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## Kenyon Collegian - February 16, 1967

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## Snowball Schedule

Friday night: Dance-Concert with the Blues Magoos, 8-10 p.m., eat and tie.

Saturday night: Main blowout from 12 p.m. to 3 a.m. with the Lyras of Ohio Wesleyan and the Volcanics of Pittsburgh. Coat and tie. Miscellaneous Comments: Women must wear skirts—dress regulations will be strictly enforced. Peirce and Gund lounges open until 3 a.m. Friday and Saturday.

Students, as always, are responsible for the conduct of their guests.

## Senior Cerny Originates Pressure Plan

In a move to articulate student demands and attempt better communication with administration and faculty, senior Phil Cerny has formed the Students' Rights Council.

The Council, a loose organization of students supporting Cerny's proposals, will attempt to meet with President Lund and the two deans when more student support crystallizes. Cerny stated that he is "extremely optimistic that the good intentions of the administration will make action beyond discussions unnecessary at this time."

The basic program of the Council was stated in a mimeographed circular distributed last Thursday. It listed: abolishing women's  
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## Freshman Are Too Young to Park

In response to Senate discussions on the parking situation, Dean Edwards issued a statement Friday requesting all freshmen and off-campus resident automobiles not be parked on the hill.

Stating "I do not like to create another mid-year parking regulation," Dean Edwards went on to request freshmen and off-campus residents not to park on campus unless "absolutely necessary." The statement went on to request the cited individuals use the upper-class lot on Route 229.

Crowded parking conditions in the gravelled area across from Peirce Hall and parking in the Ransom lot and Park Street led to the dean's request. "The situation," the statement continued, "has now become a safety hazard."

The action has been taken to reduce the number of freshmen and off-campus students who drive to the hill and park there all day. Citing a minor inconvenience to car owners involved in the new practice, the dean stated "there seems to be little logic to the practice (all-day parking) when one considers the small amount of space that is available for parking."

The Gambier village council is currently being asked to consider restricting off-street parking on Park Street.



Daniel Horowitz

HAMLET'S END Tuesday finished one of the most successful runs for a Drama Club play in recent years. For reviews of the play by Shakespeare professor Patrick Cruttwell and student John Tucker, see page 3.

## No Boos in Field House

# Guthrie Woos, Wins Wertheimer Audience

by Bob Boruchowitz

Sir Tyrone Guthrie delivered the Larwill Lecture at a Valentine's Day convocation Tuesday in Wertheimer Field House.

Discussing "Shakespeare Today," the artistic director of Minneapolis' Minnesota Theatre and

veteran of 200 plays noted that serious listening in theatre has declined.

"We have lost the use of our ears," he said. Most contemporary artistic endeavors have reinforced in the noisy 20th century the trend to observe with eyes only, a practice which does not allow a full appreciation of Shakespeare's work. Although visual aspects are significant, the great, spoken lyric poetry "is exceedingly important."

Sir Tyrone emphasized the importance in Shakespeare of psychological study of motivation, remarking that the motivations are not always those which the  
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SERMON LAST Sunday in the Kenyon Chapel was preached by William E. McCulloh, Chairman of the Classics Department. The Collegian is proud to have the opportunity to reprint the text of Professor McCulloh's sermon. See inside, page 7.

## Community Chest Dole Fills College Coffers

Kenyon will receive \$24.09 of each \$1000 contributed through the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges in the year ending next May 31, according to a report received by President F. Edward Lund from the foundation's Columbus office.

The Ohio Foundation is a "community chest" of 34 Ohio colleges receiving no tax aid for operating funds. Nearly 2,000 firms will take advantage of the one-check, no-favorites plan of college aid this year.

Currently in its sixteenth year, OFIC reports contribution increases every year since the beginning in 1951. Goal this year is \$1,820,000, a 15 per cent increase over last year.

# Academic Proposals Given Open Hearing

by Jim Fine

Yesterday the faculty council's curriculum committee met in an open session to discuss its tentative proposals calling for sweeping changes in the college's academic requirements.

The meeting was attended by faculty, members of the student council's academic committee, and a Collegian representative. The issues raised will be aired before the student body in a Dean's Assembly scheduled for this Monday.

## Key Issues to Open Board Discussions

by Bob Boruchowitz

Discussion of the future of Bexley Hall, Kenyon faculty salary increases, and the women's college is expected to highlight the annual mid-winter board of trustees meeting in Cleveland, Feb. 18.

President F. Edward Lund noted that consideration of these three key issues will be made within the general framework of discussion concerning the 1967-68 budget.

He remarked that the "biggest item of consideration" will be faculty salary increases. Also to be considered will be tuition, and the president stated: "Cost adjustments to board, room, and tuition will certainly be held to a minimum."

The building and grounds committee will review any refinements needed in the plans currently existing for the women's college and will study the over-all financial goals and needs of Kenyon College.

The board has already approved a \$20,000 increase in scholarship funds for inclusion in the budget.

The new proposals, which Dean Haywood stressed are still tentative, divide a student's academic requirements in three areas: the Major Program, Guided Electives, and Free Electives.

The Major Program would consist of "eight units in a program of courses, approved by the major department, in the major and associated subjects." Of these, no more than six and no fewer than four may be earned in the major subject itself. Thus, the idea of study in "cognate areas" to the major is preserved.

The most important departure of the proposed system is the introduction of the Guided Electives. Dean Haywood stated that the implicit principles here are the same as the Basic Courses. Whereas currently a part of Kenyon's liberal education is accomplished through the series of basic courses, "We are now proposing that this be accomplished through a selection of courses."

Continued on page 8

## Kenyon-Otterbein Tickets Limited

A top limit of 100 has been set on student tickets for the Kenyon-Otterbein basketball game Wednesday.

In view of the shortage, due to limited seated capacity at Otterbein, the Student Council voted to place the tickets on sale at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday in the Wertheimer Field House. Sales will be on a first-come first-serve basis.

Students are warned that gates open at the game at 6:45 and close when the stands are full. Ticket-holders who are denied entrance will be refunded their money. It is advised that students arrive at least by 6:45 and preferably much earlier.

# Council Votes Funds For Campus Publications

by Tom Au

Student Council gave final approval Monday night to a Finance Committee report recommending an allotment of \$200 to Reveille and \$400 to the Collegian.

To guard against further budgetary difficulties, several auditing proposals were discussed. These included quarterly or semi-annual financial reviews of the two publications at the Accounting Office, and the presentation of detailed financial plans by the business manager at the time of the editor's selection.

In other action, the Council passed a vote of confidence in Collegian editor David Hoster's editorial policy. Hoster had asked the Council for opinions and comments on the editorial "Security and Maintenance" in the most recent issue of the newspaper, in light of administrative controversy surrounding the article. Several councilmen spoke in support of the editorial.

Discussions were continued concerning the structure of SPFC

after Council appropriated \$92 to the up-coming Civil Rights Conference. Controversy centered on the participation of faculty members in the committee's work, be-  
Continued on page 8



Steve Willner

FUN-LOVING collegians parody Harry Roberts' recent aesthetic yellow rocks by repainting the historic old Beta rock and inscribing "No Parking" on it. Students were pleased to learn the parking lot markers disappeared early Monday morning, but are still concerned about the existence of the bright yellow curb and railing. It is generally thought the grass should be painted yellow or the curb green.



## The Kenyon Collegian

A weekly Journal of Student Opinion

Box 308 Gambier, Ohio 43022 427-3154

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"Who wants to come to Gambier?"  
 —Martha Ross (of the Vandellas)

## Motivation

At this point, the principal effect of the upcoming Civil Rights Conference seems to lie in revealing just how little Kenyon students care about things that are important outside the community.

For example, at a recent Student Council meeting, one member argued that SPFC never should have put up the money for the conference because students, as he argued, just don't care for that sort of thing. Apparently attending the conference involves too much effort in the way of positive thought and in just plain motivating one's self to break out of the grind routine. The grind is only broken for exciting things like basketball games and eating.

If the council member is right, then students here are in more of a mess than they care to realize. If, for the most part, students care only for short-sighted, immediate matters (which the council member suggested SPEC attempt to satisfy), then we can hardly say Kenyon graduates a liberally educated man for all the claims of a *collegium*. If students now are unwilling to go to extra trouble to face thinking, preferring to grind their ideas only out of books, then we can only expect they will be happy in later life to grind out a regular pay check, eat, sleep, and read the sport and comic pages and watch the box.

We are tired of seeing the majority of students muster interest in local issues such as women's hours and Harcourt College only to the point of stating a flat opinion and dropping the matter. We are tired of seeing the majority of students almost oblivious to civil rights and showing special interest in Viet Nam only when the draft is involved.

The Civil Rights Conference offers students here a chance for more than dry reading and rehash. What side of the argument one takes does not concern us — what is important is participation. The conference offers a chance to lay opinion on the line and, by argument, come to a better understanding of the issues and a more logical stand on them. If all an individual cares to do is state his opinion and then go back to his more immediate concerns, then we can only feel sorry for him and let him go his narrow-minded way.

We feel the Civil Rights Conference is one of the finest things brought to Kenyon in recent years. We congratulate those who have created it and condemn those who ignore it.

—DWH

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Reed Who??

## Letters

### To the Editor:

I am obliged to respond to your February 9 "Security and Maintenance" editorial if only to clarify some issues. Hopefully my comments will not be considered, as you have put it, more "wind the administration expends." I would hardly refer to *Collegian* opinion in such a manner.

Your editorial contained four points:

1. General agreement that scheduled dormitory visitations by College personnel are advisable if the College hopes to increase its efficiency in the proper management of its dormitories, and to curtail the abuse of buildings and furnishings.

2. It is not necessary for Mr. Cass to enter every student room once a week for observation and assessment. Room visits should be less frequent.

3. Mr. Cass is not the proper authority to administer this program because he represents the Security Department and not the Maintenance Department.

4. Mr. Cass is stretching his authority by imposing his personal standards of cleanliness upon the students and "repeatedly chiding" them to make their beds and keep their rooms clean.

In short, you agree with the program, but not with the methods.

The first point, because of our common agreement, does not need my comment. It is unfortunate, though, that more students do not share our view. Some believe that College officials, acting in a supervisory capacity, have no right to enter a dormitory, a student's room, or in any way exercise management over the care of millions of dollars worth of dormitory property. If the College errs here, it is on the side of not

The *Collegian* solicits all non-pornographic, non-offensive letters commenting on articles appearing in the *Collegian*, or on any matter of interest to the college as a whole. Faculty, as well as students, are encouraged to enter their opinions.

taking a firmer position in supervising dormitory maintenance and personnel programs.

As you already know, I agree with point two. Days before you wrote your editorial I spoke to Mr. Roberts, Director of Plant and Operations, and Mr. Cass about the frequency of room visits. Unless there is a specific need, it was agreed, individual rooms will be visited every three or four weeks instead of on a once a week schedule. I must remind you, however, that this point was discussed at the Senate-Collegian meeting on February 2 which we both attended. I promised then to alter the matter. Despite this, you chose to make this issue a strong point in your editorial without first checking to see what steps were taken to affect a change.

On point three, about Mr. Cass's dual role, your argument is weak and is unsupported by facts. Other than saying "Mr. Cass spells security agent to every student" you give no valid reason why he is unqualified for the job or offer any facts supporting your assertion that one role compromises the other. For the sake of discussion, however, let's suppose that Mr. Cass is relieved of his job of visiting dormitories and this work is assigned, as you suggest, to an employee of the Maintenance Department. Do you honestly believe this is going to make a difference to students? Kenyon is a small college and we are not so compartmentalized that one department works independently of another. What needs to be reported will be reported, no matter who makes the inspection.

Continued on page 6

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### To the Editor:

Mr. Philip Cerny, writing in your issue of February 9, commits the familiar error of matching apples and pears when he tries to compare the American college and the European university. His junior year in France and elsewhere seems to have yielded nothing but the most superficial and erroneous impressions, for his observations about the European student are little short of absurd. To claim that the average American student "ends up academically much better versed in his subject" or that the European "is absolutely free to study as much as he chooses" is to ignore the evidence. Somebody over there has been pulling Mr. Cerny's leg.

Mr. Cerny seeks to make a virtue of the thing many informed Europeans protest against vehemently — the university's indifference to its students. The university, in the main, guarantees its students two things only: access to lectures (often standing room only) and admission to examinations. It rarely allows a student access to his teachers. It often seems to place every obstacle between him and the book shelved in remote libraries. It does not usually undertake to house him, feed him, doctor or counsel him. Those of his needs which are not met by courses and examinations are his problems. His "freedom" to keep a woman in his room overnight (is this all there is to Mr. Cerny's notion of freedom?) is obviously, then, something beyond the university's concern. Like the American graduate student whose detachment from his university is sometimes comparable, the European has only the rules and standards of landlords, hotel managers, boarding house keepers, or his parents to contend with.

We shall not, I think, find answers to Kenyon's many problems by referring to the European system, since that proposes a separation of the curricular and the extracurricular which the American rejects. We shall move towards happier solutions only if we are willing to discuss without passion the issues that confront us. We shall need more maturity and reasonableness than Mr. Cerny shows with his cries for "student power," a slogan which nearly implies the backlash of faculty power.

Bruce Haywood  
 Dean of the College

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# Letters

to the Editor:

Mr. Cerny's most recent letter elaborated his definition of "student power." (In the process he was kind enough not to mention "snide slap" at his writing style or my own "exaggerated, sarcastic, and ill-formed approach.") The letter, however, failed to prove the need for such term at Kenyon. (In return for his courtesy, I will ignore his snide barbs at my snide slaps and irresponsible dismissal of sarcasm which I consider an effective means of argument.)

As the letter was simplified for my benefit with the phrase, "you cannot make somebody into a man by babying him," it seems an appropriate place to begin. Beyond the resemblance of some baby food to pabulum, I hardly feel babyed at Kenyon. I am free to study to whatever reasonable extent I wish. I am free to drink excess, free to have women in my room (though alas, not during all the nocturnal hours), and free to mature at whatever rate I am capable of. Maturing is after all more of a personal process than an institutional one.

I do not deny the existence of tension between the administration and the student body. Nor do I deny that students should play a more effective role in decision making. I argue not with Mr. Cerny's description of our problem, but with his attitude toward it. In calling for "student power" he seems to have forgotten that the vague line between authority and freedom is drawn by responsibility.

Though he mentions responsibility, he hardly demonstrates it. A desire was expressed in his letter for the right to decide whether or not to keep a woman in a dormitory overnight. I should hope that we can assume that the woman is given some role in the decision making. Even if they sometimes prohibit a little good fun, wholesome fun, laws against rape are recognized by most of us as necessary. In fact, I should suspect that a majority of Kenyon students recognize the necessity for quite a few reasonable regulations.

If we must have a slogan, and I'm not sure we do, let's call for responsibility and not blind power. In any case, let's do something about all this and stop wasting space in the Collegian.

Bob Strong

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## Challenges Met By Hill's Hamlet . . .

by Patrick Cruikwell  
Professor of Shakespeare

It's quite an undertaking, to do "Hamlet." It's not only a big play, with a large cast every one of whom contributes something vital to the whole; not only a very complex play, with changes of tone, mood and pace unequalled by any other; not only a play with some notorious director's headaches, such as the ghost, the play scene, and the duel at the end; it's also, I suppose, the most famous play in the world. It is always facing you with scenes and passages which are overwhelmingly familiar—Ophelia mad, "to be or not to be," Hamlet with Yorick's skull—but which, somehow or other, must be presented as if they were fresh and unknown. There is perhaps no other play that faces you with such a variety of challenges.

The Hill Theatre met these challenges with a remarkable degree of success. Mr. Michael's was not a gimmicky, strained and straining production, imposing some fancy "interpretation" on the play and distorting it to fit. Such productions are only too common in the contemporary Shakespearean world; but this one was modest enough to follow the dramatist instead of dictating to him. It began with some uncertainty (it did, at least, on the opening night, which was when I saw it); the soldiers and Horatio weren't nearly frightened enough by the ghost, and they all talked much too fast. But once past that scene, the play began to grip, and its grip was never lost to the end. And that, after all, is success.

To the Editor:

Concerning Mr. Shavzin's criticism of the "Ivory Tower" that is Kenyon College, I refer him and his supporters to any good map of the State of Ohio and, in particular, to the location of Gambier in the state. Perhaps if Kenyon were like Amherst—more accessible from the Outside—then we, too, would have all sorts of demonstrations with 350 people—many, if not most, of whom from off-campus—up in arms about the situation in Vietnam.

When one is living in the middle of the great Sahara one has more vital things to worry and fight about than what is happening at Cannes, Coney Island, or, for that matter, Danang. Not that this is necessarily the "right" attitude, but there are priorities when one is deciding what to occupy one's mind with.

When someone builds a subway by which one can escape from central Ohio to Chicago or New York in less than an hour, then we can worry about tearing down the Ivory Tower. Until then, however, the best solution to the problem of de-isolating our small community of scholars would be to blow it up and send everyone home.

Warren J. Belasco

Lemasters

Fine Clothes For Men

Mt. Vernon, Ohio

Whatever details one may have to find fault with, they are of minor importance if the whole thing has held one.

Two things, as it seemed to me, were questionable in the production as a whole. The first was the costuming. I have no objection to the general policy of "modern dress;" it can be extremely effective. And the individual dresses here were good. What was wrong, I thought, was a lack of consistency. The costumes ran from everyday-modern for the courtiers, Horatio, Laertes, Rosencrantz, and Guildenstern, through 19th-century elder statesman for Polonius, to a curious mixture of ancient Viking, Norwegian fisherman, and World War One British soldier, for the palace guards. The result was a general uneasy sense of incongruity—a mixture of contemporary and timeless which never quite jelled.

The next thing—more serious—was a failure to convey that intensely physical love-hate relationship which unites Claudius, Gertrude, and Hamlet himself. No need to be Freudian and Oedipal about it; but you do have to feel that an overwhelming bodily passion holds king and queen together, that the queen herself is tortured between passion for her husband, love for her son, and agony because she knows that her son hates his uncle for marrying her and her for marrying him. Little of this, I thought, came across. Stephen Hannaford as Claudius was convincingly fleshy, gross and tormented; but the queen (Donna Betcher), though she was certainly queenly and dignified, seemed far too prim and proper, untroubled and cool. This woman would never have married Claudius, let alone committed adultery with him.

Of the other main parts, Ophelia (Judith Goodhand) and Polonius (James Robinson) were thoroughly adequate—Ophelia, indeed, rather more than adequate. Her madness was, as it should be, ugly and frightening.

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Bob Schonfeld

## . . . Theater's Best Performance Seen

by John Tucker

The Dramatic Club's presentation of Hamlet was, on the whole, the best thing I have ever seen on the Hill Theatre stage. The pacing was smooth; the performances generally excellent; and the direction intelligent, especially in the way it treated the soliloquies, not letting them for a moment exist in a vacuum, but, by aiming them directly at the audience, keeping them stagebound. (The same thing was done in the "Get thee to a nunnery" speech when Hamlet rants, not just to Ophelia or to himself, but to the King and Polonius concealed behind the curtain.) The anger of Hamlet is always addressed to someone. Messrs. Michael and Linder created a Hamlet who from the outset is frustrated and bitter rather than aethereal and effeminate, and they have kept this anger and frustration from going too far, as it did in Richard Burton's interpretation, when the

character came on so strong that I couldn't imagine why Hamlet didn't kill the king in the very first act, and spend the rest of the play aiming to attack Fortinbras. In Mr. Linder's interpretation, it is possible to imagine, not only a brooding and distraught Hamlet, but also a Prince who is just enough to test the king before he kills him.

The play was presented in three acts instead of the conventional five. Act one was the same as usual, but act two included the second, third, and first half of the fourth act of the five act version, and the last section began with Ophelia's death and continued through the denouement. If the first act intermission came as a surprise, the second was a blessed respite—one and half hours was far too large a dose to take in one sitting. Whether it was the fault of the play, or the production, or both, I do not know, but act three of the drama did not sustain the interest aroused in the first two acts. Some judicious cutting and arrangement were called for—lack of them was the chief failure of the production. Because of this lack, the drama, instead of dividing into three acts, fragmented into three related plays. Act three seemed, at times, almost incidental to what had preceded it—timing, more than anything else, threw it off. It was a mistake to do that first half of the original act four before the intermission. I assume Mr. Michael did this because he wanted to concentrate his production around his central character, and so chose to end his second act at Hamlet's departure for England. But in doing so, he let too much of the plot wait too long for its exposition. To add to the problem of the last act, the final

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Bob Schonfeld

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## Fisher on Films:

Cousin Loses  
At Life and Love

(Editor's note: Comments in this column are a continuation of last week's criticism of "The Cousins.")

by Jeffrey Fisher

We come to look upon Charles with gentle nostalgia only after we ourselves have been disillusioned, only after we recognize the shabby impracticality of his determined application. Charles is easily mistaken for the film's hero, because the film concentrates on him in the beginning. More, transitions from scene to scene are made by means of letters he writes home to his mother.

Charles has our unqualified sympathy until the party. Then, when Florence arrives, he greets her by saying: "I waited for you. I waited for you a long, long time." We wince to discover how steeped he is in notions of romantic love. Nevertheless, if he and Florence are to be romantic lovers, we are prepared to accept them, perhaps even love them. Out on the street—more talk about love and mother. Mother, it seems, warned Charles off of girls, fearing that the first to come along would hook him. Does she know more than she has told her son? Is it possible there is not one special she predestined to love him and be loved by him through all eternity? Our sympathies are strained but not lost because there are careful disclaimers in his talk. He prefaces every fatuity with some remark like: "I know this will sound foolish," or "I'll never be anything but a small town boy," or "I've been petted and sheltered all my life."

Paul intervenes in this burgeoning affair. He takes Florence on, not because he desires her for himself, but to protect Charles from her. He projects the sort of life she would have with Charles: "You'd live together two weeks. He'd work like a dog. He's the sort who would. And you'd keep house for him. Or have someone else do it, while you lay around in bed all day reading books—that he would recommend! You'd cheat on him, of course." Florence, caught between Clovis and Paul, is overcome by the perversity of her situation and succumbs to Paul. They decide to live together.

Charles feels he's been made a fool of, and he turns to the bookseller for advice. The bookseller gives him new hope. And we too feel hope, not because we are prepared to accept what passes for practical wisdom, but because the actor (Gerard Blain) who plays Charles has captured our sympathies. Quite simply, we want to see everything work out well for him. The bookseller tells him that if he works he will succeed and triumph over his cousin. Furthermore, success will win the fair lady.

So Charles goes to work. He hardens himself against temptation and distraction. We are not exasperated by his self-denial. The bookseller said he'd win out; we're sure he will. We scrutinize Florence's face for some sign that she actually loves Charles.

Our hopes for Charles are

dashed in a brilliantly directed scene—Paul's victory celebration. We are assailed by a variety of fractured tensions, intuited in glances and reflections as the camera pivots and circles. The success of Paul, the treachery of Florence, the defeat of Charles—all to the accompaniment of Wagner, party chatter, and the strongman's pitch. The camera takes part in the action, runs counter to it, and, at last, creates it: the camera pivots as if it is searching—like Charles, like ourselves—searching for some stable point.

We the audience live somewhere between Paul and Charles, neither utterly disillusioned nor thoroughly romantic. So, when Charles goes down to the river after failing his exam, we believe (if only for a moment) that he jumps. We should know better. If Charles' romantic illusions can't survive, how can ours?

Lectureship  
Program Comes  
Under Scrutiny

A consideration of the lectureship system at Kenyon is currently being carried out by Dean Bruce Haywood on appointment by the Senate.

Dean Haywood characterized the problem with the lectureship program here as one which is "on the one hand not rich enough, and on the other too rich."

The one side of the problem, he went on, is that Kenyon does not attract enough people of stature who will be remembered and talked about after leaving. One of the finest presentations in recent years, he said, was David Reisman, who delivered a lecture and then remained on campus for several days, visiting classes and being generally available.

On the other side, the college attracts many small lecturers. One problem is that these men can deliver mediocre speeches because they will not be around to be criticized the next day. In addition, many object that faculty members do not speak as much as they should, and the lectures that are delivered are, in many cases, very specialized and of limited appeal.

Dean Haywood stated that, in addition to smaller men, he would like to see one major lecturer who is a major figure during each quarter. The lecturer would stay for a period of several days and make his visit "more memorable." Further, the dean stated he would like to see more lecturers who satisfy general interest as well as special interests.

Dean Haywood is consulting various persons associated with the lectureship program, and will report back to the Senate in the near future.

## Barncord Shoe Repair

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Soling and Heeling

## Dine at Dorothy's

Beer Sandwiches Pizza

Third Gund  
Concert Ends  
On High Note

by Dan Rotbart

Any member of the audience present at last Monday's George Gund Concert who did not stay for the entire presentation left with a totally erroneous impression. For not until the final segment of the recital did the Trio Italiano D'Archi perform at its true level—one of total mastery of the material at hand.

To put it mildly, the two selections prior to intermission, Giardini's "Sonata in E Major, Opus 17, No. 6" and "Trio, Opus 34 by Hindemith," left much to be desired. The writer must confess that before the night of this concert he had never even heard of Giardini. Very few of his compositions are being performed today. Although the start of the concert seemed adequately unified, that is to say the maestoso of the Giardini sonata, extreme difficulty in intonation quickly became apparent. Throughout this entire composition the violinist, Bruno Giuranna, was plagued by sickening, flat passages which he seemed to "suffer through." Giacinto Caramia, Cellist, experienced a lesser amount of the same difficulty, but the Violinist, Franco Gulli, was guilty of producing a scratchy, foggy tone. The continuous flat playing actually became sickening toward the beginning of the last movement. The observation that "major chords sounded like minor chords" pretty well sums up the disastrous effect out-of-tune playing had on the Giardini sonata.

It was apparent that the Hindemith Trio was headed for a fate almost as bad as that of the previous selection even before the trio started to play, for the very reason that the viola was never properly tuned. The C-G fifth was simply sour. As Kurt Pahlen states in his famous *Music of the World*, Hindemith, the "typical representative of contemporary music's storm and stress period," ridicules tradition and is extremely versatile.

The trio displayed good dynamic contrast in their interpretation of this work, but again intonation overshadowed all else. My opinion hearing this composition was that the extreme buzzing sound produced by the violin and the viola resulted from a poorly shaped fingerboard, a condition easily corrected by the violin maker. Although the musical thought was there, the audience appeared to be so disturbed by the sourness that it was unable to perceive the musical beauty.

The second half of the program, in direct contrast to the first, was superior in every way. Maybe the instruments and the players became better adjusted to the auditorium, but in any event the Beethoven "Trio No. 3, Opus 9 in C minor" proved beyond any doubt that a musical organization of the first order was on stage. Intonation problems vanished, with perfect unity and fine support present from the first movement to the last. The Trio had the power it needed and yet played delicately where required, such as at the end. Virtually all scratchiness likewise disappeared. Those who stayed to the end were well rewarded with a performance that did justice to Beethoven in all respects. Professor Schwartz stated before the concert that the Trio enjoyed a superior reputation in musical circles. The Beethoven selection proved it to be entirely worthy of this praise.

'Mauchi Breaks  
Vault Record

by Ron Hoxter

As expected, a powerful track team from Mount Union was victorious in the quadrangular meet held at Denison Field House on Saturday. Competing in the meet were teams from Denison, Mt. Union, Ohio Wesleyan, and Kenyon. After the second event, the 600 yard run, in which Mt. Union swept the first three places, it was evident that Mt. Union would easily win the meet, but not until the completion of the final event was the second position determined.

## Dominate Field Events

Art Hensley, Dave Yamauchi and Pierce Scranton continued to support the team, winning 13% points in field events. Hensley won the high jump with a leap of 6'1" and took second in the broad jump at 20'9". But it was Dave Yamauchi who provided the highlight of the meet for the Lords. Dave cleared 13'4" in the pole vault to set a new Kenyon indoor record. Scranton tied for fourth place in the pole vault.

Kenyon's points in the track events were a second place finish in the 8-lap relay, a fourth by Jeff Kelleher in the 600 yard run, a third in the mile relay, and Art Hensley's third place finish in the 55-yard high hurdles.

## Lords 2nd 'Till Relay

With the score Kenyon 19%

and Denison 16% and only the mile relay remaining, either a second for Kenyon or a low finish for Denison would give Kenyon second place. Bucky Williams had hurt his foot and could not run and Barry Spore was called upon to compete in an event he is not well-suited for.

In addition, the members of the relay team of Jeff Kelleher, Russ Tuverson, and Lee Van Voris had already competed in several events apiece. Denison easily won the relay and thus snuck past Kenyon 21%-20%.

## 2-Mile Record Falls

Mt. Union's final tally was more than double the combined totals of its rivals. Some of the races run by Mt. Union men were truly outstanding. Denison's track is 140 yards around, very slightly banked, and those running in the 440 must lean in towards the center of the track to avoid being pulled out into the outer lane. In the two-mile run, twenty-four laps around the track, Ford of Mt. Union was clocked in 9:32.8. In the half-mile Siefert had a 1:59.4 and in the mile Gess was timed in 4:25.7. The two-mile run generated the greatest excitement. Denny-doo fans applauded hysterically when Rudisill of Denison was timed in 10:06.0 for the two miles, setting a new DUHS record.

The east wall of the Shaffer swimming pool is now graced by an electronic scoreboard which equals Denison's fancy lights and surpasses every other pool scoreboard in the OAC in sheer mass and candlepower. The huge green device, which will undoubtedly add to the excitement of future home meets, was given to the swim team by the Kenyon Klan and was dedicated to Dean Tom Edwards. During the dedication ceremonies, it was noted that during the ten years Tom Edwards coached the team, it won ten OAC Championships and nine OAC Relays. The scoreboard is reported to have cost about \$1,100.

## Chalmers Hosts Hopeful Artists

A new series of art exhibits in the library gallery will feature artists who are on the verge of "making it."

The exhibit currently on display is the first of this series, and is a showing of Harry Izenour's work.

The series will appear twice annually in the gallery. Artists submitting entries are limited to college graduates or graduate students. It is hoped that one of the annual shows will be by a graduate student and the other by a mature talent.

The art department will pub-

lish critical catalogues in conjunction with the showings. In most cases, these catalogues will be the first body of critical literature on these artists.

Work for the exhibits will be done by the Student Art Guild, a group of undergraduate artists here under the sponsorship of art professor Donald Boyd.

## WANTED

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# Heidelberg Scares Sleepy B-Ballers

by Floyd S. Linton

For the last few minutes of Saturday night's game with Heidelberg, the Kenyon Lords appeared to be engaged in a life-or-death struggle for the Conference championship. Kenyon won by a hair; and those last few minutes were filled with frequent time-outs and desperate strategy moves on both sides.

But the game wasn't a Conference "crucial" at all. The Lords, second in the Northern Division of the OAC, were merely being humiliated by last-place Heidelberg. After taking a strong half-time lead over the somewhat dejected Student Princes of Heidelberg, the Lords played the second half like a junior high school team from East Knox.

The whole game was marked by an overpowering sense of apathy. After Wednesday night's 80-76 smothering of Muskingum,

no one, neither the fans nor the players it seems, could get fired up for this one. Whaddya mean—lose to a 2-12 team? Kenyon's homemade cheerleading team packed off en masse to Lake Erie in a somewhat different, nevertheless solid, display of school spirit. During the early part of the first half the Lords more or less toyed with the Princes, staying ahead mostly by virtue of some good shooting from the field, but picking up a dangerous supply of personals.



Joe France

Dick "Grandpa" Fox, the Lord's leading rebounder, scrambles for the ball against Heidelberg.

With 4:04 left in the first half, the Princes pulled abreast of the Lords 38-38. Then, in the evening's only bright spot for the Lords, Kenyon engineered a 15-point surge mostly on fast-breaks in the remaining four minutes, while the Princes stood idly by, scoring a scant five points. The players left the court with the score 53-43, and the strongly partisan Kenyon crowd adjusted their coats, went out for cigarettes, or sipped cokes, quietly anticipating a Kenyon runaway in the second half. But the second half turned into a nightmare for the Lords: the shooting went cold, rebounds were generally neglected, and they were lucky to get out alive with an 86-84 win.

## Hit the Century Mark

In many ways Wednesday night's game with Muskingum conditioned Kenyon's players and fans alike for the apathetic treatment of the Heidelberg game. Against Muskingum, a team with a record and a reputation similar to Heidelberg's, the Lords played a close first half, but came out to bomb the Muskies in the second half. In the second half, the Lords pulled ahead on some outstanding shooting by Dunlop, Parmelee, and Rinka. It was Kenyon basketball at its best—wild,

fast-breaking offense and tight man-to-man defense. With slightly less than eight minutes left to go, Harrison yanked his starters and gave the bench full rein.

## Rinka Averages 24 pts.

A favorable sign for the Lords is the return to health of all-Conference guard John Dunlop. Against Muskingum, Dunlop scored 14 points, 7 x 16 from the field, made nine assists and grabbed eight rebounds. Against Heidelberg, John found range for 24 points. His season average is 18.2. Most of John's assists were on fast-breaks to John Rinka. Rinka, incidentally, has provided the Lords with the consistent hot hand they've needed in the last few weeks. Against Muskingum and Heidelberg, for example, Rinka scored 26 and 25, respectively. John's season average, 24.0, places him in the second position in the OAC scoring race.

## 2nd in North OAC

The Lords are currently 7-3 in the Conference, second to Baldwin.

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## Collegian Sports

# Wrestlers Show Valor In Defeat

by John Smyth

Despite well fought matches by several Lords, Kenyon's wrestlers succumbed to Heidelberg Saturday by a score of 27 to 12.

Wrestling at 115, George Johnston won his first match of the year by 3 to 2. Tom Aberant, who usually wrestles at 115 lbs., moved up to 123 because Bob Leighton, Kenyon's usual starter, had injured his ear. Aberant fought hard, but he could not beat his heavier opponent.

In the 130 lb. class, John Friis-Mikkelsen turned in his only poor performance yet this year and suffered his first loss of the season by a 3-0 decision. Kenyon's Barry Burkhardt was stopped at 137, and Pete Seibel battled at 145 but was not able to win.

At 152, Gary Nave extended his season record to 5 and 1 by beating the same opponent who had pinned him in last year's Heidelberg meet. Ed Lentz's determination in practice finally payed off Saturday, when he won the first collegiate meet of his life. Ed did everything but pin his 160 lb. opponent in the 10 to 2 victory.

Jim Keresey lost his match at 167, and Kenyon forfeited its match at 177. In a disappointing contest at 191, Ed Gaines grappled to a 1-1 tie. Gard Hazen lost his heavyweight match, but he continues to show improvement.

Pointing out the victories of Johnston, Lentz, and Nave, Coach Watts says, "There was a very good performance from some, but we simply weren't a strong enough team to beat Heidelberg." The Lords should be much more successful in their last two meets of the year, against Capital and Wittenberg.

win-Wallace in the Northern Division and fifth over-all. This Saturday they face Conference patsy Mt. Union at Alliance. The Lords shouldn't have much trouble, but...

## Otters on Next Wed.

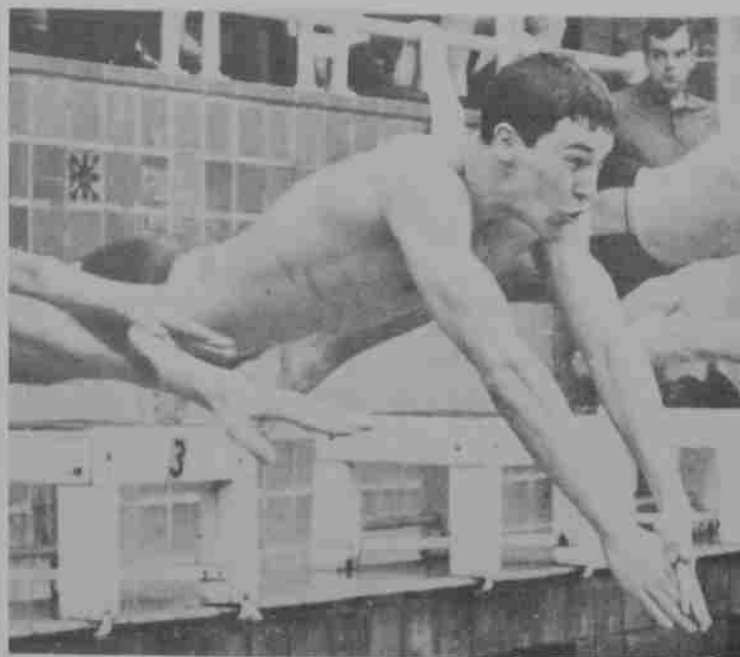
The big game is next Wednesday night at Otterbein in Westerville. This is perhaps the Lords' toughest game of the season. The Otters are sparked by small-college All-American Don Carlos, a 28-year old ex-Marine who is leading the Conference in scoring and rebounds. Word has it that Kenyon has been allotted only 125 tickets, and that three hours before gametime in Westerville, there is a line three blocks long waiting to buy tickets. Happy listening, WKCO sports fans!

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Joe France

Larry Witner leaves the blocks at the start of the 50 yard freestyle.

# Swimmers Crush Akron

by Bill Yost

The Kenyon Swim team defeated Akron easily, by a final score of 79 to 25. The Lords placed first in all but two events, even though Coach Russell had shuffled the lineup for testing purposes. The meet displayed some of the depth and versatility which should help the swim team to win its 14th consecutive conference championship.

The opening Medley relay was won by the Lords with a moderately good time of 3:57.5. The toughest competition came from Kenyon's own exhibition relay which hung close the entire race.

The first of many highlights in the meet was the 200 yd freestyle. In Witner's strong event, Phil McManus and Bill Howard placed one, two, with fine times of 1:55.7 and 1:57.4 respectively.

In the 200 yd Individual Medley Doug Hutchinson coped first place at 2:11.7. Ted Arnold took third with a time of 2:20.3 while Mike Brown swimming in the exhibition lane kept the same pace. A recent addition to the team, Mike Brown has been working hard on conditioning, and hopefully, he will be ready to place in several events at the Conference Championships.

Diving was another bright spot for Kenyon. Greg Offenburger's series of smooth, well executed dives amassed a total of 195.6 points. While not diving as consistently as Offenburger, both Mark Rayman and Paul Showers performed very well.

The fastest time for the Lords in the 200 yd butterfly came from the exhibition lane. Dave Doyle was clocked a 2:16.0, his best time ever for the event.

Phil McManus captured another first place in the 100 yd freestyle.

to go along with his victory in the 200 yd freestyle. Placing third in the same event was Mike Brown with a time of 54.9.

The versatile Larry Witner combined with Jack Crawford to give Kenyon a one-two finish in the 200 yd backstroke. Witner's time was 2:13.3; and Crawford's time was 2:17.1.

Pete Arnold and Tim Holder tied for first in the 500 yd freestyle with a fast time of 5:36.9. First and Second place also fell to the Lords in the 200 yd breaststroke. Bill Koller took first with a time of 2:26.9 and Greg Kalmback took second with his best time of the year 2:27.3. Swimming exhibition, Jay Moore finished only slightly behind Kalmback and well ahead of the Akron breaststrokers.

This coming Saturday the swimming team begins a series of rugged Ohio Conference encounters when they meet Oberlin. While the Lords are fortunate to have the home pool advantage, Oberlin is a powerful team which should not be underrated since earlier in the season they defeated Denison. On the Wednesday following the Oberlin meet, Kenyon gets its opportunity to drown the Big Red in a home meet. The final dual meet of the current season is at Ohio Wesleyan on Feb. 25th.



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## Edwards

Continued from page 2

tions. I should think that reports from Maintenance personnel would be made with less understanding, and with more rigidity, than those that are now being made by Mr. Cass. Inspectors assigned by Maintenance would soon be regarded as Security men anyway because reports about students would simply be turned over to the Security Office for investigation. Mr. Cass has been assigned this job because he knows the dormitories, knows Kenyon students, and is able to make reasonable and fair judgments about what is acceptable and what is not. "Security" to most students only means "campus cop." They see Security as having one function—reporting their misbehavior and rule violations. Here lies the threat because students and police of any kind seldom make comfortable bedfellows. I believe it is time to realize that the scope of our Security Office covers a much wider range of responsibility than is seldom thought of, or appreciated, by students. One of these functions, so important to the College, is maintaining conditions in the dormitories that prevent fire and health hazards and to see that College property is properly cared for not only by the students, but also by the janitorial staff. This is the Security Officer's job, and is not, as your editorial said, "a quasi-security activity." Larger colleges hire a dormitory manager to do this work, but the expense of enlarging our staff would mean passing the cost on to students. I would be more willing to agree with your criticism that this supervisory program is a "snooping activity of Security" were it not for the following policies that Mr. Cass has been practicing:

1. All dormitory visits are announced weeks ahead of time. Every student knows the exact day when his dorm will be visited.
2. All visits are made in the afternoon.
3. The president of each division, or any person he invites to represent him, is encouraged to accompany Mr. Cass on his tour.
4. No room is entered without Mr. Cass first knocking and announcing the intent of the visit.
5. Nothing in the room is touched; the room condition is only observed.

If you consider this snooping then I'm hardly the one who could be accused of "expanding wind." The result of these visits have brought needed repairs and improvements, not only to student rooms but to hallways, lavatories and the building in general. Mr. Cass's comments about the efficiency of the janitors work, and needed repairs, are considered to be the most important features of his report.

To the fourth point, you exaggerated conditions to obtain your

readers' sympathy. Mr. Cass has never told anyone to make his bed, or to pick up personal belongings that lay about the room, when this is all that is wrong. You know this. He has, however, entered more than one room that makes the last days of Pompeii look like a Sunday School picnic (I, too, can exaggerate). Not only was the bed unmade, but the mattress was on the floor, personal items and clothing were strewn about the room, and so were beer cans, bottles, dustballs, debris from an overflowing wastebasket, and discarded food. Mr. Cass is not stretching his jurisdiction when he reacts to this scene. He is under orders to tell the occupants to clean up. And where, in heavens name, did you ever get the idea that "if a student wants to live like a pig, that's his business and his roommates, and nobody else's." When a student resides in a Kenyon College dormitory he resides there on the Colleges' terms. These terms should be permissive, but there also must be boundaries. Read page 42 in the *Student Handbook*. This is a basic fact that is not new, nor unique, to Kenyon.

Dormitory policies should be fair and reasonable for both the students and College Management. Ideally both should benefit and neither should be penalized. I honestly believe Kenyon's dormitory rules are as lenient as can be found. The fact is that for too long Kenyon has been criticized for the neglect of its dormitories. The state fire inspector, who visits all campuses in Ohio, has told us that we have the worst kept dormitories in the state. Students themselves have said they are ashamed to take their parents into their dorms, and more than a few parents that have visited dorms have thought enough of the experience to write College officials about their concerns. The business office is weary of the unnecessary spending to repair dorms that have been misused through a way of life that fosters attitudes such as "I can live like a pig if I want to."

If the *Collegian* views this visitation program with such "resentment and misunderstanding," then let's evaluate its merits or defects with facts, not with prejudice, fear, or second hand opinion. I offer the following methods of evaluation:

Send one of your reporters along with Mr. Cass during his dormitory tours; talk with division officers and obtain the facts from them; send a reporter to the Maintenance Office and let him go over Mr. Cass's reports—they are available for your scrutiny at any time; and, to what seems to be your most important concern, bring me evidence that Mr. Cass's work has in any way been unfair to a student, or that a student has been "snooped" on. I promise you that all complaints will receive a full investigation.

This letter was not written to defend Mr. Cass because he is quite capable of defending himself against unwarranted criticism. I am reacting because I respect the power of influence the *Collegian* asserts upon student opinion, and wish to see that this controversy is viewed with full facts. Irrational reactions can be harmful to everyone's best interests. I shall do everything in my power to see that students' rights are not abused, and it therefore seems only fair to request their cooperation and understanding on a matter that is designed to help students without causing them any great inconvenience or threat.

Thomas J. Edwards  
Dean of Students

## Tucker

Continued from page 3

scene was all wrong: it was too polite—it needed bodies all over the floor, not asleep in chairs, and the pace was far too hurried, except in the very exciting sword-fighting scenes, admirably choreographed by Larney Lilien. The King should have been unaware of Gertrude's drinking the poisoned cup until she had it to her lips (as he was caught off-guard by the play-within-a-play), but there was time for a good-sized *entracte* between the time he warned her and the moment she drank the poison. It seemed unbelievable that a king who had gone to so much trouble to win his queen would let her get away so gratuitously.

The performances of most of the principles were excellent, but Eric Linder's interpretation of Hamlet must take top honors—as it certainly will, in a few months—as the finest in the show. He created a Hamlet whose character was completely consistent from first appearance to last, which is in itself an achievement. He made Hamlet's lines and feigned madness believable—recall, for example, his mimicking of Polonius walking crab-backward, or the casual "Good night, mother" he tosses off to Gertrude as he carries Polonius' body offstage, or the incredible switch, in just three seconds, from the fury of "O vengeance!" to the laughing irony of "Why, what an ass am I!" Given the time and the text, I could point out several dozen other places where Mr. Linder did things that no other actor on this campus could have brought off. It is without question the finest single performance I have ever seen at Kenyon.

Stephen Hannaford was second only to Mr. Linder in his very regal portrayal of Claudius. Like Mr. Linder, Mr. Hannaford has a beautiful diction, and also a kingly bearing—except when he walks. Then he moves from side to side, like Mussolini. He also speaks out of the corner of his mouth (deliberately—he says it's his "villain" manner), which doesn't go with the words which come out. But otherwise, he is quite distinguished, as in his extreme calm before the fury of Laertes.

Mrs. Judith Goodhand played Ophelia. It was the first time I had seen her act, and I liked her performance—it was just enough. Ophelia's mad scene, if badly handled, can make you want to crawl under your seat along with the chewing gum, but Mrs. Goodhand showed restraint, and also that she sings well.

James Robinson's Polonius showed good presence, especially in his first scene with the King and his court. He played the role more for laughs than for tediousness, and it paid off. I think it was a mistake for everyone, including the King, to be short with him—it seemed that everyone on stage tried to cozy up to the audience and say "Isn't he a bore?" The scene with Lyn Uttal as a very supercilious Reynaldo (looking, as someone said, as if he were about to board a plane),

was downright offensive—I didn't need to be told how to react, thank you.

In lesser roles: Robert Altman was miscast as the Ghost—his voice is beautiful and deep, but too young and lacking in aged nobility for the part; Roger Reynolds (Horatio) was too casual, and his voice was wrong—it lacked compassion, especially in "Good night, sweet prince"; Christopher Connell (Laertes) had a slight lilt in his voice, and was too ingenuous for the role—I think he and Mr. Reynolds should have traded parts. Reed Woodhouse (Rosencrantz) was sneaky and obsequious and, though only in a bit role, completely created his character. After seeing Mr. Woodhouse in *Hamlet* and *The Mikado*, I think it is safe to say he is the best new actor on the Kenyon stage this year. Ed Forrest (Guildenstern) was too shy and harmless to be the danger he was supposed to be, and his speech was wooden. Mrs. Donna Betcher's Queen Gertrude was miscast—her voice is just too innocent, and she is too young for the role. She also needs more acting experience. Michael Johnston's Osric belonged in *Blow-Up*, not in *Hamlet*. Mainly because of the costuming, it was overdone and embarrassing, very out of the production in both content and quality. (Even Mr. Linder went off here, with an incredulous smacking of the forehead aimed right at the audience—you could almost hear the "Oy gevalt!") Finally, the production boasted two sleepers: George Cheston and Murray Horwitz. Mr. Cheston, the player king, (sporting a Commander Whitehead beard), was the surprise of the show for me—he has a beautiful, strong voice, and good bearing and presence. He should certainly try out for larger roles in the future. Mr. Horwitz, who played the First Gravedigger, has no idea of how to carry himself on stage—his conception of an old man's bearing is a slightly bent back and clasped hands—but he is an excellent comedian, both onstage and off. He has the ability to get fresh laughs out of jokes probably ancient in Shakespeare's time and, if other stage business had not interfered with his exit, he probably would have received an ovation.

I said earlier that Mr. Michael's peculiar division of the play was its main fault. I have only one other serious criticism to make of the show, and that is its costuming. According to Mrs. Clarke Hobbie, each character is outfitted, not in modern dress, but as his role dictates, regardless of historical period. I find this silly in theory, and distracting in fact—it took me the whole first act to get used to an open-shirted Hamlet on the same stage with a Ghost dressed like the advertising symbol of the Pilot Insurance Company. Even after the first act, I was intermittently shocked by such ormanental sore thumbs as Sandy Vilas' U. S. Navy pea coat or Michael Johnston's mod outfit—both out of place in this particular production. Modern dress—or, if you will, "func-

## Cruttwell

Continued from page 3

Polonius was human and funny; his fussiness, pomposity, and almost pathetic would-be dignity came through well; but perhaps he was too completely and incurably a fool. Claudius, I felt, would hardly have treated this idiot as his principal adviser. But that is a matter of the part's interpretation; given this reading of it, Robinson did it very well.

The play is full of small parts; yet every one of them, as I said, is in its way important. And this is where the limited resources of an amateur group are bound to show strain. It was very much to the credit of Mr. Michael's company that the strain was not too great to take. Both Horatio and Laertes (Roger Reynolds and Chris Connell), I thought, were not quite positive enough: Horatio didn't have all the solidity, or Laertes all the venom and fierceness; that their roles require. (But these two, more than the rest, would have been helped by more striking costumes. It is hard to appear solid in a sky-blue blazer, or fierce in a tweedy-looking suit.) I haven't the space to go through all the other performers; they all made their contributions, and no one broke the spell of the whole. If I must pick out one, it would be Michael Johnston's Osric, a splendidly effeminate and decadent fop.

But, of course, any production of "Hamlet" depends overwhelmingly on "him that plays the Prince." And I don't think anyone is likely to dispute that Eric Linder's performance was quite outstanding. I don't know that I have ever seen a student's, or amateur's performance which had such fluency and poise. I found particularly admirable his ease of transition from one mood to the next—and that is the essential for acting Hamlet. He moved from melancholy to affable sociability and on to crazy buffoonery and ferocity; he gave each facet its proper value, and yet he kept the feeling that this was one person, not just a series of turns. This was a real triumph, and the centre of a notable production.

tional" dress—doesn't fit Shakespeare—how can regality be conveyed in a business suit? Of the last three Presidents of the United States, only John Kennedy had the sense of style to recognize that formal wear rather than business attire was proper to the dignity of a Presidential inauguration. The same holds true for Shakespeare.

Yet despite the letdown in act three and the jarring costumes, the Hill Theater production of *Hamlet* is the best thing the Dramatic Club has done in years. It is my own personal favorite, a triumph for James Michael and Eric Linder, and a most impressive nail in the coffin of the memory of *Sneaky Fitch*.

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# The Kingdom of the World The Temptation of Prosperity

A Sermon Preached by Prof. William McCulloh in the College Chapel, Sunday, Feb. 12, 1967

Editor's note: The Collegian is pleased to print the full text of the sermon delivered by Professor McCulloh last Sunday. This printing has been made possible by an anonymous donation.)

**A MELANCHOLY DANE**—not Hamlet this time—once wrote that, if men really understood what the Gospel was about, they would gather together all the copies of the New Testament they find, pile them on the highest mountain, and fall on their knees begging God to take this book back to himself, away from them. The Wise Man, in T. S. Eliot's poem, asks "Were we led all that way for Birth, or Death?" Now, at the bitter end of labyrinthine struggle and debate, I think I can say that the New Testament—the Bible as a whole—is the Good Book, and that the Magi found Birth, not Death. But that is only at the bitter end.

Along the way, I must pass through such regions as those which spread out in the lessons appointed for today. Taken together, today's Gospel and today's Epistle simply indicate to me, as part of their good news, how deeply we are enslaved to the Adversary.

Two elements in this statement have to be cleared up: "What does 'the Adversary' mean? And what is the slavery?" 1) "The Adversary" of course is conventional English for the Hebrew Satan. Among his other names are the Devil, i.e., the one who alienates, and the Tempter. Does the Adversary exist? The easy answer is that he is really a symbol for all those forces in others and ourselves which we judge to be evil, and of course these forces exist, so the name has at least some residual reference.

**BUT THE SYMBOL** of the Adversary does more than this. It also indicates that these forces are at work in a personal mode. They are not just blank objective things like winds or earthquakes. To express them in purely objective and scientific rather than personal terms deprives them of their full status as aspects of persons in action. To this extent, the purely scientific expression falsifies the mode of our response, which must be fundamentally that of trying to understand and cope with an enemy, not just a natural force.

And still more. If we believe that the good which we do is, at the least, supported by one supremely good will—if we actually find ourselves believing that much—it is hardly impossible to believe that our evil, for which we remain responsible, is incited by one evil will.

**SO MUCH FOR** mythological semantics. Now when I refer to slavery I mean just that which I take to be implied in St. Matthew's legend of the Temptation in the Wilderness. The legend is meant to show, as it were, the validation of Jesus for his Messianic career. The temptations which he withstands are all fundamentally the same: the one temptation to refuse to be merely a creature. Jesus is validated by

becoming fully man, by fully accepting the status of creature. All other men fall short by demonically aiming at more: a) To live by bread alone, by the natural life, is to ignore the creator. b) To save your life by angelic intervention is to make a special claim upon the Creator, as if you deserved something more than other creatures. c) Above all, to seek to own the world, the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, as if they could ever belong to you, is to put yourself in place of the Creator, and thereby to fall prostrate before the Adversary. Each of the temptations is a way in which the Creature could refuse to accept its creatureliness. And in each case, especially the last, the refusal is simultaneously a submission to the Supreme Refuser himself.

**IT IS PARTICULARLY** this last temptation which seems worth discussion today. I assume that the phrase "the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them" is a shorthand which would mean, at length and for us, the whole range of acquisitions: not merely property, but also the surrogates of property—knowledge, skill, culture, prestige, popularity, power, recreation, entertainment. So far as we seek these things as personal belongings, as part of acquired territory, we have in fact fallen down and worshipped the Adversary, and he of course, as in his contract with Faust, obligingly provides us with all the domain we can handle.

This third temptation obtrudes itself today particularly because of its juxtaposition with St. Paul's epistle, and those exhorting paradoxes: "as sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, and yet possessing all things." Here is another way to possess all the kingdoms of the world, and their glory—by dispossession. Only when one lives at that level where he has nothing, only then is he free to share in the whole of the Creation. And it is not enough to move gracefully among one's treasures, inwardly free from possessiveness and grateful for the undeserved gifts—all the while hanging on to them. It is a fundamental proclamation in the New Testament that the rich shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven. To be taken into the Kingdom when it comes, one must sacrificially befriend the poor and the outcast.

**NOW I WON'T** be so fundamentalist as to say that every objectively rich person (in terms of income and property value, or cultural attainments)—not every apparently rich person falls under this condemnation. I suppose there may be many millionaires who are just in the distribution of their wealth. In fact, I am not thinking about anyone who is rich by American standards. I have in mind simply the great mass of ordinary Americans, the class to which I suppose most of us in Gambier belong. By the standards of the New Testament,

and in the context of the world's population, it needs no sophistry to maintain that we are the rich; and therefore, by New Testament definition, we are demonically acquisitive. The only way I can see to escape this conclusion is to ignore it, hide it out of sight, or employ those vast resources for extenuation which the language-using animal has accumulated, "down through the ages." In fact, one of the reasons I've chosen this particular topic is probably that I hope, when I'm through, that someone will come up and show me how it isn't really that way. Meanwhile, I must spell out a bit more the nature of this difficulty I have with the New Testament.

**THERE IS NO** need to rehearse the tale of our wealth. To most of our terrestrial neighbors we have the opulence of Olympus. It is not enough to accept it in a spirit of edifying humility, while others are deprived. Our prosperity, which America religiosity regularly interprets as a divine blessing, seems to me in fact a divine curse so long as we keep it for ourselves, and it is blasphemy to offer thanks for luxuries.

Despite this, the tendency is always to struggle for more, and this struggle is sanctified as a fundamental law of human existence—more particularly as the source of America's economic greatness.

Yet according to the Gospel (this good news which seems so ominous), a life in this fashion is going to be just the right material for Gehenna, the fiery trash heap. To escape the coming judgement, repentance and the works of mercy to the impoverished are the indicated cure.

**ANOTHER DOUBLE-HEADED** digression at this point. First question: what is all this Hebrew eschatological talk of a coming judgement? If the Kingdom is not in fact literally coming—and I assume it isn't—what does it mean? The answer is simply the old answer which lies side by side in the New Testament with the talk of a purely future judgement: In another sense, judgement is taking place all the time, and the life devoted to pushing and shoving at the feeding trough is already, from moment to moment, cutting itself off from the divine life hiddenly present in the world, and is therefore no better than carrion smouldering in the dump.

Second question: In matters of right and wrong, should one do something simply because punishment is threatened otherwise? Obviously not, because then the virtuous act is inherently no better than the vicious one. The one who truly avoids the Wrath to Come is the one who senses how that Wrath is justified—or even better, who senses that all talk of Wrath is an expression of the essential nature of the evil act in itself. To rob the poor, then, is to make oneself into nothing, or into worthless refuse.

**NOW BACK** to the topic. How

can justice be done with our wealth? Let me divide the question between private justice and public justice. Privately, we who are the rich seem to me in more of a fix than the rich have ever been. The beggars, the impoverished are closer, more accessible than ever, thanks to technology and private charitable organizations. So we are without excuse when, for example, 150,000 children survive on the criminally low welfare payments in Ohio, undernourished, poorly clothed and all the rest.

But of course it's not only Ohio. The impoverished of the globe are as near as our newspapers and television screens. Public and private organizations exist to help. If political justice is ever done, and the poor of the world gain the power,—or rather, when it is done, will we have the right to be allowed to continue as we are? The following statistic I take from a clipping on the door of an Ascension Hall economist: The United States has 6% of the world's population. It gets 43% of the world's income. And everyone knows it is getting worse. Already we are fifth, not first, among nations in the relative size of foreign aid program.

**THIS MENTION** of Welfare Payments and Foreign Aid brings up the fact there must be more than private charity. Allow me a brief simplistic melodrama. Suppose there is a famine, and we average farmers share our grain with the starving, while one farmer, with more grain than all of us combined, keeps his locked up. If persuasion fails, we have no choice but to force him to open up, if we can. Political action for economic justice is as obligatory as private action. Objection: Political action forms no part of New Testament gospel. Retort: It forms part of the Hebrew prophetic tradition which culminates in the New Testament. And furthermore, we have already for two thousand years been continually re-applying the Gospel in continually changing settings. According to many scholars, without this reapplication, the cross would have been the end of Christianity. So I conclude that we must aid those who are in need with every means realistically available to us.

This of course will sometimes involve coercion and even violence, destruction. I see no way to escape it. Every voter and every taxpayer is already supporting violence and destruction in some form. Jesus himself is depicted as driving out the moneychangers from the temple. They needed to be gotten out, they could be gotten out, and no mere "soul force" would do the job. A crazy mob which protests against housing integration must be stopped. A social class which refuses to yield unjust privileges must be forced, if possible, to yield. Wherever we corporately have power to right wrong, our failure to do so is self-condemning. (I should add, however, that regular warfare seems to me outside the limits of justified force,

because of the incalculable evils involved.)

**THE SUBJECT** of political action brings me to my last digression. Christians—chiefly Roman Catholics—and Marxists in Western Europe have begun to talk together publicly—publishing in each others' journals, joining in symposia, exploring common ground, clarifying the points of divergence. The growing edge of their discussions is this ineradicable element in the Gospels which I find so troublesome: namely, the condemnation of wealth enjoyed in the midst of poverty, and the warning to the rich that they must change or be cast out of the Kingdom. Marxists have begun to acknowledge their debt to the Bible for its preservation (even though it has mostly been preservation in formaldehyde) of the original prophetic demand for social justice. It should now be increasingly possible for Christians to acknowledge their debt to the Marxists for taking this demand seriously.

**IN THE LIGHT** of this growing insight, I conclude the following about American public action for the poor in the rest of the world: If our foreign aid is minuscule at present, and getting smaller—about like a dime for a cup of coffee to a starving man—if this power to give is freezing in us, there is one thing we could do on the global level which would probably be worth more in the long run than all mere donations, and would keep the poor from having to live on what are essentially hand-outs anyway—would enable them to begin to cope with their problems. We could give our approval to, or simply stand out of the way of social revolution (it need not be Marxists) around the world. Of course this would mean permitting violence. But there is violence either way, and I incline to think that even greater violence, not always so visible as in Vietnam, is being everywhere inflicted in the effort to preserve the unworthy status quo. For instance, there would be no war in Vietnam now, if France, followed by the United States, had not intervened to prevent that nation's legitimate development at the end of World War II. The historical record seems to me clear in this instance that we are the ones primarily responsible. Another instance: it seems to be generally conceded, even by South Africa itself, that American financial involvement is one of the principal supports for the dictatorial government in that country.

**NOW I MAY SEEM** to have come rather far from the Temptations of the Adversary; but to me the connection is clear. So long and so far as we individually and collectively seek to possess the kingdoms of this world instead of sharing them justly as gifts which no man and no group—no creature whatsoever—can claim to own, so long and so far as we do this, we have fallen down and worshipped the Prince of Darkness.

# Izenour's Alchemy: From Dirt to Gold

by Joel Fisher

Artists, in their attempts to lead others to the discovery of beauty, sometimes remove an object from the context in which it is generally found, often causing the public to see for the first

## Guthrie

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characters think are driving them. He observed that Shakespeare had provided areas for study of unconscious psychology hundreds of years before Freud.

He noted that Shakespeare is not popular drama, not easily assimilated. He scored normal television fare, using as an example "Gunsmoke," as easily apprehensible and as being on the level of "dramatic intelligence of the populace at leisure."

Shakespeare, on the other hand, demands a high degree of concentrated effort in comprehending story, characterization, language, visual images, and the complicated plot and dramatically sculptured script.

Ideally, the audience should be near the actors. The live theater, he said, is not concerned with amplifying voices and diminishing actors' faces, but is concerned with forming a meaningful speaking relationship, one in which the audience can detect a twinkle in the actor's eye and the actor can gauge his effect on the audience. Hopefully, he lamented, "I can play with you and you can play with me, that's what the theater is all about." The actor plays the audience on his lines as an angler plays a fish.

During a production, an audience can become enormously enriched in sensitivity, he noted, but intimacy, leisure, and concentration are required for logical reasoning and understanding of the play. One's first impression of a classical play is of exciting emotional moments. "Acting is a highly sophisticated love affair between the actors and the audience," Sir Tyrone observed, "and there is no time for the audience to do much pondering or thinking," although important ideas are lurking about. One must see different performers and directors handle a play, then return to the text and come subconsciously to an understanding. He stated that to "get the best out of a work of art" cannot be done consciously. He contended that an understanding of Shakespeare is no more consciously achieved than is a realization concerning a major decision in one's life. Sir Tyrone stated that he had embarked on most of his important decisions, including his marriage, on a hunch.

Asked about the Kenyon Dramatic Club's presentation of "Hamlet," which he viewed in part Tuesday evening, Sir Tyrone said that he enjoyed it very much and that it compared very well with other college productions.

He noted in his lecture the three-and-one-fourth hour length of Kenyon's production, recalling a three-and-three-fourths hour performance in which he was involved. "The poor buggers staggered exhausted out of it."

Sir Tyrone remarked that today it is accepted that if people come to see "Hamlet" they are prepared for it and it does not have to be cut to standard theater time of two and one-half hours. Such cutting, he said, necessitates removal of psychological back-

time a certain object as a concrete reality rather than an abstraction.

This is a technique planned to expand a limited definition of beauty, and to include hundreds of unsuspected things in what was once the monopoly of sunsets and mountains.

In 1906 a group of New York painters now known as the "Ash Can School" began painting such uncommon things as apartment buildings, alleys, and subway stations. This was shocking at the time, but today, one half century later, it has become entirely acceptable. It has, in a way, prepared the New York art connoisseurs for Andy Warhol's now-famous soup cans and Brillo boxes. In the end, the whole movement is really a tacit conspiracy on the part of artists to make the public realize that, actually, everything is beautiful.

How does all this apply to the new painting show in the library? Quite easily: two years ago Harry Izenour, the first painter to be sponsored in the "New Talent" series, was being interviewed by an undergraduate co-ed who was writing a course paper on him. He was a little put off by her hungry demands for statements on art, beauty, etc., and decided to put her on.

"You know," he said, "the most beautiful thing there is, is dirt! Go out to a strip mine and pick any square foot of dirt. Even if it doesn't have fossils or plants or anything, it's still beautiful stuff."

When he finally got home he began thinking about all he had said, and realized that dirt really was beautiful stuff. What followed was a series of drawings, each one titled "dirt." He was seldom taken seriously at first, but he persisted, and finally solved the technical problems of presenting a dirt-like surface to his paintings. The result was 22 paintings and one sculpture on exhibition at the R. B. Brown Gallery until March 10. All these paintings were done in the past year, and all have the surface of an archeological dig. His fossil-like surfaces marked by graffiti suggest a certain kinship with the earth, while his total works with such titles as "Asteroid Grass," "Marscape," "Solar Knot," and "Marker for a Time Traveler" suggest something of a mysterious universe.

The only critical comment I've heard so far about the exhibit was from a middle-aged lady who deciphered some of the graffiti and declared disdainfully, "This exhibit is dirty." If the media really is the message, then perhaps she was more perceptive than she herself realized.

All in all, Izenour puts on a pretty good show. We can only watch to see how he develops. Degas once said that there are many artists who are exciting at 25, but the few really good ones are still exciting at 50. That gives us about a 25-year wait.

ground and the "charms" of "Hamlet," the nooks and crannies filled with enriching dialogue and events. Sir Tyrone agrees with Shakespeare that tidiness and neatness are not the cardinal virtues of theatrical craftsmanship.

Cutting an impressive figure, the tall theatre director livened his lecture with anecdotes and sharp comments on contemporary American life.

## Cerny

Continued from page 1

hours, abolishing room inspection, liberalizing parking regs., assuring liberal rules for the women's college, and setting a student elected organization over social rules.

Cerny registered concern over the college's "changing in a negative direction." For example, he cited the recent women's hours loosening, calling it a sop to students. He called attention to administration Machiavellian tactics where ordinary people are manipulated by people in power.

He went on to state that much of the friction existing in the current situation is due to the fact that the administration misunderstands students and does not communicate with them. Cerny recognized a certain ineradicable administrative prejudice, but felt the possibility of compromise would eliminate a great deal of friction.

Cerny stated he believed the Council should be continued by future students. He felt that eventually it might assume a legislative function. At this time, the administration is legislator, prosecutor, judge, and jury in the final analysis. Campus organizations, he stated, are mere shams as exemplified by the Bowers case last year.

He feels that the Students' Rights Council can make a meaningful contribution to righting the situation.

## No Master Plan In Parking Changes

The loss over Christmas vacation of six student parking spaces in the lot across from Peirce Hall is due to increased needs of faculty and staff, according to high administrative and security officials.

It is not, the officials went on, part of a "master plan" to remove automobiles from the campus, as many students have asserted. There are no plans presently to increase the number of faculty spaces.

Many college employees working in Ascension objected to parking their vehicles as far away as Ransom. The shortage of parking spaces in the Ascension lot was not alleviated last year when, incredibly, a small parking area across from the building was closed, and grass planted there.

It had been supposed by many that this latest encroachment on student parking (several "visitors" spaces were created there last year) was one step toward carrying out architect Vincent Kling's plan to ban cars from the campus. This misconception was not alleviated by the recent campus Senate proposal to ban freshmen autos from the Hill.

Meanwhile, chief of maintenance H. G. Roberts bowed to student disapproval by removing four large, yellow and decidedly unaesthetic boulders marking the boundary of the parking lot. Maintenance men were seen early Monday morning pounding the boulders to pebbles for easier carrying purposes.

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## Academic Proposals

Continued from page 1

Under this system, one unit in each of seven of nine designated study areas would be required. The nine areas are: 1. art, drama, music; 2. foreign languages and literature; 3. English; 4. philosophy, religion; 5. economics, political science; 6. mathematics; 7. chemistry, physics; 8. biology, psychology. Only one unit would be earned in any one area. This unit would be earned either in a year course or two consecutive semester courses in the same department, or in an interdisciplinary course, if one is offered by the departments concerned (for example, number eight above). Thus, no one course or course area would be required (a student could graduate from Kenyon without exposure to the sciences or foreign languages, for instance) but a substantial amount of diversification is insured.

The third grouping of free electives provides for "a minimum of two units of credit outside the major subject, though honors candidates may use their electives for additional work in their major department." With the advisor's approval, an additional two units of credit may be earned in courses outside the student's prime area of interest and these may be taken on a satisfactory-unsatisfactory basis. That is, a grade of "C" or better would result in a "satisfactory" recording and granting of credit for the course.

A minimum of 17 credits then, would still be required for graduation. A maximum of two of these might be earned in ROTC under the area of free electives.

The student council academic committee had considered an earlier version of these proposals and had submitted their recommendations to the curriculum committee. Dr. Daniel Finkbeiner, speaking for the faculty's committee, said that they had given these proposals extensive consideration and discussion at several committee sessions. He

noted that many of the objections raised by the student committee had also been brought up by faculty members.

Criticisms and doubts raised by both faculty members and student committee members present at the meeting centered on the question of requiring any particular course or courses in particular areas of the guided elective section, and the problem of having or not having interdisciplinary courses—either juxtaposed as philosophy and religion now are, or integrated in the manner that chemistry and physics is in Basic V. Requiring basic English (now Basic I) and maintaining a language requirement were the two points dwelled on by those advocating some particular requirements.

Another question that arose in the session was the value of a distinction between "collegiate" and "departmental" courses. The "collegiate" courses would be designed specifically for non-majors, while "departmental" courses would be for students with more than a passing interest in that field.

It will be some time before any action is taken on these proposals, and suggestions are welcome from any quarter. Dean Haywood stated that, as of yet, "we are not in any way committed to a course of action or anything else."

## Council

Continued from page 1

cause money involved is entirely student appropriated. Many councilmen felt that students should have more direct control of the use of the money since it is theirs.

The situation of the annual charity drive was raised by Dick Shapiro. He stated that bringing a student here from Alice Lloyd College would be a worthwhile project, but emphasized that only with enthusiastic student support could the goal of \$750 be reached. The laggard discussion about the project in council was seen by some as an indicator of general student indifference. No decision was reached, and the discussion was postponed a week in hopes of a better response.

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