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## Kenyon Collegian - October 13, 1966

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# THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

OCT 12 1966

A Journal of Student Opinion

OCT 14 1966

Gambier, Ohio, October 13, 1966

No. 4

## Roelofs and Bing Star in Mikado

Hailed last spring by a delighted Gambier community for debut performances of *Patience*, the Gilbert and Sullivan Society will present *The Mikado*, directed by its President, Edward Hallowell, on October 18 through 22.



Director Hallowell

"The Mikado itself" commented Hallowell, who also has a lead in the production, "was the most successful Gilbert and Sullivan production and established them as the greats they are. It is musically the best and most tuneful, Gilbert's scenario is unsurpassed, and Gilbertian wit is most characterized in *The Mikado*.

"Built around the same sort of topsy-turvy situation you always

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## Funds Studied

A standard and tired joke at Kenyon is: "Have you heard that they're doubling the endowment?—Yah, they're going to raise \$50,000."

While the joke is not entirely accurate, it is true that Kenyon is not a rich school. Indeed, even our Vice-President for Development, William H. Thomas, admits that "the endowment is rather limited for a school such as Kenyon."

Rather. As a point of comparison, the endowment of Connecticut Wesleyan is over \$40 million; Amherst, over \$39 million; Bowdoin, nearly \$20 million; and Haverford, nearly \$17 million. Kenyon itself sports a hardy \$6 million endowment.

Vice-President Thomas has offered a revealing explanation of Kenyon's small endowment "Earlier in Kenyon's history students were not informed of their college's financial situation. With such things as flying and polo clubs on campus, students went away with the idea that Kenyon is lucrative." For this reason, they felt little obligation to aid the college financially.

When asked what could be done to increase the endowment, Mr. Thomas stated that "80% of a college's endowment comes as bequests," and that little can be done other than to inform the

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## Window on World

### Mt. Vernon Aired Out

Showers, 237 planes, and an ex-Sopwith Camel pilot were on hand for the dedication of the Mt. Vernon-Knox County Airport last Sunday afternoon.

The ceremonies marked the near completion of the new facility located on Route 661, about four miles south of Mt. Vernon. Construction was begun about a year ago on the site, after several private and industrial concerns united to raise the necessary funds for the undertaking. Federal and state money was added to the coffer and an airport complete with a hanger, administration building, and 4,000 feet of paved runway was the result.

The new airport will virtually replace the old Wynkoop Airport, also located on the Granville Road. Pittsburg Plate Glass and several other local branches of large corporations were not permitted to have company planes use the old field, for many tales were told of pigs burrowing on the runway and motor vehicles driving squarely in front of landing craft. More than one local flyer has literally had his wings clipped at the old pasture.

Along with corporation service, the new airfield is expected to encourage increased private use by area aviators. It will facilitate charter and fishing expeditions to Canada, as well as serve the needs of smaller businesses.

## New Academic Committee to Eye Courses

All aspects of student academic life at Kenyon will come under the consideration of a new academic committee created by the student council.

Named to the committee were five students: Jim Robinson, Mark Savin, Bill Schnall, Brackett Dennison, and Jerry Goldschmidt.

The committee, supported by council president Jim Ceasar, stems from the belief that "certain aspects of the curricula need changing: the validity of the honors programs, the basic courses, and the grading systems for instance."

In the immediate future, the committee will screen the honors programs, beginning with English honors, and will meet with various groups at regular dinner meetings. Ceasar hopes that the committee, by this function, will become a student self-study, which could inquire into any academic concern.

Although the committee is not as yet a formal part of the student government, it is hoped that it will be added to the constitution soon. The committee currently is empowered to advise and consult only, but Ceasar sees it as the first step toward creation of a dialogue at Kenyon.

The idea for the committee originated in the planning committee last year. Ceasar gave it his support as part of his campaign to push his idea of collegium—a more equitable role for students in college life. He stated he detected quite a bit of dissatisfaction in the school which he feels may be justified. Students are told they are mature, he said,

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## Blood Drive May Spurt to New Heights

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will make its fifteenth annual visit to Kenyon November 15, and student chairmen are already beginning to recruit volunteers. General Chairman Mrs. H. Land Warner hopes for 300 volunteers, and is confident that this will exceed the total for the entire city of Mount Vernon. Last year, 194 Kenyon students gave, equaling exactly the number of donors from the city.

The blood will be given in Lower Dempsey. All volunteers will be quizzed extensively about their medical histories and tested for anemia before being allowed to give. Donors must be at least 17 years of age, and those under 21 must have their parents' consent. They must not have tuberculosis, must not have had hepatitis for three years or major surgery for six months. Donation is quite painless, and there are no harmful after-effects if the donor has had enough sleep and enough food and rests long enough after the donation.

A donor who knows a patient in any hospital cooperating with the Red Cross blood drive may credit the pint given in Lower Dempsey to that patient's account, saving the patient the cost of a pint of blood. Or the donor may save the cost to himself by keeping the card and presenting it, in the future, he needs blood.

Donors are assured that no blood given here will be sent to Vietnam. Donors who have heard stories of blood being thrown away are likewise assured that blood is thrown away is only the red cells, which ordinarily die after a few hours. Plasma—blood without red cells—is useful for many purposes, such as prevention of shock and treatment of thrombophilia, hemorrhaging, and

vaccine reactions, although only whole blood can replace lost blood, treat Rh babies, or be of any help to anemics.

A certificate of award will be given to the fraternity with the highest percentage of members (including pledges) donating. Delta Phi was the winner last year.

## Girls' Hours On Review

A proposal to extend women's hours from midnight to 1 A.M. on Saturday nights has been passed by Student Council and now awaits discussion and action in the Campus Senate.

Student members of the Campus Senate Bill Schnall and Jim Ceasar say they have prepared a strong case for the extension. "There are no amusements in Gambier other than the College buildings," Ceasar observed. Except for Peirce and Gund Hall lounges, which are open until 3 A.M. on weekends, students without cars have no place to take their dates after midnight. "It's almost like telling a guy to go to sleep at twelve," noted Schnall.

In a survey of 16 other colleges (including Amherst, Antioch, Bowdoin, Colgate, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Haverford, Reed, Trinity, Williams and Yale) Schnall has found that all but Lafayette and Union colleges have longer women's hours on Saturday nights.

Though Haverford permits guests until 3:30 A.M. and Williams and Hamilton until 2, one o'clock is the most widely accepted standard. This is also the hour recommended by the Self-Study in 1962.

## Kenyon Student Will Join VISTA for Year

Kenyon student John Moffitt was one of 25 trainees who were recently graduated from a VISTA Training Program at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts. As a Volunteer In Service To America, Mr. Moffitt will spend one year working with the Lydick Lake Job Corps, Cass Lake, Minnesota.

During the six-week training program, Mr. Moffitt completed classroom studies and gained field experience by working with a project near the Springfield training site that is similar to the one to which he has been assigned.

Mr. Moffitt, 21, has completed three years of study at Kenyon majoring in history. After his year of VISTA service, he plans to complete his formal studies.

## Bus Protest

Action on the part of the Greyhound Bus Company poses a serious threat to commuting Kenyonites. Mrs. Evelyn Hutcheson informs the Collegian that two morning lines from Columbus to Mt. Vernon are being discontinued as well as partial discontinuation of an afternoon line from Mt. Vernon to Columbus. The daily outbound bus at 3:30 will run only on Fridays and Sundays, according to the new schedule, effective October 31. This means that five days a week there will be no buses from Mt. Vernon to Columbus between the hours of 1:19 and 7:05 p.m.

Action taken to prevent such drastic measures includes: petitioning, writing, and protesting.

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## The Kenyon Collegian

A weekly Journal of Student Opinion

Box 308 Gambier, Ohio 43022 427-4611

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## Rush Rules

As the IFC and Campus Senate once again evaluate rush, we hope that primary attention will be focused on the problem of those forty to fifty freshmen who were slapped in the face by Kenyon's fraternity system, who were told, in effect, that they are socially unacceptable.

At Kenyon, fraternities are College-sponsored: they occupy sections of College dormitories, use College land for their lodges, and in return provide the framework for most social activity on the Hill. It is natural, therefore, that the administration be concerned over the annual rejection of a large percentage of the freshman class. It is obvious that something must and will be done.

Some have suggested that Kenyon adopt the "100% opportunity" plan, whereby a fraternity is obligated to accept any freshman who is interested. But Dean Edwards feels that this is not the answer, that such a plan would only lead to bitter unpleasantness. We agree.

The problem seems to lie in the hurried nature of rush rather than in overly restrictive membership requirements. Despite recent revisions and simplifications, Kenyon's rush rules are still concerned mainly with regulating the exact hours during which parties may or may not be held, and the type of beverage to be served. They have little to say about insuring that each freshman be given a chance to make a decision about his interest in the Kenyon fraternity system and a fair opportunity to get in.

Perhaps the easiest and most pragmatic solution to the College's rush problems would be to defer the open season on freshmen at least one month beyond its present place on the calendar. This move would alleviate the present situation in three ways. It would give both fraternities and freshmen a chance to meet casually and connect names and faces before the parties begin. It would allow freshmen to observe fraternities in action. And it would eliminate much dirty rushing, for no fraternity, no matter how skilled or lavish, can maintain an image over a period of two months.

We are not entirely sure that the fraternity system will continue to provide a solution to Kenyon's social problems. The character of the community is changing rapidly. But while the system remains, it is essential that a rush period be adopted which is not fundamentally based on precipitous and superficial decisions.

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## Letter to the Editor

### To the Editor:

Your editorial of 6 October entitled "Negro Admissions" is the most inconclusive, patronizing pap I have ever read. It seems that you drew directly out of the white liberal bag, for the writing glows with neon platitudes like "moral obligation," "headstart," and other bromides designed to make the black man feel less a human being than a forlorn character in a weak melodrama.

You proceed from the half-witted assumption that Kenyon College is actually a fit place for Negroes to obtain a "proper" education. You quote Professor Bing and Rev. Rogan as claiming that the institution of a black segment here would endow the community with "a new vitality." Your over-riding suggestion is that Kenyon has something to offer, presumably a brand of middle-class, "I-got-my-degree" security which underprivileged peoples, white and black, would be impoverished without. Your entire objective in bringing Negroes here in grateful boatloads of 20 annually reflects a mindless desire to artificialize the community by creating a comfortable balance of races and social species.

Don't deceive yourself. Kenyon has traditionally functioned as a fortress of the white, upper middle class polo mentality. Every student who matriculates, his degree of affluence notwithstanding, ultimately falls in line. Each student leaves Kenyon with a feeling of practical, rather than moral indebtedness. It is foolhardy to assume that the poor student, white or black, will return to his community and impart to his people the gifts of his liberal education. The compulsion on leaving Kenyon is to strive for personal improvement: to become a good doctor or lawyer, parley your degree into boodles of cash and wholesome security.

Why is this true? Simply because the Kenyon environment and its curriculum militate to discourage a social consciousness in the student. We have no evidence of social diversity in the Gambier setting, nothing to motivate the student toward good works of an impersonal variety. This is a lovely town, geometric and seasonally pleasing. The sense of place which one perceives in Gambier does not touch the ambitious student, eager to get out in the cold cruelie and make his profiteering mark.

So how do you expect the black student to derive anything from a Kenyon education which will equip him to do something, as you put it, about "the problems of the emerging Negro"? Fur-

thermore, what does the white student carry away from Kenyon but a Calvinistic impulse to succeed?

Then what is there for Kenyon to do in the constant struggle for racial equality? For now the answer is to let things be. The Negro students now enrolled applied to Kenyon voluntarily, as did their white coevals. Until Kenyon can institute a diversity of setting which would propitiate social diversity, our only just policy on admissions will be to let this voluntary basis stand.

This is not to mention the limp-wristed style of your editorial. You have simply put sentences down without documented justification. An editorial on Negro Admissions is incomplete, I believe, without the solicitation of the views of black and white educators. Had you taken the trouble, you would have discovered that the current tendencies toward integration in schooling emphasize race-mixing starting at the nursery school level. This has the effect of taking the child out of his narrow family life before parental teachings have encroached on his relations with other races and bringing him into a learning environment informed with a sense of practical democracy. And the move is made without condescension.

This leads me to my final point, viz., your own condescension in the following remark: "... these students would change the college and would give teachers an intellectual challenge, something to test their teaching against." What does this mean? It sounds to me like a perverse form of social experiment, like fielding a team of paraplegics against the Cleveland Browns.

The most unfortunate feature of your editorial is that someone might take it seriously. It might give you some pause to read these statements by a black nationalist leader in Philadelphia:

"Don't give me a whole lot of remedial programs that don't have nothing to do with closing the gap... Don't give me five or ten years of education to make me mediocre. I'd rather be a dropout."

Sincerely,  
Richard G. Freeman

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### A Reply

Dear Mr. Freeman:

My first impression on reading your letter was that it should have come wrapped around a rock. My second is a rather sanguine: God save the Negro from the Enlightened Northern Liberal. My brief encounter with the Civil Rights Movement taught me one thing: that the sincerity of one's thoughts is unimportant. Mr. Verral's editorial is "limp-wristed" not only because it is truly feeble (and therefore bourgeois) but because it is unequivocally non-radical.

It seems of paramount importance to me that everyone in America receive some sort of education above the secondary level. Even if Kenyon is, as you suggest, nothing more than seven hundred exiled country-clubbers, the education is here if anyone wants to leave the bridge table (or the conversation pit) long enough to get it. Perhaps, Mr. Freeman, there are some Negroes who would enjoy having, somewhere between their escape from second-class citizenship to sublime intellectualism, a brief but boring sojourn in the Middle Class.

In staunchly advocating the status quo at Kenyon, you summarize the Shaker Heights attitude which makes this campus worthy of all the bad names you have hurled at it; and in selecting a petulant quote to give the editor "some pause" you merely underscore the fact that the sooner the doors of Kenyon (and other truly fine liberal arts colleges) are opened to more Negroes, the better.

Robert G. Beers II

The COLLEGIAN welcomes letters from its readers on this or any other topic of general interest to the Gambier community.

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## FOREIGN SERVICE CAREERS

MR. THOMAS R. SHAVER, Foreign Service Officer, will be on campus October 19 to discuss career opportunities.

A Film, "In Search for Peace," will be shown. See your Placement Advisor for details.



# LORDS Gain Most Yards, Lose 41-12

by Bob Garland

Although the Lords generally out-played Sewanee last Saturday, they were hampered by their inability to make the clutch plays. Three times the Lords failed to score after driving inside the opponent's fifteen yard line. As Coach Johnson summarized, "You just can't give the ball to a team like that on the 1 or 2 yard line."

The Lords were behind right from the start. After receiving the opening kickoff, the winless Lords failed to move the ball on three plays. A fourth down Pro-back punt was blocked and recovered by the visitors on the three yard line. Three plays later, Sewanee was on the boards with six points, as an aggressive Kenyon defense blocked the extra point attempt.

Too often the Lords either ran out of downs deep in Sewanee territory or fumbled the ball away on vital drives. In the first quarter, Jones threw away a play to Ryan with an open field on the Sewanee 41.

The Lords stalled on the visitors' 3 yard line late in the second quarter, and then started the third quarter by failing to score from Sewanee's 17 with a first down. In the middle of the third period, Kenyon had a first down on the Sewanee three yard line, but again the offense choked. The Lords passed their way for two touchdowns in the fourth quarter. Jeff Jones hit Jim Ratney, the top pass-catcher in the conference, with a 14 yard scoring strike. With less than a minute left in the game, halfback Charley Williams caught a 36 yard pass from Jones for the Lords' final score.

Sewanee managed a gift touchdown in the time remaining. After the visiting Tigers moved the ball on passes to the Kenyon 10, one of the referees overheard what Coach Johnson termed "harsh words" on the part of the Kenyon defensive unit. The result was a 15 yard unsportsmanlike conduct penalty. On the last play of the game, Sewanee connected on a 17 yard scoring pass with no time remaining on the scoreboard clock.

In summing up the team's failure to make important plays, Coach Johnson woefully observed, "It's a shame the score reads like that—the kids didn't deserve to lose that way." If the Lords' offense can stop turning over the ball so many times and clutch crucial places, maybe they won't lose that way.

SEWANEE	KENYON
total yardage	379
first downs	22
rushing	137
passing	242
passes	18-28
fumbles-lost	4-3
interceptions	0
punts	3-38
penalties	5-55

Sewanee	6	14	0	21	41
Kenyon	0	0	0	12	12

## Cedarville Wins, 2-1

by Richard Brean

Kenyon had one good half last Saturday against the Cedarville Yellow Jackets, but it generally takes two halves to win and the Lords went down to their third straight defeat, 2-0.

Cedarville, inspired by a highly partisan homecoming crowd, completely dominated play during the first quarter. Nevertheless, fine play by the Kenyon backs, notably right halfback Steve Becker and left fullback Andy Bersin, kept the opponents scoreless.

In the second quarter, however, Cedarville scored to take a 1-0 lead. The remainder of the play during the quarter was relatively even, and the Yellow Jackets left the field at halftime leading by one goal. The crucial difference between the two teams had been the persistency of the Cedarville attack, with the Yellow Jackets outshooting the Lords, 18 to 7.

The second half was all Kenyon. The Lords contained the play to the Yellow Jacket end of the field, but clutched on what seemed to be an infinite number of scoring opportunities. Many powerful Kenyon shots bounced off the goal frame. Kenyon missed a total of 19 shots in the second half.

"If we had started the game like we started the second half," summed up Co-Captain Craig Jackson, "we would have killed them for sure."



Right wing Jerry Miller shoots on the OWU goal at point-blank range. The Lords paid dearly for missing close shots like this one.

## OWU Bishops Bury Soccer, 7-1

by Richard Brean

"We're really fantastic. I mean I've never seen such great passing. That's real precision. That's beautiful." The Ohio Wesleyan scorer, pounding on his scoreboard, was ecstatic over the Bishops' early play against the Lords last Wednesday.

He continued in the same vein all afternoon as OWU buried Kenyon, 7-1. The Bishops started their onslaught early in the first period as Chuck Fox, assisted by Tim Bell, Jack Mahan, and Branch Rickey, grandson of the late baseball executive, scored goals.

Shocked by this initial outburst, the Lords blew several near shots on goal during the first quarter. However, Wesleyan also failed to capitalize during the remainder of the period.

The Bishops extended their lead to 3-0 midway through the second period as Chuck Fox buttled the ball in with an assist from Kurt Lansing.

For a long moment after Fox' goal the Wesleyan scorer was speechless. When he spoke again his voice was low, and laden with reverence. "That was magnificent. Just amazing."

During the remainder of the half, the Bishops kept up the pressure, befuddling the Kenyon backs with their crisp passing and superb ball control.

The Lords came out for the second half an entirely different team. On the opening play of the half Randy St. John scored, to bring the Lords to within two goals of the Bishops. But that was as close as they were to come all afternoon.

Despite the determined efforts of Dick Baker, Craig Jackson and Ned Smyth, dominance of the game again swung back to OWU. With ten minutes left to play in the third period, Rickey scored again for the Bishops, with an assist from Chuck Fox. The rout was on.

Taking advantage of the relative inexperience of Kenyon goalie Jeff Thompson, who had started the second half in place of regular Rick Haskins, Jack Mahan, assisted by the ever-present Mr. Fox, scored to make it 5-1.

The OWU scorer was laughing now. "This is great," he chortled.

Jeff Goldberg, an injured soccer player acting as scorer for coach Harrison, counted down the

final seconds of the quarter and, exerting commendable control, discharged his gun into the air instead of at his Wesleyan counterpart.

Despite the fact that his team held a commanding lead, the Wesleyan coach kept his starters in with the apparent hope of building up the score even fur-

ther. Led by co-captain Craig Jackson, the Lords tried to fight back but were overwhelmed, and Wesleyan scored twice more to win 7-1.

After the game, the Bishops' scorer, bundling up his equipment, remarked approvingly, "We really laid it on." They really had.

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## More On "L'Avventura"

by Jeffrey Fisher

I talked last week about Antonioni's technique in "L'Avventura" of lingering with the camera and allowing events to occur in something more like real time than theatrical time. I'd like to take a few paragraphs to add a few more examples and comment on them.

Claudia, unable to stay away from Sandro, rejoins him in his search for Anna. They come upon a town quite evidently abandoned. But Claudia is not willing to give it up. Still she must get out of the car, half run to one of the buildings, and scratch about the door and shutters, until an echo comes back to her from within. This is really the end of the search for her. Until now she has held out hope of finding Anna alive, but, with this gratuitous effort, she surrenders to the hope that Anna will not be found. Of course this is the end of the search for us too. Anna's story, established so vividly in the film's opening minutes, is eclipsed totally by Claudia's story. We don't give up Anna easily. After all, we laid a great deal of expectation by her. Antonioni senses this and underlines it by allowing the camera to remain behind in the town after Claudia and Sandro have driven off.

Next there are the kisses of Claudia and Sandro on the hillside. We are not permitted to record Claudia's submission and let it go at that. The scene is drawn out, the kisses repeated, and we begin to grow uneasy. The movie is too close to life, uncomfortably personal. And then, much to our relief, we leave the lovers to follow a train. It rushes out of sight behind the embankment where our lovers lie. At this point, chuckles were heard throughout the audience, as a few bright literature students recognized a symbol. After the film I overheard someone scoff: "How about that obvious symbol for intercourse when the train ran into the tunnel." Actually, what occurs here is something subtle. This train is something out of the world of movies or theatre. Its appearance is dramatic, even melodramatic in the context. Functioning as a symbol it is only a device. And when it passes we have life again; events take place at a lower key. The climax of two reels of film—Claudia's submission—is tedious. (Even the lovers recognize it, arise and move on.) Thus the special dramatic emphasis we would read into this scene because it is climatic (from a literary standpoint) is dispelled by a device which would urge the climax of a conventional film.

Finally, I would like to consider the scene in which the discontent wife (whose name I don't recall, but whom I will call Maria) seduces, or is seduced, by a nineteen-year-old boy. Once again we are drawn uncomfortably close to life. The scene is protracted; nothing left to implication. Maria is under terrific pressure. Not just emotional pressure, but the physical pressure of maneuvering in a close studio filled with paintings. The camera stalks her. She moves out of the picture, and we follow, though not always immediately. Sometimes we follow the stare of her

would-be painter and lover. Sometimes we gaze into the eyes of his paintings, which are all thinly-guised self portraits. And to these watchful eyes we must add Claudia's. Most of this scene is shot through her eyes; she is behind the camera. The scene is addressed to Claudia in two senses: first, quite literally, because Maria requires a witness to convey her decision to take a lover to her husband; and second, symbolically, because it is as opposed to this melodramatic solution to love betrayed that we have Claudia's resignation at the end of the film. The way the camera identifies with Claudia is humorously underlined at the end of the scene. The camera is inside the room. Maria is in the foreground with her back to us facing Claudia in the background at the studio door. Maria asks, "What must I do to be alone?" Claudia replies, "Close the door." She does, and we are outside the room staring at Claudia's back.

What has happened in the three scenes I have talked about is that cinematic elements have come to the surface at the end of each, and are recognized as cinematic. And in each case this recognition helps to secure the impression that the cinematic elements are at odds with the real life of the film. With this technique, "L'Avventura" attains a new depth of realism impossible on the stage and previously unattempted on the screen.

I have seen "The Magnificent Seven" five times—every time I've had the opportunity. Let me just recreate my favorite bit of dialogue to whet your appetites. The inhabitants of a tiny Japanese village are plagued with the sure knowledge that bandits will raid them when the crop is in. They assemble to ask the village elder what to do. He tells them, "Get samurai." The people wail. It is a poor village. They are barely able to sustain themselves. How should they afford samurai? After a pause, the old man responds, "Get poor samurai?"

## Bus

Continued from page 1

tions from irate townspeople, a letter from the Mt. Vernon Chamber of Commerce, and a letter from the mayor, all to Frank Ditto, Public Utilities Commissioner, 111 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio. Any student so inspired may write Mr. Ditto, explaining to him the increasing demand for this service, with the Nazarene College and Chase College in the area's future.



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## G & S Society Stages Mikado

Continued from page 1

and in Gilbert and Sullivan" he continued, "The Mikado was the first one in which Gilbert reached outside the pall of Victorian society for his material. While the settings and costumes are all supposed to be Japanese, the jokes are all Victorian and Gilbert is poking fun at the same things he always has."

In this show, he explained "the things that are satirized are the same ailing and overdone nineteenth century stage traditions. Gilbert has satirized the little man who's holding down a top position, and who really doesn't belong there. In this case," Mr. Hollowell said, "it's a little tailor who's become the Lord High Executioner. And, as always, the middle-aged matron who just doesn't know when to quit is the butt of some of Gilbert's most nasty jokes."

Mikado's company of four female and five male leads, and both a male and female chorus, is composed of students, faculty members, and residents of the area. "The casting," Mr. Hollowell recounted, "was simplified by the fact that I could simply transplant characters from *Patience* into *The Mikado*. This is because a Gilbert and Sullivan opera is a uniformly stylized operatic form," he stated.

Describing his cast, Hollowell said that Professor Anthony Bing, who appeared as the Duke of Dunstable in *Patience*, "is a natural for the part of Nanky-Poo, the wandering minstrel. In all the years I've been following Gilbert and Sullivan" he continued, "Mr. Bing is able to derive more from what are usually dramatically insipid tenor roles."

"Professor Gerrit Roelofs, whose performance as the roguish Colonel Caverley I think will long be remembered for its sheer energy and blustering enthusiasm seems to be just what Gilbert had in mind when he conceived the character of the Mikado," Hollowell said. "Those students who

know *The Mikado* and Mr. Roelofs will know what I mean and the rest of them will find out when they see the show," he predicted.

"I should say that John Dendy and Reed Woodhouse as Pooh-Bah and Pish-Tush will provide a spark of student color. Their freshman status adds a promise that the Gilbert and Sullivan Society will not die" he said proudly, "as does John Sheehan, another very talented freshman, who has designed the set."

"The female leads" he continued, "are all dramatically and vocally extraordinarily well suited to their parts, especially Liz Stopeer whose Lady Jane in *Patience* finds a different and just as funny expression as the villainous Katasha in *The Mikado*."

"The choruses in *The Mikado*, compared with those in *Patience*, are almost twice as large and there were times" Hollowell added wryly "when I felt like I was directing 'Quo Vadis.'"

Although he was making "no predictions" about the general success of the show, Hollowell did say, with a satisfied glint in his eye, "I am just as optimistic about *The Mikado* as I was about *Patience*, and *Patience* bore out my optimism."

## Committee

Continued from page 1

yet they are not permitted an active role in the college. He sees this problem as a cause of student apathy on campus. He proposes opening avenues of participation to students in a wider range of activities than are now available. By taking this action, he feels their interest and responsibility will increase.



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## Endowment

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alumni of Kenyon's need. The living alumni have been most generous. Last year, for example, their contributions exceeded by over \$6,000 the goal of \$80,000 set for the Alumni Fund. Finally, there is a limit to the amount the college can get from industry. Thus it would appear that until some fabulously wealthy friend of the college dies, Kenyon's endowment will remain in the financial doldrums. The problem is how to stay in the black in the meantime.

Hans H. Jenney, Director of Institution Research at Wooster has made an extensive study of the college and his Decade Plan embodies his recommendations and projections of the financial situation of the college over the next ten years. In the past few years, the college has resorted to raising tuition in an attempt to balance the budget, but according to Mr. Jenney, if this trend continues, by 1967 the college will be forced to ask for \$2800-3000 for tuition alone, a price many would be unwilling to pay. It is Mr. Jenny's recommendation that the college proceed with plans for the women's college, so as to make optimum use of existing facilities and faculty.

Pending approval by the Board of Trustees at their October meeting, Kenyon is planning a huge fund-raising campaign with a goal of \$12 to \$15 million to construct the women's college.

The Great Lakes Colleges Association has recommended that Kenyon "abandon all plans for expansion until it finds a way to solve its own financial problems." Apparently, there are many who feel that the establishment of the girls' school would only end in two, rather than one, financially troubled institutions in Gambier.

President Lund was asked about the feasibility of simply raising \$6 million to double the endowment of the college and leave it just as it is. (He has admitted that doubling the endowment would solve the college's financial problem.) He replied that it is far easier to convince people to give for something they can see and call their own than for the maintenance of the existing establishment. He is convinced that such a plan would fall far short of its goal.



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