

Bard College
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BARDIAN

Vol. 15 No. 8 December 9, 1935

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The Bardian

Volume 15

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1935

NUMBER 8

SCHOOL SPLIT ON NON-SOC ISSUE

Four Bard Bards Publish Works In "Alentour"

**George S. LaBelle, '38, Is
Representative Poet In
December Issue Of
Publication**

In the December issue of "Alentour," a national magazine of new poetry, four members of the Bard College student body will have their poetic works prominently displayed. The local contributors are: George LaBelle, the representative poet for the issue, Richard H. Rovere, Edward Moir, and Jack Honey. Mr. LaBelle will have several poems composing a sequence, entitled "Japanese Idyll." Mr. Rovere will have one poem in blank verse being "Further Lines by Mary of Scotland," a poetic summary of the dilemma faced by that character. Mr. Moir's contributions are "Rain" and "Falling Leaves." Jack Honey has entered "Understanding" and "On Finding a Rose in the Garden in Winter" for publication.

"Alentour" is a comparatively new publication published in Lowell, Massachusetts. Its purpose is to create an opportunity for the yet unrecognized poets who have definite ability, to acquaint contemporary poetry lovers with their works. Concerning the magazine, Louis Untermeyer says: "I have enjoyed the spirit behind your venture, a spirit that burns with a bright flame even in these darkening days." Bernardine Kelly of "Story" states: "You are trying to do for young poets what we are for young writers."

It is a magazine that carries no prose or puffs of books and has no declared policy of favoritism or non-favoritism. It is supported entirely by readers who love poetry well enough to read a magazine that presents nothing else.

Commencing with this issue, "Alentour" is making a policy of choosing a representative poet for each edition, a poet whose contributions will be most prominently displayed. Accompanying the works of the selected poet will be a short biography.

As Mr. LaBelle has been a frequent and popular contributor in the past, he has been chosen to be the first in a series of the representative poets.

An interesting feature about the magazine is the cuts of castles, knights guarding a mysterious door, and other airy scenes which the editors claim, hint at the revival of romanticism.

Anyone wishing a copy of "Alentour" will be able to purchase one after December 16th in the "Bardian" office in Hegeman Hall. The price is twenty-five cents.

TWO ALUMNI MARRY

On Saturday, November 23, Edward Fried, '33, was married to Miss Beatrice Fietz of New York City. James Everett, '33, was best man. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Fried sailed for Havana, Cuba, for their honeymoon. They will reside in New York City. Mr. Fried is on the staff of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company.

Mr. Harry R. Lefevre, Jr., '35, of 136 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y., was married to Miss Caroline Devine during November. He is now studying optometry at Ohio State University.



JOHN MULHOLLAND

Mulholland Has An International Fame In Magic

John Mulholland, who will appear before the student body, on Friday, December 20, at the Boar's Head Dinner, has studied the art of magic all over the world. He has tested his skill against the best magician in North Africa, he was formally granted the honor of membership in the Baksch family of East Indian wizards, and he has had exciting escapes in civil uprisings in China, Borneo, and Java, while in search for native wonders. He has been honored by leading magical societies in London and Paris, received acclaim in Roumania and Mexico.

In India Mr. Mulholland investigated the famous "Indian rope trick," and discovered that not even the Indians themselves knew of it. The Magic Circle of London has offered \$2500 to any magician, Oriental or Occidental, who will perform the trick before its members. Mr. Mulholland reveals that they might safely have offered millions, for there is not the slightest possibility that they will ever see it.

Of Mr. Mulholland at home there is an interesting story, told by Lowell Thomas in a booklet on Mulholland entitled "The Master Magician." When Mr. Thomas asked Mulholland where in his travels he found the greatest wonder of all, the answer came back:

"Right here in America. It was as near a miracle as anything I ever hope to see. I was about to do a card trick in a club where I was showing my magic. The spectators were suspicious that I might have trick cards. I don't use prepared cards, and asked them to provide me with a deck of their own. That always makes it look better. One was brought, brand new, sealed tight, it never had been opened. I tore the cellophane off, took the deck out of the box, and nearly passed away as I gave the cards a shuffle. The deck consisted entirely of aces of hearts. Somehow a deck of cards all alike had got mixed up among a supply of regular bridge cards, and by the possible coincidence it had been handed to me. It wouldn't happen once in a trillion times. Did I say anything? I did not. I made perfectly certain that they all knew, without a doubt that I was working with a deck they had given me and had no other cards of my own. Then I went ahead to perform miracles with those aces of hearts."

Mr. Mulholland has never been found at a loss for a solution to even the most embarrassing accidents that happen to performers.

CHAPEL FIRE

A fire that started at approximately 12:20 a. m. this morning, was completely extinguished at 1 o'clock by almost the entire campus community and the Red Hook Fire Department. The extent of damages and the causes of the fire are as yet undetermined.

Plans Announced For Coming Field, Reading Period

At the close of the forthcoming Christmas holidays the college will embark upon its second field and reading period.

There will be several at college carrying on reading and experiments, while the majority of students will be doing work of a nature that necessitates a residence far removed from the Bard campus.

An example of the contrast in the interests of various students may be demonstrated by the perfunctory observation that while two or three students will be among the personnel of a scientific expedition to Barro Colorado island, another student has procured a position as relief announcer of radio station WHBI of Newark, N. J., and still another student intends to spend some time studying the oil industry in the Southwest.

The Forum intends to send the debating team on a tour of colleges to debate the question of the abolition of the Supreme Court. The team will debate four or five colleges and will end its tour in Washington with a debate which will take place with George Washington University.

There will be appointed a student committee on education which will be able to study at first hand the methods of education at a few of the large universities and colleges.

At the close of the four weeks period the various faculty advisers will receive the reports of work and students and grade them accordingly.

FOR WEEKENDS

Of interest to those who are accustomed to journeying back and forth between Annandale and New York on the New York Central Sea Level Route is the fact that we now have a new train stopping at the Barrytown depot. Mr. Koenig of the Economics Department found that the burden of teaching many classes at Columbia College, Columbia School of Business Administration, and Bard was made more difficult by the lack of convenient trains. Somehow he got the railroad company to see that South Bound local No. 70 was stopped at Barrytown. This train arrives at Barrytown at 11:08 a. m. of a Friday. It connects with the Mohawk at Poughkeepsie at 11:42, the latter arriving at Grand Central Terminal at 1:30. This train, not scheduled to stop at Barrytown on the printed schedules, is an exceptionally fast one and is well suited to the needs of weekenders.

Research Councils Will Sponsor Trip To Barro Colorado

**Dr. Carpenter, Kritzler and
Brundage Will Travel
To Gatun Lake**

The Barro Colorado Island Expedition is a research project on the new world primates. The project is sponsored by the National Research Council of Washington, D. C., and the Social Science Research Council of New York City. The main aim of the expedition will be to obtain data concerning the howling monkeys (*Alouatta palliata*) which will supplement Dr. Carpenter's monograph on the behavior of this species, and to accumulate similar data on three other types of new world primates, namely, the capuchin monkey, the night monkey, and the marmoset. This data is of extreme interest in the study of social evolution. Primitive human behavior cannot be studied except by means of the tools and other evidences left by early man, and the slight hints gained from the behavior of the primates. The social behavior of the primates, however, has a direct relationship to that of man. According to evolutionary processes, man, at early stages in his development, must have passed through approximately the same reactions and relationships to his fellows. Thus we

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Student Exhibit Will Open Here Late This Week

**"Improvement Over Last
Year"—E. S. Williams**

While the art students spent a great deal of their time in the early part of the semester building equipment and painting walls, they have managed to accomplish a lot on the creative end of art. From now until December 14th they will be finishing up work and getting it into shape for the first student exhibition of the year. The exhibition, running for the last week of the year, will show water-colors, designs for stage scenery, landscape design, life drawings and possibly some sculpture. When Mr. Williams told us about the show he said, "I think that the show this year is way ahead of the first student show we gave last year." Perhaps the effects of a newer and larger studio are being reflected in the work.

Anyone who has not seen the studio ought to run up to the second floor of Orient and see what has been made from the old servant's quarters. With the partitions torn out, there is an immense room with a high raftered ceiling. Two tones of grey with blue trim give a sufficiently neutral yet interesting color to the room. The accepted studio effect is achieved through the large north window, the heavy beam supporting the roof and the wagon wheel chandeliers. (Digressing for a moment but still speaking of chandeliers, we wonder when the poor forlorn and orphaned chandelier in the northeastern corner of Commons is going to have a few companions hanging along with it. And, Mr. Knapp, when the others are hung, could, whoever climbs the ladders, please scrape the butter from the ceiling?)

The height of swank is the radio built into a comfortable window seat. The students say that they chipped in to buy it for "inspiration."

Meeting On Sunday Ends Activities Of Non-Soc Group

**Rosenberg Elected; Council
Declares Move
Unconstitutional**

It was announced to THE BARDIAN that at a meeting of the Non-Society Association yesterday afternoon, William Nieman was recalled from his position on the Student Council, and that Elliott Rosenberg was voted to succeed to that position.

The election of a new representative by the non-socs culminates action in this direction which has been gathering momentum for several weeks. So far, the Non-Society Association has made no official comment on the situation, and so far as can be learned, it has no intention of doing so.

The group apparently looks upon the matter as a closed incident and one in which only itself is concerned.

Monday — The Student Council late last night declared the action of the group unconstitutional. Several proposed amendments to the constitution will be posted today and tomorrow, and a convocation meeting will be held Wednesday to discuss the matter further.

Boar's Head Dinner Is Tradition From Merry Old England

**Imported Here From Hoosac
School, Fine Arts
Group Will Help**

The Boar's Head Dinner, Bard's 13-year-old Christmas celebration, will be held this year on Friday, December 20, at 6:30 p. m. It will be immediately preceded by the usual choral service which will begin at 5:30 p. m.

John Mulholland, nationally famous magician and prestidigitator, will provide the chief entertainment for the evening. Mr. Mulholland was also present at the Boar's Head Dinner two years ago.

The Boar's Head Dinner has a rather interesting history behind it. It was brought to Saint Stephen's through one Robert Dickerson, who happened to be visiting the Hoosac School, Hoosick, N. Y., during the Christmas season of 1922 where he witnessed a similar ceremony. Hoosac School is very pro-English in its inclinations particularly in the matter of reviving the spirit and traditions of "Merry England." The ceremony there is a very elaborate and theatrical affair. In fact, students graduating from Hoosac and coming here have been rather scornful of the way in which it is done here, being used to seeing it much better managed and much more convincing at Hoosac.

For the first few years after its inception here it was the custom to have a student jester who was allowed absolute freedom of speech but who was more or less obliged to come prepared with jokes of a somewhat personal nature. It was never a popular job for this reason. It was finally eliminated from the ceremony on account of abuses which were not altogether conducive to genuine Christmas cheer. "Father Christmas" as impersonated by one of the members of the student body has also been an important feature of the program.

At the first celebration here (so we have learned from one of the older

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The Bardian

1935 Member 1936
Associated Collegiate Press
NSFA NEWS SERVICE.

VOL. 15

No. 8

Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1935
Published Fortnightly throughout the college year by students of Bard College, Columbia University.

Office: Room 102, Hegeman Hall. Phone: Red Hook 61.

Representatives: College Publishers Representatives, 40 West 34 St., New York City.
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Subscription rates: \$2.00 per year, \$1.25 per semester.

A SOCIAL OBLIGATION

TAKING a short time-out from our all too often pompous editorial theorizing on the general ill health of society, we would like to ask student and faculty cooperation on a community project of immediate interest and importance. There is at Bard a sort of collegiate asceticism—a proclivity to regard ourselves as far enough removed from civilization to be able to view its problems with clear perspective. We are continually babbling about Ethiopia and ancient Athens to the exclusion of less pleasing, less exciting local areas.

A survey of the local relief problem has shown the inadequacy of the national, state, and municipal relief mechanisms to cover their territories with any great degree of thoroughness. It has been found that in the immediate vicinity of the college there are farmers and workers unable, either through unemployment or insufficient wages, to cope with the problems of clothing, feeding, and housing their families.

Dr. Edwards is organizing a drive on this campus to raise money and clothing that will be of some aid in the socially desirable task of alleviating the pressure of unemployment. *THE BARDIAN* considers this more than socially desirable. It is an obligation, a demand on the resources of students and faculty, and we ask you to cooperate as far as is possible with Dr. Edwards and his assistants in this non-academic assignment.

NOT SPORTING, NOT POLITIC

THE BARDIAN of October 31 carried an editorial about American participation in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin. We felt that Nazism was not exactly a sporting proposition and that American athletes would be much better off somewhere where their racial origins would be of less importance than their athletic ability. We were criticized, as have been many advocating withdrawal, on the grounds that we were mixing sports with politics. After all if Germany was willing to play ball and forget political differences why shouldn't this stronghold of liberal thought and tolerance, be willing to do the same thing? Following, however, are a few excerpts translation of a pamphlet called Sports in the National Socialist Ideology by Bruno Malitz, storm troops sports leader.

For the Nazi, politics belong in sports. without politics there are no sports. . . . All these things are the outcome of the liberalistic "non-political" sports concept. . . . We Nazis fight against liberalism and its intrusion into sports. We fight this because liberal thinking is in direct opposition to our own. . . .

According to the teachings of the liberals, sport is supposed to be the link which unites nations. . . . Frenchmen, Belgians, Poles and Jew-Niggers ran on German tracks, swam in German pools. . . . These meets killed the true spirit of German sports. . . .

We National Socialists reject sports for women. We grant them, however, physical exercise. . . . We consider the leadership of the German sport by a Jew an insult. . . . We Nazis see no value whatsoever in having Negroes travel through Germany and meeting "our finest" in competition. . . .

You will ask us now, "Don't you want any international games, any Olympic Games in the Nazi State?" We answer, "Yes; as a matter of fact, *WE CONSIDER THEM, DUE TO INTERNATIONAL PROPAGANDA REASONS, AS NECESSARY.*" (italics ours.)

Maybe we're wrong, but to us that just "isn't cricket."

Looking Around

Jacob Cremer

Fascism, Democracy, and Culture, this is the unhappy choice of a title made by Mr. Voorhees for his interesting and worthwhile article on the present government in Italy. Three words so different, and so complex. We do not wish to say that culture and fascism do not go together, nor that democracy and culture are in opposition. We do regret their combination into a triumverate.

Mr. Voorhees's article is a defense of the Fascist government, of their policies of organization, of their means of control, of their doctrine of the state, and of individual liberty. All well and good. The writer is the last to totally condemn the efforts of any man or government to better the social and economic conditions of the masses. In as much as Mussolini probably has the very best interests of his subjects at heart he is to be congratulated. And when Mr. Voorhees presents a case for Signor Mussolini and his Fascist philosophy, the arguments should be respected. Certainly the Italian state is not all evil. And certainly Mr. Voorhees make a powerful attack against anti-fascists when he points out that foreign governmental systems should not be judged in accordance with the principles of the American democracy. Likewise, the history of the Italian people and their culture must be taken into consideration when criticizing their political system. But this is as far as we can go. We must realize that it is very easy to rationalize on a dictatorship such as that now evident in Italy and justify its every policy. No matter how anti-fascist one may be, he can, if he is willing, divorce himself from his personal convictions and build up a theoretical defense for any system of government. But in doing so one must make certain and definite promises to support his position. These promises, however, will not always be acceptable to a civilized people.

Mr. Voorhees mentions the ideology of the Italian state. It was in part a reaction to the "injustices induced by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and partly by the inability of the government to deal with the imminence of Bolshevism." But this too has been claimed the driving spirit of the Nazi program. And what is the ideology itself? It is an ideology of force in which the individual has rights only so far as they do not conflict with the needs of the sovereign state; an ideology in which youth is gathered into great legions whose purpose is to instill further respect for the administration and for Fascism; an ideology in which it is the duty of every man to become a soldier, in which every woman becomes a breeding machine for future soldiers. Life must be taken "seriously," yes, certainly, seriously in support of one man who at this moment is throwing armies into a long and murderous campaign in Africa while news of the economic crisis at home is being obscured by flashy headlines from the Ethiopian front. Ideology is a powerful force for good but it can become equally strong while in the hands of a dictator and a military machine.

"May joy and good fellowship reign, and in this manner, may the Olympic Torch pursue its way through the ages, increasing friendly understanding among nations, for the good of a humanity always more enthusiastic, more courageous and more pure." This may be idealizing words but they at least state the intrinsic spirit of the Olympic Games. Nineteen hundred thirty-six will see the Games at Berlin. The question is: under present conditions in Germany, where personal liberties have been shattered and race prejudice is noticeable, among other things, should the United States enter the Olympics and send her athletes to a country certainly adhering to moral principles strange to this nation. Mr. Brundage of the American Athletic Committee, who spent almost a week in Germany to study the true state of her affairs, says that there is no reason for withdrawal. And a lot of people are willing to blink in accordance and agree with him. Therefore, at least up to the present, we are going to enter the Olympics of '36.

But perhaps we shouldn't be so smug about belittling Nazi tactics and emphasizing Nazi promises to refrain from discrimination against non-Aryans, amongst other things. Perhaps we should not feel such comfortable satisfaction in our belief that we are placing the ideals of "friendly understanding" above public hysteria and misunderstanding. Indeed, it is possible that we are being philanthropic and forgiving and all that sort of thing but it is the opinion of the writer that we are suffering under a sadly misplaced halo of altruism.

"For the Nazi, 'politics belong in sports.' We Nazis . . . fight against liberalism and its intrusion into sports. . . . the world still has to face the worst battle, the battle against Judaism. . . . We National-Socialists propose sports and physical exercise for reason of race and blood. The object is to cultivate, strengthen, preserve and breed the Nordic race. . . . We consider the leadership of the German sports by a Jew as an insult," etc., etc. . . . and this all from a German Sports booklet.

"All the laws regulating the Olympic Games shall be observed," "as a principle, German Jews shall not be excluded from German teams at the Eleventh Olympiad". These promises take on a rather sickly hue against the above odds. Of course, if the German Government feels that sports must be considered from the "point of view of the unity of the nation" we have little to kick about and would do better to tend to our own affairs but we have ample grounds for complaint when the Nazi officials expect other nations to come along and help the Nordic superiors in cooking up more "unity."

SPORTS

Elliott Rosenberg

COLLEGIANA

We are very definitely through with the fall sports program, and we haven't as yet opened the basketball season. This issue goes to press at a very convenient time, considering that our attention or allegiance is not in particular demand at the moment. We are neither in a winning or losing streak: there is no defeatist complex rampant, nor is there the possible enthusiasm accruing from a series of "glorious victories."

With the athletic temper of the school as neutral as it can possibly be, we wish to bring before the attention of the student body and faculty, more especially those men who constitute the Athletic Council, the proposition that Bard College eliminate from its athletic development all intercollegiate competition. Lest there be any vagueness in this statement, we hereby qualify it to mean and include our present and future intercollegiate schedules in cross-country, soccer, basketball, and baseball. Along with these, we propose that there be ruled out of the athletic picture the undertaking of an intercollegiate schedule in hockey, football, lacrosse, or any other team sport, "brutal" or otherwise.

We further propose that attention be concentrated on athletics within the school, said athletics to include such sports as tennis, golf, horse-back riding, bowling, and the humble but delightful pastime of walking and hiking.

Lastly, we propose that there be no intramural schedules arranged in soccer, cross-country, basketball, baseball, hockey, or any other team sport.

The aforementioned propositions will sound slightly crazy to some members of the college, but quid pro quo, their ideas sound a little crazy to us, too. Which leaves us even. We are not going to use the remainder of this column to defend these propositions: but we will pause for a minute—(only a minute is necessary)—to explain. The editors of *THE BARDIAN*, as well as I, have no personal interest at stake. These ideas are being presented to the college because we firmly believe them sound in practice and principle.

We advocate the discontinuance of an intercollegiate schedule of team sport because participation in these sports is absolutely confined to undergraduates. Just as we are a liberal arts college, and are ostensibly here to acquire and develop a cultural background which will be an intrinsic part of our post-graduate life, so we are here to develop our bodies along those lines which will not necessarily vanish with Commencement. To our knowledge, there is no widespread tendency among men, who have won their letters in college in a varsity intercollegiate sport, to continue playing baseball, or soccer, or basketball. But we do know that men can and do play a competent game of tennis and golf: that they can enjoy and benefit from walking and horse-back riding until very late in their lives. For reasons as simple and obvious as these we earnestly propose that team athletics be de-emphasized through the elimination of an intercollegiate and intramural plan of competition, and the substitution of a more mature, more intelligent, essentially post-graduate form of athletic life, namely, individual athletics. Sports, such as those enumerated (which of course do not exhaust the list of possibilities) fall within the class of a more intelligent athletic life because they do not require necessarily youth, team organization, skilled coaching, schedules, equipment, rigid training periods, and the other paraphernalia of rah-rah undergraduate athletics.

"HITLERLAND

In case you've never heard of Avery Brundage, all we can say is that it isn't Brundage's fault. He's doing every little thing he can to merit notoriety. "If necessary," he informs the world at large, "We will form our own organization and send a fully representative team of

COMMUNICATIONS

To the Editor:

In answer to the editorial appeal in the last issue of *THE BARDIAN* for definite constitutional provision as to the duties of Student Council members, and also to protect the original intention of the founders of the present constitution, we present the following:

First, we recommend that a sixth section be added to Article One: "It shall be the duty of each member of the Student Council to abide by this Constitution and by the By-Laws of the Student Council, and to work for the benefit of the student body at large rather than for the special benefit of the group from which he was elected. He shall not be obliged to accept instructions from his particular group, although he may from time to time ask their advice; but rather he shall be required to act only according to his own judgment."

Second, we recommend that Article Two be rewritten as follows:

Section One: As is.

Section Two: "Each member of the Student Council shall hold office for one year, except under the following circumstances: (1) that he be impeached, (2) that he cease to belong to that one of the four campus groups (i. e. the three fraternities and the non-society men) to which he belonged at the time of his election. He may not, under any circumstances, be recalled before the end of his term of office by the group which elected him."

Section Three: "Impeachment proceedings may be brought against a member of the Student Council only by the Student Council itself, upon a majority vote of all of its members except the one to be tried for impeachment. The grounds for impeachment shall be failure to fulfill those duties of Student Council members specifically stated in this Constitution. The Student Council, having voted in favor of impeaching one of its members, shall present its case in writing to the Convocation of Undergraduates. The impeachment shall take place if Convocation vote by a two-thirds majority in favor of such impeachment."

Section Four: "In case any member of the Student Council be removed from office, his constituency shall elect some eligible candidate

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certified amateurs. Our athletes must not be denied the chance to carry the Stars and Stripes to victory abroad just because of treason for political reasons in some quarters at home." That's the way our very good friend Brundage feels about the Olympic situation.

Early Friday morning, petitions containing 600,000 signatures and representing seven different associations, who are opposed to American participation, were presented to the secretary of the athletic union. But what are 600,000 opinions against that of Avery Brundage? If Mr. Mahoney of the A.A.U. is successful in causing a withdrawal from the Games, Brundage says he'll manage to get a team over there anyhow. (Aside: What'll you do for publicity, Brundage, when the 1936 Olympics are over? Live in a tent at Times Square?)

What Germany does is really her own business. She has a perfect right to her own political convictions. But when she dedicates herself to a philosophy of government which dictates in realms spiritual and even athletic, we too have a perfect right to our convictions. We don't approve because it isn't fair play, in an American or any other sense. We want to have our Olympic team, which theoretically contains our best athletic talent, meet the best athletes of Germany, not the best Hitlerites. We want the best American athletes matched against the best Germany can produce, not select. Our athletes are on the Olympic team because they have won in preliminary eliminations which are open and free, and in which color, race and creed mean nothing. The only reason we offer our athletes to international competition is that we believe they will meet the world's best athletes, regardless of color, race or creed.

Any time we want to pervert the meaning of the Olympic Games, any time we want to meet German athletes according to German stipulations, we'll let people like William Randolph Hearst pick our teams.

Research Councils Will Sponsor Trip To Barro Colorado

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have a "living fossil" of ancient man's activities represented today in the primates. As Dr. Carpenter has shown, howling monkeys in the wild state have complex systems of group, inter-group and sub-group relations. Distinct differentiation of clans, from each other, and of individuals in the clan from others in the same clan, show a strict social hierarchy, primitively constructed but following definite rules of society. As yet, little work has been done on the observation of monkeys and apes in their natural habitat, and the field of natural behavior of the monkeys of the new world is especially unworked.

Aside from the interesting viewpoint of social evolution, the study of mammal behavior has a direct relationship to human welfare. Little was thought of the possibility of mammals acting as hosts to dangerous disease organisms until David Bruce showed the reality of the danger in the carrying of the sleeping-sickness trypanosome by the zebras and antelopes of South Africa. Likewise, in the last few years, the Rocky Mountain spotted fever was shown to have immediate mammal hosts for its carriers. At present, the Rockefeller Foundation has an expedition in Brazil to study closely the possibilities of monkeys acting as hosts to the protozoan causative agent of yellow fever and to study the behavior of the primate species concerned. Thus any study of animals in their natural environment is of possible consequence in the constant fight against disease.

Barro Colorado is the largest island in Gatun Lake, Canal Zone. It has an area of about four thou-

sand acres, and is covered for the most part with luxuriant tropical vegetation. In certain sections, the forest is of primeval growth, and some of the trees attain a height of two hundred feet. Barro Colorado Island is a reservation for tropical wild life. It is governed by the Institute for Research in Tropical America under the direction of the National Research Council. On the island are adequate facilities for scientific work and comfortable living quarters.

Upon arrival at the island, work will immediately begin on the taking of a census of the monkey population. Only a small amount of data has been obtained concerning the number of mammals in a given area, and a former work of this type has consisted mainly of guessing and estimating. Dr. Carpenter's previous work has shown that there were approximately four hundred and eighty-nine individuals in 1933. There is an increase of about fifteen per cent a year. The taking of a census is of value in the study of ecology and the fluctuations of the biological equilibrium.

The party plans to sail for Panama December twenty-first, arriving in about a week, and will consist of Dr. Carpenter, Henry Kritzer, Mr. Griswold of Harvard University, and Edward Brundage.

Libaire, '24, Edits Book

"With Napoleon in Russia" the memoirs of General de Caulaincourt, aide-de-camp to Napoleon, has been selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club for December. It was prepared for publication in this country by George Libaire, '24, who has also written an introduction. According to the excellent notices it has received, Mr. Libaire in editing and abridging the book has done a fine piece of work. "With Napoleon in Russia" throws new light on Napoleon's character during the days of defeat.

Boar's Head Dinner Is Tradition From Merry Old England

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members of the faculty) the whole college adjourned after the meal to the Warden's office in Ludlow-Willinck Hall to witness a not too successful attempt to burn a yule log. Wassail (a weak punch) was served. This feature, too, had to be abandoned on account of the obvious inadequacy of the room for the purpose.

Also, we learn that Father Bell insisted on this first occasion that the help eat at the speaker's table—a direct imitation of the old English custom by which the country gentry used to forget class differences and associate freely with the commoners at Christmas time. However it is reported that the sturdy yeomen of Annandale were somewhat ill at ease in the presence of the gentry, and hence this part of the ceremony was thereafter dropped.

It is understood that the "arts, music, and drama" department, which is this year in charge of the occasion, is now working on an interesting re-interpretation of the celebration, the nature of which will not be disclosed until the time arrives.

COMMUNICATIONS

(Continued From Page Two)

to fill the vacancy within one week."

Section Five: "If at any time ten students feel dissatisfied with the policies or actions of the Student Council, they shall demand in writing of the four Marshals that meeting of Convocation be called within forty-eight hours, at which time Convocation shall consider the said policies or actions."

Section Six: "The Student Council shall make its own By-Laws, which shall from time to time be published and posted."

Third, we recommend that a fourth section be added to Article Three: "Convocation may vote, by simple majority, to request the Student Council to bring impeachment proceedings against a certain member of the council, in which case the Student Council shall con-

duct an investigation concerning the specified member, and shall present a written reply to the Convocation within one week after the request has been submitted. If the Student Council decides that there is cause for impeachment, the reply shall contain a formal presentation of a case for such impeachment, which case shall be decided in the manner prescribed in Article Two, Section Three. If the Student Council decides that there is not cause for impeachment, the reply shall contain definite reasons supporting this opinion, and the decision of the council in this case shall be final."

Since we have been informed by the Editor of the shortage of space, we are obliged to omit further elaboration of our views. However, we shall be glad to enlighten any one desiring clarification.

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FASCISM, CULTURE, AND DEMOCRACY

By E. N. VOORHEES

Editor's Note—THE BARDIAN has consistently pursued an anti-fascist editorial policy, but because he has traveled so extensively in Fascist Italy and because he has made such an intensive study of Italian culture we have asked Mr. E. N. Voorhees to write the following article.

Among us Americans there are two popular impressions of the effect of Fascism upon Italian culture. One impression is that Fascism is good in effect, because it has abolished beggars and the Mafia, petty thieving and un-American smells, late trains and overloaded baggage racks. Such is frequently the impression of the tourist, who has "been there" on a return ticket for Europe good for six countries in forty-six days. The second popular impression is that Fascism is bad in effect, because—so the argument runs—while the items cited above are true, they are only surface decorations of a vast prison house in which the Dictator and the Capitalist are in the saddle for insidious purposes, among which are: to drive the Working Man to work, to make soldiers of little boys of eight, to repress the Press, and to make creative art and free thought impossible. This second impression, which covers a wide front, can usually be traced to one of the following categories of persons (both traveled and untraveled): (a) persons who distrust all Latins because they are not Anglo-Saxons; (b) nineteenth-century Liberals—frontier philosophers who have outlived all frontiers, except the starry spaces, and do not know it; (c) the Communist and his advocates, who hold that the only right dictator and capitalist is the man who works with his hands; (d) the potential Nihilist (very numerous), who for himself doesn't want any government at all; (e) a certain type of American journalist, who, for reasons readily understandable, insists to the last drop of his ink that any curb upon his flow of words—from any country—is a violation of his constitutional rights, or (f) many otherwise brave and intelligent persons who cower (or bristle) before the potency of that clever, journalist's word, "Dictator."

It seems to this observer that both impressions are beside the point: the first, because it is based upon insufficient evidence; the second, because it misinterprets the evidence chosen. Fascism in Italy is a complex thing, integrated with ideology and emotion; we cannot evaluate it intelligently by merely citing particulars in which its practice differs from that of democracy in America. In order to recognize and understand the effects of Fascism upon Italian culture it is necessary to know something of three things: first, the ideology of Fascism; second, the mental and emotional attitude of the Italian people themselves toward this ideology; and third, the practical relationship of this ideology and personal attitude to the economic and cultural life of the Italian people.

Obviously, no brief article could expound adequately even one of these three points. Serious and scholarly expositions of these matters include such widely different books as Herbert W. Schneider's "Making the Fascist State" (1928) and Herman Finer's "Mussolini's Italy" (1935). The material in either of these books should enable the reader to discuss the merits and demerits of Italian Fascism with some degree of informed intelligence. Fascism in Italy was born partly from a sense of injustice induced by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and partly by the inability of the government to deal with the imminence of Bolshevism. Mussolini and his Fascist followers maintain that with the "March on Rome" their movement became in essence a true revolution. Subsequently the warring minorities, both in and out of the government, were either silenced, exiled, or won over to the party of the younger men and to the Fascist ideology known as Totalitarianism. This may be briefly stated as, "Nothing outside the State; everything within the State; nothing opposed to the State." For thirteen years this doctrine has become increasingly the basis of all action, under a leader who has, after much initial opposition, caught and held the imagination and loyalty, if not of all individuals, certainly of all

Certain matters which appear to classes of the Italian people. us as simply anti-individualistic are accepted by the Italian people as integral parts of Totalitarianism. "Fascism," says Senator Gentile, educator and philosopher, "means to take life seriously." All living and conduct are related to the State. Under this doctrine, for instance, labor does not go on strike, because a strike produces economic loss to the whole community and hence to the State which cares for all the individuals which make it up. Obversely, the employer of labor may not apply the lockout—and precisely for the same reasons. Labor questions are settled by a group representing the laborers, the employers, and the State in the community—while the work goes on. Employment has been distributed by hours according to the family responsibilities of the workers, unemployment has been greatly reduced, and last year the report of the League of Nations showed that Italy's internal business had recovered to 70% of pre-depression figures.

Education and the fine arts have been definitely integrated with the ideals of the State, to the increased vitality of both. Boys do not become "soldiers at eight," but Balilla, which many of them join at that age, teaches them proper hygiene, self-discipline, cooperation, endurance, loyalty, and other qualities as useful in peace as in war. The creative arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture, far from being repressed, have integrated afresh under the Fascist ideals of living adventurously with speed, strength, simplicity, and asceticism. The resulting élan is evident in the many exhibitions of art and in much of the new buildings, both public and private. Literature and the press do not go in for criticizing the political order. Fascism, like Communism, holds that the free functioning of opposing minorities is, economically and socially, a waste and a menace. Novelists, essayists, critics, poets, and journalists are prolific, not in hostility to the State, but in cooperating with it, either directly or indirectly, by studies of various aspects of Fascist ideology or in writing upon the other available subjects which have attracted creative writers since the days of Horace and Ovid. What Fascism is attempting to do with Italian culture is to draw the past and the future together into the present.

As noted above, Fascism came to Italy partly as the result of conflicting and impotent minorities which could neither govern nor agree to be governed. Our own country is today full of conflicting but powerful minorities which do, unfortunately, succeed all too often in governing, and by their powerful "lobbies" and adroit "log-rolling" they succeed in either exploiting or neglecting a very large proportion of the demos in our "democracy." The present move toward remembering "The Forgotten Man" is definitely a move, by our central government, against the potency of these minorities. That this move is still confined merely to increasing taxation for social reconstruction, to refunding debilitated businesses, and to investigating the embraces of holding companies, must be attributed, not to any lack of potential in the disinherited portion of our population nor to any lack of potential in our central government, but solely to the fortunate circumstance of our vast national wealth. Should we reach the point, say in some future crisis, where bread and circuses at government cost ceased to compensate a vast population of literate unemployed for the loss of their relation to life, a scene quite different from the present setup might be enacted:

Imagine a candidate for the Presidency who possesses, let us say, the vernacular plain logic of an Al Smith, the chuckle-producing humor of a Will Rogers, and something of that prophetic decisiveness which sent something like an electric current through millions of radio listeners when Franklin Roosevelt made his inaugural speech to the American people. This man would be an ideal opportunist—a kind of "T.R." brought up to this startling date. Imagine a widely-heralded national hookup, in response to an irrepressible straw

vote conducted, perhaps, by radio, by "Time Magazine," and a chain of newspapers. Imagine the moment, all carefully arranged, just the right moment for the Majority to listen to the Great News from the Right Man. Imagine a radio under every roof that covers a human being and in every car on the road—twenty-five, thirty, or fifty million radios, all tuned in. And the Voice speaks: "Fellow citizens! This great Commonwealth belongs to you—all of you. I believe that the time has come—now—for Production for Use; that is, production for the comfort of all, instead of production for the profit of the comparative few. I am here to tell you how, with your help, I believe it can be done. . . ."

Imagine hearing that! And that would be the beginning of the "March on Rome"—in the American way. The movement would not be called Fascism. Actually, it would be neither of these; nor would it be would be carried by direct appeals to the whole People. Even the Constitution and the Supreme Court move on with the mills of the gods, for even those august institutions exist for the good of the whole people.

"Of course," one hears the sensible man saying, "it could never happen like that!" The picture is fantastic—on reflection, only a little more fantastic than what has actually taken place before our eyes during the last three years.

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They said HE was "impractical"

He preached a Gospel which men called too idealistic.

He said: "Love your enemies."

Practical men have scoffed at His teaching. They have said:

"In a competitive world you must be armed to fight your enemies.

That is the safe way, the inexpensive way."

Practical men made and ran the World War.

Do you know how much the World War cost?

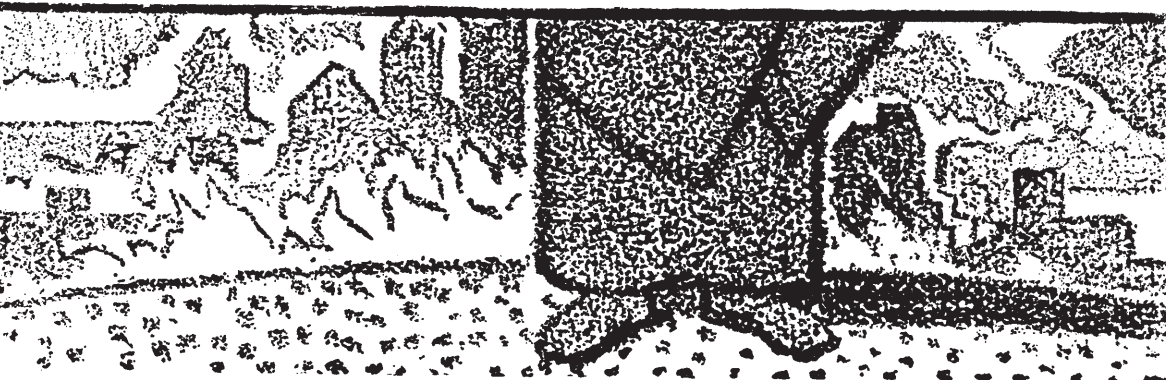
Its total cost to all participants was equivalent to \$20,000 for every hour since Jesus of Nazareth was born.

The next war will be far more costly. It will probably result in the wreck of civilization.

Practical men have had their way for many generations.

It would be worth while to try HIS way.

It couldn't be more expensive.



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COLLEGE REUNION DINNER

The Annual College Reunion Dinner will be held this year at the Columbia University Club, 4 West 43d Street, New York City, on Thursday, January 9, at seven o'clock. Speakers will represent the students, the faculty, the administration, the Board of Trustees, and the alumni. The central theme of the program will be "Building a new college in American higher education." It will provide an opportunity for all branches of the College to become better acquainted with each other and with the program which the College is developing. Tickets for the dinner will cost \$1.25, which will include tax and tip.

Members of the student body are cordially welcome and it is hoped that all who are in the neighborhood of New York City will attend. Formal dress is appropriate but not essential.

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