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UPDATE
on issues & events

Two Soviet students to attend Lafayette

As part of the first full-year exchange program of Soviet and American undergraduate students, two students from the Soviet Union enrolled at Lafayette this fall. The following year, two Lafayette undergraduates will begin a year of study in a Soviet university.

Lafayette is one of 24 American liberal arts colleges which comprise the newly-formed American Collegiate Consortium for East-West Cultural and Academic Exchange, the group sponsoring the exchange in the United States. Coordinating activities in the Soviet Union is the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Under the new program, 52 Soviet students will enroll in American colleges and a similar number of American students in Soviet schools. Each student will spend a full academic year at the host institution.

The two Soviets who will study at the College are Igor Ostapets, an international law and criminalistics major, and Toomas Tamm, a quantum chemistry major. They arrived in the United States on August 27.

Soviet students, for the first time, will be permitted to attend American colleges unescorted by chaperones and will be housed with American students. In the past the Soviet Union has sent only male graduate students to the United States. For this program, at least one-third of the Soviet students are to be women.

The Americans will study at 20 different Soviet universities, including the leading institutions in each of the country’s 15 republics. Previously Americans could study only for short periods at the universities of Moscow and Leningrad.

Lafayette is one of three Pennsylvania institutions selected to participate. Swarthmore and Haverford colleges also have been invited to join. Other colleges involved in the exchange are Amherst, Bates, Bowdoin, Colby, Colgate, Connecticut, Hamilton, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, St. Lawrence, Smith, Trinity (Connecticut), Union (New York), the University of Vermont, Vassar, Washington and Lee, Wellesley, Wesleyan, and Williams.

—Patricia A. Facciponti

Exchange trip to Russia set for November

A contingent of 15 Lafayette seniors and two faculty members finally will visit the U.S.S.R. through a special exchange program between American and Soviet universities.

The visit to the University of Kishinev, located in the capital city of the Moldavian Soviet Republic, was postponed last spring due to “technical difficulties” at the host university. It has been rescheduled for November 12-26. Boris Melnik, the rector at Kishinev University, confirmed the dates in a cable recently sent to College President David W. Ellis.

Lafayette will host a delegation from Kishinev during a visit tentatively scheduled for October 24 through November 3.

The exchange is co-sponsored by the Citizen Exchange Council and the Soviet Student Council. Groups from five other colleges among the exchange group already have traveled to the Soviet Union.

—Mary Walter Gras

Army, Fordham to join Colonial League

The Colonial League, set to enter its third season of formal competition, has announced plans to expand its membership by taking in Army and Fordham and its range of competition by adding 20 sports to the original football matchup.

The new members join the charter group consisting of Bucknell, Colgate, Davidson, Holy Cross, Lafayette, and Lehigh.

Starting in 1990-91, the enlarged Colonial League will phase in competition in 10 more sports for men and 10 for women. Men’s sports in the league will be football, baseball, basketball, indoor and outdoor track, cross country, golf, lacrosse, soccer, tennis, and swimming.

Women will be matched in field hockey, softball, basketball, volleyball, lacrosse, swimming, tennis, cross country, and indoor and outdoor track.

All competition will be at the NCAA Division I level (I-AA in football). Fordham, which was 10-2 playing football in the Division III Liberty League in 1987, will upgrade its football program to the I-AA level.

In accordance with Colonial League practice, grants-in-aid—so-called “athletic scholarships”—will be barred. Financial assistance to athletes in all sports will be based on demonstrated need. Army is, of course, an exception to the rule because all of its students receive pay and a free education as members of the armed forces.

Not all members will compete in all league sports. Davidson will compete only in football. Conversely, Army will remain a Division I gridiron independent, but will add some Colonials to its regular coterie of Ivy League, service academy, and independent opponents. The Cadets also will continue to play in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, which includes the Ivies, Army, and Navy.

The Colonial League’s plans will affect several other Eastern athletic leagues, and some of them, especially the East Coast Conference, are less than pleased.

Addition of the new sports to the Colonial roster will take Lafayette, Lehigh, and Bucknell out of the ECC. That league reacted to the announcement of Colonial expansion by voting 5-3 (the dissenters being the three Colonials) to shift its March 1989 men’s basketball tournament out of Allan P. Kirby Field House and back to its former site at Towson (Maryland) State. The league’s title game is to be broadcast nationally by ESPN, the cable sports network, and an ECC spokesman said it “wouldn’t look right” to have a prestigious broadcast originate from a college that had spurned the conference.

Unless it finds new members, the loss of three teams will drop the
ECC below the number needed to retain an automatic berth in the national NCAA men's basketball tournament. For the past three years the conference has been represented in the first round of national play by teams now scheduled to go Colonial — Lehigh, Bucknell, and then Lehigh again. Lafayette, the third Colonial, won the league's regular season crown last year.

Also affected by the Colonial League expansion will be the Eastern College Athletic Conference North, in which Colgate competes in basketball and some other sports, and the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, in which Army, Fordham, and Holy Cross compete in a number of sports.

The expansion in membership and competition may be only the beginning for the Colonials. Presidents of the founding colleges previously expressed the hope that the league will come to represent a kind of school and an academic philosophy, much as the Ivy League and to some extent the Big 10 exist as educational concepts beyond the playing fields.

Said Lafayette President David W. Ellis, current chair of the Colonial presidents' group, "While we had an immediate interest in developing a football arrangement, the presidents have wanted to expand our relationship to other sports as well as in other areas of common interest. "We suspected that in order to accomplish those goals, additional institutions would have to be involved with the league. We are and will continue to be a collection of schools sharing common interests that transcend athletics."

— Bernard R. Carman

Five fraternities cited by Easton inspectors
Easton officials cited five Lafayette fraternities in late July for violations of the city's health and fire codes. Cited were Delta Tau Delta, Theta Delta Chi, Phi Kappa Psi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, and Phi Delta Theta.

As classes began, only Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Theta were not permitted to open. Both were repeat offenders as they were among six houses shut down last August for violations.

According to city officials, conditions at all fraternities markedly improved since last summer's inspection, and that dining rooms, kitchens, and meeting areas are much cleaner. Individual bedroom conditions still were unacceptable, and some rooms were deemed as "uninhabitable."

Other health and fire violations were cited as well, including doors which were not fire-resistant, blocked emergency exits, and inoperative extinguishers. Assistant Dean of Students Ted Chase said several fraternities needed to upgrade electrical wiring throughout the houses...
Alan Hoffman '88 receives Pepper Prize

Alan L. Hoffman '88, an American Civilization major from Dresher, PA, was selected as the 1988 George Wharton Pepper Prize winner in a vote of Lafayette faculty and students. Now a student at the University of Southern California School of Law, Hoffman was among 11 members of the Class of '88 named as finalists from a preliminary pool of 70 nominees. The annual award has been presented since 1923 to the member of the senior class who "most nearly represents the Lafayette ideal." Hoffman, who admitted in an interview with The Lafayette that "there were so many qualified people who were nominated that I didn't even vote," received a $100 prize and, as is tradition, spoke at Commencement.

After "capturing the moment" by photographing the scene from the podium with a video camera, Hoffman urged his classmates to "remain strong and remain confident in yourself that you possess the ability to differentiate between right and wrong and personally affect change.

"It has become uncommon, if not unfashionable, to think that one human being can make a difference whether it be in politics, in education, in business, or in scores of other fields. Yet... committed individuals know that ambition and integrity are not inconsistent virtues," Hoffman said. "... The standard of integrity that these individuals have acquired demands reasoned analysis of problems, full development of those analyses, and honest recognition of the limits of rational exploration. While students at Lafayette absorb an immense amount of information, the most important dimension of what we learn is not information, but a process of self-education [that] absolutely requires the integrity of an inquiring mind that is constantly open, searching, probing, but never certain. For a college has no place for absolutes: it calls for constant questioning and re-examination, always with an open mind."

Hoffman told his classmates that "I am certain this world will be improved as a result of you because this College on the hill has become a better place thanks to you... We often have stood [in] conflict and confrontation with the administration as well as with the faculty to support what we believe in... While our concerns often may have fallen on deaf ears, what I have learned from all of our struggles is that we need to advance through adversity and make the most out of every situation that life presents us with."

During his four years at Lafayette, Hoffman served as treasurer of Student Government and as chairperson of several of that organization's committees, including academic affairs. He was a member of both the Student Government's and President David W. Ellis's committees on a college center and the Board of Trustees committee on buildings and grounds.

Hoffman served Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity as its president, social chair, and executive committee chair, and was vice president and a member of President's Council. He was student representative to the curriculum committee, campus life committee, and the Mellon Seminar on a core curriculum, and a vice chair of the Class of '88 Senior Class Fund Drive.

—M.W.G.

Cyrus Fleck, Sr., '20 first recipient of Lafayette Medal

After "having the good sense to transfer from Gettysburg College to Lafayette," Cyrus Stoner Fleck, Sr., '20 was honored for more than 50 years of service to the College when he was awarded the Lafayette Medal for Distinguished Service.

Fleck, whose major contributions to the College have been as a member of the Board of Trustees and through the Alumni Association, is the inaugural recipient of the medal, which was commissioned by the Board in 1987 to honor those individuals who have a demonstrated record of exemplary volunteer service in a variety of areas recognized by the College, and who have attained noteworthy achievement in those areas.

Charles E. Hugel '51, chair of the Board, presented the medal during Commencement. Hugel said that Fleck's "numberless" contributions to the College "would establish a standard of service some may aspire to equal but none will surpass."

Fleck was appointed an alumni trustee in 1948, and was named a life trustee in 1960. He has been a member of various Board committees, and during his 40-year tenure has been absent from only three meetings.

His service to the Alumni Association began with his appointment to the Library Committee in 1933. He subsequently served as a member of the Alumni Council from 1942 to 1947, and as Council chair during 1946-47. He has been the trustee...
Cyrus Stoner Fleck, Sr., '20 was cited for more than 50 years of service to the College when he was named the first recipient of the Lafayette Medal for Distinguished Service. Lafayette Board of Trustees Chair Charles E. Hugel '51 presented the medal during Commencement.

representative to the Alumni Council Executive Committee since 1970, and has served as both Class Correspondent and Class Bequest Chairman for the Class of 1920. He is an active member of the Lehigh Valley Chapter of the Alumni Association, and is a sustaining member of the Marquis Society.

In 1967 Fleck received the Lehigh Valley Alumni Chapter’s Danny Hatch Award; in 1979, the Joseph E. Bell '28 Alumni Distinguished Service Award; and in 1981, the Hilton N. Rahn '20/Alumni Interfraternity Board Award for Service. He was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree by the College in 1976.

As an undergraduate, he served as an editor of The Lafayette and The Melange and as an officer in several college organizations. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Fleck began a 40-year career with Mack Printing Company in 1924. He retired in 1965. A lifelong resident of the Lehigh Valley, Fleck has been involved in many civic and professional organizations in the area. His wife, the late Esther M. Walter, also was active in community affairs in the Lehigh Valley and a president of the Lafayette College Women's Auxiliary. Their son, Cyrus S., Jr., '52, is the College Registrar.

Technology clinic students recommend "cooperative effort"

Power companies operating hydroelectric dams on the Susquehanna River should be responsible for removing debris which accumulates behind the dams, say five students who conducted an intensive, year-long study of the problem.

The students also urged the Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) to coordinate — and be responsible for — programs in the upriver watershed to help reduce the magnitude of the debris. In addition, they said public education, more rigorous enforcement of existing littering laws, and more rigid legislation regulating construction on the river could also be helpful.

The students, enrolled in Lafayette's pioneer technology clinic seminar program, examined the situation with the cooperation and support of the power companies and the SRBC. The five sponsoring organizations provided a total of $10,000 to assist with research expenses. The technology clinic program was established with the assistance of a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The six-credit, two-semester course is aimed at encouraging students from various disciplines to pool their talents in an effort to solve a "real-world" problem.

Students who participated in the course during the 1987-88 academic year are seniors Carlena Cochi (double major in anthropology and sociology from New Hartford, NY) and Linda Falcone (civil engineering major from Easton, PA), and 1988 graduates Tim Hylan (double major in history and economics and business, Westfield, NJ), Matt Rizzo (English, Scarsdale, NY), Rachael Zimmon (B.A. engineering, Port Washington, NY). Faculty advisers

M.W.G.
for the clinic are B. Vincent Vi-scomi, professor of civil engineering; Dan F. Bauer, associate professor of anthropology and sociology; and Jerome F. Heavey, associate professor of economics and business.

Although the power companies do not produce the debris, it accumulates behind the dams and is released in concentrated raft-like “slugs,” making the debris more noticeable when it comes downriver. In response to citizen complaints, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ordered the power companies to study management of the debris and come up with a solution. Looking for a fresh perspective on the situation, the utilities turned to the students.

The students toured the dam sites and visited industries, landfills, lumber mills, steam generating facilities, and recycling centers. They contacted state agencies and officials in municipalities up and down the river and spoke to fishermen and boat owners on the Chesapeake Bay. They found that more than 97 percent of the flotsam was wood (including pieces of boats, docks, and other structures); and much of the wood traveled from the upper reaches of the Susquehanna where trees and branches are swept into the river at times of high water and ice buildup. Total debris averages 75,000 to 100,000 yards per year.

In determining where the debris could best be removed from the river, the students studied each dam in relation to its location, generation-flow capacity and ice buildup, size of the area where the debris collects, and how accessible the area is for debris removal equipment. They determined that Conowingo (the site of the Philadelphia Electric Company dam), where much of the material is now being removed, and Safe Harbor (Pennsylvania Power and Light and Baltimore Gas and Electric Company dam) were the most likely spots to deal with debris removal and transport. Additionally, the students recommended that a proposed Harrisburg municipal hydroelectric facility—which would become the uppermost dam on the river system—should be incorporated into any debris removal plan.

The students recommended a closer look at the possibility of installing a wet wood chipper/pulper as a cost-effective way to dispose of large volumes of wood once removed from the river. The group offered their own “Nessie, the Debris-Eating Barge,” (a cable-guided device which would cruise the river behind a dam and skim the debris from the surface) and recommended that each company be responsible for minimizing debris accumulation upstream of its plant, thereby reducing the volume of debris that is washed downstream during high flow periods.

Other suggestions: a barge-mounted device such as a clamshell could help collect debris in front of the skimmer wall at Safe Harbor; cranes and trash rakes could be mounted on the dams themselves; or a novel mechanical arm, such as is now being used in Japan to pour concrete, could be modified to pick up debris.

The group found a number of landfills and incinerating facilities willing to accept part or all of the material—for a price. The members also suggested the possibility of engaging in a cooperative effort with lumber mills or several recycling companies interested in segments of the material. Temporary storage could be provided by dredging out pre-existing coves near the facilities.

The students stressed that the costs of debris management be allocated on the basis of each dam’s benefit from the river, expressed in relation to the amount of energy generated.

—P.A.F.

Six alumni elected to Board of Trustees

Five men and one woman, all Lafayette alumni, have been elected to serve five-year terms on the College’s Board of Trustees.

The new members are John T. Bourger ’71 of Peckville, PA; Laneta J. Dorflinger ’75 of Washington, DC; Gary A. Evans ’57 of Chapel Hill, NC; William C. Lowe ’62 of Chappaqua, NY; Leroy Nunery ’77 of Montclair, NJ; and Walter A. Scott ’59 of New Canaan, CT.

Bourger, who earned an M.B.A. from Columbia University, is president of Brown, Bridgeman & Co.,
With the generous support of the Maroon Club, the College has completed the renovation of the track at Fisher Field well ahead of schedule. The eight-lane, all-weather track is now completed, and is scheduled for dedication at the Homecoming football game October 29. It will be used for competition beginning with the 1989 spring season.

Dorflinger is a bio-medical scientist with the Office of Population of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). She earned a master's and a Ph.D. in physiology at Yale. She was a post-doctoral research fellow in endocrinology at Harvard Medical School and was later selected as a Science, Engineering, and Diplomacy Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science of the USAID. Dorflinger serves on the Board of the World Health Council, based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Evans has been vice chancellor for development and university relations at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, for three years. From 1960 to 1980, he held various positions in admissions, development, and alumni affairs at Lafayette, and from 1971 to 1980 was vice president for college relations and development. He left Lafayette to become vice president of resource development at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he remained until 1985. A member of Lafayette's Marquis Society, Evans has served on the group's membership committee.

Lowe, president of the Data Entry Systems division of IBM, holds a master's degree from North Carolina State University. Lowe joined IBM after graduation from Lafayette and served in various positions in product development and manufacturing. He assumed his current position in 1985. In 1986 he also was elected an IBM vice president. A member of Lafayette's Marquis Society, Lowe serves on the Board of Trustees of the Polytechnic Institute of New York and is IBM's executive representative to Harvard and the University of Wisconsin.

Nunery is vice president of the Swiss Bank Corporation in New York City. He earned an M.B.A. in finance at Washington University of St. Louis, and then worked for The Northern Trust Company and the First National Bank of Chicago before joining the Swiss Bank Corporation in 1987. A member of Lafayette's Graduate Chapter of the Association of Black Collegians, Nunery is the immediate past president of the National Black M.B.A. Association and serves on the Alumni Advisory Committee of Washington University in St. Louis.

Scott is president and chief executive officer of Associated Madison Companies, a financial services holding company and a subsidiary of Primerica Corp. He earned an M.S. from the University of Illinois and an M.I.A. from Yale. A former officer of the Fairfield County Alumni Chapter, Scott is a member of Lafayette's Marquis Society and serves on its membership committee. Prior to his election to the Board of Trustees, Scott served as a board associate on the Trustee Committee on Financial Policy. He is a member of the Financial Executive Institute,
Jeff Mutis '89, who compiled an 18-5 career record in three seasons for Lafayette, was the 27th player selected in the major league baseball draft. Mutis, a hard-throwing lefthander, signed with the Cleveland Indians and reported to the club's Florida organization less than two weeks later. He will forego his senior season.

The year in sports:
Lafayette women win four ECC titles
In East Coast Conference competition during the 1987-88 season, the Lafayette women's teams obviously were headed in the right direction: towards the top of the standings. The lacrosse and field hockey squads won their first-ever championships, the women's track teams captured both the indoor and outdoor titles, and the basketball squad served notice on the rest of the conference as well when it claimed the runner-up spot.

In field hockey, the championship was decided during a flick-off with perennial nemesis Delaware. And in the spring Delaware was there again, trying unsuccessfully to block the Leopards almost certain bid to the NCAA Lacrosse Championships.

Both ECC titles were for head coach Ann Gold the result of every facet of both sports turning out all-Wright. That's Wright, as in Tracy Wright '88 (Morton, PA).

During her final season on The Hill, Wright became the only two-sport, four-time all-star in ECC history, and led both the field hockey and lacrosse teams in scoring. A true team player, in spite of being an All-American in both sports, Wright never became consumed by the adulation. On campus, she was nearly anonymous. On the field, however, Wright's athletic talents dragged her unwillingly—but deservingly—into the spotlight.

Head track coach Julio Piazza, like Gold, might be losing sleep over the thought of heading into battle next season without his star, Noreen Chamberlain '88 (Watertown, NY). Chamberlain, who borrowed a page from the Jim Thorpe legend, was a virtual one-person show. During the indoor championship, she was the meet's MVP for the second time after scoring in five different events. Outdoors, Chamberlain had assistant coach Jake Hepp guide her to closely scheduled appointments as she scored in eight individual events from the 100-yard dash to the shot put.

In spite of the four ECC titles, the women narrowly surrendered the Commissioner's Cup for overall excellence in women's athletics to Delaware by a scant three and one-half points.

The men copied the 1986-87 script by claiming their only ECC title in soccer and finishing fourth in the Commissioner's Cup standings.

With an 18-2-2 record, Steve Reinhardt's soccer squad was disappointed at not being invited to the NCAA Tournament. With three ECC titles in the last four years, and 17 wins in their last 18 conference games, the Leopards now are a power in the region. Peter Lerner '88 (Halmstad, Sweden) headed the list of six Lafayette players named to the All-Conference team. Lerner, whose rocket-launching left foot made him the second leading scorer in the school's history, was an all-star for four years.

The basketball teams also were in the headlines while enjoying success-
Crews worked during the summer digging trenches and placing conduit for the development of a campus computer network. All computers in faculty and administrative offices, library systems, student terminals, and computer ports in student rooms will be linked through the network. Users will be able to access outside data bases and other computer systems as well.

Individually, Tim White '88 (Philadelphia, PA) and Kurt Bowman '89 (Waynesboro, PA) earned ECC titles. White won the 200-yard freestyle swim while Bowman, a running back for the football team who was persuaded to join the wrestling team around the Christmas break, won the 190-pound title and advanced to the NCAA Championships. He had only two days of practice before he took the mat versus Moravian, pinned his opponent, and cemented the Leopards' come-from-behind win. That Bowman was a smashing success at wrestling really wasn't a surprise, however, since he was a Pennsylvania high school state champion.

Meanwhile, Bowman's football teammates Horace Davis (Brooklyn, NY) and Mike Joseph (Allentown, PA), both senior linebackers, were selected to the all-Colonial League team—a squad which seemed all too much like the starting lineup for Holy Cross. The Crusaders placed 12 players on the 24-man all-star squad, including Gordie Lockbaum, who captured the media's adoring eye as a two-way player.

—Craig R. Smith

Wilson elected to Football Hall of Fame

George B. "Mike" Wilson '29 is among this year's electees to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame. He and 14 other men officially will be inducted during ceremonies in New York in December.

Candidates for induction are considered based on their football achievements and "their worthiness as a citizen, carrying the ideals of football forward in relations with community and fellow man with love of God and love of country." Candidates are nominated by members of the foundation; about 110 living and deceased players and coaches are considered for induction each year.

As a sophomore, Wilson was the starting halfback for head coach Herb McCracken's undefeated 1926 squad, and led the nation in scoring with 20 touchdowns. His total of 120 points in a season remains a Lafayette record. Perhaps his most memorable game was the 1926 Lafayette-Lehigh contest when he rushed for 243 yards and three touchdowns in the Leopards' 35-0 win.

Wilson played baseball for three seasons and wrestled for one at Lafayette. After graduation in 1929, he played one season for the Frankford Yellowjackets of the National Football League, and turned down contract offers from the Yellowjackets and the Philadelphia Phillies baseball club to work with Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania. After 41 years with the company, he retired in 1971. A retired brigadier general of the U.S. Marine Corps, Wilson lives with his wife, Ruth, in Rosemont, PA.

—M.W.G.

Pledge record set during phonathon

Student phonathon participants have secured pledges from more than 1,240 alumni, for a record total of $112,388 for the annual fund-raising event.

Ninety-three students participated in the five-night phonathon and telephoned 2,200 alumni throughout the country for pledges to the Lafayette College Fund.

Juniors Nicholas Dorion (Guatemala City, Guatemala), Carrie Lee (Easton, PA), Andy Lefkowitz (Suffern, NY), and Lisa Sandone (Haddonfield, NJ) chaired the phonathon. Mandy S. Marttila '84, assistant director of the Lafayette College Fund, coordinated the event.

An award for the most pledges went to Lafayette's Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority, while Delta Tau Delta fraternity won for most new and increased pledges. Several individual awards were given as well.

—P.A.F.
Lighting the Way

Richard Lipson '52 revolutionized a "common" medical procedure — arthroscopic surgery

by Terry Dalton '67

His desk is piled high with medical journals, his outer office is not vying for a Good Housekeeping interior decorating award but his examining room is tastefully decorated, and the nondescript brick building (dating back to 1840) that houses his rheumatology practice in Burlington, Vermont, is undergoing extensive renovations.

But looks, as they say, can be deceiving. The doctor who practices medicine in that cluttered office in that nondescript building is Richard L. Lipson '52, part-time professor at the University of Vermont College of Medicine and the man primarily responsible for modernizing the surgical instrument that has revolutionized knee and other joint surgery in America. More than anyone else, Dick Lipson “shed light” on the procedure that has become the knee patient's best friend — arthroscopic surgery.

But Lipson's work on the arthroscope has earned him neither fame nor fortune. Indeed, he considers himself fortunate when medical literature affords him a bare footnote today. And yes, this puzzling lack of recognition rankles the 57-year-old rheumatologist and one-time resident of Watson Hall atop College Hill.

While many Lafayette graduates were caught up in the political and social maelstrom of the late 1950s and early '60s, Dick Lipson marched to a different drummer: two years practicing internal medicine in the Air Force, two stints researching cancer on a fellowship at the famed Mayo Clinic in Minnesota, and, beginning in October 1963, teaching at the UVM College of Medicine.

One of Lipson's accomplishments during those years is a source of both considerable pride and consternation to him. This achievement involved the arthroscope, a 10-inch long steel surgical instrument about the size of a soda straw. During the past dozen years or so, the arthroscope has changed drastically one of the most common and critical medical procedures: knee surgery. In brief, arthroscopy has enabled surgeons to explore and repair damaged knees by making three tiny incisions instead of "laying the knee open" with traditional surgery (known as arthrotomy), and has allowed patients to recover in days instead of months.

Lipson did not "invent" the arthroscope. Indeed, a crude form of the instrument was used in this country as early as the 1920s, although it was abandoned soon afterward. What Lipson did develop was a means of illuminating the area being explored by the arthroscope. His groundbreaking discovery — using fiber optics to throw enough light on the damaged part of the knee to take photographs, perform diagnostic procedures, or extract...
In a 1966 photograph, Dr. Richard Lipson '52 adjusts an electro-mechanical device on a model of a human knee.

—courtesy University of Vermont
biopsies — was achieved in collaboration with his mentor at the Mayo Clinic, Dr. E.J. Baldes, head of the clinic’s biophysics section.

“Fiber optics was a whole new field,” Lipson says. “The problem with the old arthroscopes [essentially telescopes with tiny light bulbs at the end] was the bulb would get very hot, and when you’re working in a narrow cavity, you could burn tissue. Or you often had to wedge your scope around, so you could break a bulb.” The light produced by these tiny bulbs wasn’t sufficient to take photographs, either. Fiber optics solved all those problems.

Although he did not envision all the later refinements — especially the high-speed shavers, cutters, and drills — that eventually turned arthroscopy into a surgical as well as diagnostic procedure, the young Mayo clinic research assistant was excited by his marriage of fiber optics and the arthroscope. However, his efforts in the 1960s to “sell” the fiber-optic illuminated arthroscope to the medical community produced a litany of false hopes, frustration, and failure.

First, he submitted articles to leading orthopedic journals, describing his breakthrough. “Most of the replies said my research really wouldn’t add much,” Lipson recalls. He believes the orthopedists’ lack of interest stemmed from their failure to recognize the potential for surgery with a fiber-optic arthroscope. “Orthopedic surgeons still were using instruments without fiber optics. ‘Orthopedic surgeons still were using instruments without fiber optics. —Richard Lipson ’52

“Fiber optics was a whole new trend; the orthopedic community was very conservative. If I had stuck with Dick Lipson at that time, I’d probably be one of the world’s experts on arthroscopy and the knee, rather than on the back.”

According to Frymoyer, the orthopedic community of the 1960s frowned on arthroscopy because it was perceived as a threat to their livelihood. “It was a different era,” he says. “(Lipson) was 10 years ahead of his time.” He had all the right ideas and approaches. . . . It was unbelievable.” Frymoyer further recalls that when Lipson attempted to make his case for the fiber-optic illuminated arthroscope, Frymoyer was “taken aside” by his orthopedic superiors and told “to get away from (arthroscopy).”

Lipson also encountered little success in persuading insurance companies to appreciate the value of arthroscopy. “In those days — if I was lucky — after three or four letters, the (insurance companies) would send me fifty dollars for a couple hours’ procedure in the operating room. It was like ‘Hey, you’re not going to make a living with this, fellow.’ ”

In 1966, Lipson traveled to Japan to share his findings with Dr. Masaki Watanabe, the world’s leading arthroscopist at the time, who was using instruments without fiber optics. “The interesting thing was, this was Japan, where photography and fiber optics was about to take off . . . and he didn’t know a thing about fiber optics,” Lipson notes. Still, Watanabe seemed interested in what Lipson described to him.

Getting neither rich nor famous with his discovery, Lipson tried more drastic measures. In the late ’60s, he formed his own company, Arthrotek, and signed a contract with another company (he prefers not to name it) that promised to fabricate the fiber-optic arthroscope. Lipson was encouraged when he traveled to Lexington, Kentucky, one weekend to give a talk on his device.

“When I got back to Vermont, I called the company, and the phone had been disconnected. Over the weekend, the company had moved lock, stock, and barrel to the West Coast. I was livid, but it was a question of do I want to run back and forth to the West Coast to sue them.” Lipson decided not to, and absorbed a loss of “a few thousand dollars” in the process.

At the medical school, Lipson enjoyed the teaching, but not the politics. “I found that there’s nothing worse than academic politics,” he says, “especially in medical centers.” So, in 1967, Lipson stopped teaching fulltime and opened a private practice in rheumatology in downtown Burlington, a few blocks from the UVM campus. But he could not avoid one more bad experience at the medical school. At a conference, a prominent visiting orthopedist who disagreed with Lipson’s work on the arthroscope went out of his way to embarrass the rheumatologist.

“He suggested that little floats be put in the joints of patients, with a flag on top of the floats saying, ‘Lipson go home,’ ” he recalls.

Ironically, while the medical community was doing its best to ignore Lipson’s work, the world of professional sports was becoming increasingly interested in it. In the mid-1960s, Lipson was contacted by a successful National Football League team and asked if he would
arthroscope the knees of prospective draft choices. "This was known as 'inspection,'" Lipson says, adding that he declined the request because "I felt I could not morally justify it."

NFL teams weren't alone in their interest in arthroscopy. Lipson reported his findings at an international conference of rheumatologists in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the late 1960s and was encouraged by his reception. Gradually, as the potential for arthroscopy became more evident, non-medical journals began publicizing it. Some even credited Lipson for his research. The June 1969 issue of Roche Medical Image and Commentary carried a two-page illustrated article on Lipson's work. Noting that Lipson had succeeded in replacing the lighting system of the existing arthroscope with fiber-optic illumination, the flattering story reports the rheumatologist's findings had enabled him to "directly visualize and photograph the intra-articular structures of the knee and select biopsy specimens of any pathologic condition, thus avoiding the hazards associated with the use of conventional electric instrumentation."

Clearly, such articles helped lay the groundwork for both an increased knowledge of, and appreciation for, the procedure of arthroscopy. Still, Lipson's fiber-optic illuminated arthroscope was limited primarily to exploring, photographing, and diagnosing knee problems, and not the actual performance of knee surgery. As more and more orthopedists got interested in surgical arthroscopy, the demand for new arthroscopic instruments increased.

"What would happen," Lipson recalls, "is that somebody doing arthroscopy would say it would be nice if he could do this, and then a (medical instruments) company would make him an instrument and he'd start using it and someone else would hear about it and say, 'Hey, that sounds like a neat thing.'"

Eventually, then, today's state-of-the-art high-speed drills, cutters, punchers, and shavers were developed and refined by medical instrument companies responding to the demand for new tools of the trade. "Until the potential for money is there," says Lipson, "industry will drag its feet."

An enormous advantage of arthroscopy over conventional open knee surgery is that it can be performed on an outpatient basis, often with just a local anesthetic. And while arthroscopic knee surgery has grabbed most of the headlines in recent years, the fact is that arthroscopy is now used to probe and repair ankles, shoulders (Lipson says he arthroscoped shoulders before anyone else) and hips. "Basically," Lipson says, "any joint that you can get your scope into and that can be wedged apart or distended . . . is a potential site for scoping."
Lipson isn’t sorry to see arthroscopy achieve widespread acceptance, but he somewhat resents the fact that his development of a key feature of the arthroscope is all but forgotten today. “With the exception of a small group of people who remember my giving talks about it, I’m not identified with it. I don’t even get a footnote now,” he says.

Lipson, who transferred from Syracuse University after his freshman year, credits three Lafayette biology professors for influencing him to pursue a career in medicine and research: Louis Stableford, Beverly Kunkel, and Willis Hunt.

“Stableford used to host Friday afternoon teas, and those of us who went were considered oddballs,” Lipson acknowledges. He remembers another occasion when Stableford described the less-than-monumental role played by the male sperm in the fertilization process. “I spoke up and said, ‘Well, Dr. Stableford, if that’s what happens, how can they get us for pregnancy when they’re the ones who are doing the doing?’ Well, my boy,’ Stableford answered, ‘If they don’t get you for pregnancy, they’ll certainly get you for loitering.’”

While Stableford was noted for his quick wit, Kunkel was best known for wearing a black cape around campus. Lipson says there were few situations scarier than being among the laboratory animal cages in the dimly lit, creepy basement of Jenks Hall (the building that housed the College’s Biology Department for decades and which is now part of the William E. Simon Center for Economics and Business) on a windy night when the door would fly open and Kunkel would whirl in, his black cape aflutter.

Kunkel headed the Biology Department from its inception in 1915 until his retirement in 1952 at age 71. He was succeeded by Hunt, who turned the department over to Stableford in 1959. Lipson says that Hunt “groomed the pre-meds” and “used to take us around for (medical school) interviews. In those days it was damn tough to get into medical school.”

The pre-meds were serious about their studies, but they had fun, too. Lipson fondly recalls “the crazy things that happened in Jenks.” For example, when a monkey turned up in the building one day, Lipson named him “Chunga,” dressed him in cowboy garb, and sat him astride his Irish setter. “Little Chunga would go flying across the campus.

It has enabled runners and gymnasts to become Olympic champions within months of sustaining untimely injuries. It allowed Today Show weatherman Willard Scott to be back on the air less than a week after his surgery last June.

It has saved or prolonged the careers of countless basketball, football, ice hockey, and baseball players.

It has permitted thousands of temporarily disabled “ordinary people” to resume jogging or aerobics—or just about any activity—in a matter of days. And it is turning previously obscure orthopedic surgeons into sports medicine gurus from Massachusetts to Oregon.

It is, of course, arthroscopic surgery.

Virtually unheard of as recently as the mid-1970s, arthroscopies in America now number at least one million a year, with most procedures performed on damaged knees. Despite its surging popularity, arthroscopic surgery is neither cheap (procedures range from $1,500 to $5,000) nor risk-free, and is one of the most technically difficult of all common orthopedic procedures.

Literally, “arthroscopic” is derived from the Greek words “arthros,” meaning joint, and “scopos,” meaning to look. Hence, to look within a joint.

Medically, it’s a surgical procedure whereby, instead of “opening up” the knee with a large incision (known as arthrotomy), a surgeon inserts a slender, rod-shaped, steel tube—the arthroscope—into the knee. The arthroscope contains a package of light-producing optical fibers that illuminates the joint and allows the surgeon to inspect the knee without cutting it open.

The surgeon can view the joint directly or attach a small video camera to the scope so the image appears magnified on a monitor. Two other tiny incisions usually are made—one for a thin tube carrying a saline solution to flush away loose pieces of tissue and distend the joint, and another for the micro-surgical instruments needed to repair the joint.

As the surgeon is guided by the image on the monitor, he or she must maneuver the instruments in a fashion requiring singular eye-hand coordination—a technique that has prompted some to label arthroscopy “video-game surgery.”

In addition to having a high success rate, a chief advantage of arthroscopy over arthrotomy is reduced recovery time. Conventional open knee surgery typically hospitalizes the patient for at least a week, followed by up to three months of rehabilitation. With arthroscopy, the patient is usually home the next day and back in action in weeks.

Nonetheless, orthopedic surgeons and others warn that arthroscopy—which now accounts for more than 90 percent of all knee surgery in the United States—is not the right procedure for every type of knee injury. It is used primarily for removing torn cartilage and bone chips, as well as removing bone spurs and smoothing over jagged joint surfaces resulting from arthritis. But most ligament and tendon damage still is repaired by open knee surgery.

Some surgeons also are concerned that the procedure which has been
on the setter and people would say, "What is going on in Jenks?"

When he wasn't rattling the animal cages in Jenks, Lipson could be found in Watson Hall, home in the early '50s for a blend of foreign and American students. "The place was all-consuming," Lipson recalls, although he had little success persuading his classmate and brother, Her- bert '52 (now a successful magazine publisher), to become part of the Watson "flock. There was always something going on," Lipson says. "If there was construction on campus, someone would decide we had to go out and ride the bull-dozer.

After graduation, Lipson briefly considered a career in show business, having worked summers as a mimic, comedian, and emcee at clubs in the Poconos and elsewhere. He was so successful with athletes may be less effective or even inappropriate for non-athletes, especially older patients. Others worry that the quick rehabilitation period and near absence of pain that follows arthroscopic surgery will encourage patients to begin exercising or competing too soon after surgery.

Those concerns aside, there is no question that athletes, especially runners and football players, swear by arthroscopic surgery. And with good reason. In 1984, prior to the Summer Olympics, marathoner Joan Benoit went down with a knee injury in March. Three months later, gymnast Mary Lou Retton suffered a similar injury. Their chances of even competing in the Olympics appeared slim. Both chose arthroscopic surgery to mend their damaged joints and both went on to win Olympic gold medals that summer. Benoit's surgery was performed by Dr. Stan James, an orthopedic surgeon from Eugene, Oregon, whose patient list is dotted with track superstars: Jim Ryun, Frank Shorter, Mary Decker, and Joaquim Cruz, among others. About five years ago, while watching a non-competitive 3,000-meter race in Oregon, James realized that 11 of the 13 entrants had been his patients. They finished in the top 11 places.

Football players alone probably could keep an arthroscopic surgeon in business. It's been estimated that the average NFL team has a 50 percent chance of losing a running back to knee surgery every season. About one-third of all runners experience some sort of knee problem, as do 75 percent of professional basketball players at some point in their careers. At Lafayette, approximately 25 arthroscopies have been performed on student athletes within the past five years. As a preventative measure, all football linemen, line-backers, tight ends and any players with a history of knee injuries wear lateral knee braces. This practice, started in 1981, has reduced knee injuries more than 50 percent.

Why so many knee injuries to athletes? Because no one ever accused the knee of being designed for sports, especially football. As explained by Dr. Robert Leach, chairman of the department of orthopedic surgery at Boston University Medical Center, cleats lock the body into a position where the foot can't turn, so players rotate their weight and tear cartilage. Even joggers place a force of at least three times their body weight on their knees every time they pound on hard pavement. And when they change direction, the knee is forced to handle hundreds of pounds of pressure in a thousandth of a second.

All the publicity that has accompanied successful knee surgery on athletes easily could create the false impression that arthroscopy is intended solely for knees. That's hardly the case. The procedure is now used for a variety of joints, including ankles, shoulders, and, most recently, the joint that operates the jaw.

In the case of the jaw, the procedure is providing relief to people who suffer from temporomandibular joint dysfunction (TMJ), essentially a misalignment of the joint operating the jaw. An estimated 20 to 40 million Americans develop TMJ, according to periodontist Neil Gottehrer, director of the Cranio-Facial Pain Center in Philadelphia. The disorder can cause headaches, back pain, ringing in the ears, and an annoying click sound when chewing.

Gottehrer says most TMJ patients can correct the problem by wearing a retainer that relaxes the jaw muscles. But that about 10 percent of all sufferers need some form of surgery. He's found arthroscopy to be safer, easier, and cheaper than the traditional operation.

So add jaws to the list of joints that can be explored and treated with arthroscopic surgery. While there is always the danger of overusing a good thing, the opportunities to help patients with arthroscopy may be limited only by the number of joints in the body. □
Jim Lusardi '55 and June Schlueter review an issue of the Shakespeare Bulletin.

—Steven C. Wolfe
Jim Lusardi '55 and June Schlueter edit the only North American publication devoted to stage performances of the plays of William Shakespeare

by Geoff Gehman '80

It is, to say the least, a thrifty operation. Two Lafayette English professors edit, lay out, market, file, retype, and help write an informal-looking publication. They have yet to conduct an organized promotional campaign, relying instead on shoe leather, flyers, and the grapevine to hustle readers. They dream of a typeset publication but would settle for desktop-publishing hardware and software, an assistant, and a new composing headquarters—one which is more conducive to their project than a dining room crowded with records, plants, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Nevertheless, every other month James P. Lusardi '55 and June Schlueter toil over the Shakespeare Bulletin, the only North American publication regularly targeting as its primary topic the stage performances of William Shakespeare's plays.

In their magazine, Lusardi and Schlueter consolidate views and accomplishments of academics and theater professionals—two camps for years divided by training and resources. They help revive the spirit of Shakespeare the playwright, the artist who intended his works to be seen. They continue a Shakespearean tradition at Lafayette College that began when Francis A. March offered the world's first college-level course in Shakespeare in 1859. And they labor with a thoroughness, incisiveness, and humor which belies their lack of money, time, and staff.

"The Bulletin fills a great need for performance-oriented criticism of Shakespeare," says Harry Keyishian, professor of English at Fairleigh Dickinson University and a frequent contributor to the magazine. "June and Jim make sure the reviews don't just evaluate—that they are materials for theatrical history." Notes Maurice Charney, professor of English at Rutgers University and another Bulletin freelancer, "They're interested in a lot of out-of-the-way things. They produce a humorous, very unusual, colorful publication."

Working on the Bulletin seems tailored for Lusardi, a specialist in Elizabethan and Renaissance literature who began teaching at the College in 1966, and Schlueter, a Shakespearean and modern-drama specialist who arrived on campus in 1977. Both are members of a growing scholarly community who insist that a play is not only a piece of literature but a blueprint for performance. Armed with films, videotapes, recordings, photos, interviews, and new literary theories (the medium is the message; one must be able to read signs), they describe stagings to illuminate the variety of meanings inherent in texts. They use as leverage "Shakespeare: Man of the Year," an international congress of academics and non-academics which unfolded in August 1981 in Stratford-
In the 1984 College production of Romeo and Juliet, Jim Lusardi was dramaturg and played Capulet to Susan Savitsky ’84’s Lady Capulet.

upon-Avon, England. For some production-gear teachers, such a conference in the home of the playwright and the Royal Shakespeare Company, a major producer of his works, was a symbolic triumph.

Lusardi and Schlueter are the Bulletin’s adoptive parents. Seymour Isenberg, a physician and avid theatergoer from Teaneck, New Jersey, published the first issue in July 1982. The current co-editors originally assisted Isenberg by attending productions and seminars; writing, critiquing, and soliciting reviews; and even helping assemble the publication at Isenberg’s home and weight-reduction clinic.

In 1984 Isenberg launched Stages, a monthly covering productions of plays from all dramatic periods. Overbooked, he handed his editor’s duties to Lusardi and Schlueter in March of that year. The co-editors continued to emphasize productions of plays by Shakespeare and his contemporaries (Ben Jonson, Christopher Marlowe), with occasional pieces on modern Shakespeare and revisionists, such as Tom Stoppard. But they expanded and refocused approaches, introducing longer theater reviews, more book reviews (not all on stagings), and more features. “June and Jim have been able to get scholars in the field to contribute that I couldn’t get,” explains Isenberg. “It’s partly because the magazine has been around longer and is more established. But it helps that they’re academics. I was not.”

The Bulletin reflects and appeals to the diversity and thirst of both academics and theater people. A scan of back issues yields a comparison of feminist and patriarch-dominated heroines; an account by an American director/scholar in China; notes on productions directed by Britons; an interview with Sam Wanamaker, the American-born actor/director planning a replica of the Globe, Shakespeare’s resident theater; overviews of Shakespeare festivals in Ashland, Oregon, and Hempstead, New York, each housed in approximations of the Globe.

Not all contributors to the Bulletin are scholars. In an innovative paper, a professor at Boston University Medical School and six students use references from other literary works, examples from medical history, and a pun from Macbeth to suggest that Macduff was delivered not by caesarean section, as is commonly concluded, but as the consequence of an accidental cattlehorn laceration.

Many Shakespearean periodicals are dry, gray affairs. While the Bulletin may look gray, it certainly is not dry. In a regular column called “The Pleasure of His Company: Off-Beat Shakespeare,” Louis Phillips drops unsolved mysteries (Where is Shakespeare's chair?), trivia (“Did you know Great Britain financed Shakespeare for World War I soldiers?”), memorable quotations (“I never met a man who played Hamlet who didn’t die broke,” Humphrey Bogart allegedly told Richard Burton), and an array of limericks, jokes, and puns (anyone for the subhead “Avon Calling”?). In a recent double issue, Don Wiener invented bizarre “outtakes” from seven plays. (Expect an adaptor or two to steal these ideas for productions.)

In other words, Lusardi and Schlueter remember Shakespeare the creator/translator of fools and buffoonish Malvolios, anatomical wise-cracks, inside jokes, humorously awful plays-within-plays. They even include an out-of-context line, courtesy of Isenberg, from The Two Gentlemen of Verona in the Bulletin’s subscription order box: “Unrival’d merit, to which I thus subscribe.”

Theater reviews are the Bulletin’s specialty. Writers regularly cover the United States (the northeast particularly), Canada, and the United Kingdom with occasional coverage of productions in France, Germany, Belgium, and even the Far East.

Schlueter and Lusardi are especially
Maurice Charney, in “Hamlet without Words,” points out that to an Elizabethan, a closet meant a private apartment, not a bedchamber. Yet modern stagings of the closet scene in Hamlet have included a conspicuous bed, inviting audiences to look upon the exchange between Gertrude and her son within the intimacy of the bedroom. Charney argues that the “ponderous marriage bed that usually dominates this scene is entirely out of place.” Literary purists, and even those with a stage orientation, might also feel that a television or film camera in Gertrude’s closet, or in any part of a Shakespeare play, is similarly out of place. Yet in this century there have been a sizable number of television and film productions of Shakespeare. Moreover, the ready availability of videocassettes has not only directed unprecedented attention to the plays as theater but provided scholars with the luxury of repeated viewings and opportunities for comparative analyses.

Our own interest in camera-ready Shakespeare has guided us through the sequences and scenes of Shakespeare’s plays in three stages: first through the consideration of problems inherent in a literary understanding of the scene, then through an identification of the signals the text provides for staging, and, finally, through a close look at the ways in which film and television productions have staged—and hence interpreted—the scene. Following is a look at [theatrical cues] in act 3, scene 4 of Hamlet.

The closet scene, like so much of Shakespeare’s dramatic writing, is chary of stage direction, recording entrances and exits and an occasional action. But this scene (again, like so many others) is rich in verbal clues and cues that variously guide and prescribe the action that supple-

This excerpt is from the chapter “The Camera in Gertrude’s Closet,” by June Schlueter and Jim Lusardi, from Shakespeare and the Triple Play, published by Associated University Presses. Copyright © 1988 by Associated University Presses. Reprinted with permission.
June Schlueter and co-editor Jim Lusardi travel to more than 100 Shakespeare performances throughout the United States each year.

They estimate they attended 100 performances last year. Among their stops: Manhattan's Central Park, outdoor home of the New York Shakespeare Festival; the Mount, Edith Wharton's Lenox, Massachusetts, estate, whose mansion serves as a backdrop, playing area, storage space, and offices for Shakespeare & Company; and London, home turf of prestigious Shakespeare-oriented outfits like the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare Company and site of their team-taught Lafayette interim course.

What makes the Bulletin especially valuable is that it is the only North American publication slanted toward Shakespeare on the stage. The older Shakespeare Quarterly once packed theater reviews into a single issue each year, but its editorial board recently decided to reduce the number of performance critiques. Other periodicals emphasize Shakespeare on film, Elizabethan theater history, textual analysis.

Lusardi and Schlueter turn out a 28- to 32-page publication every other month—a 48-page double issue now and again. They cover a dynamic theatrical enterprise, with an "Events" column listing upcoming productions at the 35 to 40 Shakespeare festivals and theaters across North America.

The co-editors are also tireless workers. They travel to scholarly and popular conferences, seminars, and meetings. Keyishian recalls that last year they attended five of six lectures he coordinated for high school and college teachers—even though they led only one. "They gave of themselves so much, they were like co-directors," he notes. "They poured out lots of their own energy and knowledge. . . ."

Both teach the text-oriented Shakespeare course at Lafayette; both guide a January interim session theater trip to England. With the help of others, they have expanded the English department's video library and helped supervise three teaching/performing residencies by British and American actors. A number of essays and two book-length manuscripts have resulted from their "Shakespeare in Performance" class taught in the fall semesters of 1984 and 1985; their study of King Lear is scheduled for publication while the Hamlet analysis is being polished.

Sometimes they even offer performance techniques. In a session of "Activating Shakespeare," Keyishian's 1987 program for English teachers, Schlueter and Lusardi used playing cards to indicate stratification in Elizabethan society—differences which are important to Shakespearean plays. In February at Lafayette, Lusardi portrayed Shakespeare in a debate with an actor playing George Bernard Shaw, who had a potent love/hate affair with his predecessor. In March and April, the duo ran a seminar on "minimal" productions at the Shakespeare Association of America. In June and July, they hosted at the College a four-week seminar—made possible through a $50,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities—on Macbeth and performance for 15 secondary school teachers. Handling the Bulletin, Schlueter reasons, means "that we have to keep current in our field."

Since there must be life beyond Shakespeare, the co-editors also teach freshman English, sit on committees, and teach and write about non-Elizabethan affairs. All these activities keep them from promoting the Bulletin. Schlueter admits that subscription hawking has been "spotty," limited to discussing the publication before, during, and after performances and distributing flyers at annual Modern Language Association conferences. She even sold a $10 subscription to a Harvard University serials librarian who happened to be staying at the same bed-and-breakfast.

The librarian is one of approximately 300 subscribers. Lusardi and Schlueter estimate that 50 colleges and university libraries store the publication, including those at Yale, Southern Oregon State College (located in Ashland, home of the Oregon Shakespearean Festival), the University of Waterloo, and two institutions in Germany. Other buyers are theaters, theater festivals, English public libraries, the Shakespeare Center in Stratford-upon-Avon, and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C. On several occasions, librarians at the Folger, one of the major repositories of Shakespeareana in the United States, have referred researchers to Lusardi and Schlueter for information.

"Working on the Bulletin is clearly a labor of love," notes Schlueter. "We think it's a splendid way of enhancing the College's reputation . . . . " Adds Lusardi: " . . . And serving the intellectual and theatrical community."
Sideline Surgeons

Classmates Bertram Zarins and Ray Moyer are two of the East Coast's premier sports medicine specialists

by Sean L. O'Sullivan

Patients are conditioned to expect certain amenities from their doctor's waiting room. Aging magazines, a wall covered with diplomas, booklets filled with helpful hints, and, with luck, a reassuring, tranquil atmosphere. They usually don't expect photo albums, postcards, or other memorabilia from the physician's worldly travels.

But something different is what a patient gets when he or she crosses the threshold into an office on the fourth floor of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. On the left is a framed poster from Super Bowl XX, signed by many of the New England Patriots, including head coach Raymond Berry and All-Pros Andre Tippett and Stanley Morgan. On the right is a memento of the 1984 Winter Olympics, a colorful portrait of athletes in competitive poses. It, too, features a multitude of autographs, ranging from such Sarajevo stars as Scott Hamilton and Debbie Armstrong to such budding talents as Brian Bontano. A patient feels more immersed in a fan's lifesized scrapbook than anxious about an imminent diagnosis.

Such is the preface afforded the clients of Dr. Bertram Zarins '63, whose job—or, rather, jobs—might well be the envy of many of his colleagues. Aside from being an orthopedic surgeon and assistant clinical professor at Harvard Medical School, Zarins is the team physician for both the New England Patriots and the Boston Bruins; in addition, he was appointed head physician by the United States Olympic Committee for the '84 Winter Games. Zarins has managed to combine the excitement and prestige of the professional sports world with the stability, security, and challenge of medicine.

Yet however special Zarins's position, he is not even the only person in his Lafayette class to achieve that balance between athletics and healing. About 300 miles south of the Hub lies the Temple University Center for Sports Medicine and Science, the business address of Dr. Ray Moyer '63, who also is an orthopedic surgeon and also a specialist in knee and shoulder injuries. He is an assistant professor at the Temple School of Medicine and the team doctor for the university's football and basketball squads. Finally, Moyer, like Zarins, has worked among the finest athletes in the country: after working as the team's primary orthopedist, Moyer this fall becomes the Philadelphia 76ers' head physician.

Of the two, Moyer came closest to walking both sides of the fence. He enjoyed a stellar career as a Lafayette shortstop (he also played football) and, after being studied by big league scouts, began to think about fulfilling almost every American boy's dream. "I wasn't thinking so much in college about medical school as playing ball," he says. "Like a lot of guys, I had visions of being able to make it in the majors." He wound up in St. Cloud, Min-
Team physician Dr. Bertram Zarins ‘63 assists New England Patriot defensive end Kenneth Sims along the sideline.

nesota, on a Chicago Cubs’ farm team that included a catcher named John Felske, a man who would go on to manage the Phillies. Moyer spent less than a month in the minor leagues before concluding that his future on the diamond would be a limited one. “I went there to evaluate my potential to get to the major leagues,” he says. “It was a short experience, but at least I had the opportunity to try it.”

Despite being lab partners in a biology class at Lafayette, Zarins and Moyer by their own admissions were mere acquaintances in college, and didn’t really get to know one another until each achieved separate prominence in his field. Indeed, sports medicine as such didn’t really exist when the two were in medical school, so they moved toward their eventual area of expertise by more traditional avenues.

“In my second year at SUNY-Syracuse, I chose orthopedics because it’s a field in which you can fix things,” says Zarins. “I liked the idea of diagnosing a problem, taking something broken and getting it running again.” After his internship and residency at Johns Hopkins, he spent nine months in Vail, Colorado, during a time before, as he puts it, “Vail really exploded.” That skiing community might have been relatively untapped at the time, but Zarins still managed with two colleagues to treat 1,500 ski-related injuries during the winter of 1969-70, a presage of things to come. By the time he joined Dr. Carter Rowe at Massachusetts General in 1975, Zarins seemed assured success in the new enterprise of sports medicine; Rowe was the Bruins’ team doctor and had operated on the infamous knees of Boston legend Bobby Orr.

Moyer attended the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, where his specialty was orthopedics as well, and eventually made his way to Temple in the mid-’70s—just when sports medicine was a fledgling field.

Not coincidental to the new focus on sports medicine was the increased use of the arthroscope, whose influence on the treatment of knee and shoulder injuries has been

“The public is given an excessively positive perception of arthroscopy. Exceptional comebacks by exceptional athletes are not the standard by which arthroscopy can be measured.”

—Bertram Zarins ’63
profound. Zarins co-authored an article for last April's *New England Journal of Medicine* titled "Knee Injuries in Sports," which outlines in part the development of the procedure from its origins in 1918. Yet it is through famous athletes and not scholarly publications that much popular knowledge of arthroscopy has been channeled. There may be no more famous case than the Boston Red Sox's Roger Clemens, who rallied back from arthroscopic shoulder surgery to win two straight Cy Young Awards.

Though both Zarins and Moyer have been among the best-known practitioners of arthroscopy, both caution that such recoveries as Clemens' have spawned some unrestrained optimism among many amateur athletes. "The public is often given an inaccurate or excessively positive perception of arthroscopy and approaches it with an unrealistic attitude," Zarins says. "The natural tendency for journalists is to show the above-average case and not the typical patient. Exceptional comebacks by exceptional athletes are not the standard by which arthroscopy should be measured."

While the vast majority of Zarins' and Moyer's patients do not make headlines when they twist a knee or tear a shoulder, both acknowledge that most of the attention that doctors receive comes from their celebrated patients. Zarins has traveled, among many other places, to Bahrain, Italy, and Spain to help expand and improve arthroscopy worldwide, but his name hits the papers usually when the Patriots and Bruins are involved—teams he has served as chief physician since 1982 and 1986, respectively. He attends all Patriots' games, home and away, as well as Bruins' home and playoff contests, in a job that appears to be a sports enthusiast's delight. But as Zarins says, "You can't afford to let yourself get wrapped up in the action. A physician working with a team cannot be a fan, because that takes away some of your objectivity. You cannot have your emotions in the game and expect to make the proper technical judgement." As for his tenure at the Olympics in Sarajevo, he terms it a "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity" and recalls fondly his time spent in the Olympic Village.

Among Moyer's biggest thrills was the Temple Owls' men's basketball team's ascendance to number one in the country and a trip to the East regional final this past spring, although his favorite sport to watch remains football. He goes to all the gridders' games, along with his wife, Page, who is, in his own words, "as close to an official team nurse as the football and basketball teams have." Her training has made the husband and wife a complementary medical team and enabled them to stay together during road trips. Moyer admits that "you do get worked up in the emotion of it and feel as excited and hopeful as the coach sometimes" and that therein lies "the most enjoyable aspect of the whole job, because you get vicarious satisfaction from watching the players perform."

Both orthopedists have treated many professional athletes. Zarins notes that 17 Patriots underwent some kind of surgery last year alone. Moyer has treated ex-Sixer Bobby Jones and former Owl basketball star Granger Hall and has found the experience to be quite different between the college athletes and their paid counterparts. "In college," he says, "you just tell the player what has to be done and the coach goes along with it. In the pros, you have to tell the player, the coach, the general manager, the agent, the publicist. They flew (the Sixers' 1987 first-round draft pick) Chris Welp all the way out to the West Coast for a second opinion before he had surgery. There's a lot of money involved."

But the greatest satisfactions for these two doctors arise not so much from being at the Super Bowl or the NCAA Championship. Rather, they revel in witnessing the deliberate steps to recovery taken by those patients they've treated. "People look at the glamorous side of sports medicine," says Zarins, "but the reward comes from seeing an athlete return to action and overcome all the difficulties." Those small steps among many people on a field of competition may often be giant steps for one body.
Celebrating Soccer’s 75th Anniversary

by Peter Holran ’88

Since its obscure beginnings 75 years ago, Lafayette College soccer has transformed from a "minor" sport that managed only two winning season in the first 40 years into a major sport which currently enjoys unparalleled success and attracts national attention. In fact, soccer and "winning" have become almost synonymous on College Hill in the 1980s. During this decade, the Leopards have enjoyed eight consecutive non-losing seasons and have captured three East Coast Conference Championships in the past four years—quite an improvement over the fortunes of the teams that were humbled during the sport's early years.

In the 75 years since soccer was first introduced as an organized sport at Lafayette, it has gone from a "minor" sport that managed only two winning seasons in the first 40 years to a major sport which currently is enjoying great success and attracting national attention.

Soccer was first introduced at Lafayette in the fall of 1914 as a "social game." The two men who were most instrumental in establishing a soccer program at the College were David Paul '14 and Frederick Freeman. Paul had played fullback for the All-Scholastic Team of Ireland and wished to continue playing the game in America. Freeman, a native of England and a resident of Easton, had three sons—two of whom had played soccer in their native country—who attended Lafayette. It was Paul's determination to continue playing and Freeman's organizational skills that brought soccer to life at the College.

Though the sport was relatively new to the United States, it was no surprise that Lafayette formed a team when it did. Organized soccer was first played in this country in the latter part of the nineteenth century, but was dominated at that time by professional players who immigrated from Europe. It was not until 1905, with the formation of the Intercollegiate Association Football League which included Cornell, Columbia, Harvard, Haverford, and Pennsylvania, that soccer became available to the American amateur athlete. And, by 1913, the United States had joined the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the governing body of international soccer. Lafayette's soccer team was just another of the many squads that were formed throughout the eastern region of the country at that time.

Like most teams in the United States, the Lafayette squad had a nucleus of three or four experienced European players who acted as player/coaches for the novice Americanathletes. Paul, of Derry, Ireland; brothers Theodore '16 and George Freeman '16, both of Brighton, England; and Robert Logan '16, who was born in Philadelphia to first generation European immigrants; were the
SOCCER TEAM

MacDonald  Reifsnyder  Stevens  Cornwell  Bennett  Scharpf
Freire    Pfommm   Paul   Davison  Herring

Officers
CORNWALL, '16 ....................................................... Manager
D. PAUL, '14 ............................................................ Captain

Team
STEVENS, '15, Goal Keeper  G. FREEMAN, '15, Right Half-Back
T. FREEMAN, '15, Left Full-Back  LOGAN, '16, Outside Right
D. PAUL, '14, Right Full-Back  HERRING, '16, Inside Right
McDONALD, '14, Left Half-Back  DAVISON, '14, Center
CORNWALL, '16, Center Half-Back  BENNET, '15, Inside Left
SCHARPF, '15, Outside Left

Substitutes
PFROMM  REIFSNYDER  STILLWELL
FREIRE  WILLIAMS  GUTELIUS
Ail-American goalkeeper Robert Paul '23 is the only soccer player in the Lafayette Athletic Hall of Fame. Goalie Matt Lancor '88 compiled a career record of 63-13 with 33 shutouts and an .866 goals against average.

students who were the foundation of the College's soccer team.

The 1915 edition of The Melange reported:

The need of a soccer team was felt in the constant inquiries for meets from the few fellows in college who have played the game before. At a meeting to consider the proposition, it was received with enthusiasm by a large turn-out. The original idea was to install soccer as a winter exercise, the men feeling a need of something for that purpose. A large number came out for the team and it was then that it took on a larger scope and a good schedule was arranged.

Though only four men knew much about the game, the remainder of the squad soon learned the rudiments, and developed rapidly. The sport has received a good start and with only a few players lost by graduation this year, the prospects are that Lafayette will be represented next year by a strong team.

For its first year here, it has been a decided success; for although all but one match was lost, they were close games and served to teach the boys more of the technique and the teamwork which were sadly lacking in practice.

The Lafayette soccer team played four games during its initial 1914 season, losing its first three contests to the Bethlehem Steel Seconds, East Bangor, and Penn State before defeating Lehigh, 2-0, in the last game of the season. Some of the starting players for the Leopards in 1914, in addition to the four mentioned above were: goalkeeper Benjamin Stevens '15 of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania; left halfback Thomas McDonald, Jr. '14 of Ashley, PA; center halfback William Cromwall '16 of Poundridge, New York; inside right Ray Herring '16 of Pen Argyl, PA; inside left John Bennett '16 of Patchogue, NY; and outside right Carl Scharf '15 of Coraopolis, PA.

The next season, Lafayette played an expanded schedule of 10 games—most against either the Easton city club or Lehigh—and finished its second campaign with a 4-4-2 mark. All the games were played "away" since Lafayette still was unable to host soccer games on March Field due to a shortage in equipment—mainly goal posts. It would be December 1916 before Lafayette would play a home game on March Field.

Only once more prior to World War II did a Lafayette soccer team record a winning campaign. During 1920-21, the first season following World War I, the Leopards posted an 8-3 record, including a 13-0 victory over the British Corinthians...
“Neumann was a God-given goal scorer. Others could run faster, handle the ball better, and shoot harder, but no one could score goals better than he.”
—Steve Reinhardt
Soccer Coach

Forward Mark Neumann '84, a four-year starter, is Lafayette's all-time leader in career goals with 49 and career points with 119.

Forwar

had to be paid for by the players. The Depression added to the squad's woes in that not only were there fewer people going to college in the '30s, but there also was less money to successfully run minor athletic programs. And, usually the soccer coach's primary responsibility was as a head coach in another sport. Butch van Breda Kolf, for example, was head basketball coach at the College for four years in the early 1950s, as well as head soccer and lacrosse coach. During his tenure in soccer, he became the first coach in Lafayette history to have back-to-back winning seasons — 1953 (7-5) and 1954 (6-5-1) — and went on to compile a 21-23-2 overall record.

Lafayette's soccer teams had only limited success again through the '50s and '60s and into the '70s. But the College's commitment to the sport increased in the latter half of the last decade when in 1977 Jamie McLaughlin '76 was hired as head soccer coach. His coaching experience was solely in soccer — in local youth and high school leagues—and his only other responsibility to
the College was as Director of Intramural Athletics. Though McLaughlin compiled only a 12-28-6 record in the three years that he was head coach, his more important contribution to soccer at Lafayette was that he started to build the program. In August 1980, current head coach Steve Reinhardt was hired.

Reinhardt is by far the winningest soccer coach—or as he puts it, “the luckiest”—in the 75-year history of the sport at Lafayette. He has compiled a 97-41-17 record in eight years, including an unbelievable 63-13-8 record over the last four seasons. According to Reinhardt, there were many reasons why a team which was 4-11-2 in 1979 suddenly rebounded to 8-6-5 the next year and won its first ever East Coast Conference West title and then only seven years later compiled an 18-2-2 record and captured its third ECC championship in four years. The main factor seemed to be the change in attitude towards soccer by the College. By first hiring McLaughlin primarily as head soccer coach, Lafayette officials finally seemed to be admitting that soccer was no longer merely a minor sport. “Jamie McLaughlin started the program moving,” said Reinhardt. “He started recruiting soccer players and building the program that I inherited.”

A strong recruiting effort has aided the team’s recent tradition of success. Although Reinhardt prides himself for being a “defense first” coach (“The best players coming out of high schools are usually forwards and goalkeepers. I’m looking for the best soccer athlete I can find,” he says.), Lafayette’s front lines and their ability to score goals has never been lacking. In fact, Reinhardt’s first recruited “stars” included the likes of Doug Deitch ’84, Jans Van Yperen ’83, and Mark Neumann ’84, all of whom were forwards and four-year starters.

Arguably the two best forwards ever to play at Lafayette — Neumann and Peter Lerner ’88 — played for Reinhardt. Neumann, who came from the neighboring Bethlehem and attended Southern Lehigh High School, is Lafayette’s all-time leading goal scorer and point scorer with 49 career goals and 119 career points. “Mark was simply a great skilled player. He’s a God-given goal scorer. I’ve coached players who could handle the ball better, run faster, and shoot harder, but no one could score goals any better than he,” Reinhardt said.

Lerner, a native of Sweden who attended a private high school in Connecticut, is Lafayette’s second all-time leading scorer with 43 goals and holds the career assist mark with 30. He was a four-time All-East Coast Conference player and was named the 1987-88 league MVP. “When I first saw Peter play, I recognized that he could do one thing: score goals and win games,” said Reinhardt. “There’s no one person I’d ever seen who could control a game the way Peter did.” Lerner used his speed in the open field to run away from opposing players and his powerful shot — often nearly 70 miles an hour — to thoroughly frustrate goal tenders.

The other truly outstanding player during the last eight years was goalkeeper Matt Lancor ’88. He recorded 402 career saves, allowed only 62 goals, and compiled an .866 goals against average. His career record was 63-13 with 33 shutouts.

Just as the caliber of Lafayette’s team and individual players has improved over the last ten years, so has the caliber of its opponents. As the Leopards improve, they are able to schedule tougher opponents, which in turn helps attract more quality players. “We are slowly building a reputation here,” Reinhardt said, “just as Georgetown in basketball. They are expected to be good every year. We are slowly reaching that point where people are recognizing Lafayette and soccer together.”
LETTERS
Our readers write

Salute for the General
IN READING through the May 1988 issue of the Lafayette Alumni Quarterly, I was surprised to find the article on General Alfred M. Gray Jr., ’50, United States Marine Corps. Given Lafayette’s past record of rejecting all great Americans who have opted to support and serve their country rather than betray and defile it, the article was well written and gave the General the tremendous respect due him. Unlike our own auspicious 1987 Commencement, the College’s decision to confer an honorary degree upon General Gray was one of the few good decisions the College has made within the past five years.

It has never ceased to amaze me that so many of the College’s faculty and administration seem to be totally ignorant of the founding principles of Lafayette College. Indeed, should the name alone not have tipped them off to the fine military tradition, one would hope that they could see past their pocketbooks and recognize some of the College’s more prestigious alumni. Like many of my fellow alumni, I cannot conscientiously support Lafayette College as the institution no longer supports those ideals which I hold dear, such as loyalty to my country, true freedom of life, and freedom of expression as put forth in our Constitution. However, the article on General Alfred M. Gray encouraged me by showing that there remain a few bastions of loyal and proud Americans still left on the Hill.

2ND LT.
DENISE (DOWNEY) NATALI ’87
U.S. Army Military Intelligence Corps
Bad Kreuznach, West Germany

Recommended reading
LAST JUNE I wrote to Lafayette alumni urging them to read Alan Bloom’s book, The Closing of the American Mind. I thought it suggested reasons why Dr. Jeane Kirkpatrick was insulted by the Lafayette faculty. It describes how the students conquered the universities and faculties during the 1960’s riots, and how the “rock music” culture continues to reign on campuses.

Now William Simon ’52 has authored a brilliant editorial in the July 5, 1988, Wall Street Journal, titled “To Re-open the American Mind.” Speaking about defending freedom in academic institutions in this country, he writes:

How ironic that academic America could be transformed into a great bastion of intellectual rigidity and reaction, and that this reaction could be rooted not on the right, but the left, as encrusted elites become more belligerent—sometimes hysterical—in their determination to dominate the ivory towers of our leading colleges and universities. He cites three officially condemned instances of assaults on intellectual freedom by the left on campuses at Stanford, i.e. Hoover Institute, Dartmouth, i.e. expelling Review editors, and Lafayette, i.e. Dr. Kirkpatrick. He notes:

For too long, too many alumni have avoided facing these unpleasant facts. But the situation will not improve until more of us shed our ambivalence, renounce any posture of passivity, and wage in as aggressive participants in the great battle for the ideas that will shape our future.

And the editorial ends:

There is a choice and we need to choose wisely, because too many on the left are forsaking the age-old and honorable pledge attributed to Voltaire: I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it.

Unless we wake up, America may well learn the hard truth of Thomas Jefferson’s warning: “If a nation expects to be ignorant and free, in a state of civilization, it expects what never was and never will be.”

I believe this is an important commentary on contemporary academic life and urge alumni to be aware of it. I would be pleased to send the full text on request.

EDWARD F. RIPLEY ’50
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

What a crew!
IN EVERY ISSUE of the Alumni Quarterly there are articles commending the various varsity athletic teams for their accomplishments on the conference and national levels. Along with these varsity teams, Lafayette has club sports which compete on the same levels, against varsity teams of opposing colleges and universities. In some cases, the club sports fare just as well, if not better, than our varsity sports. These clubs deserve just as much recognition as the varsity teams.

There is one such club which recently won a bronze medal in a race at the Intercollegiate National Championships, placed second overall at the Colonial League Championships, and won the fifth medal in the past seven years at the largest spring race on the east coast which draws over 100 colleges and universities into competition at the Dad Vail Regatta in Philadelphia, and won the overall team point trophy at the New York Metropolitan Intercollegiate Championships (The Mets).

This team is the Lafayette Crew Club. Its accomplishments are just as commendable as any varsity team’s. Club members not only row, but they operate the entire organization, comprised of 75 men and women, from creating training schedules to keep the rowers in shape for year-round competition, to fundraising needed to finance the sport. For the students to put in all this time, effort, and dedication, and to have as outstanding a spring racing season as this past year and then not receive any recognition for their accomplishments on the conference and national levels seems as unacceptable oversight.

So, here’s to the crew! Congratulations on your incredible spring season at the Mets, the Colonial League Championships, the Dad Vails, and the Women’s Collegiate Rowing National Championships! May your winning traditions continue for years to come.

SUSAN I. FOIGHT ’88
Randolph, New Jersey

Speaker selection
THESE DAYS, Commencement remains a touchy issue for many people. In particular, the choice of the Commencement speaker has stirred
a considerable amount of controversy. Last year, Jeane Kirkpatrick faced the hostile reception of the Lafayette faculty, and she chose not to attend the Commencement exercises. Needless to say, this resulted in aggravation of many people who wanted to hear Kirkpatrick speak.

This year, the decision to have Representative William Gray speak at Commencement piqued some people as well.

A “solution” to the “problem” of the Commencement speaker exists. Just have the winner of the George Wharton Pepper Prize speak at graduation in lieu of a “famous” person. In the present format of the Commencement exercises, the Pepper Prize winner speaks in addition to the invited Commencement speaker. One can say that having two speakers is superfluous. Who better to speak at the Lafayette Commencement than the Lafayette ideal?

RAOUL A. VILLEGAS ’89
Athens, Greece

In his response in the Letters section of the May issue of the Quarterly, Director of Public Information Bernard R. Carman makes it sound as if the faculty’s actions were routine when they disagreed with the decision to award an honorary degree to Jeane Kirkpatrick. Nothing could be further from the truth. The last-minute vote after months of silence was not routine or an accident, but a well-conceived plan to go off like a time bomb with very, very predictable results. The rest is history, to the lasting embarrassment of Lafayette College.

The faculty showed their true colors, and they were not maroon and white.

Mr. Carman’s lengthy explanation of the 1988 Commencement speaker selection process does not alter the fact that a liberal politician was chosen.

Could it be that the President and the Board of Trustees were intimidated by the faculty?

Is the tail wagging the Leopard?

Feeling the way I do about all of the above, I no longer choose to give financial support to Lafayette College.

NORBERT A. WELDON ’39
Edison, New Jersey

Lafayette vs. Lehigh

DURING THE PAST YEAR, I have received scores of letters, postcards, and phone calls on the subject of moving the Lafayette-Lehigh football game (Alumni Quarterly, Winter 1987) to Franklin Field in Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving weekend.

The result of my non-scientific poll of alumni is that approximately 70% are in favor of the idea. Responses from those in favor range from “Why didn’t we do it years ago” to “It’s worth a two-year trial.” Women are for it, as are the younger classes. Those against the idea have, in general, been to only two or three Lafayette-Lehigh games in the past 15 years.

I reiterate my concerns. The game simply has outgrown Fisher Field because of the Colonial League, improved football programs, and larger student bodies. There are only 13,750 seats compared to 18,000 seats in 1972. Parking is atrocious. Drinking and violence have become problems. And, Easton has few first-class hotel accommodations.

By moving the game, many more Lafayette and Lehigh fans could attend. AMTRAK, bus service, and an international airport are available only a short distance from Franklin Field. The Palestra and two very large, nearby, first-class hotels could be used for post-game activities and overnight accommodations.

Additionally, since the game would be one of only a few played the Saturday after Thanksgiving, it provides an opportunity for national television coverage by ESPN and dovetails with the nationwide Lafayette college promotion. This would help both schools gain huge exposure not only for recruitment of football players, but for top students.

Let’s give it a two-year trial. As they say on Wall Street—the downside risk is minimal. As the Marquis de Lafayette said recently on the steps of Pardee: “We read, we listen, we reflect,” and from all of this we have decided to move The Game to Philadelphia.

P.S. A second alternative could be the New Jersey Meadowlands. It may be more centrally located for alumni. The Army-Navy Game is moving from Philadelphia to the Meadowlands.

RICHARD M. SOMERS JR. ’55
Margate City, New Jersey

(A letter on this subject also was received from John W. Gilbert, Jr. ’55, of Atlantic City, New Jersey.)

Dean of Students Herman C. Kissiah responds:

The idea of playing the annual Lafayette-Lehigh game Thanksgiving weekend at some neutral site such as Franklin Field or the Meadowlands is intriguing and has been strongly supported by some individuals. Under present circumstances, however, there is little likelihood that it will happen.

At its fall 1987 meeting the Trustee Committee on Athletics and Student Affairs discussed the proposal but decided that we should continue the historic pattern of alternating home-and-home games on the fields of Lafayette and Lehigh, respectively. The Executive Committee of the Maroon Club independently reached the same conclusion. Our understanding is that the responsible offices at Lehigh also wish to retain the present arrangement.

Mr. Somers was advised of these decisions at the time they were made.

While we may agree to experiment with schedules from time to time, a move away from the home fields is not among the possibilities under consideration.

Since this question has now been raised, thoroughly discussed, and decided in the negative, there seems no reason to prolong the debate on an issue already settled.

Lafayette Alumni Quarterly welcomes letters regarding the magazine’s contents and issues related to the College. In general, letters under 300 words are preferred. The editor reserves the right to edit all letters, and to reject letters considered to be libelous, improper in form or substance, or those which reiterate previously expressed views. Letters should be addressed to Editor, Lafayette Alumni Quarterly, 1 Markle Hall, Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania 18042.
THE LAST PAGE

An Appreciation of the Gifts of Life
by Alexander M. Schindler

I appreciate the privilege to be here and to participate in the joyous ceremonies of this commencement hour. Joyous because it is in the nature of a release. Some of you may even think of it as a release from a kind of prison. George Bernard Shaw called college even "more cruel than a prison" for, as he put it, "In a prison, at least, you are not forced to read books written by the wardens." The passing years will mellow your judgment, as they did mine, once you begin to reap the abundant harvest planted in your minds and hearts within these hallowed halls.

In musing about what I was to say to you, it occurred to me that for all the fine words that attend our most significant life ceremonies, there is nearly always a hand gesture that marks the actual moment of transformation and passage. At a wedding it is the exchange of rings. At a funeral it is the first handful of dirt thrown upon the casket; mourning truly begins with that gesture of finality. At birth it is the slap on the behind that brings forth the newborn's first, gasping cry.

And at a college graduation?

Only when the sheepskin is handed to you, followed by a handshake—only then will you all sigh and cheer and no longer secretly fear that some computer somewhere has made a mistake that will force you to repeat your English composition course. Graduation has genuinely occurred when you walk the aisle back to your seat, clutching that diploma in your hand.

My musings about hand gestures led me to remember an ancient rabbinic saying which sharpens a paradox of life that merits being brought to your awareness at this hour. I speak of life's self-contradictory demand which enjoins us to cling to its many gifts even while it ordains their eventual relinquishment. The rabbis of old put it this way: "A man comes into this world with his fist clenched, but when he dies, his hand is open." We begin by grasping. Ultimately we must renounce. And the art of living is to know when to hold fast and when to let go.

Surely we ought to hold fast to life, for it is wondrous, full of a grandeur and a worth, full of a beauty that breaks through every pore of God's own earth. We know that this is so, but all too often we recognize this truth only in our backward glance—when we remember what was and then suddenly realize that it is no more. We remember a beauty that faded, a love that waned. But we remember with far greater pain that we did not see that beauty when it flowered; that we failed to respond with love to love when it was tendered.

A recent experience re-taught me this truth. As a matter of fact, it occurred just two years ago. I was scheduled to speak at Lafayette, but couldn't because I was hospitalized following a rather severe heart attack. I was in an intensive care unit for long days and nights. It was not a pleasant place. My own pains and fears aside, its noises were not restful to the ear: the running feet of doctors and nurses; the clanking of machines wheeled in for some emergency; moans and groans and cries of pain; and on two occasions during those days, the dances and the rattling of death, and then the weeping of the suddenly bereaved.

About a week after I arrived, I had to have some tests, but the required machines were located in a building at the opposite end of the hospital campus. I had to be wheeled across the courtyard in a gurney. And as I emerged from my building—the sunlight hit me. That's all there was to my experience. Just the light of the sun. And yet how beautiful it was—how warming, how sparkling, how brilliant. Then I looked about me to see whether anyone else relished the sun's golden glow. But men and women and children were hurrying to and fro, most of them with their eyes fixed on the ground, seemingly heedless of all the glory about them. And then I remembered how often I too had been indifferent to the grandeur of each day, too preoccupied with petty and sometimes even mean concerns to respond to the splendor of it all.

The insight gleaned from that experience is really as commonplace as was the experience itself: life's gifts are precious—but we are too heedless of them.

Thorton Wilder makes this point in one of his magnificent creations, his immortal Our Town. In this play, a young woman who died in childbirth is allowed to return to earth for just one day. She chooses her sixteenth birthday as the day she would like to re-live. But as she comes upon the scene so familiar to her, she finds that everyone is far too busy to relish the day's wonder. And so she cries out: "Momma, Pappa, let's look at one another while yet we may." But nobody looks and nobody listens and all of the business of life goes on. Saddened by it all, she begs to be taken back. These are her words of farewell.
"Good-bye Momma, good-bye Pappa, good-bye Grovers Corners. Good-bye to clocks ticking, and hot coffee and newly ironed dresses . . . and lying down and getting up again. On earth you are far too wonderful for anyone to realize you." She turns to the stage manager and asks: "Tell me, does anyone on earth ever realize life while he lives it . . . every, every minute?"

"No," replies he, "maybe the poets and the saints, maybe they do some."

And then she speaks her final words: "That's all human beings are: blind people. . . ."

Is this not the malady that afflicts us? We are blind, blind to so much of the beauty which abounds in our world. We walk about in a cloud of ignorance. We trample on the feelings of those who love us. We spend and waste time as though we had a million years to live—always at the mercy of one self-centered passion after another. How heedless we often are of our good until it is too late. Like birds whose beauty is concealed until their plumes are spread against the sky, our blessings brighten only as they take their flight.

Here then is the first pole of life's paradoxical demands on us: life is precious, it is ineffably dear. Never be too busy for the wonder and the awe of it. Be reverent before each dawning day. Embrace each hour. Seize each golden minute. Cling to life with all your soul and might. Hold fast to life. Hold fast to life . . . but not so fast that you cannot let go.

This is the second side of life's coin, the opposite pole of its paradox: we must accept our losses, we must learn how to renounce, how to let go. This is not an easy lesson to learn and to internalize, especially when we are young. For when we are young we think that the world is ours to command, that whatever we desire with the full force of our passionate being can, nay, will be ours. Ah, but then life moves along to confront us with its grim realities, and slowly but surely this second truth dawns upon us: life not only offers us gifts, it also makes us suffer losses—and we must learn to accept them.

In a sense, I suppose, this very moment in your lives involves a loss. A contemporary humorist once described college as a place "that keeps you warm between high school and an early marriage." Well, you now must leave the warmth of this place, its security, to go out into a colder world and embark on a life of your own. This will not be the first loss you have suffered or will suffer. At every stage of our life we sustain losses—and grow in the process. We begin our independent lives once we emerge from the womb and lose its protective shelter. Then we leave our mothers and fathers and our childhood homes. We enter a progression of schools and leave them. We get married and have children and then have to let them go, even as, in a sense, your parents are letting you go today. We confront the death of our parents and our spouses. We renounce our childhood dreams and accept the fact that life will not allow us to realize them. We face the gradual or not so gradual waning of our own strength. And ultimately we confront the inevitability of our own demise, losing ourselves and all that we were or dreamed to be.

Life is never just a being. It is always becoming, a relentless flowing on. We move through the various stages of life, as Shakespeare had it, each with its entrances and its exits: the infant becomes the boy, the boy the man, and there simply is no turning back.

Our parable of the open and closed hand confronts us with life's contrary, oxymoronic demands. First we were enjoined to cling to life, to appreciate its every gift. Then we are told to learn how to renounce these gifts, each and every one of them. How can we do both, and at the very same time? More importantly, why should we do them? Why fashion things of beauty when beauty is evanescent. Why give our hearts in love when those we love ultimately will be torn from our grasp.

In order to resolve this paradox, we must gain a wider perspective, reaching beyond ourselves in time both past and future, viewing our lives as through windows open on eternity. Once we do that we realize that though our lives are finite, our deeds on earth do weave a pattern that is timeless.

Shakespeare was wrong. The good is not interred with our lives. The beauty that we fashion cannot be dimmed by death. The love we give in life lives on long after we are gone, to bless the lives of others. When Chanayo ben Teradyon, noblest of Jewish martyrs, was wrapped in a Scroll of the Law and burned at the stake, his pupils who witnessed his terrible agony cried out: "Our master, our teacher, what seest thou?" He replied: "I see the parchment burning, but the letters of the Law, they soar on high." Even so it is with us. Our flesh may perish, our hands will wither, but that which they create in beauty and goodness and truth lives on for all time to come.

If my baccalaureate address must have its message, then let it be this: don't spend and waste your lives accumulating objects that only will turn to dust and ashes. Pursue not so much the material but rather the ideal, for ideals alone invest life with meaning and are of enduring worth. Look about you and see: add love to a house and you have a home. Add righteousness to a city and you have a community. Add truth to a pile of red brick and you have a school. Add religion to the humblest of edifices and you have a sanctuary. Add art and imagination to a series of spires and arches and you have a cathedral. Add justice to the far flung round of human endeavor and you have civilization. Put them all together, exalt them above their present imperfections, add to them the vision of humankind redeemed—forever free of need and strife—and you have the Temple of the Future: the kind of future we dream you to have—a future lighted with the radiant colors of hope.
HOMECOMING '88
Saturday, October 29, 1988
Football vs. Cornell
• Mini-reunions and receptions
• Various departmental open houses
• Clambake w/Dixieland Band
• Exhibits, tours, special events
(Detailed flyer to follow)

HALL OF FAME
1988 DINNER
Friday, November 18, 1988
Historic Hotel Easton
• Induction of newest members
• Presentation of first student awards
(Special invitation to follow)
Shedding light on arthroscopic surgery — page 10