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# BARDIAN

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# the Bardian

Issue 5

Annandale-on-Hudson

May 15, 1951

## Lerner Opens International Weekend With Approval Of Mac Dismissal

Max Lerner, political scientist and newspaper columnist, strongly supported Truman's dismissal of MacArthur in an address at Bard College last week. Speaking before a capacity audience of 100 students and foreign delegates attending the Fifth Annual International Student Conference, he declared that even if one disagrees with the administration's foreign policy, "there can be no difference on the constitutional question itself. This is a fact, not a problem. Policy is shaped by the civilian authorities, not by the military. If this principle is violated it will lead to a break in the constitutional fabric of our government."

## Every Male Must Take Selective Service Test

President Case urges all male students take the selective service test which will be given to determine who will be exempted from the draft. Without a test score you may not be deferred. Be sure you apply.

Dr. Robinson has notified us that the preparation for the college catalogue is well underway. Any suggestions as to content and/or improvement of present publication will be welcomed.

A gift of \$5,000 to Bard College from the Rev. Alleyn C. Howell D.D. to establish the Alice Fairbairn Scholarship Fund has been announced by President H. Case Jr. Dr. Howell, a member of the class of 1901, is visiting minister of the church of the Heavenly Host in New York City.

The income from the new scholarship fund is to be used for the purpose of granting financial aid to qualified and deserving students with preference to candidates intending to enter the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

## Fire Police Unit Organized to Control Traffic

A Fire Police Unit working under the supervision of the Bard College Fire Department and its Chiefs has been formed under the jurisdiction of the City Committee. The purpose of the organization is to control traffic and assist at fires and to provide emergency lighting and first-aid for the Fire Department. The members will be notified by the arm bands which they will wear. Members are: Peter West, Captain; William Baxter, Roberto Tolenghi, Helaine Kopp, Jeanne Pridmore, Alec Wood and Mason Lamont. Emmett O'Brien Jr. was elected Chief of the Fire Department at a meeting held before the Spring recess. John Joliffe and Connell Worden were elected First and Second Assistant Chiefs, respectively.

The Fire Department wishes to inform the Community that there will be a fire drill sometime between 8 and 10 p. m. on Wednesday, May 23, 1951. Members of the Community are asked to become alarmed or to congregate at the building selected for the drill.

He stated that there are two major difficulties involved in the present controversy: 1) What should we do in Asia? This is a problem of policy. 2) Who shall decide this? This is a fact not a problem and there can be no two points of view on the constitutional question.

We live in a revolutionary era, Mr. Lerner pointed out. There has been and is a triple revolution that has been going on in Asia all this century: The Colonial—against imperialism; the color revolution—against white supremacy; and the economic revolution—against the large land owners. It is these facts that the Communists understand and that Chiang Kai-shek did not understand nor does MacArthur.

The General has thought in terms of overwhelming force. He would like to bomb the mainland as he believes the Chinese Government is ripe for overthrow and would not fight a general war. Even as a student of military history he should be aware that full involvement in China would weaken the United States immeasurably without the necessity of the Russian government having to send in a single battalion of soldiers and thus leaving the free world vulnerable in the West.

Our enemy is aggression, not Communism. Truman's decision to block aggression regardless of its source is a realistic and courageous approach. It is the only way that we can hope to avoid a third World War.

Our task today, therefore, is to arm ourselves and our allies, to develop firm (Continued on Page 4)

## Notes and News

PARENT'S DAY THIS YEAR WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Bard College plans to launch a special drive for the International Scholarship Fund early in May.

Nancy Gulick and Mona Pine were the representatives of Bard College at the annual conference of the Play School Association in New York City on Saturday, April 14.

Bill Asip has been whipping some of his volunteer slaves into energetic frenzy so that the athletic field will be in service to the Bard community this Spring.

The Gummere's have purchased several homes in Barrytown.

OUR PRESIDENT'S TRAVELS HAVE RECENTLY TAKEN HIM TO NEW YORK WHERE HE MADE THE OPENING ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NEW YORK FEDERATION, TEMPLE OF SISTERHOOD. HIS TOPIC WAS "THE PLACE OF EDUCATION IN THE HOME." ON MAY 2, HE MADE AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY OF THE RED HOOK HIGH SCHOOL. ON MAY 1, HE LECTURED TO THE MID-HUDSON PEACE COUNCIL ON "ACADEMIC YOUTH AND PEACE."

Congratulations to the Straders on the birth of Peter Wilson Strader, IV!

Cal Avery and Bill Asip are patiently conducting a life-saving class at the Poughkeepsie YMCA. The classes are designed to accommodate Bard students first. (They are all wet already!)

Roger John Goeb, former music teacher at Bard, has recently won a Guggenheim Fellowship award.

Cynthia Gross's oil painting "Tall Trees" is on display at the exhibition of "English and American Artists" in the 8th Street Gallery, 33 West 8th Street.

## Community Chest

## Give Generously Now

## Faulkner Honors Bard With Sudden Visit

### Personal Sketch

by  
JOAN WILLIAMS

If you could see the town and the roads leading in from the town and where they lead from, you might understand him better. A sleepy town in a sleepy state where everyone for fifty miles or so around not only knows everyone else but also knows their kinfolks, their personal history, past and present, and are pretty willing to predict their future. Colonel Faulkner of Oxford, Mississippi was just like everybody else. He was a prominent man in the town, and therefore, had a certain pattern to follow and certain obligations to fulfill: take part in the local elections, hang around the stores on Saturday afternoons to talk, usher in the church on Sunday mornings, and speak when met on the street. And those who carry his name have carried on the tradition pretty well, except for one of his sons, the one named Bill. He has always stuck pretty much to himself.

He went to the University for a few months, in the tradition, but then one day he left, taking nothing with him but a raincoat and in its pockets a change of underwear, a volume of The Complete Works of Shakespeare, a toothbrush and a bottle of bourbon. He worked in New York City for awhile, and then in New Orleans, London, Paris, a lot of places, and then he came back. He's been in Oxford ever since. You might see him come into the postoffice there any morning. If someone he knows says, "Hi, Mr. Bill," he would nod in return. Otherwise he doesn't look around much, just comes and goes; nobody pays any attention to him; they've seen him there for years. Or he might go into the Doctor's office, they're good friends, and talk for hours about hunting and fishing and farming. He did perk up once not long ago, however, when all the preachers in town got together and tried to stop beer from being sold; he wrote an article and told them to attend to things in the Church. The paper wouldn't publish the article so he had it printed privately and distributed it. When he wants to do something, he doesn't care what other people say or think about what he does or the way in which he does it.

Nobody knows exactly what goes on out at that house of his. When he's not hunting or farming he's sitting in a room out there writing books. People used to be always coming to see him, but after a while not many got far down that mud rut he calls a driveway, or passed under the white columns of the portico to enter the front door. A "No Trespassing" sign had been put up which, in Oxford, Mississippi, is an act itself worthy of arousing suspicion against Bill Faulkner. But it was because too many came who said, "Tell me how to write, and I will do it, but just tell me how so it will be easier." Or mostly they said, "Here, read this, and get it published for me." He had a world of his own, which he had created, and he had his own people with whom to talk, who wanted nothing from him, so that he did not need anything or anyone else really, not Oxford, or New York, or critics. They could give him nothing like what the people in the private world gave him. Sometimes these people did absurd things, and the more absurd the more he liked them,

On May 2, Tuesday evening, the Bard community was honored with an unscheduled talk by William Faulkner, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and author of Light in August, As I Lay Dying, Sanctuary and several more novels and collections of short stories which have sold exceptionally well in the last twenty years.

Mr. Faulkner, an unexceptional-looking man, was introduced by Miss Joan Williams who explained that the author did not usually participate in literary discussions or make public statements concerning his work; he would therefore initiate no artistic discourse on his own but would instead answer questions addressed from the audience. He spoke for one hour answering questions on his taste in reading, his attitude toward his works, his attitude toward present-day life and narrating stories connected with his early life in relation to his writing.

One point that he brought up repeatedly was the apathy that had come over him as he had grown older, making him less anxious to set words down on paper. He connected it with greater difficulty writers of this decade had in finding an audience, but toward the end of the discussion, when he became elated over the optimistic outlook of one member of the gathering, he showed that any disillusionments he might feel were individual ones and had no relation with any spirit of the times.

I got the impression from Mr. Faulkner that he was not a deliberate artist and that after he had fixed the outline (Continued on Page Four)

for he is full of humor, almost childlike in his love of the ridiculous and the ironical. He just likes to tell stories, unwind them to see where they are going. He does not hesitate to admit that it is nice if someone else reads them, but it they don't that's all right too. And if his people ramble down a road for pages or so, talk without stopping, except where one must pause naturally for breath, for many lines, then that's the way it should be written down. And that's the way he wrote it. The important thing is just to try to make something that's a little better, something that is true and moving, passionate and real. Something out of courage. He has that.

And now his people are growing a little quieter. They no longer move about as fiercely, passionately, compellingly, often as before. And to fill the new sudden loneliness, he takes at last the homage he had not time for before when the force that was inside driving him was enough. He is only human.

The writer does not matter. It is the man. The man who, after fifty years, knows finally that there are no answers and says still:

"The kindest thing the gods can give to people at twenty is a capacity to ask why,

a passion for something better than vegetation, even if what they get by it is grief and pain." It's that man.

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## Editorial

### ALIEN VIEWPOINTS IGNORED

Of course the solution to world peace and international tolerance and understanding is not the function of the International Student Conference at Bard, but some attempt to include a viewpoint alien to our own and the Western Alliance of Nations should be considered. We feel that this was not included in the panel outlines.

The first question heading the political panel outline states: "How can we live in the same world with the Russians without another world war?" The entire outline precludes that Russia and Communism are the only potential enemies of democracy. This may be true. And the outline itself might have been just if this had been a Western Alliance Conference of the Major Powers.

However, the International Student Conference Committee saw fit to invite Near and Far Eastern representatives, not to mention students from smaller nations not yet independent.

The institutions of these nations and cultures are still quite different from those of the United States. This was either not understood or it was ignored.

### LERNER AND GOODING REVITALIZE WEEKEND

Max Lerner took off like a jet pilot with an opening address dealing generally and specifically with applied problems of International understanding. It is unimportant whether his point of view was accepted or rejected. The attitude and spirit of this weekend was injected into the people who heard this fervent speech.

Then what happened? Confusion and long-winded talks pervaded the atmosphere of the panels. Few attended Rogger's address and still less were present at the closing session to hear Sharp and Dulles.

Cynthia Gooding then revitalized the weekend with her splendid performance, but then, the spirit was again lost.

Two guests (Lerner and Gooding) gave us the principal shot in the arm. Remember they were guests. There was not enough sustained effort on the part of our own community in order to gain momentum.

### SUGGESTIONS NEEDED

We must not forget that this weekend is one of the most important college functions. It is important in terms of our own intellectual behavior and in terms of publicity. The purpose of this editorial is not to belittle this conference as an idea. This weekend was by no means a flop. In some respects it was superior to last year's event, but we are coming close to the point of diminishing returns unless there is another method of planning and formulation. Perhaps an entirely new approach is needed. Through this editorial we hope to stimulate some constructive suggestions. A poll will be distributed through your advisors in the near future dealing with this problem.

### APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

The BARDIAN applauds Council's decision to vote \$20.00 to any group of Bard students wanting to present Madam Pandit with a token bushel of wheat. We need not be discouraged by the fact that no Bard group could travel to Washington on such short notice.

It is disheartening to learn that Congressional action on the wheat bill was again delayed. In the face of a famine which may claim 14 million Indian lives, some Congressmen are bargaining with hunger. It makes one shudder to think that these respectable gentlemen call themselves Christians. It is one thing to cheer a returning military hero and another to stand by coldbloodedly while human beings die of hunger. If all-too-many Americans have indulged in delirious hero worship, it is now time that their conscience incite them to nobler action.

A nation-wide "Friendship Grain to India" campaign has begun this week. We do not doubt that Bardians will give it their enthusiastic support and that Council will donate the previously allocated \$20.00 to this vital cause.

## Letters to the Editor

April 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Johnson:

May I take this opportunity to extend to you and the members of your staff my congratulations on Issue 4 of the BARDIAN. It is tops!

With all good wishes,  
 Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Carman, Chairman

Board of Trustees of Bard College

(Editor's note: Thank you, Mr. Carman. Your words of commendation will give us new incentive to strive for even better issues in the future.)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
 WASHINGTON

May 7, 1951

The President has asked me to thank you and the staff of The Bardian for sending him the encouraging results of your poll and for your support of his action with respect to General MacArthur.

The president believes strongly in the common sense of the American people and so has been confident that they, like you, would support his action.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH SHORT

Secretary to the President

## Tides and Trends

by NAEF & HERZ

General Mac's homecoming seems to have been a signal for a growing concern over our foreign policy. One of the most concerned is Senator Taft, Ohio Republican. He is also one of the loudest, most critical and most paradoxical spokesmen against the Truman policy.

In a free-swinging speech in the United States Chamber of Commerce on May 1, Taft advocated a trial of MacArthur's plans. That means the bombing of Communist bases in Manchuria, blockade of China, and the use of Chinese Nationalist troops in Korea.

In the very same speech crying for an aggressive foreign policy, Taft asserted that the cost of maintaining an armed force of 3,500,000 will eventually be suicidal for the American economy and called for a reduction of the armed forces by half a million. He also advised cutting the mobilization budget by twenty billion dollars. (Apparently Senator Taft hasn't realized that a war requires men and money to be successful.)

Taft's insight into foreign affairs has always been wrong, as the following excerpts from his various speeches will show. In 1939 Taft said that America had pursued a policy of neutrality for a 150 year period and that it had always been successful in staying out of war. (HISTORIAN TAFT HAS OBVIOUSLY FORGOTTEN ABOUT THE MINOR WARS OF 1812, 1846, 1898 AND 1918.)

The misinterpretation of world trends can be found in Taft's statements, in 1939, that "There is a general illusion that we see in Germany and Italy forces which threaten to overwhelm England and France, and march on to attack the United States." ("Mein Kampf" had been published long ago, and the second world war started only seven months later.)

In January 1941 Taft blandly declared: "It is simply fantastic to suppose that there is any danger of an attack on the United States by Japan . . ." Also in 1941, Taft stated: "There is much less danger to this country from Hitler today than there was two years ago." (NO COMMENT! !)

War seems to be an obscure thing to Taft; it's something he reads about in books. His ideological approach to war can be seen in his statement that "The way to keep out of war is to remain neutral." (Sure. You can go swimming with the gang, son. But don't get wet.)

Misinterpretation of world affairs is a Taft trademark. Another is his astounding ability to contradict his own opinions. In 1944, asking for a league of nations, Taft stated that ". . . in order to prevent another war we should join an organization of sovereign nations, with power to employ force to prevent military aggression." Yet Taft was one of the six senators who voted against America's entrance into the United Nations. (MAYBE YOU COULD SPARE TIME TO RE-READ YOUR OLD SPEECHES, SENATOR.)

Mr. Republican doesn't believe in following his party's platform, even though he is acknowledged to be its leading spokesman and a formulator of its policies. After saying in 1944 that "The Republican platform clearly implies that the main reliance will be on the national forces called into action by the league," Senator Taft, on January 5, 1951, charged that President Truman "had no authority whatever to commit American troops without congressional approval." "The President," continued Taft, "simply usurped authority, in violation of the laws of the Constitution, when he sent troops to Korea to carry out the resolution of the U. N."

As a presidential aspirant for the Republican nomination in 1948, Taft derided Truman for his "soft policy toward communism." He believed in an administration which "abhors regulation and spending." Therefore, Taft concludes that we should wage an all-out aggressive war in Korea, show our strength and power to the Communists once and for all. But to do this, he advocates huge reductions in our military strength and our armament budget. How Mr. Taft expects to maintain a decisive stand against Russian Communism without enough troops and arms, without spending money for the necessities of the war, which he urges in his negative, contradictory way, has yet to be explained.

## Foreign Policy Poll

During the Fourth International Student Weekend the BARDIAN conducted a public opinion poll on some major foreign policy issues. Thirty foreign students representing more than twenty countries, half of our American students and a representative number of our faculty and Administration members were polled. Here are the cumulative results:

- I. On the whole are you in agreement with President Truman's foreign policy speech of April 11?  
 YES 108 NO 23 DON'T KNOW 19
- II. Do you think President Truman acted correctly in relieving General MacArthur of his military command?  
 YES 124 NO 18 DON'T KNOW 8
- III. Do you think Congress should express itself in favor of sending 2 million tons of wheat to India immediately?  
 YES 123 NO 12 DON'T KNOW 15
- IV. In a crisis do you favor civilian or military control over foreign policy? (YES for CIVILIAN; NO for MILITARY)  
 YES 123 NO 12 DON'T KNOW 18



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# Ted Weiss Widely Hailed on Publication of *The Catch*; Readers Find *Moment of Oblivion* in Selected Poems

by ANDREW ASHLUND

Although the editors of Mr. Weiss' *The Catch* have called the eighteen poems "selected poems," this fact in no way prevents them from having a certain unity. From the first poem, *The Hook* to the last and longest poem, *"Shades of Caesar"* this unity enforces itself, until our view of the poet's world is sharply defined. I am in error, perhaps, in using view singularly, but if this view is considered as the product of as many perspectives as there are poems, then this use becomes valid. Indeed, it seems that Mr. Weiss as stood upon many mountains and has looked through many microscopes to achieve the admirable results we see in *The Catch*.

We commonly associate philosophical matters with the use of the very little and the very large, but such is not the case in the poem *"After Five Years."* Here, various perspectives are combined to give us all we need to know of a remembered love. The present and eternal aspects of life are shown in men ailing logs. By a natural turning, the wind transforms the stark landscapes into a thing filled with the breath of two lovers. The remembrances almost become general and romantic for a moment, until fruit in a bowl on the table and snowflakes falling on a skylight above draw us inward to the core of the matter. But we are swept outward

once more, the initial view is seen with the action completed, and we are forced to acknowledge the reality of the situation, the returning:

as the wheel must, as the season; . . .  
In the first of Mr. Weiss' *Later Poems*, *"A Commonplace,"* he has dealt with a theme which might very well be *"The There"* for the majority of Western poets—namely Christ. The title is ambiguous in that, for the first sixteen lines, we have little reason to believe that the poems will do more than re-render a theme as old as Christian civilization. But within these sixteen lines in the third stanza) the commonplace becomes a place of the earth, and of the blood. In the next stanzas a picture of Christ is drawn as being more mortal and susceptible to the pride, lust and pain of this world than our myths have shown us. By its conclusion *"The Commonplace"* has narrowed to assert the nature of its theme in terms of our most eternal symbols:

but the garden had its malt as well.  
For the shepherds, far inland, blood-warmed, the star faded into a stone  
their cattle sucked for salt.  
*"The Commonplace,"* then, has taken on a multiplicity of meanings; from the common sentiment to the common (i.e. universal) ground in which Christ's beliefs still flourish.

Through the accrument of judge-

ments and insights shown in the *Early* and *Later* poems, *"Shades of Caesar"* becomes the most comprehensive attempt to depict and, perhaps, to solve the dilemmas of our times. Mr. Weiss has returned, as have all poets of our time, to the past; but, it seems, for a unique purpose. From allusions to the fall of Rome to the sleep of Rip Van Winkle one sees a disillusionment that all of us share in one form or another:

(When I consider that Alexander at my age had conquered so many nations and I have done nothing memorable, have I not just cause to weep?)

Yet, however much of our decay the poem shows us, it is not shaped in the *"tome of despair's"* pattern. Its view, ultimately, is one of a civilization which may still redeem itself.

*"Shades of Caesar,"* because of its length and scope, also gives us an opportunity to prove or disprove certain facts about Mr. Weiss' form observed in the shorter poems. Two devices seem to appear consistently in the whole of *"The Catch";* the parenthesis and (if it can be called a device) the inclusion of more than one idea or emotion in a single sentence. Indeed, the latter device includes the use of the parenthesis, for both devices are, apparently, intended to strengthen and intensify the unity of each poem. Little need be said here

about the movement in our times toward sense rather than sound rhythms, but that many of Mr. Weiss' poems tend to appeal most strongly to the eye.

It is gratifying to note that, although the sustainment of a sentence may make up several stanzas, there is not infringement upon our logic in *"The Catch";* accounts, descriptions and parenthesized asides are included in the single sentence. A simple definition of the sentence (A complete thought) may give us a more thorough understanding of the poet's intent.

Although it has been suggested that it would be best to keep biographical and poetic considerations separate in attempting to fully understand a poet's work, I am sure that not even Eliot would condone the practice of first attempting to draw one's own conclusions on a subject and then referring to a poet who has written on that subject. This practice will, unintentionally, be followed by some readers of *"The Catch,"* for many of Mr. Weiss' references are very close to us, here at Bard. Perhaps some of the readers of *"The Catch"* will leave the poems with an awareness of these experiences and perceptions which have been enriched for them. That awareness is, ultimately, the highest tribute one can pay a poem.

## Cynthia Gooding Highlights Universality of Music

"Music is the universal language," stated Franz Liszt many years ago. During International Week-end Cynthia Gooding, folk singer, reaffirmed this belief at her concert in Bard Hall. Though both the foreign students and Americans did not understand many of the words of the songs of many nations, they felt and appreciated the spirit and musical temperament of each. A feeling of "oneness" and unity permeated the air. Miss Gooding was using folk music as a unifying tool to provide an insight into another phase of culture and to further understanding on the common ground of a folk song heritage.

Miss Gooding, appearing in a rather striking orange dress, long shell necklace, large silver earrings, and dangling bracelets, seemed to be much more at ease than at her first concert at Bard last semester. She set an air of informality, which though correct and usual for folk song recitals, is obviously not characteristic of other concerts. Here, one must realize that since folk songs are derived from the people in general and not one composer in particular, the audience feels a very close tie to the performer and in many cases takes an active part in the recital. Not only will people all out the songs they want to hear (as they did when Miss Gooding came back for encores) but will very often join in the chorus.

Miss Gooding is not outstanding as a guitarist. Her laurels lie mainly in

the depth of her "feeling" for the folk idiom. This is something which is not acquired by learning to shade in certain sections or to accent particular notes of a song. It is an understanding brought about by a realization of the mood of the song, the period in which it was written and the things or people discussed. Miss Gooding not only has this feeling for folk music, but has a rich, pleasant voice to compliment it. She is obviously more comfortable in a low range. Her voice in the higher range is adequate but she appears to be straining herself.

Miss Gooding accompanies herself with a Spanish guitar. The chords she uses are rather simple and she seems to prefer using a capo to change the key rather than to become involved in more difficult chord progressions. However, this is not a criticism in that true musical accompaniment for folk songs should be simple so as to highlight the songs rather than to show off the guitarist's virtuosity. Miss Gooding's technique is "clean." Her chords are sharp and clear without resounding. Her strumming is varied and fits the mood and country of each of the songs.

Our guest artist chose for her recital songs of Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, the United States, and Mexico. "The choice of countries," said Miss Gooding with a smile, "is somewhat up to the languages I know."

## Okuda Finds Bard "Worthwhile"

"Students are not taking as much opportunity of their professors as they could," said Mr. Kenji Okuda, newly appointed instructor in economics to the faculty of the Social Studies Division of Bard College. Mr. Okuda replaces Dr. George Rosen, assistant professor of economics who resigned in December to take a position with the Department of State in Washington, D. C.

But on the whole, Mr. Okuda finds the Bard educational program novel and "extremely worthwhile" to him personally. He considers it fascinating in its possibilities. Asked what he thinks about Bard's venture in community government, he found it premature to render any final judgment, realizing that Bard is aiming for the "most sophisticated form of democratic self-government."

A graduate of Oberlin College, Mr. Okuda received his master's degree in economics from Harvard University where he is now completing the requirements for his Ph.D. degree. He has taught at Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. and during the past two years has been visiting assistant professor of economics at the University of Puerto Rico.

He is writing his Ph.D. thesis on the *"Industrial Development of Puerto Rico."* Mr. Okuda has been highly impressed by Puerto Rico's government program to increase the standard of living of their people. The government

is to be commended for its "willingness to take advice from economists and other social scientists." Puerto Rico has become in a real sense an "experimental playground for the social scientists." Mr. Okuda considers Louis Munioz, the popularly elected Governor of Puerto Rico, "one of the great statesmen of our time," who enjoys the complete confidence of his people and foreign governments alike. The little clique who attempted to assassinate President Truman has no popular following at all and represents only a small, fanatically emotional, nationalist minority which has its counterpart in every country.

Mr. Okuda is particularly interested in studying the pattern evolving from the interplay between a culture and its economy in transition. The recently initiated Point 4 programs must be based upon an understanding of these patterns. The Point 4 programs undertaken by the US should be worked mainly on the level "of basic social services and education with no political strings attached whatever." Now most of the funds go for technical improvements. Taking a long-range point of view, however, "most of these programs should be inverted. Most of the energy and funds should be set aside for basic education, health improvements and basic agricultural reforms, in order to prepare the backward people for democracy."

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## Lerner Cont.

(Continued from Page 1)

alliances with the democratic countries throughout the world, and to work with the United Nations.

We are confronted with four fallacies: 1) We can fight our way to peace. The armament race must stop unless we are to engage in a World War. It is crucial that we put a limit to armaments and attempt to end the cold war, otherwise we face tragedy in terms of our economic health and civil liberties.

The second fallacy: We can buy our way into peace. Lerner was for the Marshall plan and the Point Four program, but he said that we should get over the feeling that we should expect gratitude. Our reaction to India's request for wheat is an example where we wish to buy political allegiance as the price for our humanitarian assistance without recognizing that in a world split into two large camps, a "third force" is invaluable as a mediating influence.

The third fallacy: We can have alliances with reactionary forces, for example, Franco in Spain, Adenauer in Germany, and the Oil Lords in Arabia. In these cases we lose more than we gain because we alienate the labor movements and the liberals who remember what these groups have represented and done.

The fourth fallacy: we can build walls against dangerous ideas from outside our country or by hunting ideas inside. The war for men's minds is the vital one and it must be pursued on a positive basis.

## Faulkner Honors Bard

(Continued from Page One)

of a story he worked much more by feeling than by science. The discussion contained no clue as to what made Mr. Faulkner the inventor that he is of vivid characters and exciting scenes nor did it explain his many experiments in story forms. Also missing from his talk was the stream of lively imagery which is typical of his writing. He appeared instead as a man who, had he not known the wife of an established author who got Faulkner's first novel published, would have told his stories with his feet on the railing of the porch overlooking a Southern village square which is frequently the starting point of a Faulkner story.

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## Community Chest Drive Is Underway

The Bard College Community Chest Drive once again offers opportunities for giving to a variety of organizations concerned with human welfare. The goal for this spring is \$700. Solicitations will start on Monday, May 14th.

Once again the committee has selected organizations which meet local, national and international needs.

In our immediate community the Northern Dutchess Health Center, more familiarly known as the Rhinebeck Hospital, has again been selected. The importance of this agency for the health and welfare of Bard students and our neighbors is unquestionable and certainly deserves the support of every one of us.

Two organizations meeting needs of a wider public have also been selected by the committee. The National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, of which Dr. Harry Carman, Chairman of Bard's Board of Trustees, is Chairman of the Board, has been doing an outstanding job for a number of years in helping Negroes find educational opportunities throughout the country and raising special scholarship funds when necessary. Mr. Case is one of the members of the Fund's Advisory Council of College presidents. The other is the Associated Cardiac League, Inc., a new organization which operates a summer camp in Verbank,

N. Y. for under-privileged young cardiac patients to help them adjust socially, physically and emotionally.

On the international scene the committee urges everyone to support the World Student Service Fund and the American Friends Service Committee. The fund is designed to help students throughout the world and is sponsored by the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations at American Universities; Newman Club Federation; United States National Student Association; and the United Student Christian Council in the U.S.A. The American Friends Service Committee, the well known Quaker organization "goes into areas of social or economical tension all over the world with material aid and a sense of human fellowship in an effort to promote peace."

Members of the Community have the option of designating the specific organization among the four which they wish their gift to be given. If no particular preference is indicated, on the pledge bland, funds will be split as follows:

Northern Dutchess Health Center (Rhinebeck Hospital) 40%  
Associated Cardiac League, Inc. 15%  
National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc. 15%  
American Friends Service Committee 10%  
World Student Service Fund 20%

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## Economic Panel

The nature of the problems considered was too vast to permit an adequate discussion during the short duration of the panel. A greater degree of acquaintance among our foreign friends, in the sense of preliminary informal conversations, would have given greater effectiveness and value to the panel. Nonetheless the addition of factual information and data would have helped bring the whole course of the discussion to a more earthly level. Credit ought to be given to Mr. Uduaroh Okeke, from Nigeria, for an attempt towards that end.

It was felt that the U.S. tariff policy was in fact a one-way traffic preventing exporting countries from earning the necessary dollars to pay for the imports from the U.S. Nevertheless the general abolition of protective tariffs, it was argued, would mean causing our economies to be vulnerable to dictatorial regimes whose price systems in foreign trade are directed toward political ends. In the field of investments, Mr. Okeke deplored the race that is occurring in colonial territories between the U.K. and the U.S. since they aim at maximum benefits at the detriment of local advancement, a phenomenon characteristic of the capitalistic system. Truman's Point Four was described on these assumptions as but a replica of the old colonial imperialism under a new cloak. In order to remedy this point it was suggested that aid should be given via the U.N. which represents a set of principles and not of interests. The political interests resulting from investments may therefore explain Britain's willingness to recognize the Communist Government in China where she has substantial assets. Upon questioning the usefulness of American aid to China under the Kuomintang regime, our Chinese friend did not see how it could be effective considering that only an equivalent of two per cent of the E.R.P. sums had been allocated to his country which was considerably greater both in population and area than Europe. In weighing up the achievements and merits of the Marshall Plan, they seemed to agree that it was limited to few countries and therefore ought to be extended. Although its work was highly praised, we were reminded that it was not a one-way bargain.

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## Political Panel

The atmosphere in Albee Social on April 14 became tense, as ten students from various parts of the world began discussing the political problems which face us today: How can we live in the same world with the Russians without another world war? How far can we expect free nations to go in resisting future Russian or Chinese aggression, How can we combat the threat of Soviet and Chinese aggression in a positive fashion effectively?

The questions posed were of too large a scope to allow a unanimous opinion on all points. The delegates of all countries however, did agree on some major issues. The western powers, they felt, must, at all times, keep in contact with Russia, not only in the United Nations but also by "Big Four" conferences. Again, the panel members agreed that a spirit of compromise, a sincere effort to reach an agreement, must dominate all meeting between east and west.

The United Nations organization was criticized on several points. First, all students agreed that the veto power must be erased. Any nation that wishes to join the U. N. should be allowed to do so, regardless of ideology. Last, and most important in the minds of the panel, the independent nations, not influenced by east or west, should have a greater opportunity to express their ideas.

The delegates from Nigeria and Kenya gave the Bard students an insight into the feelings of colonial countries. In the opinion of the Kenya student, there can never be peace in the world until the more potent nations, England, America and France as well as Russia, quit their aggressive, imperialistic policies, and all countries, no matter how small, gain political freedom.

## Cultural Panel

The Cultural Panel of the International Weekend was held on Saturday morning in South Hall Social under the moderation of Dr. Dorothy Thompson. The panel observer was New Yorker columnist, Richard Rovere. The panel included seven students from Japan, India, Austria, Czechoslovakia, England and Poland respectively.

The panel acknowledged race, religion and nationality conflicts, agreeing that these differences could be solved through internationalism and toleration. It was agreed that only if all men agreed that they would respect the opinions and beliefs of their fellows, and not attempt to impose their ideas upon each other, peace would reign. The conflict in South Africa was discussed as an example of intolerance.

The point was made that all differences are not necessarily dangerous divisions. The European students expressed the hope that Europe could be a meeting ground between the east and west.

In the second half of the discussion the panel tried to limit itself to problems arising out of culture differences between Russia and the United States. But since the audience knew most about America, the discussion soon broke down into one on the topic—what is representative of American culture. Answers to this question ranged from Cowboy songs, to the Horatio Alger myth, to Harry Truman and Tom Dewey.

The difficulties that hampered this panel sprung mainly from the fact that the foreign students, with the exception of a few, seemed unprepared to speak on the topic. The obligation to be well versed in the subject matter is one that all visiting students should accept. Thus the whole discussion tended to be based on purely American ideas.