

# THE BEACON

Published Every Other Week by Students of the Bennington College Community.

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## Students Report on Winter Work at Community Meeting

### Interesting Experiences Told; Some Worked for N.L.R.B.

"Winter Period" was the topic of a Community Meeting on April 2nd. The speakers, who told of a wide range of experiences, were selected by Miss Funnell and the student E.P.C. The meeting was opened by Muriel Seelye, who first quoted some facts about Winter Period jobs.

Gertrude Yang worked for the UN, and had no steady salary, but relied for her subsistence upon the nightly poker winnings of her boss. Leslie Denman packed aspirin, and was depressed to find that it takes fifteen years' experience before an employee is allowed to put the cotton in the bottle.

Miss Funnell gave some facts about jobs. She stated that 275 students had jobs, 214 of which were paid jobs. Six students worked on senior theses, three had no specific jobs, and one or two students were "unable to find anything challenging in the great city of New York and did nothing". The majority held schoolteaching jobs; the second largest group had jobs in department stores, such as Macy's, Altman's, and Bonwit Teller's. One girl worked for 13 weeks as a waitress at a ski lodge, and managed to earn 600 dollars (there were sighs and cheers at this point). Also, this lucky worker got her room and board free. Miss Funnell then cited a new note in winter jobs: grave stone designing.

Miss Funnell quoted from some student reports which complained of boredom, routine, and dullness. Secretarial jobs led in the list in the disillusionment department, although one compensating factor seemed to be the paycheck. Miss Funnell then read various Employers' reports — some complimentary, some disparaging. On the credit side, people were lauded as giving "distinction to any work that they might choose", having "good personalities", and as being "good writers". On the debit side were listed lateness in appearing for work, mechanical work habits, lack of initiative, sloppy appearance and negative attitudes. Miss Funnell reassured the meeting when she said that she was only dealing with extremes.

The first students to speak were Florence Sullivan and Beth Ahn, who worked for the National Labor Relations Board, Flo in Fort Worth, Tex., and Beth in Hawaii. They worked to protect the rights of the union and the workers, and made sure that workers in various plants obtained the right to organize and work under favorable conditions. They held secret ballot elections, took care of petitions against management, and made lists of those eligible to vote. Their meetings were held in Men's Rooms, bakeries, and in one illegal instance, in a brewery. Beth, using, pidgin English, had trouble in explaining the methods of voting to natives who spoke Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Filipino.

Byrd Symington worked with the American Friends Service Committee as a volunteer in a small mountain town outside Mexico City. Conditions were primitive, and as an added handicap she spoke no Spanish, and worked with people who spoke no English. She helped Mexican doctors give hypodermics, and traveled around with district nurses to the homes of the natives. Though terribly poor, these people were hospitable, and extremely grateful for all help that was given. She also helped teach children.

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## Four Lectures on Myth Comprise Series

Prominent among the usual accumulation of notices and papers which the returning Bennington student found in her mail box, was the announcement of a lecture series on the myth, which would start immediately and be comprised of four evening meetings featuring six speakers. Of the latter, only two were to be guest lecturers from off campus; the remaining four to be drawn from the ranks of our own faculty.

Lecture series, organized around one central and unifying theme, have been the cause of much interest and comment in the Bennington Community in the past. The most recent example of such a group of evening meetings was the American Thought Series held at the opening of the spring term of 1947. A panel of chosen faculty members seated on the stage throughout each lecture of the series questioned the speaker thoroughly — adding a new and stimulating feature to the project. An earlier series, namely that on Science and Culture, made college history by its consistent excellence. It was held a considerable time ago and probably is not within the memory of most of the present student body.

The central theme of the latest series — that of mythology — is one which has created an intense and growing interest in the intellectual world during the last several years. Very tangible evidence of the interest on campus was the large turnout for all four lectures and the fact that there has never been sufficient time for all the questions from the audience. While the five speeches have differed greatly in their approach to the subject, all speakers have felt the need to incorporate in their lectures some sort of working definition of the term, "myth", and to give it a personal interpretation. This has resulted in question periods which have provided the audience with a considerable metaphysical workout.

The two guest lecturers are by no means strangers at Bennington. Joseph Campbell, who made the address on "Myth and Ritual", spoke to the Community last spring, and in fact made what might be considered the opening lecture of this present series, as his subject at that time was "Myth and Fairy Tale". William Troy who concluded the series, taught literature at Bennington during the early years of the college's existence.

President Jones stated in introducing the series, that it would be one of the most interesting ever given at the College. It is hoped that this auspicious beginning will be followed by more evening meetings of the same calibre.

## Venture Praised by President and Council Chairman

I wish to congratulate the Editors of THE BEACON for their imagination and enterprise in starting a college newspaper. THE BEACON can become an important agency for the communication of ideas on educational policy and community government and a great force in the unification of the Bennington College community. You have my most enthusiastic support and best wishes.

Lewis Webster Jones,  
President

To the Editors:

On behalf of the Community Council I should like to welcome THE BEACON. As representatives of Community Gov-

## President Jones Resigns

### To Become Head of Univ. of Arkansas This Fall

Early in February, Mr. Jones resigned as president of Bennington College. After this term ends, he will have new headquarters but the same title: President of the University of Arkansas.

Bennington and Arkansas are far apart, but distance and climate are not the only differences between the two colleges. Instead of 340 girls on a comparatively closely-knit campus, Mr. Jones will assume governorship of 4700 students, 3000 of whom are ex-GI's.

In his opening address to the college, President Jones gave some advice to the rumor mongers who are anxiously speculating as to who will fill his place in Barn 31. He stated in simple terms that as yet no one knew who his successor would be, and that as soon as the choice had been made by the trustees, the student body of Bennington College would be the first to hear of it.

## Two Literature Workshops Added to Spring Curriculum

The literature faculty are offering two workshops this term. Mrs. Foster is chairman of "Prose Workshop", and Mr. Kunitz of "Poetry Workshop". Mrs. Foster will be assisted by Mr. Jackson. Students taking "Prose Workshop" will be expected to write a short story, a one-act play and a magazine article. Also, the writing of a radio script may be assigned. During the alternate weeks, the very latest in short stories will be discussed. The stories will be taken from popular periodicals. Also of interest will be the discussion of radio scripts and movie scenarios. "It is hoped", Mrs. Foster said, "that eventually all second year students planning to major in literature will take both of these workshops". That is, students successfully completing Prose Workshop will take Mr. Kunitz' course, Poetry Workshop, the following term. Prose Workshop will meet Fridays, nine to eleven in Stokes living room. Poetry Workshop will meet in the same room on the same day from eleven to one.

Mr. Kunitz said his course is primarily designed for sophomores who have had "Language and Literature". It will be both a reading and writing course. He said the scheme is a recapitulation of the individual's experience in poetry beginning with nursery rhymes, songs and ballads through didactic, narrative and romantic poetry, into a more complex form and content. The idea is to develop the student's taste organically — to develop the student's native taste for good poetry which has usually been dulled, even lost, in secondary schooling.

ernment we were extremely interested to hear your plans when we met with you last term.

There seems to have been a desire for a publication of this sort for some time. The Silo, more than a year ago, after a poll of campus opinion, advocated a newspaper which would come out frequently and publish material of current interest with which a bi-annual literary magazine could not deal. Community Council has at times suggested a far wider use of the College Week. We felt that there was a great deal of discussion and constructive criticism of Community Government on campus which could not find a suitable outlet in house meetings or Community meetings. There

## "BEACON" Now a Reality

### Student Group Issues First Copy of New College Paper

After months of hard work and intensive planning, THE BEACON is on the Community newsstand. This is an entirely new publication — a new idea — on the Bennington Campus, and one which may serve as a catalyst for further experimentation.

THE BEACON was just an idea at the beginning of the past term. Today, it is a reality, and it is hoped that soon it will be an established organ within the Community. Last fall a group of students realized the need for a college newspaper, and decided to do something about the gap in the presentation of Community issues. They realized that instead of straightforward discussion of college matters, there existed under-cover gossip which was detrimental rather than helpful in solving college problems. There have been former attempts to start a college newspaper at Bennington. They failed for two reasons. One, they were executed in a rough and amateurish fashion, and two, the college had no real need for a newspaper at the time. With the successful publishing of THE BEACON it is apparent that Bennington as a mature and lively community needs this form of expression.

Once the group had made adequate plans, they consulted the College authorities. They talked with President Jones, Mrs. Woodburn, the Community Council and the Educational Policies Committee, all of whom gave their whole-hearted approval and support. Realizing that they had a strong backing, the group got to work to see just what the citizens of the Community would like to have in their paper. They sent out questionnaires which were returned filled with helpful suggestions and ideas. This was final proof that THE BEACON should be organized as soon and as well as possible. The staff was enlarged, divided into groups, and extensive plans were formulated: monetary support was to come from advertising and subscriptions; the editorial policy had to be thought out carefully; the size and scope of the paper had to be considered as well as the type of article to be printed — and who was to print it.

The group met during winter period, and then reassembled immediately after College began this term. The staff feels that while this is a big step, there are still great revisions and enlargements to be made. They compare themselves to the College itself: it too was once a visionary idea, then a plan which became an actuality — one that has continued to grow.

was a need for some public channel for debate on campus issues, and the Community Government committees themselves might in time find it extremely useful as a supplement to their reports in house meetings.

We are very glad to find that there is now a group on campus who are taking the initiative in this field. We wish them the best of luck and hope that College interest will make this a constructive and entertaining publication.

Ann Hart  
Chairman of Community Council

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## THE BEACON

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## Why the Beacon?

What is the need for a paper at Bennington? What is the purpose of THE BEACON—what are its aims? These are only a few of the questions we have been asked. In this, our first issue, we hope to give you some of the answers.

We want THE BEACON to act as an organized means of expression, a news medium for the Community. We will attempt to bring to the fore important community issues—to discuss them openly for the benefit and interest of the College. In this way, we shall attempt to make our community aware of many vital matters which do not apply to a minority alone.

This is a journal of opinion. While certain attitudes may be expressed through our editorials, at the same time we welcome your ideas on current subjects. In this way, we will discuss—in a healthy way—certain topics that cannot be expressed otherwise in an advantageous light.

THE BEACON is by no means a closed corporation. We encourage outside contributions through our letter box and other articles. Also, we wish to make clear the fact that THE BEACON is in no way affiliated with The College Week; it will not assume any of its functions.

In presenting this first issue, we ask for your help, your cooperation, and mainly, your criticism. This is your paper; a reflection of your community. We hope that THE BEACON itself will, in time, be the answer to your questions. It will present news and a variety of opinions on local controversial subjects for the enlightenment of THE BEACON readers.

We make an appeal to those few who have stated that they do not want a newspaper on campus: please give our staff the benefit of your critical abilities rather than the brunt of your disparaging remarks. We are not afraid of criticism. We want and expect it.

## Social Behavior Commission

"The reputation of Bennington College is at stake." President Jones made this statement in his speech, opening the new term Monday, March 24. The most important part of his talk centered about the condition of the Community's reputation. He announced the formation of The Commission on Community Government and Social Behavior to study and solve the problems of the Community. This committee is to be made up of representatives from the trustees, faculty, students, and alumnae, each group electing its own representatives.

In the meantime, President Jones, spokesman for the Faculty E.P.C., offered various suggestions which are timed at helping the "crisis". Two of them are: not advisable, under present conditions to leave the campus after eleven p. m.; students should return to the College by one a. m. weekdays and two a. m. Sundays.

These suggestions were brought back to the houses by their Council Representatives, and discussed in house meetings. Each house also nominated student representatives for the newly-formed Commission. The general feeling and reaction varied. Some houses felt that the problem was intangible, that it was a vague problem, and was being dealt with in a vague manner. Exactly what was "it"—this fault of

the Community? Others felt game to leave it up to the Commission; it's up to them to solve it.

But most important was the wary reaction. The student body felt that a decision must not be rushed into, but must be carefully considered. Questions formed in their minds, which they knew must be answered before any problems were settled. What do the suggestions of Mr. Jones and the formation of a commission imply? Will they have an effect on the basic principles of the College? As a result of the commission, will Bennington take a new trend altogether? Will our freedom, values, and community living be changed, impaired, or improved? Is this our choice, or the wish of perturbed trustees?

In evaluating the suggestions made by the Faculty E.P.C., it is important to remember that their adoption will have a far-reaching as well as an immediate effect. It is true that neither of the measures put forth are exceptionally drastic. If, however, there is any suggestion of strong-arm methods in the handling of the procedures for their adoption, it will mean that the principles on which Bennington is founded are threatened.

To us, the new Commission seems like an excellent idea. The College is certainly aware that there are many problems which it has been unable to solve. Perhaps the Commission will have some new idea about their solution. We hope, however, that they will keep in mind one fact: that Bennington is going through a post-war period along with every other community; that the conduct displayed by students here is, if anything, less extreme than at other colleges, but that Bennington is more liable to criticism because it reputedly gives the students greater latitude in their conduct, and leaves more decisions on behavior to individual discretion. Consequently, when a flagrant example of misbehavior occurs, the way is automatically paved for a criticism of the College's basic principles. This point is not stated in order to exonerate. We hope that it will clarify.

President Jones assured the College that it will have the chance to vote on any Constitutional changes. As long as we are kept informed of the general movements of the commission and given this chance, the commission will receive our complete support. We hope along with President Jones that "the golden age of Bennington College is in the future".

## U. S. vs. U. S. S. R.?

by M. S. M.

To be understood at all, President Truman's proposal to extend aid to Greece and Turkey through loans and "other aid" must be taken out of its immediate context and viewed from a broad perspective.

The United States and the Soviet Union, the two most powerful nations, represent potent but different economic, political and social forces. It must be recognized that for the past two years they have been engaged in a struggle for domination of large portions of the world.

That President Truman and his advisors have chosen a path of unilateral economic and military support of an extreme right-wing unrepresentative and undemocratic government in Greece, merely points up the fact of this conflict and competition between the USA and the USSR. It is not necessary here to review the situation in Greece. There are few people in the country today who will deny that the only virtue that can be claimed by the Greek government is that it is a "bulwark against communism"—as was Germany in the 1930's. And as far as relief and rehabilitation are concerned, there are few with any knowledge of the situation who will deny that the recommendations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, made after thorough investigation, are much more sane, realistic, and workable than those that were made by President Truman.

## RE: MARX

by Miriam Marx

I often wonder, while traveling back and forth between Bennington and New York, just whatever happened to all those shiny new trains that the railroads have been promising us for the past five or six years. The magazines are always full of advertisements picturing groups of well-dressed men and women comfortably seated in clean, air-conditioned coaches, smiling genially at one another, or gazing leisurely out of spotlessly clean windows at the beautiful scenery beyond. Either that, or they are pictured sitting in luxurious club cars, sipping dry Martinis, while immaculately dressed waiters hover about them, just waiting for a nod so that they can rush over to attend the passenger's every wish. This is a very pretty picture, but I have yet to see any evidence of it in reality.

I don't exactly like to accuse the men who run the railroads of lying; after all, they constitute the backbone of our country (or at least several vertebrae's worth), but something is definitely wrong somewhere.

Either they're not printing the truth, or I'm not reading it right. At any rate, I haven't encountered any of those charming cars on my trips. I admit that I don't travel on a very stylish line between Bennington and New York, but, since this is laughingly known as the land of equal opportunities and privileges for all, I don't think it's too unreasonable for me to request that a few improvements be made on those cattle cars running back and forth, which the New York Central naively refers to as "trains".

Perhaps these lovely trains with club cars and diners really exist, but the closest I ever come to a diner is when a loud-mouthed individual sticks two

There are then, several conclusions to be drawn. One is, that in holding to a policy of racing against the USSR to occupy strategic positions we are only making war inevitable. The alternative is that the United States and the USSR make use of the machinery, however imperfect, of the UN, in an attempt to work out differences peacefully. It seems obvious to point out that the latter course is decidedly to our own self-interest.

The second conclusion is that instead of being willing to recognize what genuine forces work to lead people to communism, we are frantically trying to stop its spread by means that can best be described as superficial and stupid. We are merely giving the patient a crutch or a wheelchair when we should be setting the leg in a cast to effect a permanent cure.

The third conclusion is that the American people seem to be incapable of making decisions; public officials do their will. There is no doubt that the people of this country were profoundly shocked by Mr. Truman's proposals. The reaction immediately following the shock was one of bewilderment. No one seems to know where we are heading or why. The President's proposal makes us uncomfortable, but we don't know what to do—we have no alternative to offer. We have no trust in ourselves and too much trust in the men who are "running the show". We are simply incapable of figuring out the situation and coming to any kind of a conclusion with any program of activity.

The third conclusion . . . that of the paralysis of the American people . . . is the most tragic. It is the reason that we now find ourselves heading (no one quite knows how this happened) towards an almost inevitable war, and a war which will be inconceivably destructive. We are going to be in it before we know it, unless we can manage to pull ourselves out of this paralysis and try to get along with other people. We must realize that selfishness is not synonymous with self-interest. Our self-interest lies in not permitting another war.

grimy, mangled slices of bread in front of my face and shouts "ham or cheese?" into my ears. And, believe me, there are no dry Martinis to wash it down. Occasionally, if I'm lucky, a stray Coca Cola salesman may wander by, usually just having run out of the product he is hawking, but generally I have to settle for a luke warm drink of water out of a cardboard cup—that is, if there happen to be any cups left.

But, actually, it isn't the discomforts of the trip that I object to the most. It's the way in which the directors of the N. Y. Central attempt (apparently with great success) to dupe the passengers into thinking that they are riding in the lap of luxury. These directors may be a pretty wily group of individuals, but they can't fool me with their tricks—(I haven't been going to Bennington College for a year and a half for nothing—though most of my teachers would probably contest that statement). These crafty gents have devised a scheme whereby the daytime trains, though not new and shiny, at least give a semblance of belonging to the 20th Century (the very early part of it), but they've slipped up on the night trains. Every criminal makes at least one fatal mistake, and the N. Y. Central is no exception.

I've caught them red-handed, and no number of corporation lawyers will be able to help them squirm out of this, when I confront them with the facts, namely: that they are running trains on this line which date back to the Civil War Period. Nobody can tell me that the train I took back to college last Sunday night wasn't the same train that Lincoln rode on when he wrote his famous Gettysburg address. If it wasn't the same train, then why was there a tiny heart drawn on one corner of the wall, enclosing the words, "A. Lincoln loves M. Todd"?

And, if that isn't conclusive evidence of the great hoax being played on the American public (or at least the segment of it who travel between Bennington and N. Y.), then I can present even further proof. For some reason, these masterminds of the railroads labor under the delusion that the majority of their passengers immediately fall asleep upon sinking into one of those rock-like substances known as coach seats.

Since I was not sleepy when I boarded the train Sunday night, I found myself with no alternative other than to peer through a grime-covered window out into the night.

Someone may ask why I didn't read, but even that pleasure was denied me. As soon as we passed 125th Street, the conductor deftly turned out the lights, recited a short bedtime story to us, crooned one, almost-on-key lullaby, and then, in a voice resembling Captain Bligh's as he barked out orders to the crew of the Bounty, ordered us to go to sleep. With a last toothy smile, he delivered his parting message to the effect that if we did not go to sleep, he would horsewhip us—that is, if he could find a horse. He then departed for the men's smoker, where he and his co-workers had a good laugh over the way that he had once tricked the passengers into going to sleep so they couldn't find out what kind of a train they were really traveling on.

But, as I said, I fooled them. I stayed awake and really got a good look at what was going on. Fortunately the moon was out, and its reflection on the Hudson enabled me to see a little bit of the surrounding territory. Perhaps I never would have suspected anything at all, if it hadn't been for a small, one-man rowboat on the river. I admit there is nothing very exciting about an ordinary rowboat, but this one was going upstream, and rapidly passing us by.

And then, as we rounded a curve, the whole thing suddenly became clear, and it was quite a shock. I looked ahead and saw, not a steam engine, not an electric engine, but one small donkey pull-



ing the train. I'm not sure where it came from, but I'm certain that it wasn't Grand Central Station. They must have put him on at Harmon. At least I know now why there are so many stops between N. Y. and here: The S.P.C.A. wouldn't allow them to use one donkey for the whole journey, so they have to stop every so often to get a fresh animal. That also explains the horrible odor which emanates from most of the coaches—the donkeys probably sleep in them at night after the trip is over.

To point out even further the cheapness of these railroad men, I bet they're employing all of the donkeys that were thrown out of jobs when the Republicans won the last election. Obviously, they can get them at very low wages, because there are only a limited number of jobs that a donkey is equipped to handle. Anyhow, if the Democrats ever win again, they'll probably use all the out-of-work elephants for their engines.

Well, I'm sure you can see by this, that I've really got the goods on the N. Y. Central System. And if you notice, in the near future, that they're beginning to make improvements on their trains, you'll know who's behind it all, and whom to thank for it.

Ah, I can see those big shots trembling in their air-conditioned coaches already—the crooks.

## PARADISE RESTAURANT

Good Food is  
Good Health

MAIN STREET  
BENNINGTON

NOVECK'S  
EVERYTHING MUSICAL  
EVERYTHING PHOTOGRAPHIC

Cameras - Photo Accessories  
Film and Photo Finishing

Adamshop  
For Men and Boys  
says  
McGREGOR  
SPORTSHIRTS

\$3.50 up

ADAMS CLOTHES SHOP

"Shoes too"

## How are Things in Glocca Morra?

by Cynthia Lee

If Lucy Glazebrook had not gone to Ireland to study Drama at the Abbey Theatre, Vivian Mercier might never have become a member of the Bennington faculty. Listening to the former Miss Glazebrook, now Mrs. Mercier, describe the wonders of her Alma Mater, convinced Mr. Mercier that his dream college was not a figment of his imagination, but a place in Vermont.

But long before either Lucy or Bennington College entered Mr. Mercier's head, the story begins. Vivian Mercier was born in Dublin, Ireland. At the age of nine, his scholastic career began in earnest, for he became a member of the preparatory school which Oscar Wilde had once attended. After twelve years at this institution, he went to Trinity College, where, in 1940, he got his B.A. degree. Mr. Mercier started as a "Classical man", working in Latin and English and French Literature. During this period, he spent as many long vacations in France as possible, particularly on walking tours. He also found time to work on his college paper, which printed such scandalous articles that its editorship had to be kept secret. While he was editor of this black sheet, a perfectly innocent article appeared in one of the issues. Because the paper was famous for printing "behind door" material, this innocent article was misconstrued and sinister meanings were read into it. Because of pressure, he was forced to sacrifice his affiliations with the paper.

Leaving college, Mr. Mercier spent a busy five years. He worked toward and



N. Siegler

VIVIAN MERCIER

received his Ph.D. in modern Anglo-Irish literature. A chapter of his thesis about Kate O'Brien was published in last fall's "Irish Writing", a new literary magazine to which our library now subscribes. He spent one year in the study of education and taught part-time in a commercial school in Dublin. During the same period, he held part-time editorial jobs. He also wrote critical articles for various magazines including "The Dublin Magazine", "The Bell", "Irish Writing", and "Horizon". And, of course Mr. Mercier met and married Lucy. She had left Bennington intending to stay abroad for the fall term and return to graduate in the class of 1940. The day she reached Dublin war broke out in Europe and she stayed seven years. During this period there were two additions to the family—a boy, now four, and a girl who will be

two in May. Both the elder and younger Merciers flew to this country last June. Mrs. Mercier and the children are waiting until a house can be located before coming to Bennington.

Since his arrival in the United States, Mr. Mercier tried to find interesting employment and completed a book about wartime Dublin. He remembered his wife's accounts of Bennington, and successfully applied for a job as a member of the faculty. He has never taught in a college before, but he has definite ideas on the subject. In order to carry out these ideas, however, he is finding it necessary to treat his students as if they were members of the male sex. It seems that in Ireland, as in other European countries, college girls are strictly chaperoned and are looked upon as a race apart from Man.

Mr. Mercier admits that there are certain classic authors whom he detests, but he considers this a limitation rather than an asset. He feels that a teacher's prejudices may ruin a student's appreciation of a book. In time the student can decide for herself what is good and what is bad. From what Mr. Mercier has observed in the United States, he says that American youth takes too narrow an outlook—not only in the field of literature, but in their appreciation of the cultures of other countries as well. He hopes that a return to pre-war travel will help to make young Americans understand the accomplishments of other peoples.

Mr. Mercier has already found one admirable aspect of our particular community. He says that he used to think that the view from his prep school was more beautiful than anything that could be seen from any campus in the world. He now admits that he was mistaken; it was the second most beautiful.

## Faculty Spends Busy Winter Period

Bennington students were not the only ones who had interesting winter periods. It is too bad that the faculty is not required to make a full report to the student body on the way they spent their time between December 19 and March 24. Did they do worthwhile work? How long did they stay on the job? Did they make any interesting contacts? Most important, what effect will winter work period have on their life in the college community? After hours of interviewing, and a few struggles with tight-lipped teachers, the faculty came across.

Some of the hardier members of the faculty managed to outlast the winter here in Bennington. Mr. Kaiser busied himself doing research for a paper on the theory of relativity. He was also far-sighted enough to start his preparation for class work. Mr. Boepple commuted to New York City for rehearsals with the Dessoif Choirs. He conducted them in a program of French Renaissance Music in Town Hall. After the successful conclusion of the concert he began rehearsals of the Mozart Requiem, which the Dessoiffs will perform in conjunction with Williams and Bennington in Carnegie Hall on April twenty-fifth. During the time Mr. Boepple spent at Bennington, he prepared for publication some fifteenth and sixteenth century music. Another member of the Bennington winter colony was Mr. Feeley. His principle occupation was painting, and in his spare time he amused himself by—that's right—painting. Mr. Wornus kept his scholastic hand in practice by teaching one day a week at Williams. The rest of the time, he took advantage of the Vermont hills and went skiing. One of the busiest members of the Bennington group was Mr. Czaja. He and his wife worked on children's books. They placed with a publisher two books that they had written and illustrated last winter and started work on two more. Mr. Czaja also found time to paint and to spend an hour a day on the construction and design of his furniture. He spent his weekends with two carpenters re-

modeling a house for Orrea Pernel and Barbara Howes. For recreation, he made a couple of trips to New York to see the new Martha Graham dances, and caught up on the works of William Faulkner.

Many of the faculty stayed in the eastern area. Mr. Penny lived in New York and worked on his painting. He exhibited his work in the Corcoran Annual Exhibition, at an exhibition at the Brooklyn Museum, and in several New York galleries. Mr. Schonbeck traveled in New England performing with various groups. Among the organizations at which he played were the Yale School of Music, the Putney School, and a chamber music group in Springfield. Mr. Burke stayed on his farm in northwestern New Jersey. In between his struggles with a snow shovel, he worked on his book. It is to be called *A Grammar of Rhetoric* and will be the second book in a proposed trilogy, of which *A Grammar of Motives* is the first. Two members of the music faculty made their headquarters in New York. Mr. Finckel performed in several chamber music concerts, one of them in conjunction with Mr. Tucker. During the day, he gave cello lessons. Mr. Matthen also gave lessons several days a week to voice students. The rest of the time, he made extensive concert tours in the South and Middle West. A Hugo Wolf album, which he made a few years ago, was put on sale during the winter.

Various members of the faculty spent the winter working and traveling throughout the United States. Mr. Holt drove to the West Coast with Mr. Hanks. The former, after staying a while at the Hanks home in San Francisco, then started East again. Mr. Pasinetti went to Minneapolis, Minn., where he was a guest of Robert Penn Warren, author of *Night Riders* and *All the King's Men*. The atmosphere was ideal for writing, and Mr. Pasinetti's progress on his novel was extremely satisfactory. Mr. Jackson was married this winter, and also found time to work on some short stories and his novel. At the beginning of the winter, Mr. Drucker went on a lecture tour. When this was over, he held several consultant jobs in the field of labor-management relations.

Some of the faculty spent the winter in foreign countries. Mr. Buehler took a trip to Central and South America. Miss Pernel started the winter in New York and then went to England. Mr. Levy went to France and Switzerland and has not yet returned. Mr. Salvadori spent one month in Canada lecturing for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, which is the Canadian branch of the Foreign Policy Association.

He went from Montreal to Victoria, British Columbia, speaking on the future of freedom in Europe. From Canada, he went to Florida where he lectured on the struggle of democracy in Italy to colleges, forums and Rotary clubs.

Faculty members have shown that their travels and experiences this winter were as varied and interesting as those of the students. Perhaps next year they will present a first-hand, direct report.

## Student EPC Nominations

Nominations have been made for new student EPC Representatives. Within each department of study, one out of three candidates will be elected to represent her division. The potential victors are: Literature—Alexandra Crawford, Elizabeth Brown, Dorothy Mackie; Drama-Dance—Marilyn Carlson, Deane Worth, Diane Bishop; Music—Sally Whitely, Sally Baker, Ruth Lyons; Art—Mary Fox Hellweg, Clare Carruthers; Social Studies—Mary Burrell, Frances Davis, Florence Sullivan; Science—Elizabeth St. John, Rita Gillette, Thelma Churchill, Margo Leake.

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## The Informers

The Beacon is **your** newspaper. With support and genuine interest from the members of the community it cannot help but flourish. Ideas and suggestions from you will make it not only a pool for campus-wide opinions, but eventually, a means whereby every voice may be heard and all sections of the community united.

Since this is the result we hope to achieve, we have asked the question, "What do you believe the function of a college newspaper to be, and what kind of material would you like to see in such a newspaper?" Here are the replies which we received:

**Mary Louise White:** The "you stand alone" attitude is far too prevalent here at Bennington; trite though it may sound, I honestly believe that what is lacking is ordinary school spirit, call it anything else you want to. We are no longer a pioneer enterprise—we are an organized community. It is time that we, as a group of people with fairly common interests and habits, attained a feeling of unity. Community meetings fail to draw out public opinion because most people are honestly afraid to get up before a large gathering and express sentiments which are largely personal ones. A newspaper will correlate all opinions on campus in a way which is not vague, but direct, concrete, and therefore, important. Suggestions offered in house meetings will be publicized in an effective manner. The College, the student government, and the whole way of life at Bennington should and can mean more to everyone.

**Marcia Ireland:** I would like to see editorials on the present situation. And let's have something on the lighter side, too!

**Christina Marquand:** Good critical articles on the lectures, dance and drama workshops, and the art exhibitions, particularly those in the dining rooms, would be highly interesting. I would like to be able to follow U.S.S.A. activities in the newspaper as well. And what of the mechanics of our government? That's something we all know very little about and in which we are all interested at this time.

**Mimi Grodinsky:** I suggest that poems and short stories by students, and editorials on campus controversies be included.

**Muriel Reid:** I want to see some good, strong editorials on community government in general, and our social problem in particular. I think that house proposals should be brought back to us via the newspaper instead of dying in Community Council meetings. The newspaper is the only way to destroy the vagueness that shrouds all questions of importance on campus. There is a lack of interest in our government, and in the present situation it is absolutely vital that people be aware of what's happening. The newspaper can and must achieve this end.

**Suzanne Crane:** Frankly, the "College Week" is sufficient for me, but if we are to have another paper, I'd like to see some gossip!

**Mary Walsh,** graduate of Bennington College, chairman of Community Council in her senior year and present manager of the Co-op Store, has written us a memo in answer to our query. We are reprinting the memo in its entirety as we feel that it embodies the aims and purposes of our newspaper.

"To my mind, there are three primary functions that a Community Newspaper should serve. First, I think it should act as a channel for crystalizing and promoting discussion on Community affairs and government. In the past year, there seems to have been a dearth of interest and individual participation in Community government and activities. The various committees of Community Government have been faced with many problems and policies of widespread community interest; yet the problem of getting constructive community opinion and discussion has been most difficult and unsatisfactory. No governmental organization—regardless of the efficiency of its structure—

## U. S. S. A.

So many times people will ask, "just what does the USSA DO?" It has done and will continue to do a great deal. Aside from the discussion groups and forums, the Bennington chapter has taken part in house-to-house interviewing for the state senatorial elections of last spring and the presidential election of '44; published a newspaper jointly with Middlebury College; sent members of the USSA to the Hudson Shore Labor School, and started food programs. At the college it formed groups that would handle the CARE boxes in town and on campus.

The United States Student Assembly is a nation-wide organization. The students who join feel that by affiliating themselves with a large organization of other students they are able to raise an effective voice in political issues that arise in our government and abroad.

Our speakers at Bennington are often members of the faculty. Mr. Boepple, Mr. Brockway, Miss Marshall, Mr. Tauer and Mr. Mendershausen spoke to us in a VE Day forum last spring. A few of the fairly recent non-faculty speakers were Mr. Del Gado, who spoke on Spain, Gene Weltfish, co-author of "Races of Mankind", and Mr. Wharton from Harvard, who is organizing for the Students for Democratic Action Committee.

The spring term is an important one as far as the Bennington chapter is concerned. The main body of the USSA has joined the newly-organized student branch of the Americans for Democratic Action committee. Two weeks ago the ADA set its program in Washington and two USSA members attended from Bennington. We must now decide whether we shall go with the main body, affiliate with the Young Citizen's Committee of America, or become an independent body.

c/o R. S. V. P.

Letter Box

In the next issue of THE BEACON, one of our editorials will be "The Place of Religion in the College Community". The BEACON staff urges you, as citizens of the community, to partake in this journalistic discussion. We will welcome any letters or other articles on this subject. Some may be selected for publication. We would prefer to receive signed articles.

We would also be grateful to receive any articles dealing with the editorials in this issue. Perhaps you have some suggestions, violent or mild, dealing with some phase of the newspaper; or perhaps you would like to bring forth a completely new subject. Remember, this is your paper.

Please address all articles to RSVP, and place them in Box No. 156 as soon as possible.

can provide democratic and effective policy, unless it is checked and guided by its constituency. As in any other form of government, the success and effectiveness of Community Government depends upon the participation of each individual; the democratic process is based on the axiom that each member of the Community assumes the responsibility of citizenship.

Secondly, I feel that the newspaper should devote a large amount of its space to domestic and international affairs and issues. In this respect, it might make a valuable contribution by stimulating political action and spontaneous meetings and discussions on current events.

Thirdly, I feel that the newspaper could do a great deal to promote better relations between the town of Bennington and the College. There could be a great deal more coordination between the various projects of the two communities—such as Community Chest, Red Cross, concerts, art exhibits, etc."

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### Students Report on Winter Work

Continued from Page 1

ren English, and introduced to the children such novelties as skipping ropes and rubber balls. On her time off she and her eleven companions went sight-seeing.

Next on the agenda were Claire McIntosh and Marilyn Carlson, who bluffed their way into directors' jobs at NBC. There followed humorous accounts of senior Producers and Directors' meetings where the opening remarks concerned the latest "one" told at the club. Besides the fact that Claire and Marilyn didn't know the first thing about script cutting or timing a show, they seemed to have caught on quickly, and were in the control booth on such shows as Fred Waring, "Mr. District Attorney" and the Firestone Program.

Virginia Irving spoke of her experiences as a Probation Officer in the Children's Court in Syracuse, New York. Her job was to go to the source of truancy or misbehavior cases that came up before the Court. She described one case of a truant thirteen year old girl. On this case, Ginny went to her school, her home, and her Church to try to determine the root of the trouble. Through negotiation she hopes the case will be cleared up, but the lapse between the discovery of cause and the immediacy of effect is a long one. Ginny also went to civic meetings concerned with the conditions in Detention Homes. The Home in Syracuse was in deplorable condition, having no recreational facilities, no library, faulty school facilities, and a low salary scale.

Nancy Woods told of her experience in the field of commercial art. She said that even the messenger girls had to submit sketches before getting a job. Her job combined the duties of telephone operator, messenger girl, etc. Through this work, she had an opening into many different departments. By talking to Art Directors she learned how a sketch or advertisement is born. First, a layout sketch is made; upon approval from the Art Director it is then completed and the lettering added. She mentioned the importance of art research, and told of the stiff competition dominating the field of commercial art.

There was a talk by Sandy Crawford on the rigorous publicity work for the Actors Cooperative which opened in Providence this winter, and Beth Olson gave a talk on the Bennington Dance Group.

It was of interest to all the Community to learn of the experiences of others during our non-resident term and the program was presented with humor and competence.

L. Cresswell

### - - - Tryouts - - -

As yet plans have not been formulated for a program of tryouts in order to enlarge the staff of THE BEACON. Members of the Community who are interested in joining the staff of the newspaper will be notified in a later issue as to the methods that will be employed.

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## 10 New Students This Term Winter Term Report - 1947

The opening of this spring term has brought ten new students to our campus. Though this is a small group in comparison with the large number of new students who enter every Fall, it is of no less importance. We feel that each new addition to our community is of interest to the student body as a whole, and consequently, we have interviewed each of these girls with regard to what they expect and hope to achieve while attending Bennington College.

Alison Biddle is a small, dark-eyed, person who is interested in writing. She completed a year and a half at Wooster College, Ohio, but comes from La Jolla, California. She doesn't like the cold wind here, but except for that and the fact that she claims she is "lost", she seems to like Bennington very much.

From the University of Maryland we have Suzanne Parker, here for the modern dance that Bennington has to offer. She has had some ballet, but is not sure that she will like modern dance or that "it will like me"; in which case, literature is her choice. Suzanne is from Chevy Chase, Maryland. "Say 'Washington'", she told us, "it sounds better."

Barbara Smith got tired of studying at the University of California, so she worked in New York a while. Deciding that she wasn't equipped for a really good job, she came to Bennington. Gina Rafetto knew her in California, and vigorously talked up Bennington. Barbara is intrigued with the "delightful life here". She was on the stage several times at Cal., but has decided that writing, not acting, is for her.

A transfer from Middlebury is Jeanette Winans who is here for dancing and music, especially music. She plays the piano and wants to compose. Her compositions are "modern", but "they usually have some sort of a melody". Jeanette is from Greenwich, Connecticut.

Nancy Andrews comes from the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina. She has been married two years and both she and her husband are writers. She thinks that Bennington is a good place to start studying again if you have been out of college for a year or so.

After a term at Paul Smith's school in Saranac, N. Y., Joan Braun switched for the psychology courses here. She is happy in her new environment, but is disappointed that we don't have a gym and organized sports.

Annie Briggs is one of the few newcomers who is definitely a freshman. She is just out of Lowell High School, San Francisco—her home city. Her great interest is math. Bennington was her choice because she had always wanted to come East to college; she likes "the system of education here", and the countryside. "There's a lot of land here", she says, "you aren't all squeezed in".

The second "Gail" from Hawaii to settle in Dewey House this year is Gail Greig. This is her first time in the U.S. She seems surprised that she is not at all nostalgic for her native land and for the University of Hawaii, from which she is a transfer. Music and the dance are her primary interests.

Nancy Craig went to Sweetbriar the year before last—where she had to take art. She paints and sketches; people and horses are her favorite art subjects. Nancy is from Bronxville.

Another Californian is Ellen St. Sure. . . . Piedmont this time. She graduated from Piedmont High School last June and has been working in a department store and "having fun" since then. She is undecided between psychology and political economy for her major. Her reaction to Bennington is enthusiastic. "Much better than I thought", she says.

Vasso Baloyannis has been in this country about a month and a half. Her home is in Greece, and she studied in Athens at The Superior School of Fine Arts for seven years. . . . three of these were spent on art theory, and four on painting. Vasso's whole interest seems

Felicia Warburg worked "in television" this winter. The following article contains excerpts from her winter term report. We feel this report will be of general interest to the College; it tells of her experiences in this relatively new and growing field.

This winter work period I worked in the Television department of the National Broadcasting Company. During the eleven weeks that I worked, I learned about almost every phase of television.

I began my work in the Production Facilities Department, which handles the entire production end of a television show. When I speak of a television show, I mean the "live" talent shows which take place in our television studio. The Production Facilities Department is responsible for the designing and execution of the necessary stage sets, for the selection of costumes, for seeing that props are on hand, and for the designing of title backgrounds.

My job was to assist the title artist. As soon as a script had been written, our department would receive a list of properties for which we were responsible. For instance, if we were doing a dramatic show, it was necessary to letter the name of the play on large cards, the cast list, the name of the agency sponsoring the show, etc. Often in the commercial part of a show, blown-up photographs of a commercial product would be used, and these photographs would have to be retouched with paint, small details eliminated, and areas blacked out by air brush. I also designed backgrounds for these title cards and lettered various signs.

The job was an interesting one, for rarely would we receive a script more than a day before the show was to go on the air. This meant that a large amount of work had to be done quickly and the time element prevented any degree of perfection. There was no place for detail work, for small things did not show up on the television screen. Everything that was done in the way of artistic work was done in black and white paint, and the only requirements for such a job were a terrific amount of imagination and the patience of a saint. Lettering titles was tedious work, but when I later saw the finished results over the "system", I found it well worth the effort.

The next place I worked was in the NBC film library. This library consisted of three film vaults which contained all of the motion picture film ever used on television. The library is as yet still in the beginning phases of operation and is the only television film library in existence at this time. I never realized that many television shows were actually produced on motion picture film. Much of this is documentary and newsreel film, while some of it is film purchased from motion picture companies and used to supplement the live shows done in the studio.

The last place I worked was in the Program Department, and it is here that I spent most of my time. At first I was assigned to the different stage managers on each of the various shows. As in the theater, a director and a stage manager are assigned to a show. A director in television is responsible for the entire operation of a television show, and it is he who gives the orders from the control room situated directly above the studio. He directs the actors, plans the camera shots, and directs the entire production. It is the job of the stage manager to assist the director during "dry rehearsals" (rehearsals conducted without cameras), follow script, see that the props are in

centered around art. Unfortunately for us, she is to be here only a term, and then she will paint on her own, and see many of the American galleries. She feels that the Bennington educational set-up is "new, fresh, strong" and "worth the many miles".

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the studio, and once in the studio, supervise operations from the floor. He remains in constant contact with the director in the control room by means of ear phones which are also worn by the camera men so that they may know what cameras are being used.

After five weeks of assisting the stage managers, I was actually allowed to stage manage a show myself. By the time the eleven weeks were up, I had assisted on almost every weekly show and staged five of my own. The shows I did were only fifteen minutes long and were not very complicated; however, I did have a good deal of responsibility. It was through this practical application of what I had learned that I was able to understand more thoroughly the problems involved in a television production.

I think it is necessary to mention one other thing that was of particular value to me: the contacts I made. The people I worked with were some of the most stimulating and interesting people I have ever met in my life. In a small office such as ours, it was possible to get to know most of the personnel, and through working with them I was able to appreciate them and their jobs.

## Social Behavior Commission Selected

The members of the Commission on Community Government and Social Behavior have been selected from the Trustees, Alumnae, Students and Faculty. The three trustees are Mrs. George Franklin, Mr. Levi Smith, and Mrs. William H. Wills. The alumnae chosen are Ernestine Cohen Meyer '37, Carolyn Crossett Rowland '37, and Narcisse Chamberlain '46. Miss Marshall, Mr. Salvadori, and Mr. Kaiser will represent the faculty. The three students elected to the Commission are Mary Fox Hellweg, Ella King Russell, and Muriel Seelye.

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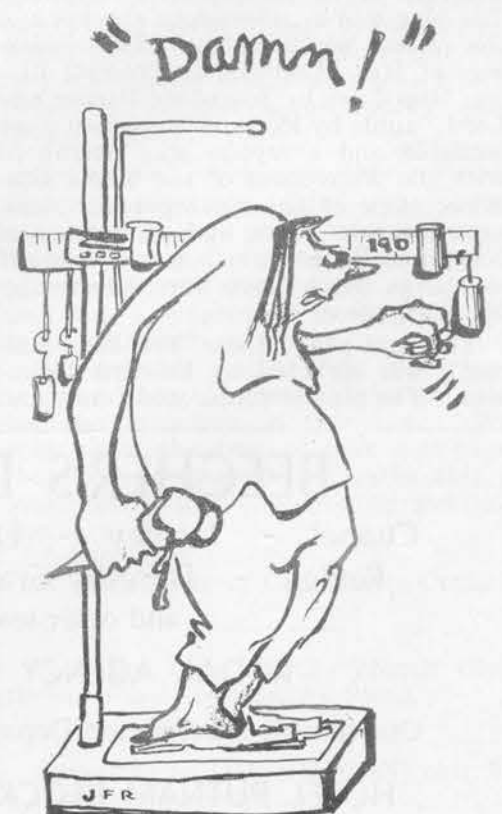
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### Little Rhode Island

Actors Cooperative, a new repertory group, opened its first season this winter in Providence, R. I. The group was composed mainly of Bennington alumnae, students and faculty, with a few participants from Bard college. One of the unique characteristics of this group was the fact that it was a co-operative venture. Not only did one person act, but he also helped with sewing, props, clean-up and just about anything that needed to be done. One of the oft-repeated phrases was: "Actors Cooperative does not employ the star-system"; therefore everyone had a feeling of really belonging to the group and was able to feel that he was doing an integral bit.

The group itself was started as an experiment to see if a small repertory company could make a success on a limited amount of capital and a great deal of hope and good will. Most of the props were borrowed and all of the scenery and costumes were done by hand by people in the company under the supervision of Dick Baldrige and Diane Bishop. Season seats were sold in advance for all three performances. That money had to be spent immediately which was a little dangerous, considering the possibility of a show not opening. In spite of all the obstacles, however, the group didn't go into the red, but was able to pay salaries and to compensate the members.

Their repertory for this winter included: "Penelope" by Francis Fergusson together with "Miss Lucy in Town" by Henry Fielding, "The Male Animal" by Eliot Nugent and James Thurber, and finally "A Doll's House" by Henrik Ibsen.

"Penelope" is a play based on the return of Odysseus after twenty years of war and wandering, and the problems he encounters as an exile in his homeland. The play has its contemporary analogy in the problems facing many of the returning veterans of this war. Edward Thommen and Ray Mallon did competent jobs as Odysseus and Eumeus, respectively. Euryclia, a lady in waiting to Penelope, played by Trescott Ripley was really an excellent piece of acting. Other members of the cast included: Josephine Barker as Penelope, Ben Tone as Telemachus, Paul Rockwell as Antinous, and Dick Golden as Anphinimus. The visual effects conveyed through the lighting and costumes were quite breath taking. Six curtain calls concluded the Saturday night performance. On the same bill was the "naughty" Restoration comedy, "Miss Lucy in Town". It is the story of a country bumpkin and his wife who come to London for the first time and fall into the clutches of Mrs. Midnight who runs a house of dubious reputation. In about twenty minutes Lucy is the fatted calf ready for slaughter, but the situation is resolved happily with a return of the couple to the country. The play was a tremendous success and the review was excellent. The renderings of Mrs. Midnight by Trescott Ripley, Miss Lucy by Josephine Parker and Lord Bauble by Edward Thommen were laudable and everyone was entranced with the wickedness of the whole situation. One of the most popular numbers was a duet sung by Ray Mallon and Josephine Parker which was a take-off on opera. Both plays were directed by Mr. Fergusson.

The next production, "The Male Animal", was directed by Edward Thommen. The play is simple and funny and

### Bennington Dance Group has Successful Winter

#### Recitals Staged in Five States

This past non-resident term, an enterprising group of Bennington dance students banded together under the self-explanatory title of **The Bennington Dance Group**, to give audiences in five states a first hand view of original student dance productions. The Group was first formed in 1944 to offer dance students an opportunity for wider experience during Winter Period, but this winter the Group set a new kind of record in performance and scope. The Dance Group, consisting of Beth Olson, Tish Evans, Barbara Corey, Suzanne Crane, Pat Birsh, and Joan Roessel, played to thirteen widely varied educational institutions, ranging from the Franklin Square Teachers Association on Long Island to Miss Baird's School in New Jersey. Geographically, their range was equally far-flung; in the course of their travels they ventured as far north as Middlebury College in Vermont and as far south as the Mary Baldwin School in Pennsylvania.

Two of the works by student choreographers were danced by the entire group. One, "Siren Song", was composed and directed by Tish Evans; the other, "L'Attente", was composed and directed by Beth Olson. Music was provided by Jane Marston, ex-Bennington music student, who handled both the record changer and the piano.

The Group was based in New York, and rehearsed intensively for three weeks at New York University before setting out on the road. When interviewed for THE BEACON, Beth Olson confessed, "Our financial arrangements were on a sort of socialistic plan, but it really proved the most practical system." The Group charged from \$25 to \$175 per performance, depending on the distance to be traveled, and after expenses were paid, the loot was split according to the need of each member. Those living in their own apartments in New York claimed the largest share. Next in line were those commuting into New York, and the last lot fell to those living at home. Beth said that in every case each member made some money.

The Group started planning and organizing the tour early in the fall term, and except for some necessary help from the faculty, did the entire job themselves from the first preliminary correspondence to final decisions about

deals with the problems of a young professor and his wife who become entangled with a football player, a trustee, communism, hot water bottles and liquor. The repartee was quick and a good job was done by Dick Golden, Paul Rockwell, Dick Baldrige and Muriel Seelye who played the parts of the professor, the football player, the dean of Midwestern University and the professor's wife respectively. This play had the best popular reception and netted more box office receipts than the others, as was to be expected.

The last production was Ibsen's "A Doll's House" which was expertly designed and costumed. The main difficulty was the lack of time the group had to prepare it, for it was added to the repertory late in the fall. In spite of that the acting was good.

Certainly Actors Cooperative was a success.

train schedules and itineraries. The first move upon arrival was to find the theatre, and often to try to figure out the quickest way to convert a basketball court into a reasonable facsimile of the third floor of Commons. Each member of the Group was responsible for one specific technical job: lighting, costumes or make-up. The trip took on a rather pioneer aspect when the Group danced in gymnasiums with no curtain, but it was rewarded when it reached Middlebury where the theatre was large and well-equipped with plenty of room for "offstage beats".

The most unforgettable things about traveling as a group, said Beth, were the immense but essential suitcases which had to be carried through miles of subways, trains and busses. She recalled one baggage-laden sprint through trains and stations at 5:30 a. m., to get to Garden City, Long Island in time for a 9:00 o'clock performance at Adelphi College. Upon their arrival, there was a delegation from the college at the station with hot coffee and food, which the members of the group bolted down just in time to be on stage at 9:00 o'clock.

"The theatres were often unusual," Beth said. It seems that sometimes the space assigned to them for a run-through conflicted with the semi-finals of a weight lifting bout, or a flock of playful javelin throwers. "There was

usually a mob of screaming people in the background somewhere," shrugged Beth, "but we got used to it." Once there was a badminton game going on, and the dance was interrupted periodically by polite requests to toss back the stray bird that kept winging over the stage. Beth told of one case where the most imponderable staging problem was a grand piano, which, due to union regulations, could not be moved off the stage. Only by pushing it into one corner and trying to overlook it during the dance could they proceed without drastic repercussions from labor circles.

But in spite of occasionally meager theatre facilities, Beth said that the tour was exciting and extremely educational. As representatives of Bennington, their work was received with keen and intelligent interest. The Group is enthusiastic about the tour, and another year, if it were afforded ample financial backing, it would like to extend the tour to reach a wider audience.

Perhaps in the future the College will be hearing colorful reports from Saint Moritz, the Riviera, and other high spots of the Bennington Dance Group's sensational tours.

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