainly not worth
One tear from your widowed eyes,
One scar imposed by frightened lies,
Or a sob at dusk.
I know the child becomes curious
And craves prettier toys,
Yet satid he later returns
To playing blocks
And familiar lead soldiers.
Are they worth it?
Traded for a tear, a scar, a sob?
Oh newness, newness—
It's my soul you rob.

by MARTIN JOHNSON

**VIGNETTE**

Gently as the voice of a dove,
A dying leaf slides twisting to the earth.
Mellowed by a single summer's warmth.
It bows calmly to mortality.
This leaf is not alone.
Tis but a droplet in earth's saddest shower.
The twilight sun, all-wise—
And I
Shall never forget this hour.

by MARTIN DINITZ

**Poem**

by MIKE ZUKERMAN

"Why is there strumming on the winds this night waters,"
moans the quay?

"Misty-eyed Jane
sits warm-round above
with rumbling-roan-guitar,
sending a song
where gray fulls smash
the purple deep
with watery-moon-choked-cry:
A watery song to a watery grave
A love-lorn lullaby.

"Why does she strum
on the winds this night waters,"
moans the quay?

"Jane's brown eyed guy
asleep in the deep,
the purple deep.
rocks with the drifting tide."

**Past - Present**

That was long ago—yes, yes—
Gone, what a rut
I got myself to, neighbors asking did I know
all what was happening. And me? I just stayed put...
that was long ago.

I said, 'just talk' I said, his drinking hard and going
with a girl at Hank's till I went. Oh... a slut
she was, terrible word to say, but, for her it's so.

taking him from me, his WIFE. Oh! I couldn't cut
her with a knife. I was so mad... I didn't, though
with words I did. And him? He left me—yes, yes—but
that was long ago.

by DIANNE MUSSEr

**The Moment After**

by ANDY WING

The child, a small girl, lay
there. The sun leaped down upon
her with a force created by its
noonday brilliance. It was a chaos
of light, a burning inferno
of a huge truck rumbling forward, the little
girl dashing across the street, the
percussing sound of the tremendous
weight straining back, a ghastly,
quiet crash, and an infinitesimally
small, mangled body.

The sun came down as brightly
as it should come down at noon
on a summer day. People were
there; the memory was there but
the moment was over. They all
stood, a quiet murmuring passing
between them. Silently shuffling
down, the sun could do nothing
but light the street.
The Crusade is over, and the Roundheads are in office, or soon will be. Korea, Communism and Corruption—consumption, deep freeze, five percenters, “Pinkos” and Alger Hiss—bouncing bureaucracy and Big Labor: the battle standards are at rest and the grey heads have begun to pale in the daylight. The rascals are out. The electorate merely turned the presidency over to classic Populist forces, thing of mystery and the vox will be. Korea, New forces are seeking new expression. Foreign policy has been exorcised with his magic name and the taboo of Hoovervilles and bread-frees, five percenters, a decided gain. But the Crusade was lost. It is our faith that we accept the popular verdict. It is our mission to give the other party to America leadership since the war. It is not of McKellar, Kem, Cain and Ecton we look like a catastrophe. For fourteen months will bring a truce, but a constructive, adjustment to vast American burden, of omission and commission. There was not a great deal to lose. To begin with, there was the narrow congressional margin demonstrates—responsibility was given to the other party to rule. For the “liberal” cause, not everything was lost. To begin with, there was not a great deal to lose. It has been a long time since a truly progressive administration controlled the national government, and we should not forget the disappointments of the Truman administration. And the voters registered some welcome changes. In the case of McKeller, Kem, Cain and Ecton, we now have Gore, Symington, Jackson and Manfield—certainly a decided gain. The Crusade brought victory to Jenner, Bricker and McCarthy, and Benton and Moody are lost with the infidels. Kennedy and Cooper (Kent) are at least as good as the men they replaced. When we get a chance to fill up the House the picture may change, but at the moment it does not look like a catastrophe.

There has been, however, one great gain for liberalism. It will no longer be necessary to stiffen criticism out of deference to a compromised Democratic administration. The Republicans bear the whole burden of omission and commission. Perhaps the Dixiecrats can finally be wedded and we Northern Republican colleagues, perhaps the Populist forces of the South can be rallied in a new Democratic party, perhaps labor (the rank and file as well as the timid leaders) will awaken to the need for a vigorous coalition. If the Republicans err, as they must, there may be new allies in abused farmers, blasted conservation and power projects of the South and West, broken unions, bitter minority groups. There is still a high potential in programs for better housing, medical care and subsidized food prices (Brannan Plan). A great opportunity, the last opportunity of 1953, is here for a new program. Liberalism must go beyond Roosevelt, especially the tired defeated Roosevelt of the forties, and recapture a new mission—a new crusade . . .

Finally, the great issue of the next years will be foreign policy. I believe the next months will bring home anew the tragic mistakes of American leadership since the war. It is not enough to stop Russia, we must go somewhere. Peace is not the absence of war, an uneasy truce, but a constructive adjustment to vast world changes. One may hope the Democrats, a new Democratic party, under the promising leadership of Governor Stevenson, may use the opportunity of relief from the office to fashion not only a critical but a positive program, free from the confusion and muddle of the last few years, awake again with the promise of popular and progressive government.

Regimentation In Education

(Continued from Page One)

Paris. It is expected that this group will stimulate international culture cooperation, and will defend the economic and social position of artists on an international level. Other resolutions from this committee were concerned with reproduction rights of works of art, copyright, and exhibition. The literature committee urged that since creative writers do not work exclusively for personal profit, but contribute to the culture of their countries, their taxes should be determined on a different scale from that applied to commercial profits. Other resolutions declared that works of art should be permitted to flow among countries without restrictions and duties. A cross reference filing system, available to all artists, should be set up to enable the artist to collaborate with greater ease.
Concert Review: Ozan Marsh
by Irving Dworetzky

On Monday evening, November 10, Mr. Ozan Marsh gave a piano recital at Bard Hall that showed him to be an artist of high rank. His playing exhibited a rare combination of intellectual awareness, emotional warmth and sensitivity. It was strikingly individual, yet always sane, extraordinary for wealth of imagination and satisfying in many respects.

Mr. Marsh made known virtuosity of the highest order, and uncommon musicianship. The crown-namic conditions. This led to the Sonatina

The formidaJble difficulties of the Busoni and Prokofiev held no terrors for Mr. Marsh, who performed them with the full bravura in the authentic grand manner demanded. There was dramatic fire, power and sweep to the readings. The colouring was masterly, both in the subtly treated pages of delicate lyricism, and those asking the utmost in expressiveness of utterance. Architecturally, as well, they were interpretations that were fully worthy of the compositions and capably realized its intentions. Nowhere in either opus was there a hint of overstatement, or a tone that was not a care to the ear.

But still more admirable was the playing of the Chopin études and Polonaise. The tone grew mellower here, the tints more prismatic, the music more deeply and sensitively discouraged. Though the final piece by Prokoldi, brought on by audience request, was over almost as quickly as it started, we have rarely heard anything where the poetical content was so completely understood and affectingly projected by the performer.

Against Mr. Marsh's artistic qualities must be placed certain immaturities and superficialities of approach. As a composer he failed to make an impression. His composition was eclectic, and though carefully conceived, was too much like a mere technical exercise and too facile in moving one to another sharply varying styles to arrive at any heights of inventiveness. In his program he presented the surface more than the depths of the music he traversed. Seldom were there the fundamental differences of style as well as of interpretative approach that strongly contrasted compositions demanded. There was always fluency a-plenty, and usually excitement, but there were inconsistencies of tempo and treatment.

Mr. Marsh has qualities that should carry him far if he can mature in his thought as well as his emotions, and above all cultivate the sense of form, proportion, sequential development and self-control.