Page 1  Lerner Opens International Weekend With Approval Of Mac Dismissal
         Every Male Must Take Sel. Service Test
         Fire Police Unit Organized to Control Traffic
         Notes and News
         Faulkner Honors Bard With Sudden Visit
         Personal Sketch
         Joan Williams

Page 2  Editorial
         Alien Viewpoints Ignored
         Lerner And Gooding Revitalize Weekend
         Suggestions Needed
         Appeal To Conscience
         Letters to the Editor
         ["The President has asked me to thank you . . .
         encouraging results of your poll"]
         Joseph Short, Secretary to the President
         Tides and Trends
         Naef & Herz
         Foreign Policy Poll

Page 3  Ted Weiss Widely Hailed on Publication of The Catch;
         Readers Find Moment of Oblivion in Selected Poems
         Andrew Ashlund
         Cynthia Gooding Highlights Universality of Music
         Okunda Finds Bard “Worthwhile”

Page 4  Community Chest Drive Is Underway
         Political Panel
         Cultural Panel
         Economic Panel
Max Lerner, political scientist and newspaper columnist, strongly supported women's dismissal of Macarthur in an Address at Bard College last week, making before a capacity audience of 60 students and foreign delegies at the 5th Annual International Student Conference. He declared that if in one disagrees with the administration's reference on the constitutional question the answer is, "I am a student, not by the civil authority, not by the military. If this prin- cipal is to prevail, it must be to be a breach in the constitutional fabric of our 'every.

Every Male Must Take Self-Service Test

President Case urges all male students to take the self-service test which will be offered to them by the Medical Department of the college and to do it at your earliest opportunity. Any suggestions as to how the test is offered and/or improvement of present selection will be welcomed.

A gift of $5,000 to Bard College by the late Mrs. Geo. W. D. Barber of New York City, has been established the Alice Fairbank Scholars-1901 Fund has been announced by Pres. Geo W. D. Barber. Dr. Barber is a member of the class of 1901, visiting sister of the church of the same denomination in New York City. The income from the new scholarship fund is to be used for the purpose of giving financial aid to qualified and entering students with preference to students intending to enter the study of the Episcopal Church.

Fire Police Unit Organized

A Fire Police Unit working under the direction of the Bard Village Fire Department and its Chiefs has been organized under the direction of the Fire Committee. The purpose of the organization is to control traffic and regulate the activities of vehicles and pedestrians in the vicinity of the college. The members will be notified by the arm bands which they will be wearing. Members are: Members: R. W. Ziegler, West - Capt.; William Baxter, Robert Magill, H. C. Kupper, Joseph Bailey, William A. A. Alber, W. E. A. A. A. A. E. A. A. E.

Fire Department informs students that there will be a meeting between 8 and 9 p.m. on Wednesday, May 31, 500, where the Community is asked to come and view the new fire truck and the building selected for the drill.

He stated that there are two major difficulties involved in the present con- paration for the parollel college catalogue is underway. Any suggestions to ls and improvements of present selection will be welcomed.

Notes and News

PARENT'S DAY THIS YEAR WILL BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Bard College plans to launch a special drive for a scholarship fund early in May.

Nancy Gallup and Mona Fries were the representatives of the Bard College at the annual conference of the College Scholarship Association in New York City on April 29.

Bill Alip has been whipping his son of his volunteer drives into energetic fury so that the athletic field will be in service to the Bard community this spring.

The Commuter has purchased several homes in Barrytown.

Our President's Travels Have Been Taken Herein Are Some Notes from the American Folklore Society, the Con- Statement of Sisterhood. He is also the author of the book "THE TEMPLE OF SISTERHOOD. He has also written "AMERICAN FOLKLORE AND LITERATURE." On May 1, he will lecture at the New York Folklore Convention on "AMERICAN YOUTH AND PEACE." He also lectures on the history and music of the world on "Our President's Travels."

C. A. V. A. and Bill Alip are partying con- trolled by the Bard Village Fire Department. They will be drinking from the "Folklore YMCA. The classes are designed to provide students with knowledge of the cultural and social aspects of life in America."

Contestants for the "Folklore" are in the competition at the exhibition of "English and American Folklore."

On May 3, Tuesday evening, the Bard community was honored with an un- scheduled talk by William Faulkner, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature and author of Light in August. As I Lay him that he was going to work his way through business, and that if he would defer the writing of his works, his attitude toward present-day life and narrative stories connected with his early life in relation to his writing. One point that he brought up repeatedly was the sparsity that had come over him and his mind. He was in a state of despair, making less astute to set words down on paper. He connected it with greater diffi- culty in understanding events, and that he had found an audience, but toward the end of the discussion, he became elated over the optimistic outlook of one of the officers of the Bard Police Unit. He told the Doctor that he might feel the individual views 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)

Community Chest
Give Generously To
Faulkner's Hunt 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 everywhere for fifty miles or so around not only nobody is there but also almost everyone's, their per- sonal history, past and present, and are many people pretty to possible to find and his experiences. Bill Faulkner of Oxford, Mississippi was just like everybody else. He was a prominent man in the town, and there- fore in a certain pattern to follow and certain obligations to take the part in the local elections, hang around the streets on Saturday afternoons and be in the school in the church on Sunday morn- ings, and speak when in the street. And those who carry his name have carried on the tradition pretty well, ex- cept for one of his sons who, according to Bill, has always been stuck much to himself.

He went to the University for a few years, in the tradition of many, then one day left, taking nothing with him but a raincoat and in its pockets a change of clothes, away from the university, a volume of his first book, "Barn Dance," and several other books, including 'A Corpse in the Attic.' 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 three times a week. If anyone knows him, "Hey, Mr. Bill," he would nod in return. Otherwise he doesn't look around much, just comes and goes; no-one pays any attention to him; they've seen him three times for a year. Or might to join the Doctor's office, he's not very good friends, and talk for hours about hunt- ing and fishing and things of that sort. He did perk up once or twice long ago, however, when all the preacher in town got together and tried to stake the town from being sold; he wrote an article and told them what they should do in things to think and do, but the newspaper wouldn't publish the article so he had it printed privately and disburse- ed 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 at that house of his. When he's not hunting or farming he's sitting in a room and writing books. People used to be always coming to see him, but after a while not many got down to the mud rut he calls a driveway, or sitting under the white oak tree next to the por- tico to enter the front door. A "No Trespassing" sign had been put up which, in Oxford, Missis- sippi, this is unsuitable of arousing suspicion against Bill Faulkner. It was, on the contrary, because too many came who said, "Tell me how to write, and I'll tell you how, but just tell me how it will be easier."

Anyway they said, "Here, read this, and get it published here." He had a world of his own, which he had created, and he had his own people with whom he spoke, who wanted nothing from him, so that he didn't need anything or any- thing else really, not even a New York, or critics. They could give him whatever he wanted in the private world he gave. Sometimes these people did disturb him, and the more absurd the more he liked, for he is full of humor, almost childish, to the last. It is possible to be serious and ironic then. He just likes to tell stories, and is not interested in what others think. He does not hesitate to admit that it is probably better if some one else reads them, but it is his right to do that. And if people ramble down a road for the sake of conversation with the man, they are going to the wrong end of the street and enter the church in the wrong way. 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.

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The writer does not matter. It is the message that matters. That is his message: "The kindest thing the gods can give to people is twenty in a capacity to ask why, a passion for something better than a given situation even if what they get by is grief and pain. That's it. That's man.'
Tides and Trends

by NAEF & HERZ

General Mac’s hometown 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 Korea. In a free-speaking speech in the United States Chamber of Commerce on May 1, Taft advocated a stronger role for MacArthur’s plan for modernizing the Korean 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 Americans 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 has learned that men and money is 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. (HERE TAFT HAS OBLIGELY FORGOTTEN ABOUT THE MINOR WARS OF 1812, 1846, 1858 AND 1898.) 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.” (NOTE 2 CONCERNING) “We are against the aggressive plans of the Axis.” (Use your swimming pool, sun. But don’t get wet.)

In 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 that “There is much less danger of attack by Germany today than there were 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 dogs, sun. But don’t get wet.)

Ministerial recognition of world affairs is a Taft trademark. Another is his astounding ability to contradict his own opinions. He was later for the 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 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 Republicans platform clearly implies that the main reliance will be on the national forces called into action by the league,” Senator Taft, on January 2, 1945, declared “I have no authority whatever to commit American troops without congressional approval.” “The President,” continued Taft, “at the same time, clearly authorized the action of the laws of the Constitution, when he sent to troops to Korea to carry out the resolution of the U. N. . .”

As a presidential aspirant for the Republican nomination in 1948, Taft de- lied Truman for his “self policy toward communism.” He believed in an administration which “denies repudiation and spending.” Therefore, Taft concluded that we should wage an all-out aggressive war in Korea, show our strength and power to the Communists and for all. But to do this, he advocated 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 armaments, and on a reduced spending money for the next year, which he urges in his negative, contradictory war, has yet to be explained.

Foreign Policy Poll

During the Fourth International Student Week-end the BARDIAN conducted a public opinion poll on some major foreign policy issues. Thirty foreign students are representing more than 20 countries. The responses to the question: “How many represent a number of our faculty and Administration members were polled. Here are the cumulative results:

I. On the basis of your agreement with President Truman’s foreign policy speech of April 117

YES 118
NO 23
DON’T KNOW 19

II. Do you think President Truman acted correctly in re- ceiving General MacArthur of his military command?

YES 124
NO 8
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 18

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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Lettors to the Editor

April 23, 1951

Dear Mr. Johnson:

May I take this opportunity to ex- tend to you and the members of your staff my congratulations on Issue 4 of the BARDIAN. It is lovely! With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harry J. Gar, Chairman
Board of Trustees of Bard College (Editor, please note)-Thank you, Mr. Gar, for your significant support. Your words of commenda- tion will give us new incentive to strive for even better issues in the future.

President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTO

May 7, 1951

The President has addressed me in this capacity and the staff of BARDIAN for sending him the encouraging results of your poll and for your support of his actions with respect to General MacArthur.

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

Sincerely yours,

J. EDMONDO SHORT
Secretary to the President
by ANDREW ASHLUND

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 who is now teaching at 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, reiterating that Bard is aiming for the "most sophisticated form of democratic self-government."

A graduate of Oberlin College, Mr. Okuda received his B.A. degree in economics from Harvard University where he is now completing his graduate training for requirements of his Ph.D. degree. He has taught at Marshall College, Lancer, 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." Ms. Okuda has been highly impressed by Puerto Rico’s government program to increase the standard of living of their people. The government about the movement in our times toward some reason rather than sound rhythms, but that many of Mr. Weiss’s 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 an infringement of meter nor of rhyme, or of rhymed lines; accounts, descriptions and parenthesized asides are included in the single sentence. A simple definition of the sentence (a piece of thought) may give us a more thorough understanding of the poet’s work.

Although it has been suggested that it would be best to keep biographical and poetic criticism 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 grasp the idea of a subject and then referring to a poet who has written on that subject. This practice will, unfortunately, be followed by some readers of "The Catch," for many of Mr. Weiss’s 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 found in the poems. That awareness is, ultimately, the highest tribute one can pay a poet.
Lerner Cont. (Continued from Page 1) alliances with the democratic countries throughout the world, and to work with the United Nations.

The four-fallacy is: 1) If we can fight our way to peace, the armistice must be signed unless we are engaged in a World War. It is cru- cial that we put a limit to armaments and attempt to end the cold war; other- wise, 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 cold war with unprecedented shrewdness. Our reaction to India's re- jects for what is an example of what 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 in- fluence.

The third fallacy: We can have al- liances with reactionary forces, for ex- ample, Franco in Spain, Adenauer in Germany, and the Oloq Lords in Arabia. In these cases we lose more than we gain because the United States is not united and the liberals who re-member what these groups have represented and done.

The fourth fallacy: We can build around dangerous ideas from outside, whether by going or by building 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 feel- ing than by science. The discussion con- tained 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 a discussion of lively characters 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 South- ern village square which is frequently the starring point of a Faulkner story.

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The BARD
COLLEGE STORE

The Baird College Community Chest Drive offers an opportunity for all for giving to a variety of organizations concerned with human welfare. This year for this spring is $700. Solicitations will start on Tuesday, May 14th.

The Baird Community Chest 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 Hospi- tal, has again been selected. The im- portance of this agency for the health and welfare of Bard students and our community is unquestionable and vol- untarily deserves the support of every one of us.

Two organizations moving needs of a wider public have also been selected by the committee. The National Scholar- ship Service and Fund for Negro Stu- dents, 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 num- ber of years in helping Negro find educational opportunities throughout the country, including special scholar- ship funds when necessary. Mr. Case is one of the founders of the Fund's Ad- visory Council of College presidents.

The other is the Associated Cardiac League, Inc., a new organization which operates a summer camp in Verplanck, N. Y. for under-privileged young cardiac patients to help them adjust problems physically and emotionally.

In the international area 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 will be honored by the Royal British National Association at America University, Newell Human Freeman of Federation; United States National Student Association; and the United Student Christian Council in the U.S. The American Friends Service Com- mittee, the well known Quaker organization "goes into areas of social or eco- nomic tension all over the world with unarted aid and a sense of human fel- lowship in an effort to promote peace."

Members of the Community have the option of designating the specific or- ganization among the four which they wish their gift to be given. If no par- ticular preference is indicated, on the pledge island, funds will be split as fol- lows:

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 5%

COMING EVENTS

FOR SAFE DRIVING
Have a
Spring Safety Check
at CENTRAL AUTO SALES
Red Hook, N. Y.
Call Red Hook 2351 for appointment

In Poughkeepsie it's
MacDONELL and COOPER
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
19-23 North White Street
First National Bank of RED HOOK

Economic Panel
The nature of the problems consider- ed was such that to permit an adequate discussion during the short duration of the panel. A greater degree of ac- quisition of informal conversations, in the sense of preliminary informal conversations, would have given greater effectiveness and value to the panel. Nonetheless the addition of factual in- formation and data would have helped bring the whole course of the discussion to a more analyzable level. Credit ought to be given to Mr. Udaequo Okere, from Nigeria, for an attempt toward that end.

It was felt that the U.S. tariff policy was not so much a factor in the exporting countries from earning the necessary dollars to pay for the imports from the U.S. Nevertheless the problem of protective tariffs, it was argued, would mean causing our econ- omics to be vulnerable to totalitarian regimes if our imports are taken away. Trade is directed toward political ends. In the field of investments, Mr. Okere 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 ad- vancement, a phenomenon characteristic of the capitalistic system. Truman's Point Four was described on these as- sumptions as but a replica of the old colonial imperialism under a new cloack. In order to remedy this point it was suggested that aid should be given by the U.N. which represents a set of prin- ciples and not interests. The polit- ical interests resulting from investments may be greatly reduced if the U.S. agrees to reconvene the Comitee Gov- ernment in China where she has sub- stantial 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. had been allocated to his country which covers only a slightly larger portion in population and area than Europe. In the light of the achievements and merits of the Marshall Plan, they seemed to agree that it was limited in no countries and therefore ought to be extended. Al- though its work was highly praised, we were reminded that it was not a one-way bargain.