

Bard College
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OBSERVER

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Bard OBSERVER

The Official Publication of the Bard College Community

VOL. 7, No. 5

ANNANDALE-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

MARCH 12, 1965

B & G Seeks Union

Legal representatives from the college administration this week are meeting with members of the Building Service Employees Union International in New York City in efforts to settle a B & G labor dispute which has been highlighted by one fist fight, the firing of three college employees, and the resignation of another.

The source of the dispute apparently stemmed from the rejection last fall of a petition signed by a majority of B & G workers asking for consideration of a \$.25 an hour pay increase. (The average hourly wage of a B & G workman is currently \$1.66.) The petition was reportedly turned down by a B & G Director Richard Griffiths on the grounds that he didn't like the petition and that the men weren't entitled to what they were demanding.

Several months later, representatives of the Building Service Employees' Union International were put in contact with members of the B & G crew, and a meeting was arranged for February 18 at the Clermont Inn in Clermont, N.Y. On February 22 three of the B & G men who attended this meeting were fired, allegedly for reasons of "poor work." According to Mr. Griffiths the dismissals were in no way connected with unionization, although this may have brought the matter to a head.

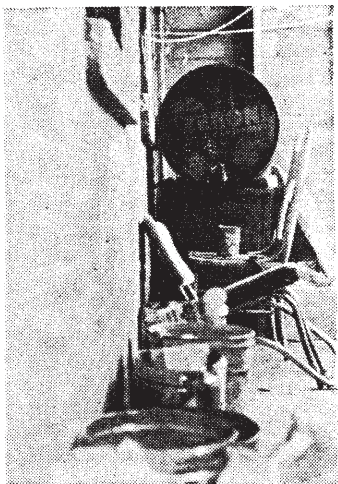
Three Employees Dismissed

The three B & G employees dismissed for unsatisfactory work are: Mr. Salvatore Al-

bano, Mr. Jake Briggs, and Mr. Robert Schultz. Mr. Albano and Mr. Briggs have each been employed by the college for about three years. Mr. Schultz has been a Bard College employee for over nineteen years.

According to the stories of several B & G men, Mr. Griffiths then let it be known that further efforts to meet with union officials would result in immediate dismissal. A second meeting was held on February 24, but employee attendance at this meeting was considerably smaller than at the previous one, the men said. At this point union officials met with President Kline to obtain assistance.

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Ugliness is a precondition of existence of Kingston's 6th Ward. More p. 3

BRAC to Picket and Sit-In At Chase Manhattan Bank

The Bard Racial Action Committee, at a March 3 meeting, voted to participate in the demonstrations against the Chase Manhattan Bank, at their main office in New York on March 19. The demonstration, which will be protesting American involvement in the apartheid government of South Africa, was originally the program of the Students for a Democratic Society.

The theory behind the sit-ins is that if the United States were to withdraw its economic support, the South African government would be forced into a crisis that might result

in the abandonment of the apartheid system, an extreme form of segregation.

The demonstration will take two forms—sit-in and picketing. Those who sit-in, will do so for the purpose of blocking all the entrances to the bank. These people will, most likely, be arrested. Picketers are not expected to be arrested.

According to Helen Garvey, of the New York headquarters of SDS, those who sit-in will be bailed out over the weekend. Todd Gitlin, a coordinator of the program, said that those who are arrested could get out

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Goldstein, Deinhard Fired Despite Student Protest

Goldstein Sees 'Hardening' In Bard's 'Basic Philosophy'

Dr. Thomas Goldstein, Associate Professor of history, resigned last December after being informed of his dismissal effective at the end of the 1965 spring semester. In a recent interview with the Observer, Dr. Goldstein discussed the reasons for his contract not being renewed.

Professor Goldstein said that he had been evaluated by some of his colleagues who visited his classes. They eventually decided that his teaching methods were incompatible with the Social Studies Division's academic philosophy. He felt their decision had "nothing to do with me personally," although he said he found it a "little arbitrary." Dr. Goldstein emphasized, several times, that he has observed a "hardening of their (the college's) basic philosophy," a clamping down on academic freedom and versatility.

Fundamentally the difference between Professor Goldstein's approach to teaching and that of the apparent majority of the social studies faculty represents the difference between the European and the American approach. The former is more concerned with an intuitive or interpretative study of social phenomena; emphasis is placed on the ideas and speculations of the individual

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Dean Emphasizes Departmental Unity

Hanna Deinhard, Associate Professor of Art History, will not be reappointed after the spring semester, it was learned late last term. That decision was made by the senior members of the AMDD division and supported by a series of authorities consisting of a representative faculty board, the administration, and the Board of Trustees.

Dean Hodgekinson explained that the action was taken in the interest of reducing friction in the AMDD division. To secure "equilibrium within a division," he said, a professor must maintain a "productive relationship rather than a destructive relationship with his colleagues." He pointed out that whereas a diversified departmental faculty is desirable, and was in fact one of the reasons for Professor Deinhard's being hired, not all mixtures are successful ones.

President Kline has also stated that interdepartmental friction was the cause. Not academic competence, but "effective working with the other personnel of the AMDD division, and relationship to the rest of the Bard program, particularly in studio arts courses," was the criteria for her dismissal.

Professor Robert Rockman, chairman of the AMDD divisional committee, said that the

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Saul Bellow Donates Tivoli Home to Bard

8 - Bedroom Mansion To Be Used As Faculty Residence

Saul Bellow, noted American novelist and the author of *Herzog*, has presented his home in Tivoli to Bard, according to Reamer Kline. Along with his Kidd's Lane mansion, Mr. Bellow has given the college the five acres on which the house stands. Mr. Bellow has also donated most of the furnishings in the house to the school.

Much of the interest of the house derives from the parallels between it and the "House in the Berkshires," which figures prominently in *Herzog*.

The house is thought to have been built in 1824 by a man named Ham, who, according to an 1876 Dutchess County atlas, owned a good deal of real estate in the area. Around the turn of the century, the house was owned by a lawyer named Ormsby, who turned the original farmhouse into a high Victorian mansion.

Just before the first World War, Louis Gordon Hammersley bought up the one thousand acres which made up the Ward Manor estate. The Ormsby property was included in the



transaction and was sold, with the rest of the thousand acres, to William B. Ward (of the Ward Baking Company, in the early 1920's. In 1926, Mr. Ward gave his newly acquired property to the Community Service Society. In the 1940's the house changed hands again, becoming

the home of Victor Wolfson, a

large, yellow three-story man-

Hollywood script writer. Next, it was sold to two antique dealers, Paul and Jerry Lane. It was from the Lanes that Saul Bellow bought the house in 1954. He had been teaching at Bard for a year as an Assistant Professor of English.

The Bellow house today is a

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Catholic Worker Corbin Speaks in Albee

"Bard has done more to make the Catholic Worker's voluntary poverty bearable, so it's a special gratification to speak here," said Martin Corbin, managing editor of the Catholic Worker newspaper, in an informal talk last night to the Bard community. Mr. Corbin is also the manager of the Catholic Worker farm in Tivoli, three miles north of Bard. He spoke about the history of the C.W. movement and the social and religious philosophy of its founders, Peter Maurin and Dorothy Day.

The purposes of the movement, Mr. Corbin said, can be divided into three sections: round-table discussions "for clarification of thought," houses of hospitality to materialistically help the poor and downtrodden of society, and farming communes as one way of solving the unemployment problem.

Concerning the Catholic Worker's social philosophical beliefs, he said it was Peter Maurin's desire to "restore the dignity of manual labor," that the "worker should become a scholar and the scholar should become a worker," that there should be "widespread and un-

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Bard Observer

THE BARD OBSERVER, the official publication of the Bard College Community, is issued every two weeks during the Fall and Spring Semesters.

Editor: Evlin Friedman

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EDITORIAL

Three men have been fired, and one still cannot talk or eat because a fellow-worker punched him in the jaw. The other thirty odd workers in Buildings and Grounds are too scared to do much talking. And they are frightened for good reason. If you say the wrong thing, or associate with the wrong people, you can lose your job, without warning. In fact, the three men who were fired, said that their work was found unsatisfactory one Monday morning. On the previous Friday, they were considered competent.

The workers will tell you, now, that there is terrible waste. They will tell you that Kappa and Albee were repainted twice. They will be all too eager to inform you that the outside contractors, that are hired every once in a while, are getting paid more than regular employees. You will now hear about grievances that have been built up over four years. But perhaps if the situation had been handled with understanding, we would have come nowhere near a crisis.

It is not a question of whether or not Buildings & Grounds should or should not have a union. Surely, the freedom of speech is more fundamental. And if the men should want a union, then that's their decision. But the issue has become clouded by the way in which it was handled.

If you should happen to be talking to some "non-union" people, they will perhaps tell you that as soon as the union comes in, they will have to leave. If you ask them why, they will tell you that that's the way this union operates. Of course, the fact that there are no closed shops in New York has nothing to do with their reasoning. They too, have been intimidated.

Perhaps another worker will tell you that the college is a non-profit organization, that it can't afford to raise the pay of the B&G crew. But the same worker hasn't the slightest idea of what demands, if any, the proposed union would make. The worker will tell you that if a union comes in, they will demand wages of at least \$2.00 an hour. But how can this man find out what is happening? If he should go to a meeting concerning the union, it will be known that he attended. If he's lucky, all he'll get is a bawling out the next morning. If luck isn't with him, he's lost his job.

But this isn't all that is fogging the procedures. There is a rumor around that soon no one in Buildings and Grounds will be needed because outside contractors will be called in to do the work. Some of the men see this as emphasizing their need for collective bargaining power. Others are scared. As they will tell you, they are all family men. Jobs are not easy to find in this area. They cannot afford to be fired.

What do the men of Buildings and Grounds want? That's hard to say. They've not managed to get together too often. But they've been thinking, and it seems to them that if outside contractors were used, the school would be "bankrupt within a week". They say they are patient and they say they aren't expecting to be made millionaires overnight. They say that they are working at the college at a sacrifice, and all they want is enough to live on.

Perhaps, if the people of Buildings and Grounds could meet, in non-pressurized atmosphere, they would decide not to have a union. Perhaps it wouldn't matter so much then, that plumbers can get called to work any time, 24 hours a day. If the work is not the most desirable, at least let the men have the right to talk about what's bothering them. But it shouldn't depend on someone's sense of fairness. This is a civil liberty, and even the men of Buildings and Grounds are entitled to it.

Observer to Accept Classified Advertising

The Bard Observer will be coming out every other Wednesday, this semester. Therefore, since we anticipate a strict schedule, we are now able to accept want ads, anytime until two days before publication. The ads would include the kinds most popular on the Hegeman bulletin board—rides or riders wanted, and so forth.

Observer classified ads will go for the following rates:
less than 50 words—25¢
50 to 150 words—50¢

For further information, contact David Dorman (Box 28)



"DABO TIBI CORONAM VITAE"

The Withdrawal Symptoms of Viet Nam

As our daily newspapers bombard us with scare headlines concerning the crisis in Southeast Asia, we are once again aware of the Sword of Damocles hanging over our heads. But while we inch towards the brink, we might stop to consider. Just what is happening in Viet Nam and what are we doing there?

The United States has been involved in Viet Nam politics since the end of World War II. After the French Army was defeated in French Indo China by ragged guerilla forces, John Foster Dulles and President Eisenhower decided that we should intervene to prevent Communist expansion. Each succeeding administration has tried to stabilize the Viet Nam situation and failed with a flourish.

By what right can the government of the United States determine the political system of another country? How do we justify attempts to interfere

with a sovereign nation's right to rule itself?

The present guerilla war is a revolution against a government that we do not and should not control. The Vietnamese must fight their own civil war, if they must fight at all.

Our government is convinced of its own virtues and cannot see that it is doing what the French government tried and failed to do. It is hopeless to try to force on an alien culture our mode of morality and political opinions.

As far back as thirty to forty years ago we still were complete isolationists; we were indifferent to the many coup d'etats and other sociological upheavals outside the western hemisphere. But now we have boldly come to the conclusion that it is our God given right to preserve the status quo of our "infallible" foreign policy.

Despite all of the material advantages the American con-

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B & G Works In Field Period

Richard D. Griffiths, in a written interview with the Observer, has made known the major accomplishments of Buildings and Grounds over Field Period.

Kappa House, according to Mr. Griffiths, was "painted from top to bottom." The areas that were painted include student rooms, the kitchenette, and the social room. "New rugs have been added," continued Mr. Griffiths, "and additional furniture put in place."

The basement of Ludlow has not seen the last of Buildings and Grounds. The business office "has been completely done over," said Director Griffiths, adding that the rest of the basement will be made into a mimeograph and bulk mailing room.

The old sculpture studio has been remodelled for the benefit of the music department. Mr. Griffiths said that a piano

and seminar table had been added to the room.

Mr. Griffiths also announced that the work at Schuyler which was started during the summer is now completed. All but one double has been partitioned with what one resident described as "cardboard, or some sort of wallboard." The student added that the partition "is certainly not made of wood, nor is it very stable."

There has been some dissatisfaction concerning the size of the newly partitioned rooms. One resident, who has a double which measures 14 feet by 7, said that between the bed and the fireplace (which is inoperable), there is practically no space to get from one side of the room to the other. Another student at Schuyler reports that her single is "exactly as wide as my bed." She added that the partitions are not soundproof, and therefore, "you can hear them cough, walk, to everything."

The last unpartitioned double measures 18 feet by 24, and has five windows.

—Bill Bernstein

Music:

Saxophone Duet

Delights Audience

A recital of saxophone and piano was presented by the Music Club the evening of March 8th in Bard Hall. The performers were Sigurd Rascher and Karin Rascher, saxophonist, and Robert Guralnik, pianist. The compositions performed ranged from early Baroque to Contemporary and no less varied were the ensembles—saxophone duets, piano and saxophone sonatas, and saxophone-unaccompanied.

It was with effort that we abandoned our naive prejudices that the saxophone is an instrument committed forever to the raw and electrical spice of jazz. Quite the contrary, we witnessed last night an instrument capable of the most refined woodwind nuance and articulate sonority as might be skillfully issued from a flute or oboe. Indeed, there were moments when we felt compelled to peer in awe at the author of those sounds, lest we should succumb to our suspicions that a flute was switched during a rest.

We assert with conviction that the high point of the evening was a work by the late Bard Professor, Clair Leonard, entitled "Recitative and Abacadabra." Mr. Rascher delivered a stunning performance of the work, which in itself is a composition of immense force and depth. The piece begins with the flavor of caprice which is persistently thwarted by a saturnine dialogue; it then relaxes and enjoys a frolicsome jaunt along melodies of almost Arabian tenor; the profundity returns with gathering intensity and concludes with a series of shrill but pronounced blasts (which we understand is achieved by overblowing the instrument four octaves). The audience squirmed undecidedly for a moment, but hands were soon crimson from applause.

Vibrato presented a crucial problem whenever the two alto or alto and soprano saxophones appeared ensemble. We were obliged to consider that the rich string vibrato of which we're familiar is simply not the saxophone's virtue, which vibrato is exceedingly slow and often clumsy, almost to the extent of "wa-wa." Nevertheless, either artist in solo produced a magnificent quality with the characteristic vibrato. But ensemble necessitated that the two instruments vibrate in perfect simultaneity, and when occasionally such precision escaped the control of the performers, well, it wasn't excruciating but certainly unpleasant.

Our only contention was that the concert was a trifle long, and by the time we reached Mr. Worth's number we found the evening wearing thin on our tender tympanic membrane. The length of the program seems to have weighed upon the performers as well, for towards the end we were occasionally aware of more air and less sound, something like an amplifier turned up too high on a scratchy recording. Still, the concert considered in its entirety, was a delightful experience and we certainly commend the Music Club for their selection.

—Mel Hollander

Kingston's Sixth Ward

The sixth ward is a small network of run-down streets in what used to be the center of commerce in Kingston. Close to the river it is a ghost town of the brick and shipping industry, miscellaneous factories, and the New York Central traffic. The industries have closed, the men are unemployed, the houses are in shambles. On every street, leaning wooden buildings bear signs of the increasing poverty and immobility of 6th ward residents: "Condemned."

The people of this small area have been condemned to dilapidated vermin-infested buildings, to fewer and less remunerative jobs, to inadequate education, and hence to poverty. More and more families become welfare recipients—in 15 blocks there are over 100 families dependent on public assistance.

Peter Fuchs, Michael Shafer and I moved into the 6th ward on January 4 to work toward founding a community organization program for the neighborhood. The purpose of community organization is to develop political and social power among these people so that they can in some measure direct the course of their lives. As social and economic machinations become more complex, the poor are left out—and they know it. Their only weapon is to scoff at those who run the machines. But instead of resignation, they can demand or create the services, the jobs, the housing, the education which will meet their needs; they can find that, as individuals and as a group, they do count for something.

Our primary task was research, to grasp the problems facing these people. This means not only researching them from the outside, but learning how they themselves understand their own problems, what they themselves desire.

Urban Renewal

Kingston has been planning an urban renewal program for the 6th ward. The plans received federal approval in January. We examined the proposed project, and spoke at length with its director. We wanted to find out what urban renewal would do for the people, and when. Most relevant to their needs are the provision for low-cost public housing and relocation.

Public housing units will be provided for 115 families, although over twice as many are qualified and in need of it. But only cohesive families will be accepted into the project, although the illegitimate child is the rule, not the exception, in this area.

Those who do not meet the criteria of public housing authority must be relocated into standard housing. But apartments are scarce in Kingston and the owners of two-family dwellings who themselves reside in them are legally entitled to discriminate. Negro or white, these slum-educated poor are not likely to be accepted into such housing. Those whose family size or appearance does not prevent from being relocated will face a rent higher than their present salaries permit (the average rent in the area is \$30.47 a month). Many families will be forced into welfare.

Unemployment Growing

Unemployment is growing in the area. The last brickyard gave notice to its employees in January. The only growing industry is IBM. According to a key political figure of the county, the city has done nothing to attract new industry and has sought in the past to discourage it.

We spoke to the people about their problems, went from house to house, met them in bars or in the recreation center. Their attitude is that of people who have been shunted from place to place and accept it as a precondition of life: "They can't put us out on the street. When we first heard about Urban Renewal six years ago we were scared. But they got to put us someplace, so we'll just wait until they do. We can't do anything about it." But resignation has not eliminated the basic desires for a good house, for a respectable job, for new clothing and cars and similar proofs of success.

Now they are virtually helpless to fulfill their desires. Welfare gives but inadequate assistance—for example a hundred dollars a month is supposed to feed and clothe a family of five. Their landlords refuse to make necessary improvements or to eliminate rats and roaches. Some houses lack running water or heating facilities. Further, education is not geared to the special needs and deficiencies of the children's home life. Few children of



The inspector who came here said he found no violation.



Like the majority on her street, this child will not graduate from high school.

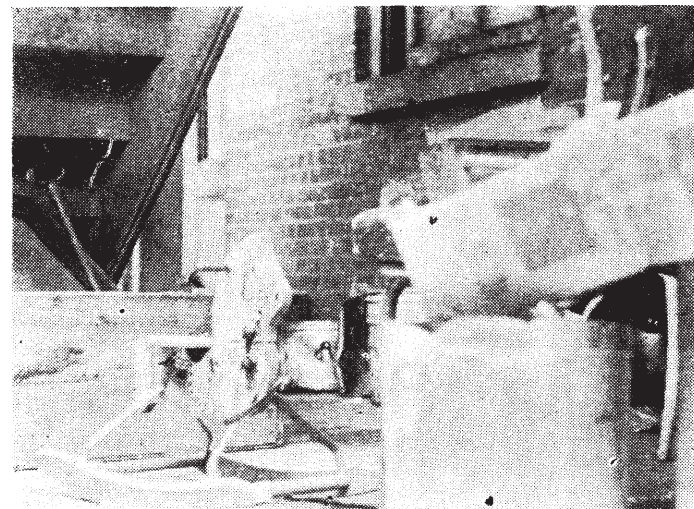
the 6th ward finish high school for lack of assistance and encouragement.

But much can be done by the people themselves. They can demand that the Welfare Department fully use their legal power. For example, welfare can withhold the rent of substandard dwellings. It can also request the distribution of surplus food. The people of the 6th ward can elect an alderman who will work for them. They can form political pressure groups to demand that the city bring industry into Kingston, improve community facilities, and provide special education programs.

BRAC Expands

During the semester and summer, BRAC will help to initiate such programs in the community. An education program is underway to assist children with rudimentary learning skills. Other programs will involve preschool training to bring children to levels that will help them to keep up in school; welfare-mothers organizations to demand the benefits the agency can give; health and homemaking instruction; a drive for a new recreation center; an election campaign for alderman in November. The object of these programs is to implement and develop the resources of the community itself. There is also ample use for the resources of Bard, to teach, to organize, to help set up a community theater and other such programs. In using them, we can honestly explain to those who wonder why we are there that we go to learn by teaching.

—Jessica Benjamin



Crumbling walls are a distinct violation of the Housing Code but . . .

Ex - Bardian Ransohoff Exhibits Pictures of Poor at Proctor

Daniel Ransohoff's February 23-March 2 photography exhibit at the Proctor Art Center has wisely been called "Our Visible Poor." Mr. Ransohoff's 30 pictures, therefore, do not promise to be comprehensive. And indeed, they are not.

With the exception of two photographs, the visible poor are obvious. The collection includes pensive children, old people, poor workers, impoverished farmers and family shots. If you are expecting a collection of grim people you will find that to be only partly true. Mr. Ransohoff has caught scenes of contentment where misery is most likely. And the happiness of the subjects is not due to their age although some are too young to know the difference. There are pictures of hope—like the warm-hearted shot of a group of children at an archery lesson. But the majority of the Ransohoff photographs focus on expressions of despair.

The arrangement of the photographs in Proctor was satisfyingly unclustered. Most of the pictures are found on the inner wall, where it is easy to follow the pictures in their sequence. One can see a combination of the soulful and the ugly (a crying child with running nose.)

In an effort to visibly tell a story about the poor, Mr. Ransohoff seems to have disregarded composition. The poor themselves were given priority. For

instance, one could question the technique of showing a room decked out with closets, lamps, exposed bulbs and pipes, tables, various small items, and a family of seven. But the issue of the exhibit is compelling. The artistry involved becomes a minor point and one that is easily overlooked. It is the eloquence of expression that is outstanding in this exhibition.

Mr. Ransohoff was graduated from Bard in 1942. While here, he majored in sociology. Mr. Ransohoff said that he learned much of his photography under Conrad Cramer, who taught at Bard. He added that his only training in photography occurred while he was at Bard. He is now an Adjunct Lecturer at the University of Cincinnati, in the division of Community Planning.

Mr. Ransohoff says he takes his own pictures because "it's cheaper that way." He commented that photographs help in getting the vital element of community support to any project because they "move."

Mr. Ransohoff emphasized that he does not want to make the subjects of pictures of the poor look as if they are weak. He said, rather, that this exhibit is supposed to show "dignity, strength, belief in people." He concluded, "I try to show with my camera that people are good."

—Evlin Friedman

B & G Seeks

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surances that no further dismissals would occur, regardless of the outcome of the controversy.

B&G Worker Beaten

Shortly thereafter, a fist fight took place between two B & G men behind Albee Annex near the sculpture studio. Witnesses said that "Sonny" Moore, a B & G plumber, accused another workman, "Ronnie" Gassette of having implicated him in the union controversy. Moore then struck Gassette in the face, causing injuries which required medical attention. Since the fight which took place on March 4 Gassette has been on sick leave; Moore has continued to work at the college.

On March 5 a meeting of the Bard College board of trustees was held in New York City. Presented at that time was a petition signed by over 275 stu-

dents deploring the firing of the three men, and expressing the hope that the Buildings and Grounds employees would be permitted to freely decide whether or not they wish to unionize.

As a result of the trustees meeting, the college retained the services of Mr. David Benitar, a New York attorney, who is currently in touch with Mr. Walter Butler, International Representative for the Building Service Employees' Union International. It is hoped that these discussions will contribute to the improvement of employee-management relations at Bard.

Because of the legal status of the college, its employees are presently not eligible for unemployment compensation and do not fall under the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations (mediation) Board.

—Andrew Krieger

Movies: Spring Calendar

March 19—Teen Night: ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK	By popular request—three hours of solid junk. Bill Haley and his Comets & the Platters salute the Atomic Generation and celebrate the death of the Baroque.
BODY SNATCHERS	Boris Karloff & Bela Lugosi in 77 minutes of well-calculated muck. also: a 10-minute condensation of FRANKENSTEIN MEETS THE WOLFMAN, and "Going Steady," a guidance short.
March 26— TRIUMPH OF THE WILL	Leni Riefenstahl's powerfully photographed Nazi propaganda film chronicling an enormous rally staged by Hitler in Nuremberg for the 6th Annual Party Congress.
April 2— SABOTAGE	Alfred Hitchcock's 1936 British film based on Joseph Conrad's <i>The Secret Agent</i> , with Sylvia Sidney & Oscar Homolka. Also known as <i>THE WOMAN ALONE</i> .
THE ELUSIVE CORPORAL (Le Caporal Epingle)	Jean Renoir's latest film (1961), a comedy about World War II and German prison camps with Jean-Pierre Cassel & Claude Brasseur. Written and directed by Renoir.
April 23— THE QUIET ONE	A sensitive documentary about a boy growing up in Harlem, his drifting into delinquency and his subsequent experiences at the Wiltwyck School. Commentary and dialogue written by James Agee.
SUNRISE	F. W. Murnau's lyrical, semi-mythical silent film, made in 1927. Voted "the greatest movie ever made" by <i>Cahiers du Cinema</i> , France's leading film magazine. With a musical soundtrack.
April 30— HAIL THE CONQUERING HERO	Preston Sturges's 1944 comedy satirizing wartime heroics and American small town life, with Eddie Bracken, Ella Raines & William Demarest.
CHAPLIN FESTIVAL	Four shorts with Charlie Chaplin: "The Tramp," "A Woman," "The Bank" & "Police," all made in 1915.
MAY 7— THE ENTERTAINER	John Osborne's play is adapted by Tony Richardson, director of <i>A Taste of Honey</i> and <i>Tom Jones</i> . Starring Sir Laurence Olivier.
May 14—Kiddy Night: DUMBO	For the old and the young. Walt Disney's Freudian classic. In color, with a celebrated dream sequence portraying the advanced stages of the d.t.'s.
THIEF OF BAGDAD	The Alexander Korda version with Sabu (there are at least two others). Also in color, with genies and flying horses. An orgy of special effects.
May 21— HIGH SIERRA	Humphrey Bogart & Ida Lupino in a celebrated underground classic. 1941.
VITELLONI	An early film by Federico Fellini, and in the opinion of several critics, still his best. 1953.
May 28— FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT	An Alfred Hitchcock thriller, with Joel McCrea, Herbert Marshall & Robert Benchley. 1940.
June 4— SHANGHAI EXPRESS	Marlene Dietrich floating through an Oriental intrigue directed by Joseph Von Sternberg. A classic example of essential "camp," assuming that there is such a thing. Also starring Clive Brook & Anna May Wong. 1932.
also: 3 animated Norman McLaren shorts, in color.	
June 11—NOSFERATU	The original German version of <i>Dracula</i> , silent. Directed by F. W. Murnau.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST	Jean Cocteau's 1946 fantasy, with Jean Marais.
June 18— PURPLE NOON	Rene Clement's French murder thriller with Alain Delon, Marie Laforet. In color.

Mime Teacher Holds
D - U Painting Party

Dwelling unit A-1 may seem like an unusual place to hold an activity of the Drama and Dance departments, but it was here that numerous drama and dance majors in addition to Messrs. Rockman, Driver, and White could be found, diligently painting the walls one Sunday evening in early March. The job was taken in hand and completed in the inimitable theatrical way. And rightly so, since the purpose of this "house-warming" party was to provide living space for Monsieur Guy Bertil, a new faculty member of the Dance and Drama departments.

The combination of illusion and reality through movement is Mr. Bertil's job—as teacher of mime. Coming from France, where he studied with Jean-Louis Barrault, Bertil was told about the Bard program by Harold Clurman of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. His interest in doing independent work in his particular style, and the desire to improve his English (for his acting career), brought Mr. Bertil to Bard.

In teaching mime, Monsieur Bertil will be working for something special, something different from the standard mime style. It is freedom and naturalness of expression which he wants most to bring out.

His is the kind of "modern mime" which permits the personality of the dancer to come forth. There is to be individuality of expression of action rather than rigidity or limited response. The result is mime which reveals the distinction and complexity of reaction in the movement of the individual. Bertil will work with Mr. Driver in the Drama department where he hopes to contribute his French understanding of drama as well as his professional approach to the arts.

Interested in exploring the possibilities of American show business, Monsieur Bertil plans to continue his professional career which was well established in Paris where he appeared in numerous plays and nearly thirty movies. He remarked on the friendly response he has received at Bard and the great variety of interests and the enthusiasm of the student body. He also commented that a college situation like the one at Bard was not likely to appear in France, which of course, he added, is no reflection on France or Bard.

Everyone, aided by food and drink, seemed to agree that the house-warming was a success, and especially Monsieur Bertil who now has his very own all blue dwelling unit.

—Gail Grisetti

Arrigo to Discuss
Music in Albee

Girolamo Arrigo will be the guest of the Music Club on Thursday evening, March 12. Mr. Arrigo will discuss his music and play some of his compositions on tape. The lecture to be held in Albee Social will start at 8.30 p.m.

Mr. Arrigo, who is currently in the United States because he received a Ford Foundation grant, has been the recipient of other honors and prizes, including the Pourque L'Esprit, Paris, 1950 and Societa Italiana Musica Contemporanea first prize. Mr. Arrigo has twice been honored by the International Society for Contemporary Music—in London (1962) and in Copenhagen (1964).

Mr. Arrigo has composed works for string trio, chorus and orchestra, and is presently working on an opera.

Ex-Bardian Dies

The Observer wishes to express its condolences to the family and friends of Fond Plotkin who died of leukemia last January. Fonda attended Bard from Sept. 1963 to Jun 1964.

Goldstein

(Continued from Page 1)

student, and history, for example, becomes more of an art than a science. The latter stresses the search for empirical facts and requires the student to assimilate the ideas of established scholars rather than to fashion his own.

Dr. Goldstein also thought that the college was not as enthusiastic as it should be about having part-time professors, men who are not a stable part of the Bard community. "This kind of action," he said, "is bad because I think Bard College gets its vitality from the outside." Not permitting orthodox academic attitudes and methods, he maintained, makes the college "more parochial and provincial. It limits the intellectual vitality of the students." When asked whether he thought the college is looking for the "organization man" type of teacher, Professor Goldstein unequivocally answered, "Yes."

Although he will not be teaching at Bard this semester, Dr. Goldstein will continue to tutor his advisee, Peter Witonski, who is working on his Senior Project concerning the relationship between humanism and science during the Renaissance of the 15th century. Two of Dr. Goldstein's former advisees, Stephen Haliczzer '64 and Bob Lear '64 are presently studying for their doctorates in history at St. Andrews University (Scotland) and Harvard University, respectively.

—Richard Sahn

Art Dept. Variegates Its Spring Schedule

The art department plans to have a varied, rich, and practically continuous repertoire of art shows this semester.

The most exciting showing promises to be the one contiguous with the dedication of Proctor Art Center immediately after spring vacation. It will include works of Picasso, Chagall, Matisse, and Modigliani, among others. In the same exhibition there will also be various examples of graphic art by nineteenth and twentieth century masters, including Roualt and Toulouse-Lautrec. Some of the works of Stephen Hirsch, past director of the Bard Art Department will also be shown.

The second artist of the semester will be Lester Elliot, an abstract painter from New York and Italy during the past decade.

A faculty show constitutes the third place on the calendar. Prints of the future graphics professor, Anthony Harrison, will appear along with works of Harvey Fite, Matthew Phil...

Sabine photographs an Weiss Gouaches will make up part of the first show in May. Hopefully, a representative collection of Stephen Hirsch' works will be made available for the next display.

There will be several group of senior showings of painting, prints, and sculpture throughout the middle of June. The artists include Gael French, Mike DeWitt, Cynthia Hirsch, Sherri Hennessey, Rick Baker, Dee Portilla, and Ann Smith.

The final exhibition will be an alumni show. Since it's scheduled after school's over we'll never know what was missed.

Protest News

If anyone is interested in joining the South Africa demonstration at the Chase Manhattan bank, contact Pete Fuchs or Evlin Friedman.

The protesters will be leaving about 8:00 in the morning from campus.

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Carol Davidson Betrothed

Carol Davidson, who was graduated from Bard last year, is engaged to Henry Alan Pattiz. The wedding is planned at the Hotel iPerre in New York City for June 13th. Mr. Pattiz is an alumnus of the university of Pennsylvania and is presently attending Harvard Law School.

Dean Emphasizes

(Continued from Page 1)
commendation followed points of view about the program which appear to be irreconcilable," and it was not based on personalities.

The senior members of MDD include Robert Rockman, William Driver, Ana Itelman, Harvey Fite, Matthew Phillips, and William Sleeper. Their recommendation was made to the Joint Executive Committee. This group consists of two representatives, elected full-time professors, from each of Bard's four divisions. It is customary though not necessary, that the Executive Committee follow the recommendation of the division. The recommendation was forwarded to the administration, which also has veto power but which usually respects and sustains the Executive Committee's decision. The administration then submitted its recommendation to the Board of Trustees, where such recommendation becomes a formality, as the Board defers the administration on such matters.

A Joint Committee may override an administration recommendation for appointment or dismissal, and the administration also may, but rarely does, overrule that of a Joint Committee.

Student Protest

Students of Professor Deinhard were quick to rally to her defense. Upon hearing of the action taken last December, Steve Horvath, president of the Art Club, addressed a letter to President Kline expressing the students' confidence in Professor Deinhard's contribution to the total Bard program. The petition received fifty signatures before mid-morning of the same day and was submitted to the President before the semester expired.

Another petition, produced by one of Mrs. Deinhard's students, was circulated during the same period. The essence of the letter was a plea that educational opportunity rather than divisional harmony be foremost in administrative motivation. The petition has received over two hundred signatures, and is still in circulation.

Dean Hodgekinson commented that this particular case of faculty turnover has aroused much student concern as any other. However, he feels that the students are rallying too late to receive significant attention. Professors without tenure are regularly reviewed by the Joint Committee midway in the fall semester, and the students should make their wishes known before that time.

Came in 1961

Hanna Deinhard received her Ph. D. from the Sorbonne. She has taught art history at the Escola Livre des Estudos Superiores, Rio de Janeiro, and has been a lecturer at Long Beach Community College, Bronxville Adult School, the New York Institute of Fine Arts and the New School for Social Research.

She came to Bard as associate professor of art history in the fall semester of 1961. She teaches all art history courses and assisted with the required sophomore fine arts course.

According to her students, her approach to her subject is subjective rather than objective; specific rather than general. The courses she offers are not survey ones. Representative among them are German Art of the Sixteenth Century, Twentieth Century Art, An Introduction to Understanding Works of Art, Italian High Renaissance, and Meaning and Expression.

She is currently teaching The Age of Baroque, Classicism and Romanticism, and a seminar on Meaning and Expression.

There are over eighty students enrolled in the three classes this semester. The seminar is limited to twelve people. Many of her students are non-art majors.

—Dian Donnell

Catholic Worker

(Continued from Page 1)
universal ownership of property." The C.W., he continued, is a pacifist-anarchist movement, believing that formal government, profit-making organizations, and military service should be abolished by non-violent means. Refusing to vote in elections is an example of the form of social protest the Catholic Worker endorses.

After Mr. Corbin finished speaking Stanley Vishniewski, another Catholic Worker also residing at the farm in Tivoli, resumed.

"I've been with the Worker for thirty years but I still haven't made up my mind to join it," Mr. Vishniewski began humorously.

Mr. Vishniewski then spoke about some of the early activities of Peter Maurin and Dorothy Day, who founded the Worker in 1933. He observed that the Catholic Worker had once been called a 'clerical fascist organization by the Daily Worker. The Communist Party couldn't figure us out, he said.

Primarily the actual work of the Catholic Worker, Mr. Vishniewski concluded, was directed towards the peace movement, unemployment, and elim-

Viet Nam

(Continued from Page 2)

trolled governments of Saigon have acquired, these regimes do not endure simply because they lack the support of the people. We fail to see that unless the majority of the population is willing to accept and rally behind their government, those who rule will have, at best, a tenuous situation.

The Viet Nam populace is receiving the fiercest brunt of the war. Their forests have been defoliated, and their fields razed. The people are weary of the war that has brought atrocities from French Army, the Vietnamese colonial troops, Minh's guerilla groups, and the horrible violence committed by the sporadic bandit gangs.

In America there must be an awakening of social conscience. The ideological needs of our political parties in America feed upon the pressures of public opinion. The responsibility of the American people should be directed towards alleviating the suffering of the Vietnamese. We must accept that unless an area of compromise is reached, the Vietnam crisis can continue without limit.

We must prepare ourselves

inating racial strife.

A question and answer period followed his talk. One of the questions posed to Mr. Corbin was what he would do if his house was broken into and he was confronted with the burglar.

"I don't know what I'd do," he answered. "I don't think your free-will can operate under the circumstances. One shouldn't have property for the temptation. The Christian has to be ready to face losing what he has."

Richard Sahn

Saul Bellow

(Continued from Page 1)

a grand ballroom and two sitting rooms. Upstairs, there are eight bedrooms, each with its own fireplace.

In the past few years, Mr. Bellow has only been an occasional visitor to the area. In his absence, he has let his house to various friends, among them, a fellow writer, Ralph Ellison. Mr. Ellison taught at Bard for a year. Andrew Haigh, the Director of the Library, has also lived in the Tivoli mansion. Mr. Bellow is now living in Chicago, teaching at the University of Chicago, and working on his next book.

The college plans to continue letting out the Bellow house and also plans to add heat to the presently unoccupied west side. The new property will house as many as three families. The mansion's current occupants are Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Phillips and their three daughters.

The Bellow house is Bard's

politically and psychologically for a gradual change from total commitment to total withdrawal. Let us remember that there is no way for us to win a war or to create a peace in Viet Nam.

—Lorraine Freeman

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fourth large property acquisition in the last fifteen years. In 1951 Christian Zabriskie gave the college all of his estate, consisting of Blithewood and related buildings, all the land between the original campus and the river, the Sand's farm, and extensive farm lands lying east of highway 9-G. In 1961, Schuyler House was given to Bard by Mrs. Malcolm Smith and Mrs. William Hoffman of New York City. In 1963, the college itself bought 90 acres of Ward Manor, and some of the more significant buildings of the manor.

Commenting on Mr. Bellow's gift, Dr. Kline stated: "Most of Bard's present resources came from its Hudson Valley neighbors... Mr. Bellow's home... constitutes a notable addition to the college's properties, and will certainly prove an important new faculty housing facility."

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BRAC to Picket

(Continued from Page 1)
sooner than March 22, but that a two-day stretch in jail would constitute part of the demonstration.

Bardians who are interested in the Chase Manhattan program can get further details from the Bard Observer.

The protest of March 19 will not be limited to New York, SDS President Paul Potter told the Observer. SDS plans to have various forms of demonstrations around the country on March 19. "In other words," said Mr. Potter, "if an SDS chapter is too far away from New York to take part in the Chase Manhattan protest, then they will be demonstrating against a company that is also investing in South Africa, but it would be a company closer to home."

According to SDS, "The role of the United States corporations is great... These roles have been particularly significant, perhaps decisive, in maintaining the South African regime since 1960." The SDS position continues, "It looked for awhile in 1961 as if the economy was on the verge of collapse. But the United States came to the rescue."

Specifically, the student group objects to an investment, such as the Atomic Energy Commission's six year contract for South African uranium, thus improving the Republic's trade balance. The group also objects to the fact that 80 United States companies have increased their investments by \$23 million in one year. Further, the group points to loans totalling \$150 million that were extended to the South African government by U. S.-dominated financial institutions. SDS lists some of these organizations as: the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the First National City Bank of New York.

The number of United States owned corporations with investments in South Africa has more than doubled in the past five years. There are now about 160 American companies in South Africa, including: General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Firestone, Rexall, Pepsi-Cola, Coca-Cola, and Eastman Kodak.

Students for a Democratic Society chose the date, March 19, because it will be the fourth anniversary of the Sharpsville massacre. SDS now has the support of various other civil rights and peace groups who will help the student organization at the Chase Manhattan.

Students for a Democratic Society is the younger faction of the League for an Industrial Society. The latter's members have included Upton Sinclair and Sinclair Lewis. Students for a Democratic Society is in turn divided into three groups: ERAP, PREP, and PEP.

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The Spartan Side of the Geis

Dan Grady, a new-comer to Bard this semester, has totally upset all predictions in the Intramural Basketball League. Scoring 31 and 22 points in his first two games, he not only topped the league in scoring, but has led his Albee team to two straight victories.

A new member of Albee Dormitory, Dan surprised all on-lookers at Albee's first conquest by sinking 67 percent of his shots and herding his team to a 55-36 win over Potter-McVickar. His ball-handling caused no less of a sensation when he threaded a last-minute lay-up in Albee's second encounter to give them a one point squeaker over Ward Manor. Dan is backed by a solid team of ball-handlers including George Janto, Kenny Friedland, and Kip Eggert.

North and South Hoffman who came from behind to win the league last semester, has had a difficult time getting started this time around. Losing a close game to the Faculty, 39-35, in their opener, Hoffman went into their second game minus two of their top men, Rochlis and Marlin, and were defeated again by Potter-McVickar. It is to be noted here that this marked the first victory of the Potter-McVickar team in two semesters, a tribute that should go to the tenacity of Don Roy who has played consistently hard ball in all of his team's engagements.

Sharing first place with Albee at present is the very strong, if not imposing, Faculty team. Certainly Stan Reichel, Stuart Levine, and George Hayward have kept their team's scoring column adequately sup-

plied, but those who are on the inside seem to feel that the Faculty's real success lies in the team's sparkplug, Charlie "Born Winner" Patrick, and the hovering coach, William Lensing. The team is undefeated so far and should prove a exciting match for Albee.

The second team to fall to the Faculty was Wardens. The game was not close, but Wardens showed good potential in the steady play of Jeff Peyton, Peter Irwin, and others. Charlie Hollander in particular is a player to watch; dancing across the court (and a few players) he shows convincingly aggressive spirit. Ward Manor is also a threat. Though defeated in its first two starts, Ward has acquired a new player this semester, Keith Smith, who, along with Shelley Isaacs, Chuc Shoudy, and Chevy Chas should make Ward a team capable of beating anybody.

On Saturday, March 13, at 8:00 p.m. there will be a special game played between the Lower College and a combination of the Upper College and Faculty. Dan Grady, playing for the Lower College with teammate George Janto, Kenny Friedland, and others, should provide stiff competition for the upper College-Faculty team of Stan Reichel, "Doc" Weiss, Stuart Levine, and company. The Lower College won the last engagement versus the "old timers," but I predict a change of events. Beer and dancing will follow.

FLASH RESULTS, Third Round: Wardens 51 - N.&H. Hoffman 32; Ward 35 - Potter-McVickar 31; Faculty 53 - Albee 47!!

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