

Elsa Rogo Back at Bard

After many months of hectic travel, which took her from the Chapultepec conference to the United Nations conference at San Francisco, Elsa Rogo has finally come back to the quiet of the Hudson Valley—comparative quiet, anyway. Just to spend an evening talking to Miss Rogo, and looking through some of the thousands of photographs that she has taken at both these conferences, brings recorded history back into the living thing that it was.

Elsa Rogo lived continuously with a camera by her side. While at Chapultepec, she covered the conference for an American picture service, at the same time writing articles for various Latin-American papers and magazines. In her spare moments she drew a series of sketches, including one of General Batista shortly after his arrival from Cuba. The list of notables and state dignitaries with whom she spoke is long and impressive. Aside from General Batista, Avila Camacho, the President of Mexico, and Nelson Rockefeller, (who refused to have his picture taken, and instead took hers) there was a host of statesmen from all corners of the world.

It might be interesting to note here that Miss Rogo was more than well qualified to cover this conference in Mexico. It was in 1932 when she first went there to institute a painting school for children just outside of Mexico City. At first financing it herself, the school soon grew, and several years later the Mexican government took over and incorporated it into its own educational system. In 1936, Miss Rogo returned to the states to teach art at Bennington College, where she stayed until 1939. In the following year she left to lecture in the South under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Arts Project. The attractions of Mexico proved stronger and soon Miss Rogo found herself taking movies for Paramount News plus "stills" for Mexican papers.

The Aztec Eagle

An interesting item in her collection is an order that she received (Continued on page 3, Col. 5)



Warden's Week Success Good Enough For Brats??

November 16, 17 and 18, came and went with a big splash. Warden's Weekend, shouted from the rooftops for several weeks prior to its arrival, landed on campus and developed into more of a success than the harassed Warden's girls had imagined.

Despite frantic rehearsals, the proposed show, "Those Who Love It," went off without one mishap, although the ad libs flew fast and furiously, to the delighted amazement of those backstage.

Saturday afternoon, the cocktail party in Kap House was acclaimed quite a success; it preceded a bountiful dinner in Commons. That night, the whirl of formal dress presented a charming picture at the dance. The Decorations Committee outdid themselves with a huge drop of blue, star-studded sky, and autumnal decorations all around.

Sunday, the weather having held up as though planned by a committee all its own, the campus was dotted with imported dates who roamed happily around; the Tea in Kap House proved to be a pleasant ending to a pleasant weekend.

As a result of inefficient planning, conditions in the Dining Commons this week reached a new low. Prior to the Thanksgiving holiday quantities of various foods were bought and stored. On Tuesday, November 27, much food had to be thrown out, costing quite a sizeable sum of money. The approximate figures are as follows: 175 lbs. beef—enough for two meals, 60 lbs. sausage—two breakfasts, .5 lbs. bacon—two breakfasts, 3 crates of celery, 1 crate of lettuce, and other items.

The cook was instructed by the dietician upon being shown that the food was bad to dispose of it quickly, that is to bury the stuff before someone saw what had happened. When it was mentioned that this food should have been used before the holiday started, the dietician's comment was "what they had was good enough for those brats."

This is not the only incident that has occurred lately. For many weeks the Commons has been beset by many problems, and the primary cause is that the co-workers have been unable to co-operate and work together as a team effectively.

The editors of the Bardian admonish the administration to face the problem of the Commons squarely. Turning one's back to wait for a solution will only cause inconvenience to many in the community. We may be brats, but still we can recognize inefficiency and misuse of funds.

Trustee To Speak In Chapel

The Reverend Elwyn H. Spear, trustee of Bard College, will be the guest preacher at the Chapel on Thursday, December 13th. Dr. Spear, an alumnus of St. Stephen's College, received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago Law School. The clergyman resided in Paris for some time and upon his return to America acted as personal chaplain to the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. William Temple, D.D., late Archbishop of Canterbury who was visiting in the United States in 1935. Dr. Spear was on the staff of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York where he was made an honorary canon.

A member of the College's Board of Trustees, and one time secretary of the board, Dr. Spear is unusually interested in the development of the College. It is hoped that there will be a large congregation to welcome him and to hear his message when he returns.

Attend Convocation! Voice
Your Opinion! Practice Democracy
For The Future!

Bard Visits Sarah Lawrence

Education and Community Government Discussed

Who Said It First?

Many Subjects On Panel

By THE THREE DEUCES

(The following little quiz has been compiled in an effort to acquaint new Bardians with some of the classic phrases made famous in the monastery days. A few latter-day epigrams have thrown in to stimulate confidence. If you can answer them all, you qualify for a scholarship to learn how to imbibe all the college spirits that others distill.)

1. Who said it first? "I build roads!" (He feeds it to his kids, too.)
2. This person is famous for saying "I have not got an analytic mind, but (a)....., (b)....., (c)..... (His canine is a friend of Willie.)"
3. Once, at Convocation, he became a man of principle and used "harsh words." (For the old timers he was a friend of Ralph.)
4. This one goes for several. "You didn't want a conference, anyway, did you?"
5. "Am I shocking you?" (You, too, can be a philosopher!)
6. Whatever he says, he says in six different languages. (But, manifestly, he's a great guy.)
7. They say, "Brothers, "You bet!!!" "Sure!!," "Russia is big, Russia is cold." (This last one a holdover from ASTP days.)
8. He doesn't talk. He just relinquishes the chair, then "it's simply marvelous" what he says.
9. "Has anybody seen a man around?" (Don't beat your brains out. Just come into a social room sometime!!!)
10. "Yes, and then again, no. But, then, what is the community?" (You see, it's hard to say.)

(Answers on Page 3)

Vassar Prof. Lectures

On December 5, Mr. Sterling Brown, professor of English at Vassar College, spoke to the college on folk literature of America. Mr. Brown, who is a well known Negro poet and editor, interpreted "Folk Literature" as the stories, songs, and poems handed down from one generation to another until many people have added to them, and the original authors are lost. He cited as examples of these the Pecos Bill stories of the cowboy, the Nantucket whaling stories, and the tall tales of Davey Crockett, and read short examples of each. He also played some records of cowboy ballads and songs of the Negro which are part of the tradition of folk literature. After the lecture in Bard Hall, the audience adjourned to Albee social, where Mr. Brown answered questions, and read some of his poems.

Dr. Hirsch To Speak

Dr. Felix E. Hirsch has been invited to speak on Friday, December 28, at the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago before the College Libraries Section. The topic of his speech will be: "What can the college library do to promote international understanding in a new era?"

The remainder of the evening will be devoted to a discussion on the subject of his fall.

On November 9 an "expedition" left Bard College for Bronxville, New York, in response to an invitation by the members of the Student Government of Sarah Lawrence College. The group included the following members of the Community Council: Dean Forbes, Christine Frerichs, Dick Gaynor, Charles Toth and Dave Spodick. The purpose of the meeting was a discussion of progressive education and self-government at college; emphasis was placed on a comparative evaluation of both subjects at Bard and at Sarah Lawrence, which also considers itself a progressive institution.

The delegation arrived at 11:00 A. M., staying the entire day until 9:30 that evening. The program for the day included: a tour of the college, lunch in the Dining Hall, attendance at a meeting of the student government, an informal tea discussion, dinner in the Dining Hall, and, finally, a panel discussion.

The panel discussion, which was the principal purpose of the get-together, centered around one topic in particular: "Is a 'common core of knowledge' necessary to the education of the college student?" By "common core of knowledge" was meant the requirement of certain courses in the curriculum of each student, so that he will acquire a certain "minimum" of education.

Bard representatives took the standpoint that required subjects would represent a waste both of time and loss incurred in the full development of the individual's capabilities. This attitude was based on the feeling that requiring the student to study subjects which mean little or nothing to him would merely squander the time in which he might be applying his efforts in a truly constructive direction. It was felt that the advisory system—in use both at Bard and at Sarah Lawrence—provided guidance for the student so that he might gain the most from the time spent in academic work. The SLC students generally concurred with Bard on this point. It was notable that at SLC there are no "majors"; thus, the student's program is more diversified than if his major interest were held in but one field. Bard pointed out that our T.M.C. system, in which the student has two years to try major fields in order to solidly orient himself for his last two years, gives the student an opportunity to determine which field suits him best, and permits him to intensify his efforts in that direction, once he is convinced. Another important point made by Bard was the student attends college not to gain facts or to learn by rote, but to learn a way of life, to build new attitudes and to change old ones. The concept of change in the process of education was stressed.

In general, it may be said that the Sarah Lawrence students and faculty were quite favorably impressed with the views of the Bard delegation, which spared no critical effort in discussing SLC's policies. Equally, the Bard group brought home some new ideas. The general impression gained was that SLC presented a good example for emulation when it comes to general enthusiasm for learning, particularly in the department of improvement of the status quo.

Community Council:

Representative or Self-Perpetuating?

By EMIL OBERHOLZER

If we were asked what extra-curricular aspect of Bard College life we were most proud of, we would very likely reply "our democratic form of government, the rights of Convocation, and the representative Council." There is little doubt in the minds of most of us that the functions of the Council are of great importance to us all. This Council is commonly thought to be a representative body, its members being responsible to convocation which has the power to elect and recall them. A purely elective body (with the exception of two ex-officio members) it is much like the New York City Council, unlike the Cabinet in Washington where only one of its members is elected, or like the board of trustees of a hospital or school, which is self-perpetuating. There is one important exception, however, which endangers the Council's democratic quality.

Section 3 of Article III of our by-laws provides that in the event of a vacancy in the Council (other than that of a house president), the "Council shall elect a replacement from the group concerned." This part of our by-laws is particularly important this year, for two of its members expect to graduate in January, while a third expects to be inducted into the Armed Forces, thus reducing the membership on the Council by three persons. Under the existing by-laws the new members would be elected by the Council after the resignation of the three has taken effect or, in other words, the election of persons to fill these three seats would be left to a Council reduced in number. This makes it possible for the Council to appoint somebody whose views

do not represent those of Convocation.

A motion will be made in Convocation proposing that that portion of the by-laws be changed to provide for a regular election to fill such vacancies for the remainder of the term and to insure representative government.

There will doubtless be objections. One will be that a mid-year election will not receive as much and as careful consideration as one at the beginning of the year and that the Council, being a smaller body, could investigate the possibilities more carefully and render better judgment. This is obviously false, for past records show that there have been numerous occasions when a person appointed by the Council to fill an unexpired term was not re-elected at the next general election even though that person was desirous of re-election. Another objection will be that a special election will take too much time. It must be remembered, however, that not as many people will have to be elected at such an election as were chosen in October, the work would be reduced accordingly. If every Council member were willing to give just one hour, the job could be done thoroughly. Is it not better to spend a little time on an election to preserve democratic and representative government than to save this time and sacrifice the democratic aspect of our elective system?

If the amendment itself, as well as the motion to bring this to a vote, is accepted, we can be sure of continued representative government. Otherwise Convocation surrenders that precious right to a Council reduced in size and no longer truly representative.

The Bardian

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THE DEAN AS EX-OFFICIO

AT THE last Council meeting there was considerable discussion whether Dean Forbes should or should not become *ex-officio*, a member of the Special Committee. All discussion ceased, however, when Dr. Forbes stated that she felt that it would not be feasible for her to be a member of this Committee. Her main reason was that in her capacity as director of student personnel her office is open for students to discuss "off the record" any problems that might arise—scholastically, or otherwise. Dean Forbes claimed that students would not feel free to use the facilities of her office if she should become connected with the Special Committee.

First of all, we should like to point out that if students have problems that are of such a nature as to warrant Special Committee attention, they will not bring it to the Dean's attention, whether she be a member of the committee or not. If she is really interested in the personnel, Dr. Forbes should not refuse membership. The Committee is pledged to secrecy as to the business brought before it. How then can the Dean carry out her work sufficiently while lacking knowledge of the important problems which arise?

An amendment to the Constitution should be proposed by Council and brought before Convocation, to be voted on by the Members of the community, making it imperative that the Dean of the College be a member *ex officio* of the Special Committee.

C. W. T.

THE THEATRE

OF THE several buildings on campus that have within the last year become too small to warrant their use for college activities, the theater has definitely become obsolete. Primarily it is a fire trap. The wood is so dry that, at one time, a single cigarette started one of the floor boards smoldering. Secondly it is dangerous because the balcony is actually sagging. The art studio moreover contains inflammable materials which, should any spark be near, would flame up within a moment, and it is quite evident that the entire building would be razed in four minutes.

Since the school has become so much bigger, the need for a complete theater with modern equipment for stage design and dramatic students, as well as space for larger audiences, is imperative. Rather than any unnecessary spending, it would be advisable for the college to rebuild an entire new theater. Although several students have seriously considered working on a new structure themselves, this is quite out of the question.

Now that building materials and labor will be more accessible, is it not possible for the college to improve and/or add to the existing facilities? It is up to the Drama department to do all in its power to support and encourage a movement to formulate plans so that perhaps during the coming year, Bard will have a theater, not a powder keg waiting for a match, but a theater, together with an art studio, which will enable students to surmount the difficulties which are inevitably encountered today.

With proper arrangement, the theater could become a place for stimulating movies and lectures; for more and better art exhibits. It is up to the entire community to want to improve the appearance of the college. A new theater would be a subject of pride and interest.

J. R.

Alumni Notes

By ARTINE ARTINIAN

Capt. Dick Day has returned to this country after three years' service overseas with decorations that include five battle stars, the Bronze and Silver stars for heroism. He expects to be discharged soon, will continue his studies for the Ph.D at Columbia . . . Paul Morrison is recuperating satisfactorily after undergoing an operation at a N. Y. hospital. During his absence his courses at the college were being given by Dick Burns . . .

Jim Kinoshita is enrolled at the Graduate School of Medical Sciences of Harvard, Student and faculty friends of Jim wished him well by presenting him with valuable laboratory equipment . . . Arnold Davis, now in the ranks of married men, is the newly appointed librarian of the Juillard School of Music . . . Art Stevens, who was married to Betty Gunn in June, has received his discharge from the army air force, expects to continue his studies preparatory to entering medical school . . . Bob Gordon is studying at the medical school of N. Y. U. . . .

The engagement of Sgt. Lucius Salisbury to Jaqueline Meredith has been announced. Lucius enlisted in the army in 1943, served overseas for two years, was wounded and captured in Germany, finally liberated in April. He is at present recuperating at the Walter Reed Hospital . . . Also engaged: Dr. Stewart Armstrong, to Lt. (j.g.) Helen Elizabeth Robbins of the Waves. After receiving his medical degree from N. Y. U., Dr. Armstrong interned at Boston City Hospital and is now a fellow in surgery at the Lahey Clinic, Boston . . .

Fred Bowlan was promoted to Sgt. in Manila . . . Paul Munson, in the service for nearly four years, mostly in England and in France, was discharged on Oct. 8, resumed his studies at Bard, shortly after. Also back on campus to complete their studies: David Van Tijn, who had been with the Netherlands forces, and Walter Krivine of the R.A.F. . . . Millard Walker returned home after three years service, was married early this year, and is now working for a master's degree in music at T.C. of Columbia . . .

Some of the Bardians already in Japan: Mort Leventhal, Dave Margolin, Marty Weiss, attached to an information service. Walker Hart and Tony Hecht went to Yokohama on the same boat . . . Richard Loving is attached to the Information and Education dept. of Fort Dix . . . Jules Schwartz visited campus before going to Europe for occupation duty . . . Rollin Marquis is now assigned to Special Services in the art shop at Camp Stoneman, Forty miles south of San Francisco . . .

Walter Waggoner, a leading correspondent for the N. Y. Times, has been covering the international food conference at Quebec . . . Joe Coudert was in the same division as Gus Szekeley at Camp Carson, near Colorado Springs . . . Ben Seidman is back in the newspaper game at Duluth, Minn. . . . On Oct. 6 Mill Jehoda was married to Josephine Jane Murray of New Rochelle, N. Y. . . . Wayne Horvitz and Anne Batty were married in Rome this past summer, are still in Italy . . .

Stan Thayer and Edgar Gabaldon are studying at Columbia, Stan working for a master's degree in psychology, Edgar at the School of Journalism . . . Robin McCortney has finally discovered both an apt. and a job in N. Y. City . . . Tony Petrino is teaching at the Nyack, N. Y. School for Boys . . . Jim Storer is Surplus Disposal Officer at Kittery, Maine . . . Jack Atherton returned home from the Pacific on Nov. 16, saw for the first time his 15 month old son . . .

Phil Gordon was transferred from the European theatre recently and given an assignment as mail editor on the Daily Pacifican of Manila, P. I., which has a circulation of over 100,000. One spectacular phase of his journalistic activity was featured in a Nov. dispatch to P.M. which described how a front page article by Phil resulted in an appreciable acceleration of moving troops towards home. . . .

Marty Weiss is now a Pfc. and spirits editor of a service publication in Japan . . . T/Sgt. George LaBelle is stationed with the Army Air Force Base Unit at Tyndall Field, Panama City, Florida . . . Ham Winslow was at Morotai in October, expect to come home via Manila soon after Christmas . . . Last summer in Honolulu Lt. Scott McKeown was married to Mary Carroll Hodge . . . Gil Maddux is part owner of a shipbuilding organization in Annapolis . . . Ralph Balda is attending the School of Journalism of Ohio State University.

Dave Whitcomb has completed his work in electronics at M.I.T. with an M.S. degree. Francis Whitcomb was promoted to Sgt. just before the end of the war. Their father now has a church at Hastings-on-Hudson . . . Pearse Reynolds is now back in this country. He spent some time in England after his release from a German prison camp . . . Lt. Comdr. Don Barrow has been given a new assignment, this time in Panama City. Connie joined him there in October . . .

No Crystal Ball

By DAVID H. SPODICK

MURDER

In INDONESIA . . . where Brit ish collaborate with Dutch in suppression of the independence movement of the people.

In CHINA . . . where bloody civil war is made possible by United States intervention.

In PALESTINE . . . where Britain clings tenaciously to a keystone of empire by submerging Jewish immigration efforts in a sea of blood.

In INDIA . . . where an island's interests clash with and subjugate the determined will of the world's second largest national population.

Events in Indonesia speak for themselves. After years of political domination and economic exploitation by the small but rich Dutch Empire, the people of the Indies have found opportunity in the chaos of the war's end to strike now to win freedom. They have set up republican government and a national assembly, have chosen educated and able leaders. This, by a people which has never known liberty, much less democracy! They have revolted against their foreign oppressors knowing that it is now or never. The Dutch desperately try to retain these rich colonies—their principal source of economic strength. They are suppressing the independence movement in a frightful bloodbath. Atrocities by "civilized" Dutch troops smack altogether too much of the kind of thing the world is hearing about in Nuremberg ("60 native policemen were murdered in cold blood in a Batavia police station" — TIME). In this adventure they are joined by British troops—present, as ever, "to restore order." The Dutch record as colonial overlords is hardly exemplary. Small wonder that the Indonesians are solidly united in their fight.

China's civil war, begun in the midst of conciliatory negotiations, might never have been touched off had it not been for U. S. intervention. Without our air, Chiang would not have been strong enough militarily, politically, or morally. However, "Nationalist" operations have been made possible principally by three factors: (1) Presence of U. S. troops in North China—"to disarm Japanese troops"; (2) Direct U. S. Military aid to Chiang; (3) At least tacit U. S. diplomatic support. U. S. troops occupying Peking and Tientsin provide a safe base for Nationalist military operations, unmolested by Communist forces fearful of attacking U. S. positions. The U. S. has contributed materially to Chiang's northward blitz by supplying lend-lease tanks and other weapons. "Nationalist" troops, carried in transports of Adm. Barbey's 7th Fleet, are attacking the Communists. American air transport has landed Chungking soldiers in Manchuria. At the same time, Gen. Hurley, our ambassador, until his recent resignation, condoned these proceedings—in fact, resigned because we were not aiding Chiang enough. What are the consequences of continuing this policy? Two stand out starkly against the international background: (1) Involvement of war-sick U. S. troops in a shooting war; (2) The prelude to a Third World War, which hopefuls in America wish to see directed against the USSR (failing in Eu-

rope, they have turned to Asia for the spark to touch off the—now atomic—explosion).

In Palestine, the wheels of imperialism grind on. England continues her appeasement of minority Arab extremists by denying immigration of European Jews to a country they regard as their natural homeland. England has long kept Palestine by playing off Arab against Jew while the British, as usual, "maintain order." The recent trouble involves Briton against Jew, with a sideshow of extremist demonstrations in other lands. Unable to rehabilitate their despoiled brethren, Jews in Palestine have resorted to demonstrations to bring Britain to account before a morally shocked world.

British troops attacked Jewish towns with tanks, mortars and flame throwers. The reason: illegal Jewish immigrants had been protected by the inhabitants. The streets of Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel-Aviv ring to sounds of small-arms fire, home-made explosives and noisy demonstrations. The Holy Land bears bloody witness to the moral bankruptcy of British empire policy.

Why must England cling to Palestine, long after the implementation date of the independence guarantees? Palestine straddles the eastern flank of the Suez Canal. The Haifa Naval Base is indispensable to unchallenged control of the eastern Mediterranean. The most important middle-east pipeline traverses Palestine.

In India the ubiquity of the heavy hand of "perfidious Albion" is evident. Indian reaction to colonial exploitation now manifests itself in violent protests against trials of leaders of the "National Army" organized by Subhas Bose, the "traitor," supposedly to aid the Japanese. Unanimity of opinion in the demonstrations is a striking fact. Hindus join Moslems openly in defiance of Britain; the real purpose of the Bose rebellion: this time one sect cannot be played off against the other to the ultimate—and immediate—advantage of the Empire." But the men on trial "aided the Japanese," argue the prosecutors. It never occurred to the "master race" that "the criminals" may have been misled by liberal Japanese guarantees of freedom. Tired of an oppressive regime, the Indian nationalists grabbed at a straw, so to speak, trying to improve their lot. In this respect, they are no less traitors than European Partisans who joined Allied Forces in driving out Nazi oppressors.

The international situation with regard to suppression of colonist freedom and "little World Wars" is a direct challenge to world security; it may well be interpreted as the prelude to the Third World War—in something less than "25 years." Let the Powers rather continue fighting against Fascism, foreign and domestic; let them implement their commitments guaranteeing liberty and self-determination; let the United States not endanger the lives of the men who believe they are through with war: let Britain take care that her Empire does not vanish in violent eruptions. Imperialism no longer rules the waves, it must now waive the rule.

The Community

By CHARLES W. TOTH

Thus far the administration has made only a feeble attempt to make arrangements to keep the store open on weekends. Bard students have taken over the store several weekends, mainly because they know that it is an important social center in the community. A resolution was made at Council meeting to set up four student employment jobs—two for Saturday and two for Sunday evenings. What is the answer, Mr. Chairman.

At the recent discussions at Sarah Lawrence, the students expressed the fact that they felt a personal loss in not having a college chapel. They also felt that this was a loss to the community as a whole, since

some form of community worship is considered an important aspect of the educational program at Sarah Lawrence. They showed signs of envy when we described our chapel facilities and thought that the form of worship evolved was quite applicable for a group having members with different religious beliefs. I wondered last week just what they would have thought had they attended one of our services. There were three members in the congregation.

We would certainly like to know the identity of the person who broke the lock on Jim Gavin's motor-bike some weeks ago. This was a cheap (Continued on page 3, Col. 1)

The Community

By CHARLES W. TOTH

(Continued from page 2, Col. 5)

stunt to pull just to have a joy-ride around the campus.

The traffic problem has managed to hold its own, although there are still instances, now and then, of excessive speeding. Let's not exceed 10 miles per if at all possible. Remember, there are many children, not enrolled at the college, who also play here.

What progress is the Public Relations Committee making in arranging a forum with Bennington College similar to the one held at Sarah Lawrence. These inter-college discussions are highly beneficial for all concerned. In line with this mention might be made that on November 7 Dr. Wolff took his Child Psychology class to Vassar in order to exchange ideas, methods and techniques of Child Psychology. It was proposed that Vassar students who are particularly interested in Child Psychology visit the Bard nursery project in the near future.

There has been a noticeable increase in visitors coming to our lectures, exhibits and musical productions from the surrounding community. This is a healthy sign and all effort should be made to keep the public informed of the activities going on.

Dr. Obreshkova has recently been elected as a member of the Special Committee by the Council. He has always had a deep concern about the problems facing the community and we can rest assured that his presence will be of great value to the committee in its work.

Wellesley College recently sent a letter to the Bardian, requesting this paper to stimulate discussion on the atomic power question. Wellesley has already sent President Truman a petition proposing a stronger world federation in order to facilitate a more firm basis for handling questions of a more universal nature. They have also suggested that sometime in the near future all interested colleges should attend an inter-collegiate conference.

Bard is at the moment working on a resolution to be sent to Washington (with the approval of Convocation) as regards the May-John-

son Bill. We are interested. Public Relations should get in touch with Wellesley immediately as to their plans for a forum. Let us offer the facilities of Bard for this inter-collegiate meeting. It could be sponsored by both colleges together. February is not far off.

There has been serious talk recently on the question of the college acquiring a stationwagon. This is an excellent idea — at least it works at Ward Manor (probably because they never let Carnright past the gatehouse). The stationwagon could be bought by the students and be made part of the college property. Individual contributions should be no more than five dollars. This vehicle could then be used to meet all trains. It could make two trips daily into Red Hook, with students signing ahead of time so as to keep order. There could be two trips a week to Rhinebeck and one to Poughkeepsie.

Plans for the use of a stationwagon could be easily worked out for its maintenance. The vehicle should be at no time given over to individual use, except in a case of emergency. The word "emergency" will have to be defined carefully. If, for instance, the Infirmary requested the use of the S.W. to take someone to the hospital for some treatment, "emergency" in this case is properly defined. In all other cases, permission for individual use should be requested from the Chairman of the Council, and then only if it is college business.

Dean Forbes seems highly enthused over this latest proposal for a stationwagon. The next step now is to formulate the plans on paper and present them before Convocation. However, there will be opposition from the vested interests. Carnright, for instance, may not want to put fourteen people in the cab for less than fifty cents per. Then, there is always the important question: "What sort of contract has Carnright with this college?"

Bard College has most of the important facilities necessary to exist as a self-contained community. It even has its own cemetery—conveniently located behind the Infirmary. Although this cemetery has been seldom used in the last

One Lively Art

Famous Promoter Interviewed

By SALLIE WILENSKY

Entering the somewhat impressive reception hall of Hurok Attractions, Inc., a young woman asked me to wait, as Mr. Hurok was in conference, busy with details concerning the forthcoming tour of the Ballet Theatre and a Marian Anderson concert. As I waited I watched people bustling about and listened to a harried switchboard operator taking calls. A secretary at length came out and guided me through an unpretentious inner office, crowded with worn regulation office equipment and the photographs of a variety of colorful personalities whom S. Hurok has managed through the years. There was still no sign of the man himself as I was led into a small room, the most prominent feature of which was a great number of posed and informal pictures of Mr. Hurok's client and friend, the great Pavlova. Then Mr. Hurok, a stout, middle-aged gentleman with a fringe of white hair and of kindly appearance came in, heartily clasping my hand and smilingly apologizing for keeping me waiting. Before I could start asking him about himself, however, one of the several phone calls that interrupted us claimed him.

After he had again excused himself, I asked Mr. Hurok to tell me something about his early life and how he became interested in his work. He told me that he was born in Kharkov, Russia, the son of a hardware merchant. As a youth, Mr. Hurok arrived in this country penniless. For a time he supported himself with all sorts of odd jobs, from peddling to washing bottles. All his life, Mr. Hurok stated, he was extremely interested in music and dance, saving what little he could in order to go to concerts and operas. His managing career started at eighteen, when he organized a musical society and arranged concerts for labor clubs and worker's organizations. Since then, Mr. Hurok, the last of the great impresarios, has flourished with various ups and downs in his attempts to bring the best of the world's artists to the public. In these years he has presented Pavlova, Chaliapin, Fokine, Schumann-Heink, Rubenstein, Landowska, Isadora, Misha Elman and many others.

One of the things which I wish to have Mr. Hurok comment on was the recent announcement that he was planning to present Vaslav Nijinsky, the great dancer of twenty years ago in this country. Nijinsky, who had been in a sanitarium for the mentally ill for years and had just been released at the outbreak of the war, was last spring discovered to be alive near Vienna in a relapsed condition due to the experiences he had undergone. Mr. Hurok answered, speaking with a slight Russian accent:

"We in this country who are able to help him, owe it to Nijinsky to bring him back to health. In order to do this, he should be brought to America where there are the most modern facilities with which to help him. He should also be reunited with his sister, Bronislava, who has a studio in California. The most important thing is for Nijinsky to get well and for this to be accomplished he must be gotten away from the destruction and suffering in Europe, which is a constant reminder of the pains and privations that he has gone through in the last few years. Only when he is well would he dance, and then only occasionally and if he wanted to. People should remember, however, the passage of years, and not expect the Nijinsky of the Diaghileff Ballet to be the same now when he is 55. My part in this is first of all

the duty of an art lover to an artist, to see that he recovers and to try to record his art for posterity through films and only then to ask him to perform for audiences."

Mr. Hurok said that these plans were dependent on the State Department, for there is some difficulty in obtaining transportation for the dancer to this country. At this point a call from Baltimore came for Mr. Hurok. Commenting on this conversation he said,

"I love this business, but it's a lot of trouble and worry. There are always unexpected difficulties to keep you busy."

He told me that they were having a hard time obtaining railroad accommodations for the Ballet Theatre, opening in Baltimore in a few days, that the printer could not get the programs out on time, and that he was having difficulty getting all concerned to accept a suitable night program.

"You see what I have to go through," he said.

My last question was how he accounted for the phenomenal rise in popularity of music, theatre and especially dance. Mr. Hurok stated,

"I think that the public's increased interest is mainly due to the abnormal conditions which have arisen from the war. You probably don't know or remember this but a similar rise in popularity occurred during and immediately after the first World War. We must really wait for three or four years to see whether this condition is permanent and then you can ask me that question again and receive a real answer. However, though there is a rise after a war in theatrical interest, it can be said that there has been a general cultural uplifting in this country, a new sense of appreciation, especially on the part of the youth of America, of good music, drama and dance. The new elements in dance of greater realism, expression and finer execution have occasioned this particular new enthusiasm. This plus the fact that young people are taking a greater part in the arts as well as in all things. Responsibilities rest more and more with young men and women, and they are now finding an earlier place and an earlier interest in everything from politics to music and dance.



Elsa Rogo Back at Bard

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

while at Chapultepec conferring upon her the "Order del Aguila Aztec." This is the highest award given to a foreign person by the Mexican government. The only other woman ever to receive this order was Amelia Earhart. The medal will soon be officially pinned on her in Washington. Among the many signatures in the written orders includes that of former Secretary of State, Edward Stettinius.

From Chapultepec Miss Rogo flew with the Chilean Delegation to San Francisco to cover the Conference for El Panama America and several Mexican papers. Here again Miss Rogo met and talked with statesmen from all over the world. Aside from those connected with our State Department, Stettinius, Rockefeller, Dawson and members of Congress (Senator Connally, Representative Sol Bloom) Miss Rogo had a chance to talk with Molotov, Halifax, and Bidault representing Russia, England, and France, respectively. Others were Velloso (Foreign Minister from Brazil) and the Mexican Ambassador Castillo Najara. One of her most interesting discussions, Elsa Rogo exclaimed, was with Evatt from Australia. In an informal discussion on art, Evatt said that "World politics was of a piece. All things are tied up. The fact that we did not permit the Royal Academy to be instituted in Australia is not at all an insignificant one. Art education and politics are all tied up together."

As to her future plans, Miss Rogo made few comments excepting to say that she would like to finish a book she began writing sometime back on the teaching of art. Her ideas on future activities, photography and newspaper work will depend a lot on the plans of her husband—Mr. Stefan Hirsch.

They Said It First

1. The director of Buildings and Grounds.
2. Economics 1 meets Thursdays at 10:30.
3. Marty gets up for breakfast, sometimes, too.
4. Why be specific?
5. It's too obvious.
6. He's Blaise's father.
7. Uncle Paul; the faculty's finest ping-pong player; he teaches Social Pathology, (10% crime, 10% poverty and 80% vice).
8. Embryo professor of Biology. (He moderates meetings as a hobby.)
9. Before co-education, we never heard it.
10. Well, who runs this place anyway?

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decade or so, we should remember that it is a burial ground, and as such, has beneath the earth the remains of those who were once residents of this college and the surrounding community.

Through the years the elements have slowly brought the cemetery into rather poor condition. It is hardly distinguishable from the surrounding fields, except for the time-worn gravestones jutting up from the wild grass and shrubs. It is too late in the season to attempt any work, but B&G should see to it that in the Spring some attention will be given to the cemetery.

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Sports Slants

By PETE MONATH

As this edition goes to press, it's Army by twenty-four points. On this Saturday, October 30, Army and Navy will play at Philly, and at the end of the game, either Army will be rated as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, team that ever strode on a football field, or the most spectacular upset in gridiron history will have been scored by the middles from Annapolis. But football games are decided in the line and the Navy line, fighters as they are, cannot match the West Point forward wall in weight and experience. And if Navy can't stop Tex Coulter and Co. they are certainly not going to be able to stop Doc Blanchard, Junior Davis, and Shortie McWilliams.

In the Bowl games, first of all we have Pasadena the home of the Rose Bowl. There, Hurrayin' Harry Gilmer and the Crimson Tide will stack up against the Pacific coast champ, which will probably be Southern Cal, and it's almost a certainty that the University of Southern California's spotless Rose Bowl record of eight straight wins will go by the boards, for Gilmer is a great passer, kicker, and runner, and the whole Alabama team is bigger and better.

But the big show will be at New Orleans in the Sugar Bowl, on New Year's Day, that's where the pro coaches will be. For St. Mary's, Herman Wedemeyer and Oklahoma A&M's Bob Fenimore are two of the nation's best backs, in fact, Grantland Rice, dean of America's sports writers, says Wedemeyer is even better than Blanchard or Davis. St. Mary's should take it, for St. Mary's only weakness is pass offense (this was proved by U. C. L. A.) and Fenimore, although he is a great runner and kicker, is only a mediocre passer.

In the Orange Bowl it's Holy Cross, with Stan Koslowski, against Miami, one of the best in the south. Even so, the Orange defeated Holy Crossers ought to win.

One of the greatest upsets in Pocket Billiard history was registered this afternoon, Thursday, November 28, when Ronnie Paganini beat Leo Sperling by a score of twenty-five to twelve. Sperling was established as a five to one favorite to win the tournament by betting commissioner Emil, "Never give a sucker an even break," Oberholzer. The District Attorney is taking a week off to investigate this game due to the heavy bets which were suddenly placed on Paganini late Wednesday night. So now it looks like Paganini against James Pines, Esquire, (late of the EPC) in the finals. Pinesy, almost as good a pool player as he is a "slush pump man" (translation: trombone player) is a sure fire choice to win the gold plated HF brass knuckles that go to the champ.

The Ping Pong tournament is rapidly getting nowhere, and, as for bowling, South Hoffman and Sons have been crowned King of the bowling tournaments.

And now I must take a boat for Brooklyn, as I have to climb up a tree after Betty Smith.

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