

Spring 1980

## Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin - Spring 1980

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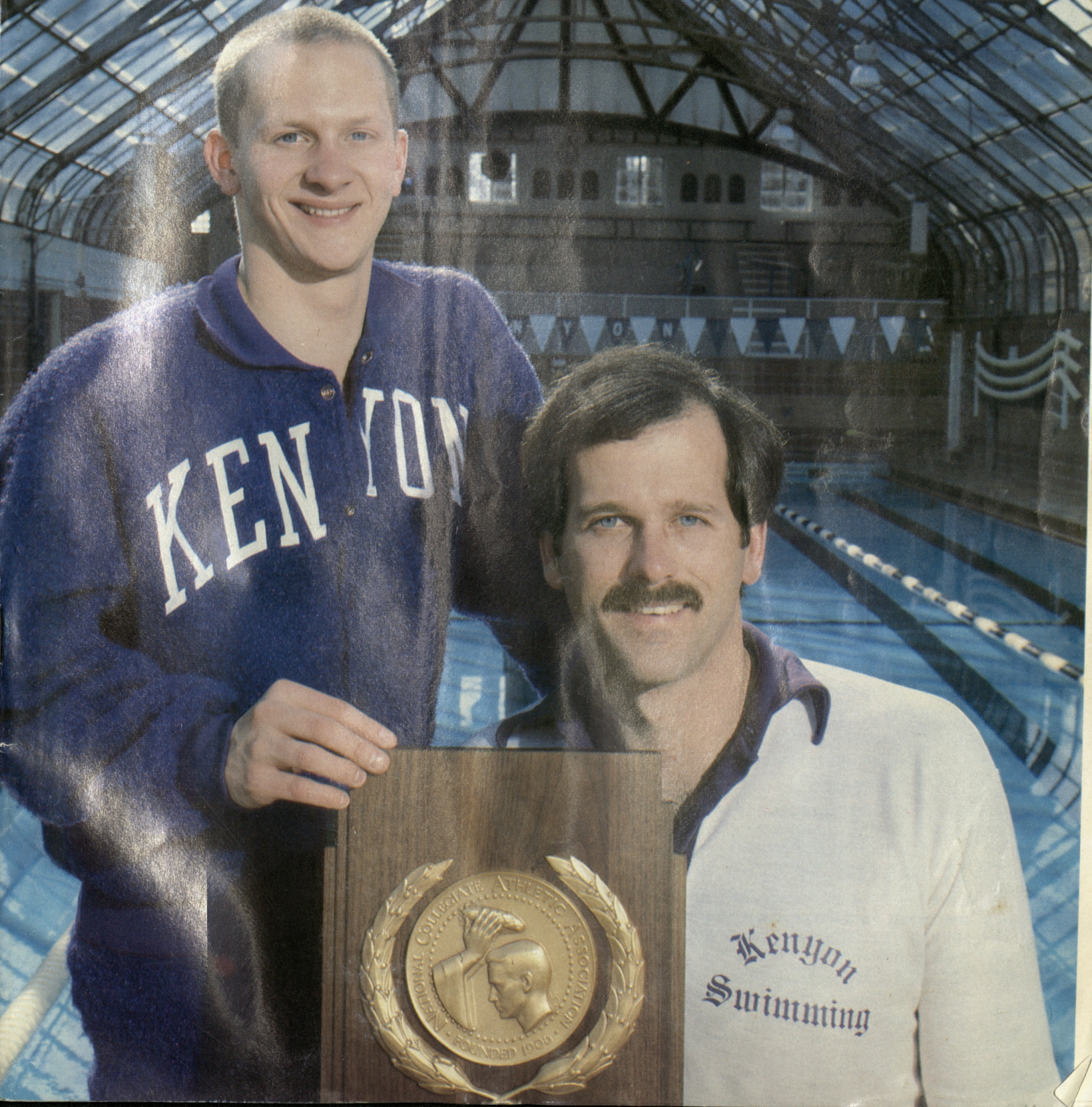


# Kenyon

College Alumni Bulletin

Spring 1980

Swimmers Capture  
National Championship





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College Alumni Bulletin

Spring 1980  
Vol. 4, No. 2



13



28

## ALONG MIDDLE PATH

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**Cover** — Back in the quaint, comfortable surroundings of Shaffer Pool, coach Jim Steen and champion swimmer Tim Glasser '80 bask in the glory of a national title. BULLETIN photographer Richard Titus '80 records their expressions.

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# ALONG MIDDLE PATH

## KFT — much ado about something

A dream of Ted Walch's will come all the way home on midsummer nights in Gambier.

Walch, director of the Kenyon Festival Theater, announced that the company's first season will open at 3 p.m. Sunday, June 8, in Bolton Theater with a Gala Inaugural Concert. Arrangements call for the appearance of actor James Broderick who plays the father in the TV series, *Family*. He will co-star with Valerie Harper in ABC's upcoming production of Michael Cristofer's *Shadow Box*, to be directed by Paul Newman '49. Other guest artists will be actress Mildred Dunnock, the Columbus Symphony under the direction of Henry Lewis and Kenyon pianist Paul Posnak.

As of press time, the June 8 program was scheduled to include Rossini's *Thieving Magpie*, a Mozart piano concerto, Copland's *A Lincoln Portrait* and Beethoven's *Egmont*.

Veteran actress Mildred Dunnock created such stage roles as "Linda Loman" in *Death of a Salesman* and "Big Mama" in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. She appeared in the film *Sweet Bird of Youth* with Paul Newman.

Ms. Dunnock has been at Kenyon once before. In December of 1978, preceding the opening of the Bolton Theater, she participated with six other prominent professionals of the theater in a colloquy on the dramatic arts in America.

### Symphony director

Symphony director Henry Lewis has during the past 20 years conducted many of the major orchestras in this country, including The Boston Symphony, Chicago Symphony, New York Philharmonic, Philadelphia Orchestra, and Cleveland Orchestra.

In 1965 he conducted a special tribute to George Gershwin, titled "Gershwiniana," at Milan's famed La Scala. From 1968-74 Lewis was music director of the New Jersey Symphony. Most recently he has been travelling the world conducting in Japan, New



Kenyon Festival Theater Director Ted Walch '63. Summer in Gambier may never be the same.

Zealand, Scotland, Brazil and Poland.

Kenyon Music Professor Paul Posnak is concluding his first year here. As a full scholarship student at The Juilliard School in New York City he received the Ernest Hutchison Award and the Loeb Prize. Before the completion of his bachelor's degree he won first prize in the J.S. Bach International Competition in Washington, D.C. He subsequently made his New York debut as a winner of the Concert Artists' Guild Award, and was invited by President and Mrs. Johnson to perform at The White House. In 1969 Posnak founded Interaction Artists, Inc., the prototype of the "artist-in-residence" concept.

The Kenyon Festival Theater will stage a production of Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* July 4 in Bolton amidst a fireworks display and other pyrotechnics. (There will be preview performances July 2 and 3).

On July 8 and 9, Tad Mosel's *All the Way Home* will have a Kenyon premiere. The two plays will continue intermittently through August 10.

Barnet Kellman will direct

*Dream*. He previously directed the Obie-Award winning *Domino Courts* and *Comanche Cafe* at the American Palace Theater. His recent new play productions include Neal Bell's *Breaking and Entering* for Playwrights' Horizons and Edward Clinton's *Benefit of a Doubt* for the Folger Theatre Group. On television, he directs NBC's 90-minute serial, *Another World*.

*All the Way Home* will be directed by John Stix, who directed the acclaimed Broadway production of Arthur Miller's *The Price* and the off-Broadway hit *Family Business*, which he repeated last season at the Roundabout. Stix has served as artistic director for the Baltimore Center Stage, where he staged 14 major productions. In television he is best known for his many productions on the *Omnibus* series.

Costume design for both shows will be by Robert Wojewodski, whose credentials include work for Martin Sherman's *Bent* on Broadway and James La Pine's *Table Settings* off-Broadway. He is now designing Thomas Babe's *Fathers and Sons* in Los



Angeles and the premiere of Arthur Miller's *The American Clock* for the Spoleto U.S.A. Festival.

Major grants from the Battelle Memorial Institute and the Mount Vernon Community Trust have enabled the Kenyon Festival Theater's opening season.

## Bruce Haywood named Monmouth College President

Kenyon Provost Dr. Bruce Haywood will soon become the tenth president of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., a 127-year-old liberal arts college of 675 students. He will assume full presidential duties at the Presbyterian affiliated school in mid-summer. He succeeds Dr. DeBow Freed, who is now president of Ohio Northern University.

Haywood had announced last fall his retirement as Provost effective at the conclusion of this year. He had been offered a new position as Philander Chase Professor.

In an April 1 letter to Kenyon's Board of Trustees, he said, "In recent months I have come to recognize that what I wanted for the final decade of my professional life was not a reduced activity, but a greater. My essential commitment, I grew to see, was to liberal education and the securing of the private college. My experience, talents and energies, I was persuaded, ought to go wholly to that service and not only to literature and the humanities."

He added, "No words that I can find will adequately convey my affection for Kenyon and my indebtedness to you who have trusted me, backed me and given me your friendship."

Haywood has served as Kenyon Provost, the College's top academic post, since 1961. He is recognized as one of the nation's leading spokesmen on liberal arts education.

Kenyon President Philip Jordan commented, "The presidency of Monmouth College is a position for which Dr. Haywood is particularly well suited and well qualified. It has come at a moment in his career when he is ready for a new challenge. I rejoice for him and for Monmouth."

Haywood will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon May 24 at 3 p.m. as his last official words at Kenyon. In his letter to the Board of Trustees, he writes, "I intend to speak on 'What is the Magic of the Mountain?' and I hope

to squeeze into that address all that Mann's metaphor has meant for me as well as for all those who have found their way into life through Kenyon College. Part of the magic for me has been the affectionate bonding that has joined together in Kenyon's name those who, like some of you, are the College's true sons and daughters and those, like some of you and like me, who have found here the Alma Mater we never knew in our own colleges. Long may it dwell here on the Gambier hill!"

## Groundbreaking marks new era of athletic opportunity

With half of the needed \$5.5 million already pledged, President Philip Jordan accompanied by seven other members of the Kenyon family ceremonially broke ground for the new Athletic Recreation Convocation (ARC) project.

It could not have been a more auspicious beginning. The sun broke through on the eve of groundbreaking, ending a long siege of inclement spring weather in Gambier. There was a large Parents' Weekend crowd to share in the celebration.

The event was held on the hill adjacent to the south tennis courts where the main facility will be located. It signaled the beginning of the public phase of the fundraising campaign, as well as the beginning of construction.

If all goes well, within 18 months Kenyon will have a new arena/pool/indoor courts structure, as well as new tennis courts, a remodeled Wertheimer Field House, an Olympic all-weather track around McBride Field, new game fields on the site of the former airfield, and a dance facility shaped out of the Shaffer Pool building.

Speakers joining Jordan on the groundbreaking platform were: Student Council President Graham Robb '81; Board of Trustees Chairman John Smale H'74; Knox County Campaign Chairman William Stroud; ARC Campaign Chairman Bill Ranney '52; Alumni Council President Pat McGraw '63; Drama Department Chairperson Harlene Marley and Athletic Director Jeffrey Vennell.

**Opposite — April 19, 1980, ARC groundbreaking day. Speeches, salutations and spadework. Photo by Richard Titus '80.**





## Views of the Soviet enigma

A field of candlelight was gently flickering in the wind on a snowbound winter night. About 150 Kenyon students were standing on the steps of Rosse Hall, holding candles, waving "anti-draft" banners and singing protest songs of another generation. As the wind gusted many of the candles blew out and had to be relit.

Inside Rosse two speakers, each of whom also revived memories of an earlier generation, debated current American military policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

This scene happened here in late January. During the next three months, long after the candlelight had been extinguished, that debate was enlarged upon at Kenyon and amidst Kenyon people in Washington, D.C., by an extraordinary range of voices.

An old soldier, a former Cabinet member, a British and an American journalist, a human rights activist, an observer from Russia, an exiled Russian poet, a rebel Congressman, and a think-tank philosopher in the nation's Capitol offered to Kenyon their opinions, speculations and thoughts on superpower rivalry in the 1980s.

The discussion is far from completion. Next fall the Public Affairs Conference Center (PACC), with a more open format than in the past, will provide a venue for a range of experts to meet in intensive three-day seminars on American-Soviet relations.

The issues are of grave, even apocalyptic, significance and most voices have been serious and somber. Yet a sound of humor has emerged as well — slashes of satire, a hint of whimsey, too.

Here are some of the voices heard at Kenyon in recent months on the awesome theme of American-Soviet cooperation and confrontation.

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*General William Westmoreland*

*Westmoreland challenged the facts upon which a reporter's question was based. The general, it turned out after verification, was absolutely correct.*

*The views of a soldier —*

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Westmoreland attacked the SALT II Treaty, now in abeyance before the Senate. The general said his main concern with the treaty was its "restraints on our technology." He argued that American military capabilities have declined while the Soviets have expanded their conventional armed forces to "what we are now seeing in Afghanistan."

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Westmoreland concluded by saying, "We are facing the most

serious threat we have faced since World War II."

On related matters he offered these thoughts:

- He agreed with predictions that the U.S. could be in direct military confrontation with the Soviets, possibly within the next five years. He did not speculate where a confrontation might occur.

- He said women are not psychologically or physically suited for the draft, but that women should be registered for a kind of reserve.

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- He claimed history has shown that the Russians are an expansionistic people, and that hegemony is still an ideological goal of the Soviets.

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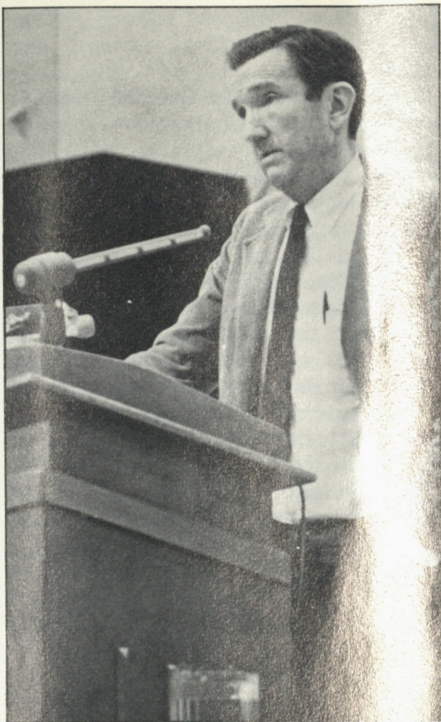
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disarmament.

Commenting on his visit to Iran last fall, attempting to negotiate the release of the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Clark said, "The lesson of Iran is that our government for over 25 years violated every principle for which it stands."

"We preached democracy and we supported absolute monarchy," he added in an apparent reference to the government of the deposed Shah.

Clark also claimed "the worst mistake we could make" would be to support the present government of Pakistan, which has called for assistance in the face of the Russian presence in Afghanistan. He claimed the present Pakistani regime does not have the support of the people.

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Ms. Wiseberg commented, "What a sharp contrast to 1976 when Carter interjected a human rights concern that struck a harmonious chord within the American body politic." She added that by Carter's inauguration, human rights were of major policy status.

Perhaps the high point of this concern, according to Ms. Wiseberg, was Carter's address to the United Nations in March of 1977. The speech demanded in "powerful moral tones" the protection of the rights of individuals from torture and political abuse around the globe, and was a major departure in recent American foreign policy.

"Carter also promised to work with the Congress to secure ratification of UN covenants of human rights. He wrote the famous letter of support to Russian dissident Andre Sakharov and received critics of Soviet policy at the White House. Further, all military and economic policies were said to be reviewed from then on with respect to human rights."

Ms. Wiseberg pointed out that in 1977, Carter's proposals had enormous popularity on both the right and the left. Among other things, "It was a non-military offense against the Soviet Union that appealed to the Third World nations."

"That was in 1977. What has happened in the past two and one half years?" Ms. Wiseberg offered two possible interpretations of the end of the human rights movement within the Carter Administration.

One interpretation was that Carter never had a coherent human rights policy, never understood the implications of such a policy. In this view, he "stumbled upon an issue that seemed popular and seemed costless.

But there's always a cost. He was not willing to make military cut-backs in Korea, the Philippines, Iran, Afghanistan, or Nicaragua — or economic sacrifices in South Africa, Brazil or Uganda during Idi Amin's reign of terror."

The second interpretation is that Carter was committed to human rights but was "politically inept." Ms. Wiseberg said, "He failed to gain rapport with Congress and he failed to genuinely change the State Department and Foreign Service bureaucracies to pro-human rights behavior."



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A powerfully built man, Billington ambled about the Kenyon campus with assistance of cane, having torn his Achilles tendon recently. In his introduction he confessed a weakness for metaphors and "lists of threes" and his densely informative lecture gave proof to the claim.

*The views of an observer of Russian life and culture —*

Billington developed an extended metaphor of Russia as a collection of wooden dolls-within-dolls, each with a different face.



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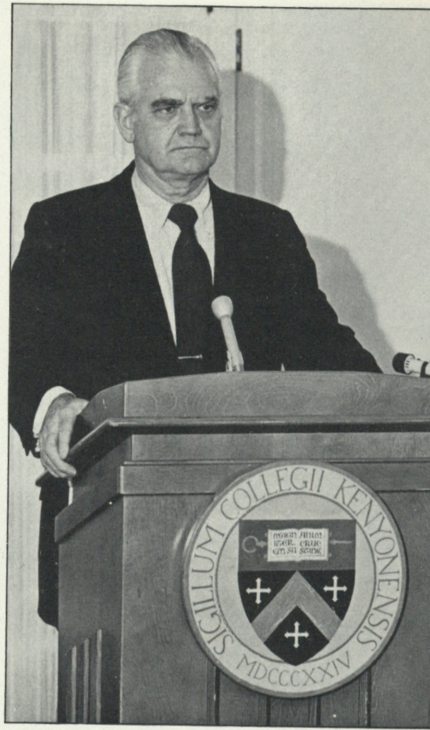
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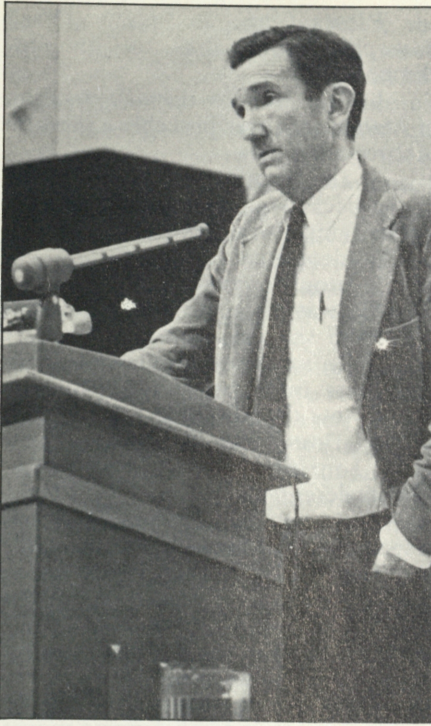
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Laurie Wiseberg

James Billington. He has served as director of the Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars since 1973. He received his B.A. from Princeton in 1950 and was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship. Billington acquired a D. Phil. from Oxford, and has taught at Harvard and Princeton. He is the author of *Mikhailovsky and Russian Populism* and *The Icon and the Axe: An Interpretive History of Russian Culture*.

A powerfully built man, Billington ambled about the Kenyon campus with assistance of cane, having torn his Achilles tendon recently. In his introduction he confessed a weakness for metaphors and "lists of threes" and his densely informative lecture gave proof to the claim.

*The views of an observer of Russian life and culture —*

Billington developed an extended metaphor of Russia as a collection of wooden dolls-within-dolls, each with a different face.



"The outside face is a rather frightening one — of awesome military might and by far the world's largest navy. Russia is a powerful fortress looking over central Europe, an ominous presence, as revealed most recently in Afghanistan. The country contains one-sixth of all global land area; one-fifth of the world's industrial productivity; and at least one-fifth of the natural resources.

"Yet you open the doll up and there is a smaller doll with another face. One of weakness. Russia is economically stagnant, deeply confused and irresolute about its future. Life there offers few diversions, and alcoholism is a serious national illness. Further, the Russians are caught geopolitically between old foes Germany and Japan, who have far outstripped them in economic development; and new foes like China.

"The Russians are still caught between the old Stalinist system and the modern marketing state.

"What will the third face be, that of the generation just now coming to power? We've heard from all the 75 year-old politicians, and all the 25 year-old poets. What about the 50 year-old upper managerial class?"

Billington said that three new forces, two world-wide, the other uniquely Russian, will have profound influence in the next decade.

One is the youth upheaval that swept through the other European countries in the 1960s. "In Russia there is a different perspective of youth. You must remember that the past 35 years have been peaceful and relatively tranquil. That's absolutely unprecedented.

"Yet the Russian youth rebellion has been suppressed. There's been no outlet."

Billington suggested a possible analogy between events of the last century and our own. "The last revolt of the intelligentsia in Europe was in 1848, for every country except Russia. There was no outlet in 1848. But in the 1860s when revolution did come to Russia it was the most tumultuous of all."

A second new force inside the U.S.S.R. today is the rise of ethnic consciousness among Soviet peoples. "Native Russians are now the minority for the first time."

A third force, of special significance to the Russian history and character, is the emergence of the Russian intelligentsia in the past two decades. Especially in the last years of Khrushchev and the first years of Brezhnev, a diverse group of truth-seekers have increasingly challenged the ruling bureaucracy. "In the 1960s

and '70s a re-awakening of the Russian past has come about. For in Russia you can never speak of the present. You can only talk about the future in terms of the past."

According to Billington there has been a strong movement within the country to rediscover the traditions of pre-Stalinist Russia — particularly the traditions of literature, religion and the peasant class.

Billington said that the catalyst of ferment among the intelligentsia is now not so much poetry, as satire. "Largely unknown in the West, there's been a fresh resurgence of satire, and it has evolved from the Aesopian style to direct social commentary. This satire is not great drama, but it inevitably has one electric scene where truth confronts power." Like classic Greek theater the dynamics of satire act as a catharsis on the audience, Billington said.

He added that satire has become so potent that one of the greatest Russian satirists, Askenov, may soon be exiled from the country. But not always is the humor black. One whimsical tale of Askenov's is based on an autobiographical incident involving Billington's English rain hat, and is a marvelous piece of gentle whimsy.

The face on the third Russian doll, Billington conjectured, will most likely be a stern and belligerent one. But it's very possible, he added, that beneath that face is a fourth face, one whose fierceness has been lessened by the candid cynicism and satire of a new class of Russians.

\* \* \*

*Mitchell Levitas. He is editor of The New York Times Week in Review section. He has been with The Times since 1965, and previously held such positions as metropolitan editor and editor of the Sunday Magazine. He also worked for Time, the New York Post, and Voice of America. Levitas has won the George Polk Award for investigative journalism.*

*He and his wife, Gloria Levitas — a prominent anthropologist and author — came to Kenyon in March as Woodrow Wilson Fellows. Ms. Levitas teaches anthropology at Queens College in New York and is a prolific freelance writer on such topics as children's literature, detective fiction and sociobiology.*

*Mitchell Levitas, after being photographed for this story, picked up the camera and impulsively took a picture of the interviewer and photographer. "I guess I'm always a journalist," he said.*

## *Views of a New York newspaperman and of an anthropologist.*

Levitas said the Russian invasion of Afghanistan was probably a mixture of three motives:

— the imminent collapse of the Soviet-backed regime there due to an intensifying Moslem presence.

— ideological design

— simple opportunism

"It was characteristic of Russian moves in the past and we shouldn't have been so surprised. Our attention span here in America is so short. If you review the post World War II era, our relations with the Soviets have been continuously up and down, despite détente."

Levitas termed President Carter's response to the invasion as "erratic." He argued that the Administration should pay less attention to what our allies want, and he quoted George Bernard Shaw's remark, "Great powers have interests, not allies."

Levitas said the 1980s will see aggressiveness and unbalancing moves between the superpowers. "It will be a time of multi-bluff." The period of post-Vietnam withdrawal is over. America is now presenting a tougher stance in global affairs. The problem is we so often over-react, choose one side over another, and eventually get dumped on by both sides.

Reluctantly, Levitas argued the necessity of CIA covert operations in the 1980s. "But these operations must



Mitchell Levitas

titus



be scrutinized thoroughly before the fact, then authorized and then monitored. The secrecy of the past has encouraged the cover-up of failures. Our successes in this realm have not exactly been enormous," he said, "beginning with the bureaucratic debacle of the Bay of Pigs."

Ms. Levitas argued that ethnocentrism and fear of socialism have hurt American foreign policy. "We dug our own grave in Nicaragua. We supported Somoza for years and years. Even now after the revolution we still haven't learned. We're holding up aid that could stabilize the country. This is not an ideology. It's a 'negative ideology.' Look at El Salvador now, or Argentina, or the Philippines. Where is our regard for human rights in those places?"

"This goes back to 'make the world safe for democracy' — you should be like us. This goes back to the American Revolution."

Ms. Levitas pointed out that many Westerners have been critical of the women of Iran for their veiled-subservience and harem life. "We haven't taken the trouble to learn that culture," she said. "Those women control a world of their own. They have power, and that power is evolving. They don't need us to liberate them."

On another topic, Ms. Levitas said that the dependency on foreign oil is a crucial factor in new American-Soviet relations. "For almost the entire history of this country we've marketed

our resources. Now in the Mideast we're the buyer. We're very new at this, and we're confused."

\* \* \*

*Allen S. Whiting. He is professor of political science at the University of Michigan where he teaches courses on China and Sino-Soviet relations. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia University in 1952 and has written widely on international relations. Among his many works are China Crosses the Yalu, China's Future and China and the United States: What Next?*

*Though he is a China expert, Whiting speaks with considerable authority on matters relating to the Soviet Union as well. He has travelled extensively through Russia, riding the Trans-Siberian Railroad from European Russia to the Pacific Coast. He speaks Russian fluently, and has numerous friendships inside the Soviet Union.*

*The views of a China watcher —*

China, Whiting explained, no longer accuses the Soviet Union of "ideological deviation," but it does fear Russian expansionism, and possible encirclement. The Russian-Chinese border is 4,100 miles and the Soviets have one-quarter of their military capability poised in that direction, Whiting said. While the Soviets are anxious to reduce tension, the Chinese have found that an anti-Soviet policy is winning them support in the West.

Whiting believes the United States has already "exploited to the limit" the thaw with China, particularly in finessing the Peking-Taiwan relationship and in isolating Hanoi during the Vietnam War. "Then, there's the China Card." This is the strategy that a possible two-front war can act as a deterrent on Soviet moves. Whiting is not extremely confident in this strategy. He said that while Sino-Soviet relations will remain tense, there is "no serious likelihood" of conventional or nuclear war between the two Asian powers in the next several years. Still, he cautioned, "incidents can happen."

Russian expansionism, Whiting argued, is not a systematic or ideological process, but comes about "because power creates opportunities." As an example he pointed to one decade in American history, the 1940s. "At the beginning of the decade the United States had a foreign policy of isolationism. Ten years later we had nuclear weapons, and we had a huge navy that sailed around the globe. What happened in that decade? Did the beliefs and ideologies of the American

people change? No, The United States, because of the events of World War II, emerged as a powerful nation-state and a strong military presence in the world."

On a current topic, Whiting termed President Carter's actions toward the Soviets — "dangerously reckless." He added, "The actions may be useful for him in American domestic politics, but they are the wrong steps to take in terms of geopolitical advantage." Whiting was particularly unhappy with the Olympic boycott. His argument was this.

If there was no boycott, thousands of Americans — athletes, officials, media, tourists — would come to Moscow. "Russia is not a locked-up society. Americans would be free to travel, to meet and to talk with the Russian people, to explain how they felt about Afghanistan, to send a message of opinion from the U.S. Now; with the boycott, we've cut off that opportunity."

Further, Whiting said that the Russians have genuine feelings of warmth for Americans. President John Kennedy is remembered as a hero there. "Our refusal to attend the games they are hosting will certainly bring about a deeply negative nationalistic response."

As for Carter's trade restrictions, Whiting predicted the Soviets will now step-up commerce with Western Europe and Japan.

Whiting said the Russian invasion of Afghanistan was foreseeable months before it occurred. "I predicted it last summer, and I was by no means the first to do so. The Administration was well aware the Russians would not allow the Marxist regime there to collapse."

Whiting said that last summer or early fall our government should have —

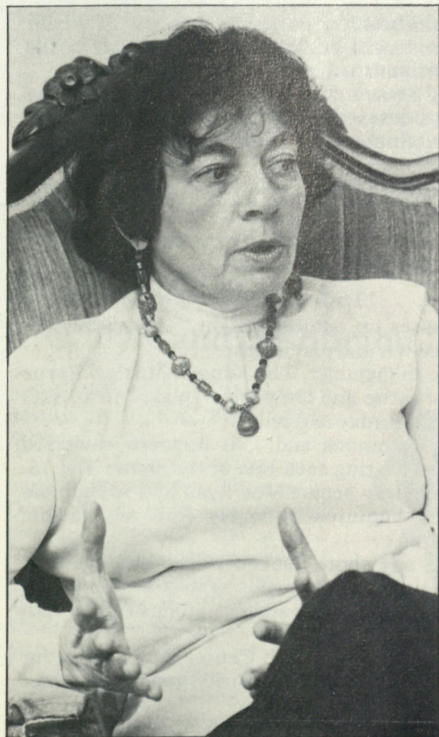
- Consulted with our West European allies and Japan to prepare a readied response;

- Consulted with the Middle East nations, and alerted them to impending events;

- Then have gone to the Russians and said, in effect, "If you move into Afghanistan, then we and our allies are prepared to retaliate in the following manner."

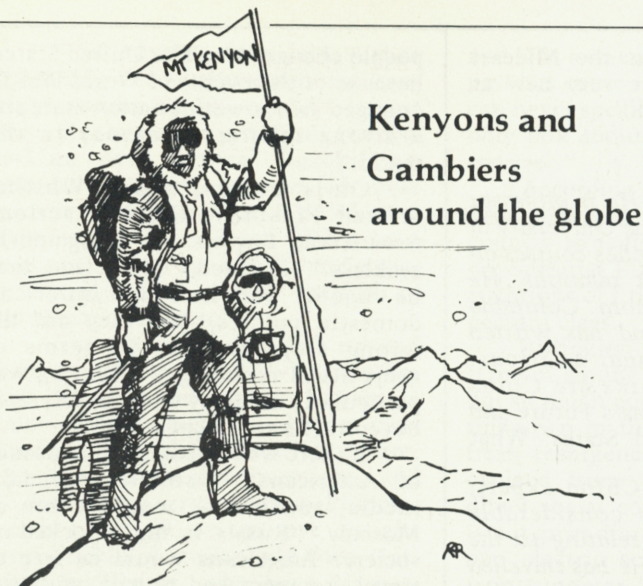
"Instead the President did nothing until the invasion was completed. Then he defined the crisis to the world, and he defined the response the world was to take. Now he's asking our allies for support. Now he's begging the Pakistanis to take our arms."

Whiting said, "Russia will ride out Afghanistan just as it did in Hungary and Czechoslovakia." □



Gloria Levitas





## Kenyons and Gambiers around the globe

The names Kenyon and Gambier are not appellations which refer only to a liberal arts college in a small Ohio town. Rather they are names found around the world, some having ties with the institution by the same name and others completely independent. Mary Melber '80 has researched some of the Kenyons and Gambiers she found listed in the atlas, dictionaries, and archive's files:

**KENYON, RHODE ISLAND** — A small town near West Kingston known as Holburton's Mills until 1820 when Louis Kenyon purchased the town's cloth mill from Thomas Holburton. Presently Kenyon has one industry — Kenyon Piece Dye Works.

**KENYON, MINNESOTA** — Founded in May of 1856 by two Kenyon College graduates, James M. LeDuc, K 1855, and William LeDuc, K 1848, Kenyon was named after their alma mater.

**MOUNT KENYON, ANTARTICA** — The unnamed peak near the junction of Shackleton and McGregor glaciers in the Queen Maud Range, 290 miles from the South Pole, was named Mount Kenyon in 1962. F. Alton Wade, K 1926, a member of the department of geosciences at Texas Technical College, Lubbock, Texas, named the 10,000 foot peak after his alma mater from whom only a few months before he had received an honorary degree.

**SS KENYON VICTORY** — A World War II cargo ship named for Kenyon was part of a series of ships named after American colleges in the chronological order of their foundings. Mrs. Irvin Toplin and the Rev. George Davidson, K 1902, B 1904, Hon. D.D. 1938, sponsored the ship which was launched June 5, 1945. Kenyon students contributed a library of 500 books, and framed pictures of the campus and buildings.

**KENYON COLLEGE, HODGENVILLE, KY.** — This short-lived institution, founded in 1897 and closed in 1903, has no connection with the Ohio institution of the same name.

**KENYON AND GAMBIER AVENUES, WORCESTER, MASS.** — A 1914 map of Worcester shows two parallel streets named Kenyon and Gambier. Possibly someone from the town was part of the original party that came to the banks of the Kokosing, but this is only speculation.

**GAMBIER ISLANDS** — Part of the colony of French Oceania in French Polynesia, the Gambier Islands are part of the Tuamotu Group off the Tuamotu Archipelago. They were named in honor of Admiral James Gambier, the same Gambier who contributed to Kenyon College.

**MOUNT GAMBIER, AUSTRALIA** — This name refers to two geographical places in South East Australia near the Victoria border. First, it is the extinct volcano spotted in December of 1800 by an explorer who named it Gambier Mountain after Admiral James Gambier, Kenyon's benefactor. Second, Mount Gambier is a city which grew up near the peak. Today the city is a "holiday resort" with picturesque surroundings.

**GAMBIER** — A yellowish catechu obtained from a Malayan woody vine, *Uncaria gambier*, of the family Rubiaceae, used for chewing with the betel nut, and exported for tanning and dyeing. It is also called *pale catechu*, *terra japonica*, *white cutch*, and *gambir*, according to Webster's Third International Dictionary.

illustrations by Robert Rubin '80



New York  
University  
honors The  
Kenyon Review

New York University is hosting a party for *The Kenyon Review* contributors.

The NYU Poetics Institute is sponsoring a series of poetry readings May 19, 20. *The Kenyon Review* writers who have already agreed to participate are: Joseph Brodsky, Derek Walcott, Anthony Hecht, E.L. Doctorow, Philip Schultz, Gjertrude Schnackenberg, James Merrill and Galway Kinnell. It appears likely that portions of this literary event will be broadcast on New York public television, WNET.

## Old times here are not forgotten

The composer of *Dixie* was Dan Emmet, a native son of Mount Vernon and a wandering minstrel.

In celebration of his talents the city of Mount Vernon in recent years has annually hosted "Dixie Days" in late summer. *Dixie*, a musical tribute to Emmet was performed. Town merchants had "Dixie Day" sales.

That was about it. This year, however, Kenyon sociology professor Howard Sacks is initiating a major festival of the traditional performing arts to coincide with "Dixie Days."

August 7, 8, 9 and 10 are selected dates for the 1980 expanded "Dixie Days." On Friday, August 8, a folk music concert will be held in Memorial Theater.

Craft demonstrations will be Saturday and Sunday while small bands of folk musicians roam the downtown streets.

A big old-fashioned square dance is scheduled for Saturday night. Also planned are housewalking tours, sporting events and antique auctions. Entertainment for children will be provided too.

## The Kenyon lampoon

"Satire is what closes on Saturday night," said George S. Kauffman, the celebrated wit and playwright.

Such isn't the case in Gambier. The *Kenyon Musical Revue* — an annual evening of satire and lampoon — played to an SRO crowd in Rosse Hall one Saturday in April.

Sophomores Andy Simmons and Tait Ruppert immersed their pens in acid before writing each line of the show. The 16-member cast was directed by senior Moe Ryan and sophomore Tammy Thornton, and ventured obliquely into new comic territory this year.

For one thing, skits and short blackouts predominated over musical numbers. For another, the prime targets of the verbal joustings were Kenyon students and student groups rather than administrators or faculty.

Although to be honest, the Health Center did come in for more than a tad of ridicule. And the security guards were not unscathed.

All in all, it was an evening of refreshing humor, balance and sanity.



## Magazine intern

Debra Ziehm '81 has been selected for the 1980 Magazine Internship Program and will work this summer for *Sunset Magazine* in Menlo Park, Calif. *Sunset*, a monthly, is a regional magazine of life and arts on the West Coast.

Ms. Ziehm is an English major and has written poetry and short stories the past three years. She has worked for *The Kenyon Review* and as class notes editor for the *Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin*. She intends a career in publishing or teaching.

The magazine internship program, sponsored by the American Society of Magazine Editors, is designed so that college students working toward careers in magazine journalism can work summers on professional staffs. The students serve as editorial assistants, and also learn aspects of circulation, advertising and promotions.

Since 1966 more than 400 students and 100 magazines have participated in the program. More than 100 former interns are now magazine staff members.

## What the SAT scores don't reveal

Suppose you are Kenyon's admissions director, and it's time to make the decisions that affect students' and Kenyon's futures. Some applicants have academic records so strong, a "yes" decision is assured; others' records are so weak, serious consideration is unlikely. But the largest group of applicants have grades and test scores that are for the most part comparable. And you must choose.

Inevitably, you will look at such factors as extracurricular involvement, leadership potential, initiative and entrepreneurial skills — the so-called personal qualities. It's your job to predict who would succeed at Kenyon, and who wouldn't.

Certainly, evaluation of personal qualities is a subjective task. But nine colleges and universities, including Kenyon, are engaged in a five-year study being conducted by Educational Testing Service (ETS) of Princeton, N.J., to determine how personal qualities are relevant to the recruitment, selection, retention and performance of students.

Besides acquiring a sense of which personal qualities predict collegiate success, admissions personnel will profit from another facet of the study which involves ETS review of applications and supporting materials, after actual admissions decisions have been made.

Associate Admissions Director Dwight Hatcher '70, who is Kenyon's PQ project coordinator, said ETS evaluators rate all of the applicants to the nine schools, against a uniform scale taking into account academic qualifications and personal qualities but without regard for any specific admissions targets a college might have.

"Therefore, we will be able to see how our own ratings, influenced as they are by Kenyon's admissions philosophy, compare to those of the ETS evaluators," said Hatcher. "This will give us an indication of our own consistency in the decision making process, as well as making us sensitive to any biases that are built into our decisions. If, for example, Kenyon weighs heavily the fact that an applicant is a legacy or a minority, that tendency might appear as a deviation in the comparative data. What this means is that the participating colleges will be able to make conscious decisions about admissions policy."

PQ program literature insists that the program is not concerned with developing tests to assess personal qualities, but with how colleges can more effectively judge such qualities from information they receive from students and schools.

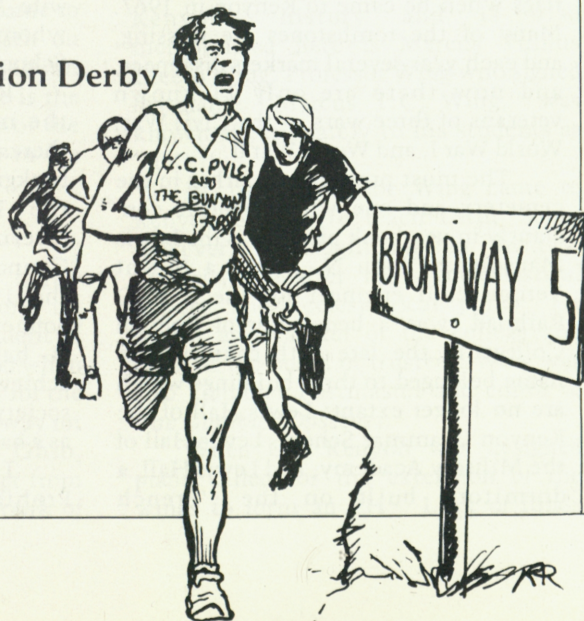
Joining Kenyon in the study are: Bucknell University, Colgate University, Hartwick College, Kalamazoo College, Occidental College, Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Richmond and Williams College.

## Broadway beckons for C.C. Pyle and the Bunion Derby

Broadway is the next destination for *C.C. Pyle and the Bunion Derby*.

The Michael Cristofer play opened the Bolton Theater in December of 1978, was directed by Paul Newman, and starred John Considine. Newman won't repeat the assignment because he's directing the film of *The Shadow Box*, another Cristofer play.

As for *C.C. Pyle*, Cristofer doesn't know who the director or star will be, but he has a producer, Alexander Cohen.



## LETTERS

### Wilbur Cummings' cousin

I was greatly impressed by the contents and writing quality of your winter issue, and particularly interested by the Craik interview because of my age (90).

In the article on the revival of Port Kenyon and the flying club, the author identifies their founder as "William" Cummings. His correct name was Wilbur (nickname Bud) and he was not a prominent New York business man, but a successful Wall Street lawyer, a senior partner in the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell.

It was through this connection that he was able to persuade William Nelson Cromwell to build the president's house, Cromwell Cottage. The flying club and its courses were the sources of his chief post-graduate interest in the college, although he contributed in many other ways. He happened to be my cousin, and it was his influence that brought me to the college in 1906.

I was grieved to read the obituary of Mark Curtis Kinney. He was my roommate in our sophomore year, and later in New York when he was on the staff of Cass Gilbert, the famous architect of the Woolworth building, then the highest in the world. "Skin" as we called him, took me to the top of the tower while it was still a steel framework.

He was one of the finest friends I have ever had — I visited him several times in Mt. Vernon — the last time during our 60th anniversary.

**Mark Huntington Wiseman '10**  
Westport, Conn.

\* \* \*

### Chuck Imel Remembered

Coach Imel's swimming story in the winter ALUMNI BULLETIN is great. It sure brings back the memories of the late '30s and early '40s. Coach Chuck Imel has long been a giver of good things to Kenyon and he certainly deserves the respect and admiration of Kenyon supporters of yesteryear and today.

**Col. Jackson G. Flowers 1941**  
Miami



# Remembrances of Kenyon past endure in college cemetery

by Mary Melber '80

*Cemeteries hold a certain fascination for the poet and artist. The College Cemetery behind Rosse Hall has inspired at least two talented spirits.*

*In 1964 Thomas C. Aycock, Jr. spent several weeks in Gambier on a Bexley Fellowship. During his residence here, a famous civil rights march took place in Selma, Alabama. Ironically, Aycock discovered in Gambier the grave of a young soldier killed at the Battle of Selma almost 100 years earlier. Stunned, Aycock wrote the poem "Musings [On the Aftermath of Selma]."*

*The second artist inspired by the College Cemetery was a Kenyon student in the class of 1955, my uncle, James C. Minarik. Given the assignment to "paint a mood," he painted the cemetery. Now 25 years later he has inspired another artistic spirit, mine, to dig into the archives and to wander through the cemetery to see exactly how much of the past remains at Kenyon.*



This tall marker at the entrance of the cemetery marks the burial site of Lorin C. Andrews, president of Kenyon College from 1853 to 1860.

titus

**G**round for the College Cemetery was set aside by Philander Chase at the College's founding in 1824. By 1828 the "cemetery" had one occupant, George Milo Everts, a worker at the College mill who was the first person to die in Gambier. Chase planted a vine on the grave and fenced it in until a "more permanent" arrangement could be made.

Until 1866 the College Cemetery remained the sole resting place of all departed Gambierites. But construction of the Church of the Holy Spirit separated the cemetery from the Rosse Hall chapel. That, and a lack of space, necessitated an alternative burying ground. Thus, in 1866 the land for Oak Grove Cemetery (a great misnomer since there is not a single oak tree) was purchased. The College Cemetery remained for "the officers of the Institution, their families, and students," and also those who had purchased plots.

Restrictions on the College Cemetery remain much the same today.

One of the little known responsibilities of the Kenyon President is that of sexton of the College Cemetery. In 1843 it was stipulated, "No one except the sexton shall be permitted to dig a grave in these grounds." This stipulation is still on the books today. President Philip Jordan has not dug a grave yet, and does not believe his predecessors did either. He does get one or two requests for plots each year which he sends on to Samuel Lord, Vice President for Finance, who determines eligibility.

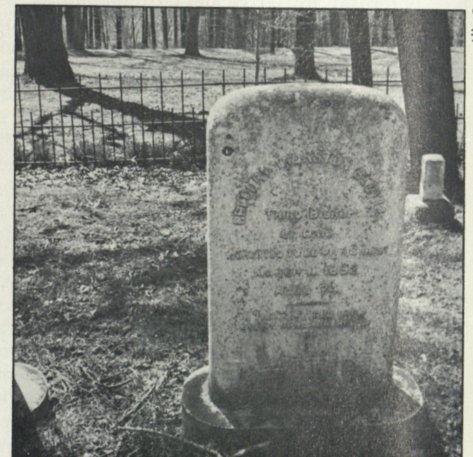


Lewis Mausoleum

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Visitors to the campus in May will notice that each veteran's grave is marked with a flag. Colonel Owen McCloskey, who now is a research assistant for the development office, became self-appointed distributor of the flags when he came to Kenyon in 1967. Many of the tombstones are missing, and each year several markers disappear, and now there are only 21 known veterans of three wars — the Civil War, World War I, and World War II.

The most prominent marker in the cemetery and one which appears constantly in yearbook pictures is the Lewis Mausoleum. John N. Lewis, a Mount Vernon civil engineer for the B & O Railroad, was a benefactor of Kenyon College in the late 19th century. His name belonged to three buildings which are no longer extant: Lewis Hall of the Kenyon Grammar School; Lewis Hall of the Military Academy; and Lewis Hall, a dormitory built on the "French



Gravesite of Gregory Thurston Bedell

titus

property" near the railroad tracks. (The present Lewis Hall is a memorial to David Lewis of Cleveland). In 1876 Kenyon gave John Lewis an honorary master of arts degree. The College Cemetery is the resting place of John, his wife, Mary, and their daughter, Anne, for whom Lewis Hall of the Harcourt Place School for Girls was a memorial.

John Lewis died in March, 1891 and the mausoleum was erected shortly thereafter. It became the traditional background for the yearbook pictures of the Pan-Hellenistic Council, the forerunner of the Interfraternity Council. Kappa Lambda Mu, defined in the 1923 *Reveille* as "an honorary Sophomore Society whose membership is based entirely upon scholastic achievement," but really a drinking society, was also fond of the mausoleum as a background for photos.

Tradition also has it that during Prohibition some practical science



students found the mausoleum a "neat manufacturing place for their assorted tonics."

The list of those buried in the College Cemetery includes "Samuel M. DeWitte-colored-South African" and "Kwaku Lebiète-African Prince." Nothing other than the name is known about DeWitte.

The story of Gambier's "African Prince" is connected with the short-lived history of the Gambier Mission House. The Reverend John G. Auer, a missionary of the Episcopal Church in Liberia, came to the United States in 1864 with the dream of establishing a mission school. He applied to Gambier Bishops McIlvaine and Bedell for support, and also to some Philadelphia bishops. The Gambier bishops responded favorably and in 1864 the Gambier Mission House was established under the auspices of Kenyon College. It was located northwest of Bexley Hall in a building rented by Mrs. Bedell, and opened informally on September 1, 1864 with one student. By October there were enough students to form a choir to sing at the formal dedication. Extra rooms were found in Bexley Hall to house the growing enrollment. The ladies of Gambier operated a laundry for the students, and college professors and seminary students taught the classes. This activity ceased on June 4, 1866 when the school moved to Philadelphia.

The solitary memorial to the Gambier Mission House is the grave of Kwaku Lebiète who died in the bitter winter of 1865. Kwaku Lebiète's homeland was the Gold Coast of Africa. There he had the title of prince. Few today remember the name Kwaku Lebiète but they remember the fourteen-year-old boy as "the African Prince."

In May of 1957 the All-African Students Union of the Americas came to Kenyon College to place a wreath on Lebiète's grave. Other than this solemn tribute the only record of homage is the window in the porch of the nave of the Church of the Holy Spirit given in his honor.

### **Dies of typhoid fever**

During the Civil War many Kenyon men enlisted in the army, including Lorin C. Andrews, president of Kenyon College from 1853 to 1860 when he took a leave of absence to fight for the North. Andrews not only led the way for Kenyon recruits, but he led Ohio, reputedly being the first volunteer from this state. He advanced to the rank of

colonel and led the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the West Virginia campaign. During the campaign Andrews contracted typhoid fever, was forced to return to Gambier and died on September 18, 1861. His passing was mourned by the entire Kenyon community. Elaborate accounts of his burial have preserved the memory of that solemn day. Now a tall marker at the entrance of the churchyard marks his final resting place, in a spot of his own choosing.

Andrews may be classified as one of Kenyon's most successful presidents. During his tenure in office, College enrollment climbed from 46 in 1853 to 137 in 1860. Andrews was the first Kenyon president to diligently recruit students in Ohio. Smythe says that he was "constantly about the state, ad-

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**The solitary memorial to the Gambier Mission House is the grave of Kwaku Lebiète who died in the bitter winter of 1865. Kwaku Lebiète's homeland was the Gold Coast of Africa. There he had the title of prince. Few today remember the name Kwaku Lebiète, but they remember the fourteen-year-old boy as "the African Prince."**

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dressing teachers' institutes, and winning the confidence of high school principals." A less well known gentleman who played a vital role in Kenyon's history and is also memorialized here is Marcus Tullius Cicero Wing. Professor Wing who signed his name "Marcus T.C. Wing," was known affectionately to his students as "T.C."

In 1827 Professor Wing came to Kenyon College to teach Latin. Soon, however, he taught algebra, history, rhetoric, and after 1837, ecclesiastical history and ecclesiastical polity. He served as treasurer of the college and clerk of the board of trustees. Wing was also Gambier Postmaster and editor of *The Gambier Observer*.

When Old Kenyon was designed plans called for the extension of the wings to form an "H". Lack of funds

forced the abandonment of this plan. Wing himself designed the present wings. Thus to Wing we owe the "I" configuration of Old Kenyon.

### **Wing houses**

Two houses in Gambier also owe their names to Professor Wing. His residence, "Wing House" was located where Gund Commons now stands. The house on Brooklyn Street now occupied by Professor Thomas Short was known at one time as the "Red Wing House."

Upon his death in 1863 Marcus Wing left money to be used for the beautification of Gambier. His son, Charles, took part of the money to maintain the family graves and the remainder was used to care for trees in the village. And, as a memorial to the philanthropic scholar, the Moses window in the Church of the Holy Spirit is dedicated to Marcus T.C. Wing.

### **Names remain immortal**

The clergy are well represented among the buried in the College Cemetery, including Gregory Thurston Bedell. From 1859-1886 Bedell lived with his family in Gambier. In 1864 he built "Kokosing House" also known as the "Bishop's Palace" which is now the home of Professor and Mrs. Galbraith Crump.

Bedell's parish at Ascension Church in New York provided the funds for construction of Kenyon's Ascension Hall. The Church of the Holy Spirit was designed by Bishop and Mrs. Bedell. Another Kenyon institution linked to Bedell's patronage is the Middle Path. In 1860 Bedell funded the extension of the path to Bexley. Prior to this it ran only from Old Kenyon to the gates. Bedell proposed naming it the "Bishop's Walk," a suggestion that was disregarded.

On March 11, 1892 Gregory T. Bedell died in New York where he was living in retirement. His remains are buried in the College Cemetery in the place of his choosing, overlooking the valley, river and hills.

An observant reader will notice that the name of Philander Chase is missing from the list of those interred in the College Cemetery. His body lies in Jubilee Park in Illinois where he founded Jubilee College after Kenyon College.

My investigation revealed the College Cemetery is not filled with dead history, but rather with names that remain immortal in Kenyon history, lore and tradition. □



**P**ropped in a corner of a Howard Johnson's party room in Washington, Pa., about 1 a.m. Sunday, March 23, Jim Steen was talking to a dozen people at once when his voice simply gave out.

It was not all that surprising.

Three hours earlier the Kenyon swimming team, which Steen coaches, had captured a national championship in NCAA Division III competition, ending Johns Hopkins three-year domination of the sport.

At the close of the meet Steen was chosen Coach-of-the-Year by his colleagues for the second time in three seasons.

When he was hired at Kenyon, Steen vowed the swimmers would win the national title "within four years." It took five, but no one at Kenyon thinks he reneged.

During the past half-decade the Kenyon mentor has been blessed with an abundance of talent, but possibly the best of all is senior co-captain, Tim Glasser, who won four gold medals at Washington and was the star of the three-day competition.

Still, if was a matter of team depth that proved decisive. Johns Hopkins claimed more individual championships, but no less than 15 Kenyon swimmers earned All-America honors and secured team points. (All 15 posted a lifetime best in at least one event).

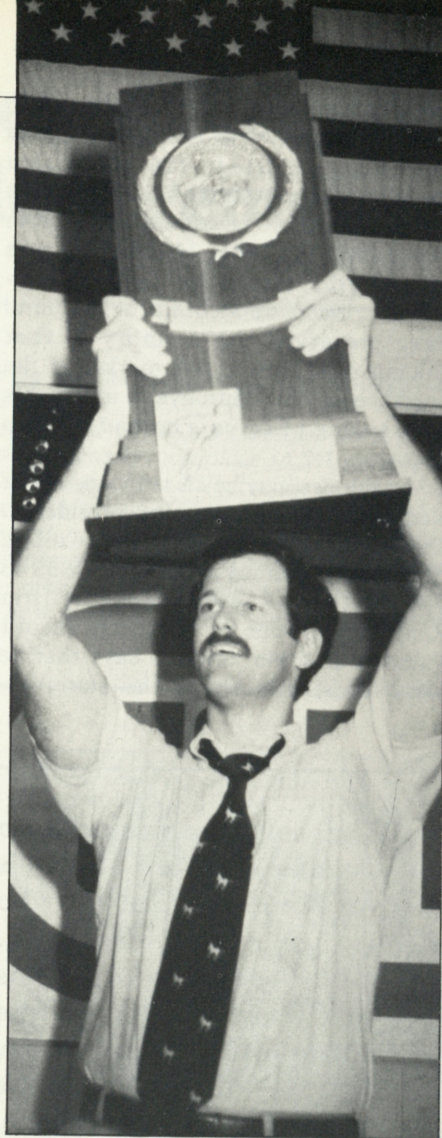
The nationals opened at noon, Thursday, March 20, at Washington and Jefferson College, amidst considerable frenzy and theatrics. Although more than 70 teams competed, Hopkins and Kenyon were the decided co-favorites.

### Kenyon has arrived

Psychology is crucial to all sports, but perhaps more so in swimming than any other. A minute or two before the first preliminary race, with all other teams seated in the natatorium, Kenyon remained in the locker room, finally emerging in lush purple warm-ups, and silently proceeded around the perimeter of the pool. They reached their seats, in unison chanted "Kenyon Has Arrived!", sat down, and the swimming championships began.

They, in fact, did not begin all that auspiciously. Some observers felt perhaps the Lords were too keyed-up, too tense. In Thursday's preliminaries Kenyon placed fewer qualifiers for the evening consolations and championships than they had hoped. Meanwhile, Hopkins had had a marvelous afternoon.

That evening began more favorably. Event one, the 500 yard



*Coach-of-the-Year Jim Steen lofts national championship trophy.*

freestyle, was won by Glasser (4:38.95). Of course, Steen had expected that.

What he had not expected was what happened in the 50 yard freestyle. Because of its brevity, this is the most difficult swimming event to forecast. The start, the touch at the end, are everything. Kenyon sophomore Gregg Parini "swam an absolutely beautiful race," according to Steen. And it appeared he touched first. But the

electronic scoreboard signalled him second, then blinked, corrected itself, and showed that Parini had won the national title (21.49), only .07 off the NCAA mark. Never before in Kenyon swimming history had a sprinter claimed an individual championship.

The tall, lanky Parini, one of the most emotional of Kenyon swimmers, stood in the shallow end of the pool exuberantly pounding his fists into the water.

### After day one

The last event Thursday was the 400 yard medley relay, a showdown between Kenyon and Hopkins, with the Lords finishing second best.

After day one the top scores were:

|               |    |
|---------------|----|
| Kenyon        | 74 |
| St. Lawrence  | 55 |
| Johns Hopkins | 81 |

Friday was something else. At breakfast that morning Steen had confidentially predicted, "If everything goes right today, we could be ahead by 10-15 points."

In event after event without exception, the Lords swam brilliantly, and the Kenyon point total climbed steadily. A Hopkins coach said in a tone of awe and worry, "They just kept coming, one race after the other."

In the 400 yard individual medley — Joe Wilson, 3rd; Andy Sappey, 9th; Scott Sterling, 10th; Bill Derks, 11th.

The 200 yard freestyle — senior co-captain Steve Penn, 7th; Kim Peterson, 8th; Dave Dininny, 12th.

The 100 yard butterfly — Glasser, 1st. His time of 50.89 a new NCAA record, breaking the mark he had set a year earlier.

The 100 yard backstroke — Chris Shedd, 3rd; Steve Counsell, 7th; Gregg Parini, 10th.

The 100 breaststroke — Brad Butler, 2nd; John Robrock, 5th; Mark Foreman, 8th.

Then came the 800 yard freestyle relay. Earlier that afternoon in the preliminaries, the Kenyon team had swum the fastest time, 7:01.74. The Hopkins foursome was one second

## SPORTS

### Lord swimmers win NCAA title

# The water was just fine!

by Tommy Ehrbar





barone

*Tim Glasser's 200-yd butterfly triumph clinched the title.*



barone

*Triumphant Kenyon swimmers shown with Coach Steen are from left to right, Chris Shedd '83, Joe Wilson '81, Kim Peterson '82, Don Shupe '81, Steve Penn '80, Scott Sterling '82 [directly in front of Penn], coach Jim Steen, Tim Glasser '80, Andy Sappey '82, Jack Emens '83 partially hidden behind Steve Counsell '81, Gregg Parini '82 [front], Bill Derks '81 and Mark Foreman '81.*



behind.

Showdown number two.

It was really no contest. The four Kenyon swimmers, Peterson, Penn, Shedd and Glasser, swam to a remarkable 6:54.28, winning by more than the length of the pool, demolishing a five year old NCAA record held by Chico State (now a Division II power), and catapulting the Lords to a 35-point margin over rival Johns Hopkins.

#### KENYON HAD ARRIVED!

Kenyon supporters from across the country had gathered throughout the meet, and by Saturday they crowded the Washington and Jefferson natatorium. NCAA officials said they had never seen such enthusiasm for Division III swimming before.

In a way, Saturday was anticlimactic, victory seemed assured. Yet the mounting anticipation of Kenyon's first national swimming title lent a genuine sense of drama to the day.

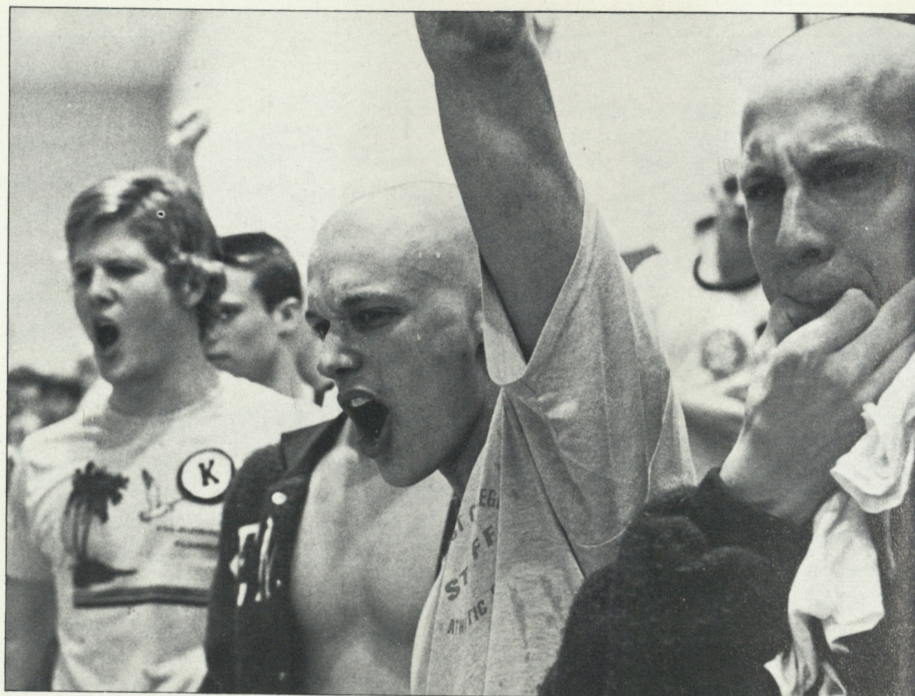
Glasser won yet again, this time the 200 yard butterfly (1:52.99). In his four All-American years Glasser was a seven-time national champion, with three NCAA records to his credit. But in some respects the Lord's top performer that evening was freshman Chris Shedd. After finishing 3rd in the 200 yard breaststroke, he had but eight or nine minutes rest before competing in the 200 yard butterfly, in which he swam an outstanding 1:57.60 and placed 9th. The Allegheny swimmers seated next to Kenyon were so impressed they began a spontaneous and sustained cheer, "Shedd, You're An Animal!"

The last event of the meet, the 400 yard freestyle relay, held no sway in determining the champion or runner-up colleges. Glasser's butterfly win had mathematically clinched the title for Kenyon. But the Lord's team of Parini, Jack Emens, Penn and Glasser were anxious to break another NCAA record held by the great 1975 Chico State team.

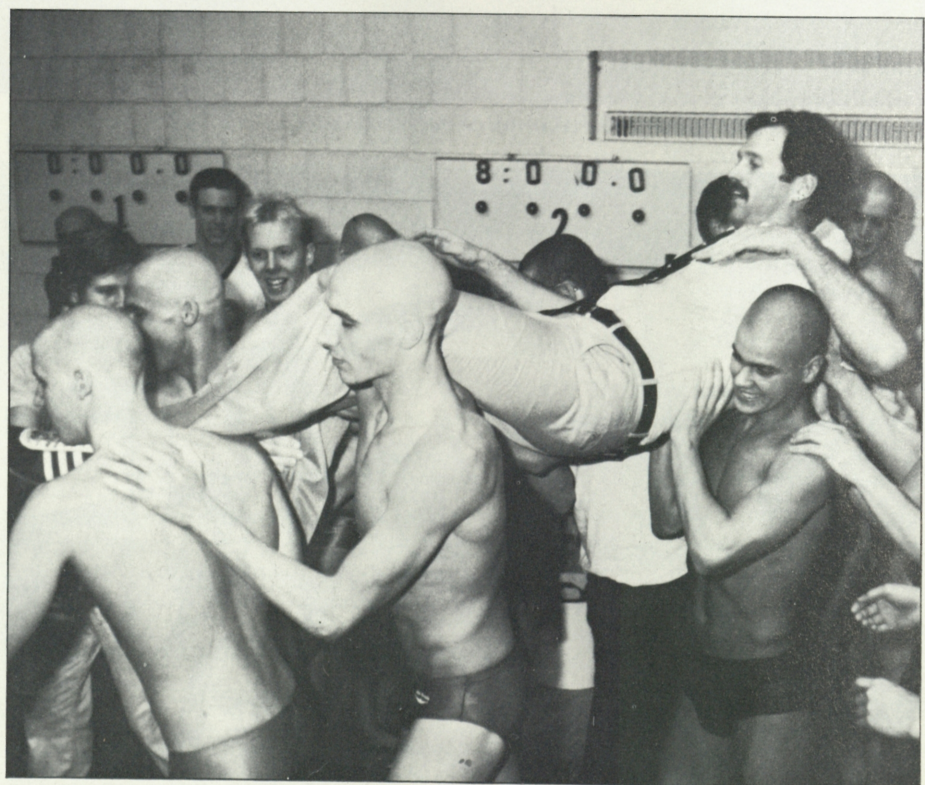
It turned out Chico State's mark is safe for another year. In an extremely close race the St. Lawrence swimmers were first at 3:09.24, a scant .2 ahead of the Lords.

This slight disappointment evaporated quickly as trophies were presented to the Kenyon team and to Steen. Final scores of the top five colleges:

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Kenyon                          | 323 |
| Johns Hopkins                   | 277 |
| St. Lawrence                    | 189 |
| Williams                        | 104 |
| Allegheny                       | 104 |
| (In all, eight new NCAA records |     |



"1" was already in the bag, but that fact didn't dampen the intensity of swimmers Karl Shefelman '80, Kevin Sweeney '82, and Dave Dininny '82 during the final event of the 1980 national championships.



Division III Coach of the Year Jim Steen is destined for a dip as he is borne away from the winners' circle on the shoulders of his team.

were set.)

A Kenyon celebration began in the pool after announcement of the awards about 10 p.m. and later moved to drier quarters in the Howard Johnson's party room, where copacetic Steen eventually was maneuvered into a corner by

well-wishers and friends.

And that's why around 1 a.m. Sunday he was still surrounded by a dozen or so friends, and wanted to continue talking about Kenyon swimming.

And that's why he couldn't. □



## Rogers era ends with all America, high OAC honors

The Scott Rogers era of Kenyon College basketball ended with the two-time NCAA Div. III all-America guard placing second on the Lord average scoring list, earning fourth highest scorer honors in Ohio Athletic Conference history, and becoming a candidate for the 1980 U.S. Olympics team.

In mid-March Rogers was nominated to the 200-player Olympics trials selection list. After a screening process, Olympic try-outs are scheduled in May in Raleigh, N.C.

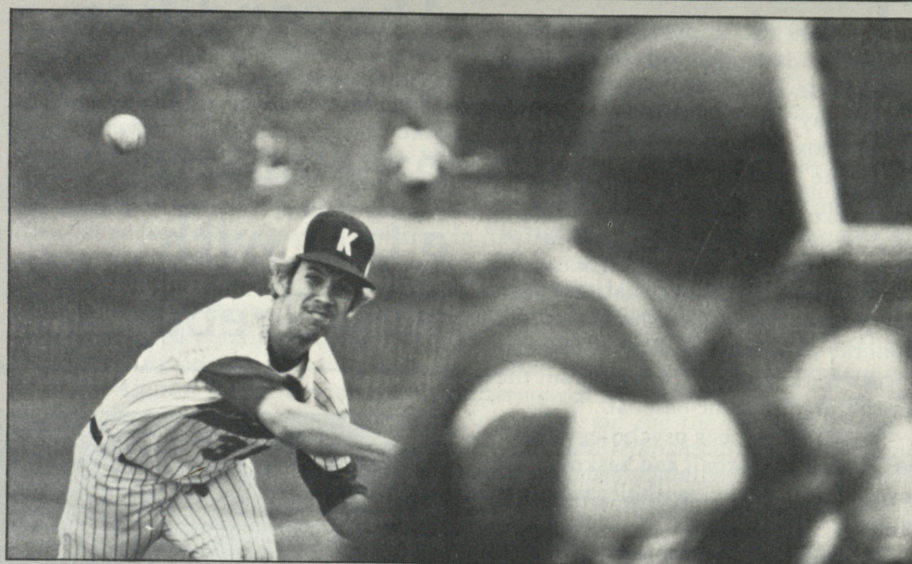
The 6'1" senior biology major repeated as a "consensus" all-America by being selected to the NABC (National Association of Basketball Coaches) and the *Basketball Weekly* all-star first teams.

Meanwhile, 6'6" Kenyon sophomore Bill Melis (Oxford, Ohio) was selected as a member of the 10-player Greek-American basketball team that will play exhibition games on a month-long European junket in June. Melis, Kenyon's two-year regular center and the Lords' 1980 rebound leader, is the only Div. III player selected at the try-outs at Milwaukee. The team, sponsored by Greek-American businessmen, is scheduled to play games in Paris and Rome before playing several games in Greece.

Rogers, a graduate of Cincinnati Indian Hill High School and whose parents now reside in Sciotovalle, Ohio, was a four-year starter for the Lords and No. 1 scorer in the OAC for three years. Named to the OAC all-star first team three straight years, "Scotty" won the OAC Most Valuable Player award in 1979, the year he led the nation (NCAA Div. III) in scoring with a 28.6-points per game average.

In 91 games over four seasons, Rogers compiled 2,149 points — the fourth Lord cager to score more than 2,000 points in the last 12 years — for a career average of 23.6-ppg. Only two former Lords, John Rinka '70 with 3,251 and John Dunlop '69 with 2,156 are ahead of Scotty. And Scott's average is higher than Dunlop's 96-game 22.46 average. Tim Appleton '77 scored 2,062 points.

Rogers scoring by seasons: 1977, 24 games, 401 points, 16.7 average; 1978, 20 games, 483 points, 24.2 average; 1979, 24 games, 687 points, 28.6 average; 1980, 23 games, 578 points, 25.1 average.



Senior pitcher Joe Genre triumphed over Mount Union.

### Baseball

| Ken. |                       | Opp. |
|------|-----------------------|------|
| 5    | Mount Vernon Nazarene | 3    |
| 6    | Mount Union           | 5    |
| 2    | Ohio Northern         | 14   |
| 0    | Heidelberg            | 13   |
| 9    | Oberlin               | 3    |
| 10   | Oberlin               | 3    |
| 1    | Baldwin-Wallace       | 6    |
| 6    | Ohio Northern         | 5    |
| 1    | Ohio Northern         | 12   |

### Golf

Wooster Refrigerator Open: 5th/10  
Marietta Invitational: 13th/13  
Wooster Beckler-Bates Inv.: 14th/19  
Kenyon Invitational: 13th/14  
Denison Best Ball Inv.: 12th/12

### Men's Lacrosse

| Ken. |                | Opp. |
|------|----------------|------|
| 6    | Wooster (OT)   | 7    |
| 5    | Denison        | 17   |
| 9    | Ohio Wesleyan  | 21   |
| 4    | Ohio State     | 10   |
| 10   | Oberlin        | 1    |
| 6    | Ashland (OT)   | 7    |
| 6    | Michigan State | 11   |
| 6    | Denison        | 19   |

### Women's Lacrosse

| Ken. |               | Opp. |
|------|---------------|------|
| 12   | Wooster       | 6    |
| 5    | Denison       | 7    |
| 13   | Ohio Wesleyan | 5    |
| 7    | Wittenberg    | 6    |
| 11   | Oberlin       | 7    |

### Men's Tennis

| Ken. |                            | Opp. |
|------|----------------------------|------|
| 9    | Wooster                    | 0    |
| 9    | Marietta                   | 0    |
|      | Calvin Invitational: 1st/4 |      |
| 8    | Wittenberg                 | 1    |
|      | GLCA: 2nd/5                |      |
| 3    | Denison                    | 6    |
| 8    | Oberlin                    | 1    |

### Women's Tennis

| Ken. |                 | Opp. |
|------|-----------------|------|
| 4    | Otterbein       | 5    |
| 9    | Cedarville      | 0    |
| 7    | Marietta        | 2    |
| 0    | Ohio Wesleyan   | 7    |
| 2    | Wooster         | 7    |
| 9    | Capital         | 0    |
| 9    | Malone          | 0    |
| 7    | Oberlin         | 2    |
| 1    | Ohio University | 8    |

### Men's Track

| Ken. |                              | Opp. |
|------|------------------------------|------|
|      | GLCA: 3rd/5                  |      |
| 62   | Oberlin                      | 81   |
|      | Wooster Munson Relays: 5th/7 |      |
| 78   | Muskingum                    | 72   |
| 78   | Heidelberg                   | 42   |
| 70   | Marietta                     | 80   |

### Women's Track

| Ken. |            | Opp. |
|------|------------|------|
| 39   | Oberlin    | 81   |
| 28   | Wooster    | 79   |
| 28   | Capital    | 29   |
| 28   | Heidelberg | 27   |



**I**n 1949 the immediate future of Kenyon's demonstrably amateur baseball team lay in the hands of senior manager Ray Grebey. Thirty-one years later, as those baseball fans know who follow the intricacies of contract negotiation, the more distant future of all of professional baseball lies, in part at least, in those same hands. In early March, even as these negotiations were under way, I spent an hour on the telephone with Ray Grebey to discuss his work with, and his feelings about the future of, major league baseball.

Ray Grebey was a psychology major who lettered in football and basketball at Kenyon. He is also a baseball fan whose devotion to the game is both long-standing and, in view of his confessed partiality for the Chicago Cubs, long-suffering. After securing an M.B.A. at the University of Chicago and serving in Korea, he worked on the labor relations staffs at Inland Steel and General Electric. In 1978 he accepted his present post as Director of Player Relations for Major League Baseball. It was an attractive position, for it allowed him to bring his experience to bear upon his interests, while giving him an opportunity to participate in nothing less than the shaping of the destiny of the national pastime.

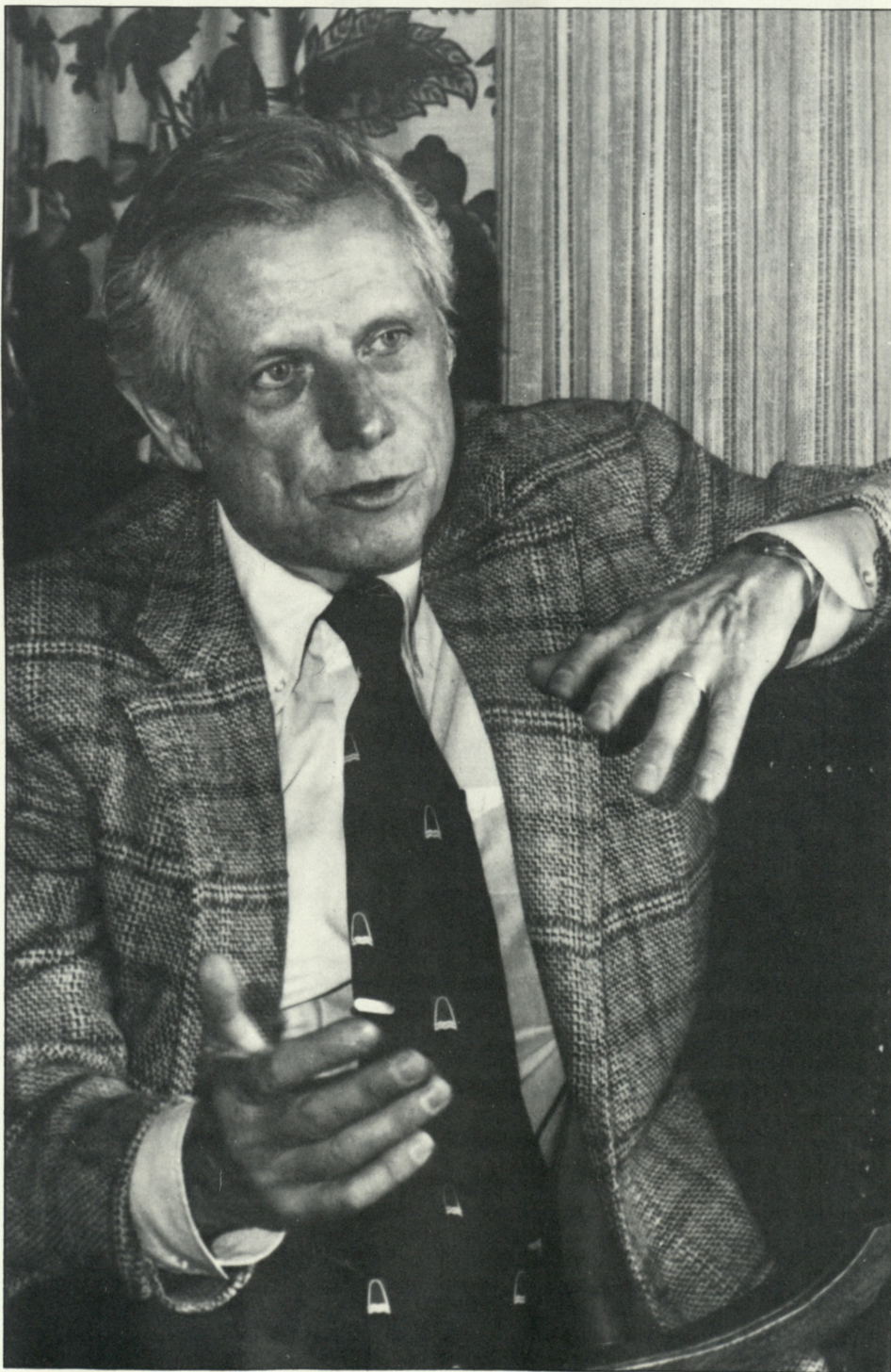
The Director of Player Relations serves the Player Relations Committee (comprised of all 26 major league managements) as their labor relations authority. It is a job with various responsibilities. As director, Ray Grebey must attend to the day-to-day labor relations problems that seem increasingly to mark professional baseball in our day. He also acts as consultant to all major league clubs on matters that pertain to employee relations. And most visibly — as his appearances in the sports pages this spring testify — he represents management in the quadrennial negotiations with the Players' Association for the Basic Agreement. This document is the national labor contract of major league baseball, defining the general structure of player-management relations. It establishes minimum salaries, pension levels and contributions and the ground rules of the free agency system.

Ray Grebey approaches these responsibilities with a love of the game of baseball and some firmly held views about the present condition of the sport. Not surprisingly, he stands with those who suspect that an emerging "athletic aristocracy" may be causing permanent

## The condition of major league baseball — a talk with Ray Grebey '49

by Reed Browning

*History Professor Reed Browning has devised a new baseball statistic, CAM, that allows exact comparisons of old-time hitters to new. Browning authored a feature article on CAM for the April 7 issue of Sports Illustrated. His other special interests are English history and the American Revolution.*



courtesy of the sporting news



damage to the game. He fears the consequences of a salary scale which finds the average figure for a player today approximately \$150,000 per person. He holds long-term contracts to be pernicious in what he calls a "pay-for-performance" sport. He worries about the intrusive impact of agents, who in his view take much and give nothing back to the game. But unlike many who out of sheer ignorance decry what they take to be the greed of the Dave Winfields and Dave Parkers and Pete Roses of this world, Ray Grebey voices his concerns from a background of informed thoughtfulness. His argument thus bears attending to.

### Financial distress

The core issue is of course financial. Ray Grebey does not feel that he is authorized to disclose precise figures for specific clubs, but his general analysis is sobering even without them. His key contention is simple: major league baseball does not generate enough revenue to sustain the game as we now know it. Unlike either the National Football League or the National Basketball Association, the two major leagues are dramatically dependent on ticket sales for income. Box-office receipts in fact account for almost 70 percent of baseball's revenues, and ticket prices have not been rising as rapidly as the inflation rate. To this financial distress the sale of radio and television rights offers no adequate solution. The major leagues have a \$90 million, four-year national contract with the three networks. But when that apparently substantial figure is divided by four and then by twenty-six, each team is left with less than \$1 million a year from the national contract. All major league clubs try to supplement this sum with local radio and television contracts, but only in the big markets — New York, Chicago, New England, and Los Angeles — will the local revenues from the broadcast media be significant. The effect of television and radio is therefore scarcely salvific. It promotes unequal income apportionment among the 26 franchises, rewarding most generously those that are already financially strongest, and it confers on none of these franchises a sum approximating the princely \$5.2 million that each NFL team receives annually from football's national contract.

It is this inadequacy of revenue, Ray Grebey contends, that most obviously imperils major league baseball. In more than a few instances income cannot

cover costs. Employee compensation accounts for more than 60 percent of the expenses of ball clubs. This sector of the budget is growing more rapidly than revenues, leaving management some awkward choices — often impossible choices — as they try to find ways of holding the costs of the non-payroll sector down. No less than eight major league franchises suffered after-tax losses of more than \$2 million in 1978. Some are in desperate shape. Ray Grebey finds it suggestive that the price of the Baltimore Oriole franchise, one of baseball's premier clubs and current American League champions, did not rise during the course of the past three years. Ownership of clubs, even good clubs, is not an attractive business risk. This truth, Ray Grebey contends, is the context within which player salary demands must be understood.

Not everyone analyzes the situation in this fashion. Many fans — and the Players' Association itself — assert that because ball-players have uncommonly short careers, they are justified in seeking uncommonly high salaries while in their prime. Since an inevitable decay of skills drives most men from the game before the age of 40, the players believe that it is but justice that they be able to use their brief productive period to provide for their future economic security. To this line of reasoning Ray Grebey has a brisk retort. No one, he declares, is guaranteed a job in one career for life. Changing careers has become commonplace in our day, and no disproportionate sympathy should go out to those who consciously choose a first career that is necessarily short-lived. Besides, he adds, a life of penury will scarcely be the lot of today's players when they retire. Baseball pensions are, in his view, "rather fantastic": by the terms of the current proposal, vesting will be immediate, and at age 55 a former player who has logged 10 years of service will be entitled to a monthly pension of close to \$1800 for the rest of his life. Inasmuch as nothing restricts a pensioned player from holding any job he is fit for — and a growing proportion of players are college graduates — Ray Grebey thinks it implausible that a player should find the prospect of such a retirement forbidding.

Ray Grebey thus calls for greater realism — by which he means restraint — on the part of both players and management. A financial vise is steadily confining the capacity of many major league clubs to compete for talent in the bidding wars. The consequence is

deleterious for the game: a select number of happy clubs prosper, a larger middle segment make do as best they can, and a desperate few remain trapped in the nether regions of their respective divisions. Ray Grebey is simply adding his informed voice to those who hold, as did the Wharton report of several years ago, that baseball's immediate prospects are gloomy.

It is perhaps surprising that such a bleak analysis of the current condition of baseball does not lead Ray Grebey to totally bleak conclusions. He is of course no Pollyanna. The very structure of baseball, he believes, will have to change, for the stresses besetting the major leagues today are insupportable. Ray Grebey hints only briefly at what these alterations might be, but an extrapolation from these hints suggests at least three options. One possibility is that private ownership will come to be dominated by men and women who, treating baseball as a hobby, will be prepared to suffer regular financial losses. Another is that a kind of public ownership will emerge that will allow public funds to be used to make up deficits. A third is that the total number of franchises will be cut back. Already, he fears, we are approaching a situation wherein certain clubs are being consigned to the lowly status of "perennial basement dwellers."

### Forecasting the future

But whatever structural changes occur — and they would not be the first in baseball's long history — the game itself, Ray Grebey maintains, will not pass away. It is here "for the next hundred years, if not in perpetuity" — engrained into our national character, an inexpugnable aspect of American life. The listener is inclined to agree. The magic of baseball occurs on the field, and a man who can look back on his handling of Kenyon's baseball team during its dark ages as a "good time" — who is patient enough to lavish affection on a Chicago team that is closing in on the major league record for futility — is a person who understands the nature of baseball's ineradicable grip on our consciousness. To talk with Ray Grebey is to be sobered. But it is the message, not the man, that is grim. If he, with all his reservations, can remain sanguine about the fundamental future of the game, then we too have warrant for doing so. The comforting conclusion of this sometimes troubling conversation is easily put: the national pastime will endure. □



# Baseball stat man Jim Archer '81

On his rounds delivering campus mail Jim Archer '81 wears a Pittsburgh Pirate baseball cap, even in mid-winter.

We're not sure how other offices feel about this, but we in public relations, loyal and beleaguered Cleveland Indian rooters, felt compelled one day to confront Archer about his baseball preference.

We discovered that Archer is not only a devout fan of the national pastime but something of a baseball statistical scholar as well. Two years ago he attended a lecture on baseball stats by Kenyon history professor Reed Browning. Archer was intrigued with the presentation, with the subtleties of numbers and relationships. He was also genuinely curious about the relative values of today's baseball players.

At Chalmers Library, while others read Keats or Freud, Archer pored through *The Economics of the Baseball Player*. He decided he was ready for research of his own.

Archer began a process of charting the monetary merit of every starting pitcher who had been acquired via the free agent route.

## Free agent system

The free agent system developed a few years ago. Essentially it allows a player, when his contract expires, to offer his talents to any other club. The player hopes that the clubs will try to outbid one another, and thus raise his monetary value in the baseball marketplace.

Free agency has been called both a blessing and a curse for major league baseball. It certainly allows the players more freedom and control over their own careers. But there are serious questions about the effect on fan-team loyalties and about spiraling salaries.

## Archer's computations

Archer does not pursue this philosophical realm. He accumulates data.

What he does is this. He first takes a team's total home attendance for a season. He divides this figure by 81 to get an average per game attendance. Let's say the Indians (our speculation, not Archer's) are having a wildly successful year. Crowds of 45,000 are the norm.



Jim Archer: His stats debunk free agency.

OK. Archer will then compile the attendance figures for each starting pitcher over that same year and average that per game. Let's say that on days Wayne Garland pitches, the Indians average a crowd of 50,000. This means Garland's presence on the mound means 5,000 extra seats sold. This 5,000 can be multiplied times Garland's starting assignments times average ticket prices to reach a monetary approximation of Wayne Garland's worth to the Cleveland Indians.

Archer can compare this final figure to published reports in *The Sporting News* of what the Indians are paying Garland.

Archer has done this sort of research the past two seasons for every starting pitcher, National or American League, who has been acquired as a free agent (over 120 pitchers).

## Good source of news

What Archer is documenting is something Major League owners have been saying to themselves all along — free agent salaries are not justified in cold financial terms.

There are a few exceptions, according to Archer. In 1979, Bruce Kison, of, yes, the Pittsburgh Pirates, by his merits alone brought in 67,926 more fans to Three Rivers Stadium and proved a moneymaker for the club.

Archer does concede some limitations to his study, and he hopes to refine it. For 1980 he'll be scrutinizing relief pitchers as well as starters. Also, he's running out of notebooks and says he now needs computer assistance.

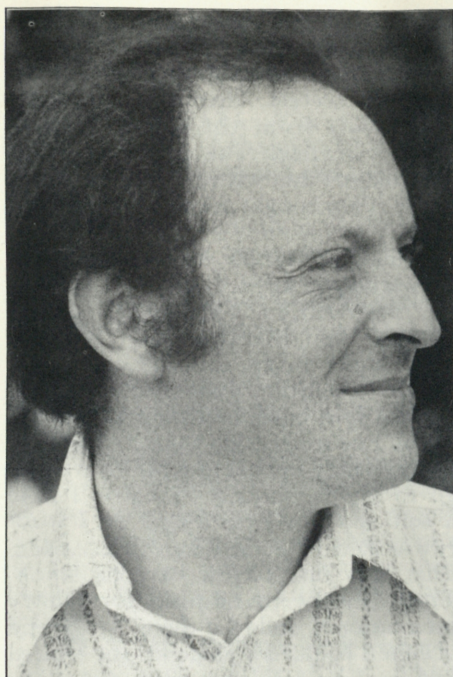
A few other things. This is strictly a hobby for Archer, his personal pastime, not classroom work — although his research entails sound economic calculations.

Also Ray Grebey, director of player relations for the baseball owners who is profiled elsewhere in these pages, upon hearing of Archer's study, requested the findings for interpretation by his associates.

And we in public relations, thanks to campus mailman Jim Archer, learned that the messenger of news may sometimes be a very good source of it.

A world series between the Pirates and the Indians would make everybody here happy. — TOMMY EHRBAR





university of michigan information services

Joseph Brodsky is quite possibly the finest living Russian poet, though he was forced out of his country eight years ago. Having previously served part of a five-year sentence in a labor camp, he left when an official offer of a visa was coupled with warnings that he would find it unpleasant to stay. With the help of friends he promptly came to the University of Michigan, where he teaches literature. A Part of Speech, a new collection of Brodsky poems, will be published this spring by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. All poems are in translation — except for the "Elegy for Robert Lowell," written in English — spanning Brodsky's last few years in the Soviet Union and the whole of his time in exile. Though he expects he will continue to write poetry in Russian, the articles he publishes, criticizing both the Soviet Union and the insufficiency of Western response, are written in English. Brodsky visited Kenyon in March to meet with The Kenyon Review editors and to read some of his poems to a public assembly. Earlier, for an hour or so in the Alumni House Lounge, he was interviewed by Kenyon Review co-editor Ronald Sharp and history professor Kai Schoenhals on the themes of language, politics and displacement. Forty years old, with thin reddish hair, oval face and darting eyes, Brodsky has an amiable, almost unflappable manner that somewhat belies the turmoils of his life. Shortly after he arrived in America, he wrote:

And as for where in space and time one's  
toe end touches,  
Well, earth is hard all over, try the States.

## Joseph Brodsky, Russian poet in a strange land

**S**HARP: Let's plunge in with a question about the nature of your poetry. Auden, who is one of your favorite poets, said in the introduction to your "Selected Poems" that Joseph Brodsky's poetry is apolitical. Do you think that is true?

**BRODSKY:** In the most ostensible way it is true; at least I hope it is. My poems don't deal with slogans; they are not very topical if you look only at subject matter. However, poetry has one dimension which can make it political; that is, the context in which it is written. If you write in a so-called democratic system hardly anyone pays attention to poetry; so, no matter how political you *are*, you won't *seem* political. However, when you write in a system where the state regards its subjects either as its slaves or as its enemies, and consequently oversees their activities, one of which is presumably literature, whatever you say acquires a certain significance. The authoritarian state by means of censorship, by centralizing the publishing enterprise, creates a certain stylistic plateau; the office of propaganda uses a certain stylistic idiom. A writer, however, in order to sell his work has to come up with a slightly different stylistic idiom. And the moment he does so he becomes noticeable against this plateau. He gets noticed by the public, which is a good thing. But he also gets noticed by those who oversee literature, with all the subsequent treatment. That is when your poetry acquires a political

dimension in the eyes of the watchdogs. During the '30s a lot of Russian writers perished. None of them ever said anything like, "Down with Soviet rule," because it is unseemly for any self-respecting poet to do such a thing. What did them in — kind of putting it mildly — was that they became suspect when the style of their work differed from that of the state. So, to answer your question, certainly in terms of subject matter my poetry is not political, but, having been written in the context of the state, it is.

**SCHOENHALS:** I have often heard that when people like Yevtushenko go to a factory to read their poems there will be thousands of workers who sit and listen, which is something that would hardly happen in the United States if some poet would show up at a General Motors plant to read his work. How do you explain this vast difference in the appeal of literature?

**BRODSKY:** What a worker in this country does for cultural entertainment, I think, is watch game shows on television. In the Soviet Union there are no game shows. Therefore, the Soviet worker goes for anything that smacks of culture, however remote. The second thing is that big readings, either in stadiums or at factories, are organized by the government through the ministry of culture and its union of writers. Therefore, people gather. What matters, however, is the quality of this poetry, which on the whole I find very poor. As for the numerical aspect of

this, in this country, on a single night groups comparable to those in Russia gather to hear poetry which is more interesting, more intelligent, better. You must understand that the institutions of the Soviet state are of extremely poor quality and historically have been insufficient. Institutions like law are of disputable quality; there are no legal oppositions in Russia. So literature has had to take upon itself the task of educating people, preaching certain issues that the state will not deal with. Russian people are used to looking upon literature as a source of moral education or, to say the least, of social information. Literature displays more compassion to the subject of the state than does the state itself. Therefore, literature has this kind of appeal. And by a certain kind of inertia the idea of having great literature, like in 19th Century, has wandered into the 20th Century. Very often we mistake the desirable for the real. That is, there is a great deal of thirst and hunger for literature that deals with ethical issues because the state does not. Because the state offers a one dimensional view of the way things ought to be. So this is what Russian workers gather in stadiums or at their factories for though I wouldn't say they are getting what they came for.

**SCHOENHALS:** I was just reading Aleksandr Herzen who left Russia during the reign of Nicholas I, which I assume one could compare in some ways to the ruthless autocracy and suppression that



existed under Stalin, and went to Western Europe with a great deal of hope. And yet we find him very much disillusioned with what he found in the West and eventually returning to Russia with a great deal of nostalgia, not for the government, but for the Russian people per se. And as I was reading your description of your childhood under Stalin and his successors, with all of its drabness, I wonder, now that you are in the West, if you too have certain nostalgic feelings about Russia?

BRODSKY: I certainly do, but I would not call it nostalgia; rather a sense of missing things. And it is quite a hurtful realization that you are living a life which is not the life your nation lives, yet you are writing in the language of your nation (i.e. Russian). This kind of scissors-like disparity is extremely troublesome even for men of not exceptional sensitivity. I think I understand Herzen. Anyone brought up in the atmosphere of utter arbitrariness is bound to feel odd entering the "just city." But arbitrariness makes for a fairly stereoscopic display of human facets. What usually troubles a Russian in the West is the emphasis on the rational, a sense of curbed, dissected spirit. A product of that Russian realm looks with bewilderment at faith or for that matter lack of it, subjected to the judgment of reason. A standard Russian complaint in the West is the lack of "warmth" in the people — too much of rationalizing, of mental gadgetry. For the "warmth" comes from the notion of arbitrariness of existence which is reinforced in Russia by the state on a daily basis, from the notion that we are all in the same doomed boat, that our fears are not to be alleviated either by Freud or Marx or some other smart ass. So one may naturally miss that brotherhood of the doomed, that tragic communion, that sense of shared misfortune and grief. These things bind you better than prosperity. Moreover, when something of a positive character takes place in that realm like a good book, or acquisition of a decent outfit, or a love affair, the appreciation of a recipient is poised with a sense of contrast, of transitory nature of this gift. That's why Herzen went back, I presume; and lucky he was: for under Nicholas I it was possible to go back. As for myself, I've been here for about seven years only, and what I am missing really is several people, certain elements of the landscape, and especially the cityscape in Leningrad. Perhaps because per square foot in Russia you have more history than over here. Here you are more exposed to nature than history; in fact here, I'd say, you are more exposed to anthropology.

SHARP: What were the events that led to your exile?

BRODSKY: Well, there were not many events. It came really out of the blue. Prior to 1972 I had been arrested several times. I was in prisons three times, twice I'd been in mental hospitals, etcetera, etcetera. And so, to a certain extent I think they felt they had exhausted their agenda with me . . .

SHARP: Was there any special reason they were after you?

BRODSKY: No. I think in Leningrad, I was kind of a village fool, merely because my writing was circulating — all this Samizdat (self publication by underground circulation of manuscripts-ed.) business. I guess they were paying a lot of attention to me. However, I can't recall any doings on my part that would have prompted their action. I think it was part of a general clean up operation in 1972, because Nixon was coming to Russia and would visit Leningrad. So they thought, "Why not clear the place of this guy altogether?"

SHARP: Was anyone else dealt with at the same time?

BRODSKY: No. I was the first in this treatment of sending people off. It happened to me twice — being first. In 1964, when they put me in internal exile, I was again the first to be sent off. It followed a time of relative non-intervention with the literati on the part of the state, about an 11 year period following the death of Stalin in 1953. I just happened to be around in 1964 and I got a five year sentence. The same happened in 1972 when they decided to try a new technique. I just happened to be there.

SCHOENHALS: What exactly happened in 1964?

BRODSKY: Very simple. I walked out of my house, two men stopped me, asked me my name, then drove me to the police station. Next thing the police took me to the mental institution where I spent one month. Then I stood trial.

SCHOENHALS: What was the accusation?

BRODSKY: There were about 16 counts, I think. Vagrancy, distribution of anti-Soviet literature, that classic charge of corrupting the youth, all sorts of things.

SCHOENHALS: During your confinement were you denied access to literature?

BRODSKY: Oh no. I could read; people brought me books. I wrote. But I could not go farther than seven miles from the village, on foot. It was an extremely rural area near the polar circle, quite cold, but actually quite beautiful. A very small village with 14 houses. I was doing hired hand jobs. I kind of liked it. It was a little Robert Frost-like. Frost prepared me for the experience. I was there 21 months. Between November of 1965 and May 1972 I lived a fairly

normal life. In fact for the first time I was doing quite well; I had a lot on my plate, I was translating, dubbing the movies, etcetera. Then came that day I got a call from the department of security services. They invited me over and told me that within 10 days I should be off. They bought me a ticket. And off I was.

SCHOENHALS: What country did they send you to?

BRODSKY: They sent me to Austria. Well, first they said, "Brodsky, you ought to go to Israel." I said, "Why?" And they didn't reply. I'm 100 percent Jew, but I have nothing to do in Israel. I've never been there. If I were to go anywhere in that region, I'd want to go to Egypt, actually. Because I have a soft spot for Egyptology. So I spent two weeks in Vienna, where I met Auden. That was just terrific, a consolation. Then I went to London for Poetry International, and read there. At the end of June I boarded a plane for the United States.

SHARP: Joseph, how widely is your poetry read in the Soviet Union?

BRODSKY: One never can really assess this kind of thing; but I think, without boasting or pretending, that it is read quite widely because I'm getting all kinds of funny letters from unexpected corners.

SHARP: Does it circulate underground?

BRODSKY: Yes.

SHARP: Was anything published before you left Russia?

BRODSKY: All in all about a dozen poems and a considerable number of translations. But translations are translations.

SHARP: Has your most recent poetry circulated?

BRODSKY: As far as I know, quite widely. But, again, I refrain from saying anything because any answer would be boasting.

SHARP: It must be extremely important for you to have your work read there.

BRODSKY: Frankly not. I never had this concern really.

SHARP: I don't mean reputation, but a sense of having an audience that reads in the original Russian and takes literature seriously.

BRODSKY: As time goes on I'm getting increasingly suspicious of the kind of an audience that reads poetry.

SHARP: In Russian?

BRODSKY: In any language. My idea about it is very simple. It's a very private business. It's between you and the language. One really shouldn't bother much about his readership. Besides, I think, if it is read at all, it's read by a younger generation which I despise, or disdain, somehow.

SCHOENHALS: Why would you



say that?

BRODSKY: I don't really know; maybe it's a kind of idiotic loyalty to my generation.

SCHOENHALS: You mean the people that passed through the terrible hardships of World War II and the Stalin era?

BRODSKY: Something of the kind; the people of the post-war generation. I'm one of those. If the younger people read it — and as far as I know they do — it really doesn't interest me, because they can't tell me anything. It's extremely inconsequential, at least to me. It might flatter one's ego, but my ego is so scrambled.

SCHOENHALS: I'm interested in hearing more about this feeling you have for the new generation. Most people today haven't faced the tremendous hardships that your generation did. Perhaps they have a different value system.

BRODSKY: Perhaps. And, perhaps, they are more materialistic. They certainly grope more for the goods than we ever did. It's not that they are stupider than ourselves; quite the contrary. I'm just not interested in them. In the same way, being young, they are not interested in older people.

SHARP: Is there anything that was startling to you about the literary scene in America, for example, the role of a poet here?

BRODSKY: If anything at all it is the diversity. I knew that in a democracy literature would be diversified. But, on the other hand, literature is always somewhat centralized because of that Bohemian kind of thing. It exists in clusters, to say the least. The lack of structure surprised me, and I think it is both good and bad. Good, because it leaves people alone, and bad because you don't really know what others are doing. You might end up inventing the same bicycle another person invented a while ago. But on the whole it's pretty good. On the role of the poet in society . . . well, the poet does not have a role, and shouldn't really. The only obligation a poet has to society is to write well, and that's it.

SCHOENHALS: Do you think that Aleksandr Herzen saw himself in that role of a man just writing well, or was there something more?

BRODSKY: Russia is a slightly different story because the tyranny there is real, and literature carries a great deal of moral authority; it is a moral antithesis of the state. But had Russia ever gone the democratic route things would be different. The USSR is politically a backward set-up.

SCHOENHALS: Some 19th century Russians, looking at Europe and all its social strife then, were feeling this was actually a blessing, hoping Russia

could ward off industrialization.

BRODSKY: And a lot of Russians have this attitude now; one of them is living in Vermont. This attitude is certain to outlast the present political situation in the Soviet Union; but both will outlast me. In time, however, the system is bound to crumble into something more or less resembling parliamentary government. Because really you cannot handle that huge entity from a centralized location. You are bound to decentralize somehow.

BRODSKY: True, but Russian history is not that long really, because politically, in the strictest sense, Russia is fairly young, as young as Russian literature, say 250-300 years old.

SCHOENHALS: But this has never happened in Russian history.

BULLETIN: Certainly, there is a trauma associated with leaving one's homeland, quite possibly forever. In your own case is it a loss you have gradually grown accustomed to, say as one grows accustomed to the death of a loved one?

BRODSKY: I don't really know, because for one thing you don't believe

in the human "never," even when such a powerful state tells you "never." So, insofar as you are alive, you think there is some kind of chance of returning, after all. It's not irreversible. Somehow you don't allow yourself the full realization of what has happened. You think, even though it is unpleasant, that somehow you can manage because in the first place every other country is just a continuation of space and time. Some people I know decide to lead a kind of makeshift life in hope that a day will come when they will go back. Others acknowledge to a substantial degree the irreversibility of what has occurred and adjust to the new circumstances and start a new life. They become Americanized in this country, and soon are more patriotic than the legionnaires. Personally, I exist in some kind of incoherent middle way. I have attacks of silly hope and of silly accommodation. So, I fluctuate, I think. Although, I don't fluctuate really. If to be serious, I never regard myself as anything but myself. I end where my elbows or knees end . . . I don't really know what I am doing. It's certainly traumatic, but insofar as you can't change it, it's silly to cry about it. □

### *Soho*

A massive Venetian mirror holds the opaque profile of a silk-robed beauty with the crimson wound of a soundless mouth. The listener scans the walls, whose pattern has altered over eight years to "Scenes at Epsom Races." Flags. A jockey in scarlet cap flies to the winning post on a two-year-old colt. All merge into one great blur. The stands go berserk. " . . . didn't reply to my second letter, so I decided . . . " The voice is, as it were, a struggle between the verb and the absent tense. The young, thin hand ripples the locks that are flowing, falling into nowhere, like many rivers' waters. Presently straddling oaken stallions, two who have fallen heroically in foreign sheets gallop round the table with its unfinished bottle toward the gate in what's-it street. Flags droop down, the wind dies, and drops of moisture gleam on a rider's lips, and the stands simply vanish . . . A yellow lamp burns by the gate, slightly gilding the snowdrifts like the crumbling crust on a Viennese pastry. No matter who gets here first, though, in this street the bell doesn't ring and the hoofs of the gray or the bay in the present past, even reaching the post, leave no traces, like carousel horses, on real snow.

— Joseph Brodsky  
from *A Part of Speech*

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# Diplomatic career of Crawford Brooks took him

*If anyone's curious how the antiquated tennis racquet of Kenyon President William Peirce came into the hands of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in Antarctica in 1956 — ask Crawford Brooks. He's the man who got the racquet from the president to the prince. What Brooks is curious about is where the racquet is now. He has a hunch it's somewhere back at Kenyon.*

Tennis in the Antarctic was but one tangent of a colorful and brilliant career in the United States Foreign Service for Brooks. He retired in 1967 after stops in China, Bolivia, Uruguay, Mexico, Spain and Iceland. He avows, "I wasn't all that famous." But during his tenure as a diplomat he received numerous commendations and honors.

Since 1967 Brooks has lived in northern California, writing and lecturing on foreign affairs, hosting radio and television shows and curating a gallery of Pre-Columbian art. For 1980-81 he has accepted the position of visiting scholar at Cambridge University, England.

In March the BULLETIN editors called Brooks at his Santa Rosa home, spoke with him at length about his career, about his thoughts on current American diplomacy, about Iran and other geopolitical topics.

## Career in government

Santa Rosa is also the boyhood home of Brooks. After high school he considered attending either Stanford or the University of California at Berkeley. A local Episcopal minister, however, suggested little Kenyon College in rural Ohio. The minister wrote to Kenyon President Peirce and arranged a scholarship for Brooks.

At Kenyon Brooks majored in economics, played varsity tennis, and was a force in campus politics. He was graduated cum laude in 1935 and decided to test his luck in Washington, D.C. "I really had no aspirations then for a career in diplomacy. But I knew my congressman from California and hoped he might give me some advice."

The advice was specific, and sound. Within a few weeks Brooks began his employment with the federal government. "Washington in those days was a great place to be. The New Deal was in full power." In the years prior to World War II Brooks worked in the Department of Agriculture, then in the Library of Congress. At the same time he somehow



Crawford Brooks



obtained credentials as White House correspondent for two Santa Rosa newspapers. Even then the diplomat, Brooks reported for both the Republican and the Democratic papers in town.

All his life Brooks has retained close ties with the Episcopal Church. In 1937 he went to England on a Christian social service fellowship. Among other responsibilities, he cared for the welfare of orphans fleeing the Spanish Civil War. Brooks recalls listening to Lord Neville Chamberlain's "Peace in our time" speech, that was soon followed by "the largest peacetime military budget in the history of England."

Returning to Washington, Brooks joined the War Department as a senior statistician. "How we ever got ready for World War II, I don't know because I was absolutely terrible at mathematics."

Within a year he was sent to San Francisco as an analyst for the Office of Government Reports (OGR) — a quasi-polling organization that kept President Franklin Roosevelt abreast of American opinion on salient issues. One request Brooks received involved the controversial policy of internment Japanese-Americans in detention camps. Brooks' polling verified support in California for such a policy. He says, "I wasn't there to argue the morality of it." The OGR, he explains, was unbiased by politics and personal interest.

## Wall newspaper

Brooks enlisted in the Navy and served aboard a minesweeper in the South Pacific. When the war ended he returned once more to Washington and joined the State Department.

His first assignment was as an envoy of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. He was sent to China, and for the next few years helped direct various relief efforts for children in Third World nations.

Then in 1952, immediately following a revolution there, Brooks was named public affairs officer in La Paz, Bolivia. "There had been quite a shoot-out, about 6,000 were killed."

Soon after his arrival Brooks set up a meeting with the country's top officials to discuss prospects for cooperation between the United States and Bolivia. The minister of education asked him instead — "Why don't you first tell the Bolivians something about the Bolivians." Brooks did so. He devised an educational newspaper called *The Indian Runner* that was posted on walls and in barrios throughout the country. It is estimated that an edition of *The Indian Runner* eventually reached nearly 700,000 natives.

For this imaginative communication effort Brooks was highly commended by the American State Department, and his idea was later copied in nearly 40 countries and 20 languages.

It was also in Bolivia that Brooks began his interest in Pre-Columbian artifacts. As much as possible he traveled through the South American countryside. In particular he was fascinated with ruins of the Inca culture.

On one expedition, "Our guide believed the Garden of Eden was up there in the mountains. His Spanish was excellent, but his archaeology rather



# to five continents

suspect — It was like reading Jack Anderson in Washington. If you believe it all, you're insane."

Montevideo, Uruguay was the next assignment for Brooks. While there he was invited to be the American Observer of a United Kingdom expedition to the Antarctic aboard the RRS John Biscoe. Among Brooks' possessions were two tennis racquets, one of which had belonged to Kenyon President Peirce. On this, "my southern tennis tour," Brooks and his tennis partner for the occasion gained the distinction of playing the sport for the first time within the Antarctic Circle.

His tennis partner was Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who was returning from the 1956 Melbourne Olympics and had met up with the John Biscoe. He, too, was a tennis buff, and across a make-shift net, Brooks and the prince served, volleyed and rallied with zest on a field of ice at the southern tip of the world. President Peirce's racquet was later delivered by Brooks to Kenyon, then lost.

Brook's peripatetic diplomatic career continued until the mid 1960s. He was consul and principal officer in Veracruz, Mexico; Valencia, Spain, and Reykjavik, Iceland.

It was against such a broad backdrop in the foreign service that he commented on some contemporary world matters for the BULLETIN editors.

• *On the Iranian hostages.* "Unless we had gone in right away with force, and I don't think that was diplomatically possible, then there's

**Brooks devised an educational newspaper called "The Indian Runner" that was posted on walls and in barrios throughout the country. It is estimated that an edition of "The Indian Runner" eventually reached nearly 700,000 Bolivian natives.**

really nothing else President Carter could have done."

• *On the Shah of Iran.* "Quite frankly, I don't think the Shah was any worse than his predecessors there for the past 100 years. In some ways he was better, by allowing Iranian students freedom to go overseas for their education. He did have a secret police. And they do play for keeps over there. Just as the present regime is playing for keeps. And the day they're overthrown you'll see a bloodbath too."

• *On American military strength, 1952.* "This was the moment of American military supremacy. We alone



# EL CHASQUI

(PERIODICO MURAL)

Año I LA PAZ - BOLIVIA No. 6

Publicado por el Servicio Informativo y Cultural de los Estados Unidos.





JUAN MARIA GONZALEZ SUZU MINISTRO DE SALUD Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL EN EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA

## Resolución Anti-Comunista

Aprobada por abrumadora mayoría en la Conferencia de Caracas

LA DECIMA CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA: CONDENA LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL MOVIMIENTO COMUNISTA INTERNACIONAL POR CONSTITUIR UNA INTERVENCION EN LOS ASUNTOS AMERICANOS. REITERA LA FE DE LOS PUEBLOS DE AMERICA EN EL EJERCICIO EFECTIVO DE LA DEMOCRACIA REPRESENTATIVA COMO EL MEJOR MEDIO DE PROMOVER SU PROGRESO SOCIAL Y POLITICO; EXPRESA LA DETERMINACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS DE ADOPTAR LAS MEDIDAS NECESARIAS PARA PROTEGER SU INDEPENDENCIA POLITICA FRENTE A LA INTERVENCION DEL COMUNISMO INTERNACIONAL QUE OPERA EN BENEFICIO DE UN DESPOTISMO FORANEJO; Y DECLARA QUE EL DOMINIO O CONTROL DE LAS INSTITUCIONES POLITICAS DE CUALQUIER ESTADO AMERICANO POR EL MOVIMIENTO COMUNISTA INTERNACIONAL, AL EXTENDER A ESTE HEMISFERIO EL SISTEMA POLITICO DE UN PODER EXTRA CONTINENTAL, CONSTITUYE UNA AMENAZA A LA SOBERANIA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA POLITICA DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS, PONE EN PELIGRO LA PAZ DE AMERICA, Y REQUIERE CONSULTA Y ADOPCION DE APROPIADAS MEDIDAS DE ACTUACION CON LOS TRATADOS EXISTENTES.



JUAN MARIA GONZALEZ SUZU MINISTRO DE SALUD Y ASISTENCIA SOCIAL EN EL GOBIERNO DE LA REPUBLICA DE BOLIVIA

PROGRAMA DE ASISTENCIA TECNICA BOLIVIA-ESTADOS UNIDOS

EL PUNTO CUARTO EN EL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA CRUZ

S.A.I. El Servicio Agrícola Interamericano

- 1) Continúa a operar un proyecto de "Servicio de Rotulación" que proporciona maquinaria agrícola, insecticidas, etc. a los agricultores de la localidad.
- 2) Sus Divisiones de Investigación y Extensión obtienen y divulgan nuevos métodos para aumentar la producción agrícola.
- 3) Cientos de hectáreas de terreno han sido limpiadas y cultivadas por medio de este Servicio.

S.C.I.B.E. El Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Educación.

- 1) Atiende las Secciones Industriales de 3 colegios secundarios en el Departamento.
- 2) En Montero dirige una Escuela Vocacional de Agricultura cuyo propósito es de entrenar técnicos que puedan servir de guía en la explotación agrícola de Bolivia.

S.C.I.S.P. El Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Pública.

- 1) Tiene a su cargo un Centro de Salud que atiende 176 000 personas hasta la fecha.
- 2) Ha establecido en Montero una Unidad Móvil para la atención de varias provincias.
- 3) Dicha Unidad Móvil prestará atención médico-preventiva aproximadamente a 26.000 habitantes.

### MAPA DE BOLIVIA



EL PRESIDENTE EISENHOWER AUTORIZA ADICIONALES FONDOS PARA ENVIAR ALIMENTOS A BOLIVIA

WASHINGTON, (UNIS) — El Presidente Eisenhower después una suma adicional de 3 millones de dólares para el envío de trigo a Bolivia.

En el mes de octubre pasado, el gobierno de la Unión dispuso 11 millones de dólares para la ayuda económica a Bolivia, de los cuales 5 millones fueron destinados al envío de trigo y harina con objeto de aliviar las necesidades urgentes de la población boliviana. Los cargamentos de trigo han propiciado en la producción de 1,000 toneladas adicionales.

¿SABE USTED QUE?

Fuerte Kiro tiene la libertad de escoger su propia soberanía, pero que el 82 por ciento de la población de la isla ha votado en favor de continuar como estado libre asociado con los Estados Unidos.

De 1925 a 1948 la Unión Soviética firmó con otros naciones 29 pactos de no agresión, y que hasta 1950 la misma potencia había violado los 29 pactos.

Que los soldados del ejército de los Estados Unidos en Corea personalmente contribuyeron con 13 mil bombas de alta explosión, provenientes de sus salarios, para socorrer a las víctimas de la guerra comunista en Corea.

LA CARRETERA CARACAS-VENEZUELA CONSTRUIDA POR EL GOBIERNO VENEZOLANO



### Chichillancaj Enemigumau Jihuayañau Huakisi



[Guerra a las moscas! Son tu peor enemigo. Chuspi Jatun Enemiguquiqui Huachuchinaqui Tian.

DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTA CRUZ

GOBIERNO: Esta constituido por el Prefecto del Departamento, sub-Prefectos y Corregidores.

DIVISION POLITICA: Se divide en 11 provincias, 28 secciones y 95 cantones.

EXTENSION: 376 621 Km.2.

POBLACION: 286 145.

CAPITAL: La ciudad de Santa Cruz de la Sierra sede del Gobierno Departamental.

PROLACIONES IMPORTANTES: Valle Grande, Warun, Sanayuyta, Leguminas, Camari y Manera.

had a nuclear capability. By 1952 Russia had it too and everything changed overnight."

• *On American military might, 1980.* "In some respects our Navy is inferior to the Soviets'. But don't kid yourself. We have the power and the ability to deliver militarily today. If we didn't, Russia would be here. They know what we can do. By the way, I'm opposed to the draft. The Russian standing army is now more than six million. Our drafting one million wouldn't bother them at all."

• *On American diplomatic posture in the world.* "It depends on each in-

dividual president. I admit to a great fondness for Harry Truman. Internationally he was close to being the finest president we have ever had. The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the 4-Point Program. If the free world survives, future historians will point to Harry Truman, the haberdasher from Missouri."

• *On the role of a diplomat.* "You're there to represent your country as best you can, openly and fairly. You're there to learn what the hell's really going on over there and whenever possible to help improve the lives of the native people." □





*Bandler confers with a State Department colleague*

## Travels in Africa with Muhammad Ali

# Don Bandler '69 is key spokesman for Olympic boycott

**A**n outline of the African continent on an eighth floor wall of the State Department Building, Washington, D.C., is partly obscured by the profile of Don Bandler '69.

Seated at the head of a long oak table, Bandler describes to a group of students a mission he undertook last February with none other than Muhammad Ali. The mission's purpose was to convince various African nations to support President Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

Bandler, 32 years-old and a chief liaison between the State Department and Congress on matters of African policy, explains how he and Ali joined forces.

"I had just returned from an extensive tour of the African continent assessing the energy capabilities and needs of the respective nations." Bandler mentions that Nigeria is now the number two supplier of oil for the United States, exceeded solely by Saudi Arabia. And that South Africa is on the cutting edge of syn-fuel development.

### Seeking dramatic gesture

Bandler returned to the U.S. "just as the Olympic boycott burst." Support for such a boycott, which entangles sports and politics, is made more complicated by the fact that most nations have Olympic committees considerably independent of governmental fiat. Further, the International Olympic Committee has offered any world athlete the right to compete at Moscow under the IOC banner.

In Africa, as elsewhere, the boycott was originally endorsed by a few countries, rejected by a few others. The majority were, and still are, uncertain of what to do.

Bandler says that back in January, "We were looking for a dramatic, public gesture," to coalesce enthusiasm for the boycott. At that time Muhammad Ali — "whose name is more recognized than any other on earth" — was in India training for, amazingly, his fourth comeback as world heavyweight champion.

### A call to Ali

Ali had previously withdrawn his 36-member track team from the Olympics. That team includes world sprint record-holder Houston McTear.

Bandler says, "Ali was way out in front on the boycott." As an American and as a Muslim he was enraged by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and felt he should comply with the President's decision. A call was made from the White House to Ali, and the mission to Africa was swiftly arranged. Bandler

KCAB





*North-South dialogue is one of the themes of the Carter Administration. Bandler is in the middle of policy formation on all African affairs.*

phoned the pilot of Air Force One and "in 18 hours I was on my way to India."

With Ali on board, the plane set course for Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania. "En route Ali was a source of tremendous energy," his moods fluctuating from playfulness to earnest political concern. There was, unfortunately, little time for briefing from Bandler and other State Department officials.

At a Dar-Es-Salaam press conference Ali was met by a huge gathering of reporters. Much of their questioning challenged Ali's credentials as spokesman for the boycott. The questioning developed along four lines:

- Why is the U.S.S.R. more concerned with the Third World liberation than is the U.S.?
- In the 1976 Olympics why didn't you support the boycott of South Africa?
- Are you being used as a tool by the U.S. government?
- What qualifies you, as a boxer, to speak to this issue?

Bandler says that Ali was intellectually, but not emotionally prepared for the confrontational nature of the press conference. However, he says that as the mission continued Ali evolved "very good answers to the questions, and in summary, was far more successful than is popularly believed, particularly in such countries as Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria and Senegal."

### **Spokesman for boycott**

Since that trip Ali has continued training for the heavyweight title and

*Bandler's office on the eighth floor of the State Department was but one stop for a contingent of Kenyon students on a moveable seminar through Washington in mid-March. Political science professor Kirk Emmert arranged the trip to D.C., which included in-depth briefings at the Pentagon, the Russian Embassy, The Capitol, ABC News, two think-tanks, and with a score of statesmen, policy analysts, officials and pundits. Both Ohio senators, Metzenbaum and Glenn, met with the students, as did Don Chaney [Rep. Wyoming], who was President Ford's Chief of Staff. The twin themes of the seminar were Soviet-American relations and American energy policy, and the students were offered a hard inside look at how government really works. Emmert, who was an official in the Ford Administration and who has numerous friends and colleagues in Washington, relied upon these contacts to the great benefit of Kenyon students.*

Bandler has emerged as one of President Carter's most articulate and thoughtful advocates of the Olympic boycott. "I'm trying to argue the best I can on a global level."

Bandler was an honors political science major at Kenyon. After teaching political science in Annapolis he served from 1972-74 as an advisor to the Nigerian ministry of education. A year later he began his career as a foreign service officer in the African sphere.

In 1978 he was on hiatus from the State Department to conduct a year-long series of seminars for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Held in Washington, the seminars brought together representatives of the executive branch, Congressmen, leaders in education, media and business. In 1979 Bandler received his J.D. from the National Law Center, George Washington University.

Bandler estimates that half his time is now devoted to the Olympic issue. The other half involves his liaison work with Congress on African affairs. He believes a major foreign success of the Carter Administration was in helping negotiate the Rhodesian — Zimbabwe transition. "The Civil War has ended and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a moderate, now heads a multi-racial regime that may provide a good model in the African future."

### **"Wellsprings for turmoil"**

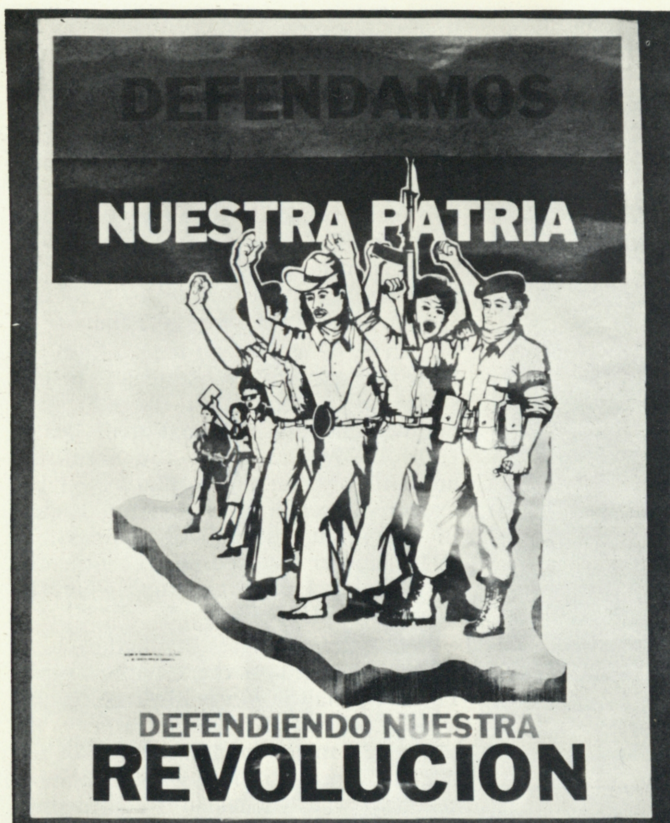
Bandler says that the continent is "enormously rich in natural resources, especially minerals; though many of the nations are very poor." For reasons military as well as economic, he expects the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union to intensify in the '80s. Wellsprings for turmoil are abundant. "South Africa is still potentially explosive. The Horn of Africa or the Western Sahara could flare up. We're not sure really what to expect in the new democracies such as Upper Volta, Nigeria or New Libya."

Military sales, economic support and trade policies regarding Africa are all matters of Congressional purview. Both the House and Senate subcommittees on foreign affairs are now extremely powerful. "There's been a pendulum swing since Vietnam," Bandler says.

And he should know. He has the most delicate task of finding common ground between the Carter Administration and the Congress on American policy in Africa, a tumultuous, dazzlingly complex and vital part of the world.

Don Bandler finishes his talk to the students. He stands up, and walks aside — the outline of Africa on the wall no longer obscured. □ TOMMY EHRBAR





A Sandinista poster proclaims "Let's Defend our Fatherland," "Let's Defend our Revolution."

## Kai Schoenhals in Nicaragua after the revolution



by Kai P. Schoenhals

*Kai Schoenhals, Associate Professor of History at Kenyon, narrates his travels in Central America over spring break. Elsewhere in this issue he co-interviews Russian dissident poet, Joseph Brodsky. In recent months Schoenhals has lectured at Kenyon and in Mount Vernon on the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. He has also been interviewed on that topic by media in central Ohio.*

I had been staying at a boarding house in San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. Costa Rica, which boasts the highest literacy rate (85 percent) and best social security system in Latin America, as well as a relatively prosperous and homogeneous population, seemed like a peaceful oasis in the otherwise explosive region known as Central America. Revolutionary disturbances have been affecting Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador. Costa Rica is also a haven for many retired U.S. citizens who rave about the lovely climate but complain bitterly about the inflationary spiral which has made living in San Jose as expensive as in Miami, Fla.

My boarding house was filled with these North American retirees who were genuinely horrified when I informed them that it was time for me to leave their tranquil abode and head for revolutionary Nicaragua. One of the U.S. "pensionados" shook his head and said, "Well, it's been nice knowing you. If you're lucky you will be kidnapped, but most likely you'll be shot. We'll be reading about you in the papers."

Disregarding the solicitous concern of my fellow North Americans, I found myself the following day taking a Tica bus (Tica is the nickname or abbreviation for Costa Rican) which left San Jose at 6 a.m. and arrived at 4 p.m. in Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. Bus fare was only \$8 compared to the \$55 it would have cost me to fly.

When we crossed the border into Nicaragua we were greeted by heavily armed, but extremely friendly guards and customs officials, none of whom seemed older than 16 or 17 years. After a while I asked one of them, who seemed to be about 16, how old he was. His reply: "Tengo trece anos" (I am 13 years old). Later I was to see thousands of other armed teenagers dressed in olive green uniforms with the red and black insignia of the F.S.L.N. (The Sandinista Front of National Liberation), which had toppled the Somoza dictatorship last summer. The youthful nature of the Sandinista armed forces shows that the entire Sandinista revolution was spearheaded by very young people, many of whom lost their

lives when Somoza planes and helicopters strafed and rocketed them in towns such as Rivas, Granada, Masaya, Esteli and Leon. In Managua I was to see many teenagers without arms and legs, as well as paraplegics: all victims of the brutal civil war which ravaged Nicaragua until last July 19, when the Sandinistas forced Somoza to flee, first to Miami, then to permanent exile in Paraguay.

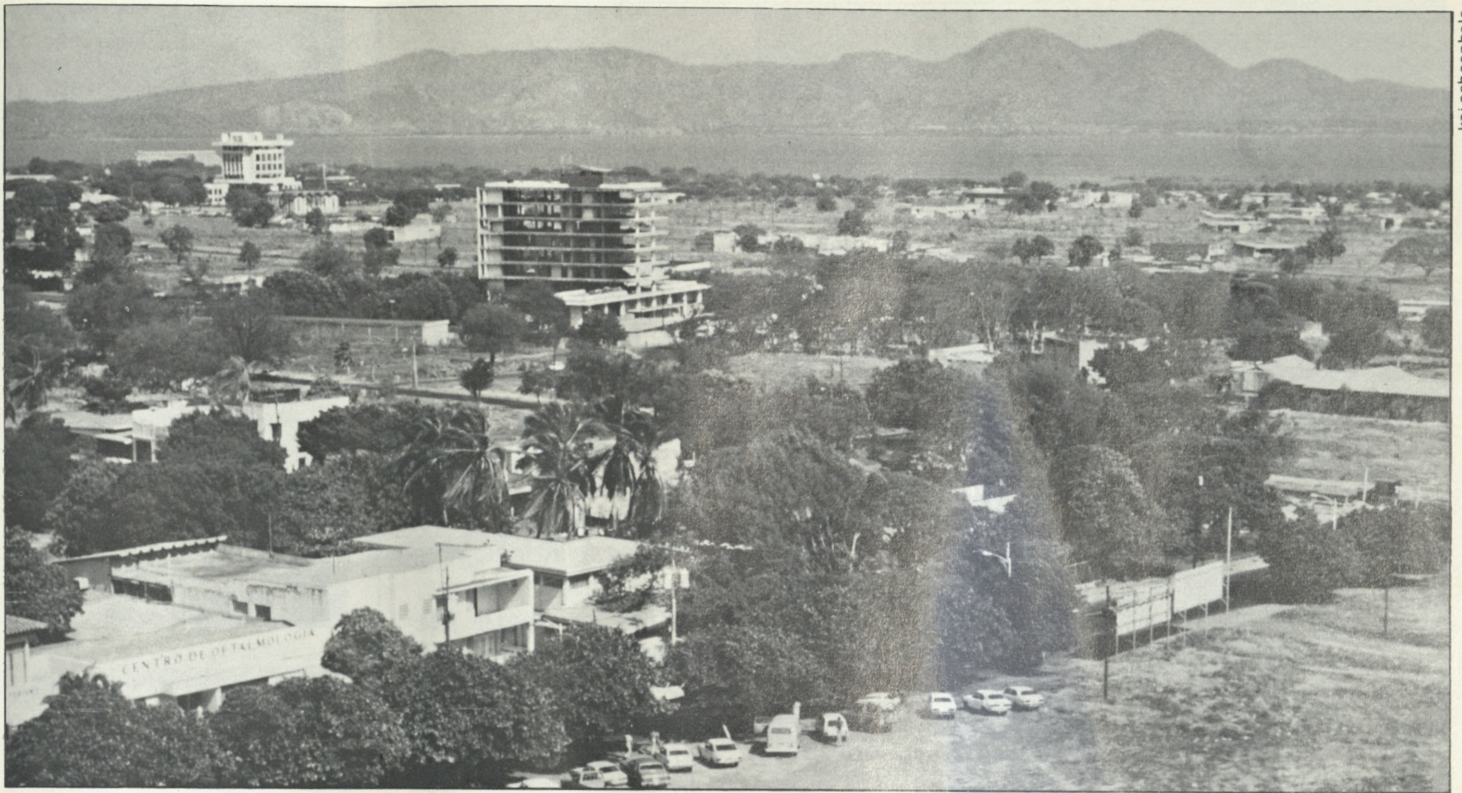
### The "Interconti"

Upon arriving in Managua, I headed for the only first-class hotel that survived both the horrendous earthquake of 1972 and the recent civil war: the triangular shaped Hotel Inter-Continental. It was from this hotel that U.S. correspondents covered the civil war. You will recall that one U.S. television reporter was murdered by a soldier of Somoza's feared National Guard, an act which finally, if belatedly, convinced the U.S. public of the brutal nature of Somoza's reign. Some of these same U.S. correspondents still reside at the "Interconti." I found it fascinating listening to their comparisons of life in the country before and after the revolution. All of the ones I talked to felt life for the average "Nica" is better today than it was under Somoza.

In front of the hotel fluttered the flag of Sweden in peaceful coexistence with the flags of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The desk clerk had given me a room on the sixth floor. As I stepped out of the elevator I noticed an armed Sandinista soldier patrolling the corridor. Later on I found out why. Almost the entire sixth floor of the hotel was occupied by the Soviet Embassy.

I met one of the Soviets later on by the pool. Knowing a little Russian, I was able to confirm his nationality, but asked him anyway, in Spanish, where he was from. He answered, "Europe." When I pressed him to be a little more specific, he just gave me a big grin. Dressed like North American tourists, the Soviets do not like to advertise their presence.





*The above view of center city Managua surrounded by volcanic mountains and Lake Managua was taken from the Hotel Intercontinental. Few of the city's skyscrapers remained after the disastrous earthquake of 1972 which killed 10,000 Managuans.*

After I had unpacked my clothing, I picked up my camera, intending to walk out onto one of the balconies which gird each floor of the hotel so that I might take a panoramic photograph of Managua. I found out quickly that all doors leading out to the balconies were locked for "security reasons." Perhaps the hotel management was reacting to a now famous episode during the civil war when an irate Sandinista rented a hotel room in the "Interconti" and fired two rockets from his balcony upon Somoza's bunker that happened to be situated just to the right of the hotel. The Sandinista fighter then calmly took the elevator down to the hotel bar and ordered a drink, while Somoza's troops sprayed the entrance to the hotel with machine gun bullets.

I finally made it to the very top of the triangular hotel and, although there too I was unable to step outside, obtained a breath-taking view of the capital, which is surrounded by the blue waters of Lake Managua and by a series of volcanos. Nicaragua is known as "la tierra de sol, lagos y volcanes" — "the land of the sun, lakes and volcanos." As I looked upon the city, I noticed that the entire center of Managua, destroyed in the 1972 earthquake which killed 10,000 Managuans, was still only rubble overgrown by grass. In a glossy brochure which the Somoza regime had published to attract tourists, one can read: "The disastrous earthquake of 1972 destroyed most of the center of the city, but the Managuans merely took this as an opportunity to show their mettle. The city is almost entirely rebuilt, under a modern and well-coordinated effort. It is now more beautiful than ever, a modern urban center with bustling new business facilities, wide boulevards, shopping centers, hotels and private residences." Bolder lies have seldom been written.

Not only did Somoza fail to reconstruct a single building destroyed by the 1972 quake, but his planes blasted almost all the factories between the city and the outlying airport. (In the end even moderate and conservative businessmen had turned against the Somoza dictatorship, as did the Carter administration which, however, did everything possible at the same time to prevent the Sandinistas from seizing power).

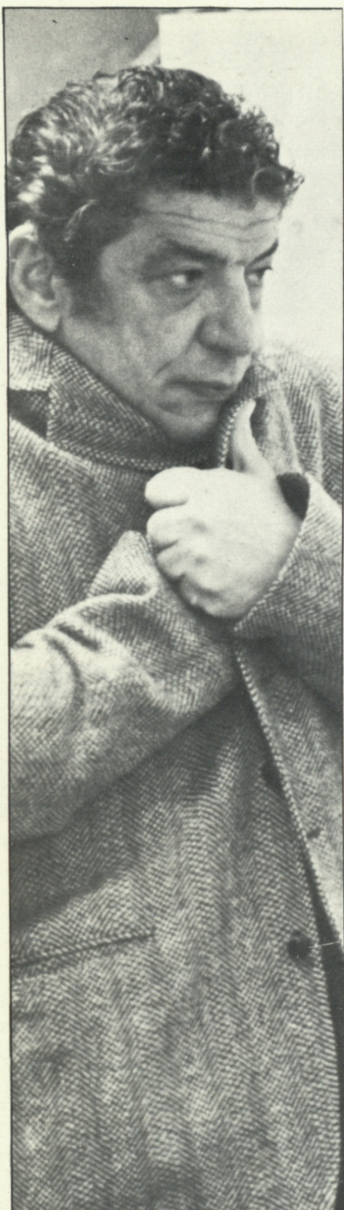
The Somoza regime has left a grim heritage. During Somoza's reign, 50 percent of Nicaragua's 2.5 million population earned less than \$100 per year. Life expectancy was 52 years. Some 80 percent of all homes had no sewerage system, and 47 percent of them were without running water. There were six doctors for every 10,000 people. Today 55 percent of Nicaragua's people are illiterate. (The figures cited here are drawn from an essay by Ohio University political scientist Thomas W. Walker).

At the moment an intense "Crusade Against Illiteracy" is underway. All those who can read have pledged to help teach those who cannot. Nicaragua's objective is to eliminate illiteracy within six months, and that message is prominent everywhere — on teeshirts, on billboards, even on matchboxes. Fidel Castro has dispatched 1,200 Cuban teachers, as well as hundreds of physicians. But aid to the crusade has by no means come only from the Communist world. I noticed many young volunteers from Holland, France and West Germany who had come to Nicaragua to help stamp out illiteracy. What I did not see was any U.S. involvement. Where was the Peace Corps, or the U.S. Government? The truth is the U.S. Congress is holding up a desperately needed \$75 million loan for Nicaragua, a fact which causes great bitterness among Nicaraguans who remember that U.S. Marines occupied their country for 19 years, between 1912 and 1933, and then left behind the Somoza regime which ruled the nation from 1933 until 1979.

If the United States will not aid the young, freedom fighting Sandinista regime, the Russians on the sixth floor will be more than willing to fill the breach.

I left Managua after a stay of eight days and returned to my boarding house in San Jose where the U.S. "pensionados" greeted me with utter disbelief, as if I had arisen from the dead. I was going to tell them to move to Nicaragua, an inexpensive country, full of friendly people, with restaurants that were much better than anything Costa Rica had to offer. But realizing their deeply engrained fears, I swallowed my words in order to save them for the ALUMNI BULLETIN. □





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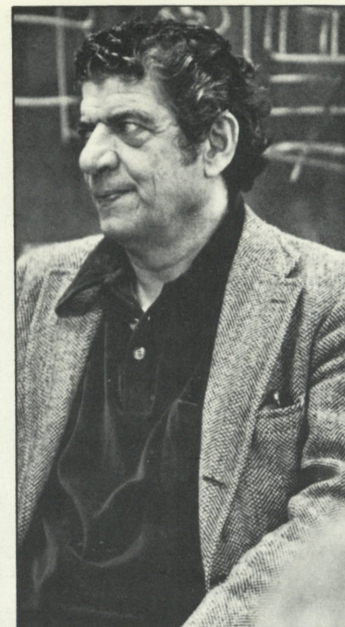
The gestures and expressions of John Rassias manifesting universal feelings require no translation. Here he summons suspicion, anger and delight to create an emotional context for learning a foreign language.

Several hours before his formal presentation at Kenyon, John Rassias was demonstrating for foreign language faculty here a dramatic and unforgettable French lesson on the word "sensibilite." As an actor before his audience he was seen spitting chalk, throwing desks against walls, yelling himself hoarse to convey the word's meaning.

Such hyperkinetic presentations exemplify the Rassias method of teaching foreign languages. They usually precede rapid fire, hour-long drills conducted by student teaching apprentices. Rassias, a professor of French at Dartmouth College, spent two days on campus to begin the training of Kenyon faculty members who will implement their own version of the intensive language program here next fall in Spanish, French, Italian and German. The program is designed to compress two years of language study into one. According to Rassias, the dramatic approach is the most effective way to teach a subject as potentially exciting as a foreign language.

Implementation of the Rassias Program at Kenyon, the most extensive to date at any midwest college, is being funded by an \$89,000 grant from the George Gund Foundation of Cleveland. Kenyon Program Director Peter Seymour said 38 students have already applied for 18 apprentice teacher positions which need to be filled for 1980-81 course offerings. All intermediate and advanced classes, Seymour added, will continue to be taught in the conventional mode during the two-year experimental program.

Rassias is a member of President Carter's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, to which he refers at the beginning of the abridged text, *The Ugly American* of the '70s; *Prospects for the '80s*, which follows. He is a clear thinker who passionately argues a connection between our nation's dismal failure in foreign affairs and its lack of commitment to international studies.



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## Tongue-tied

# Why the Nova didn't sell in Latin America [and other foreign language fiascos]

**P**resident Carter formed a 25-person commission in 1978 to study what it was that made the American ugly in the eyes of the world. Our commission received something like 1000 formal presentations, not just letters but heavily footnoted documents.

We held five full commission hearings, exchanged position papers among ourselves, and as a consequence many members changed their views.

What emerged from the year-long study was a portrait of a world gone absolutely mad. It served to remind us of our scandalous incompetence in foreign languages. Incompetence which crashes down on us from all sides. And yet, as our dependence on language increases, all my graphs on language enrollment go down.

If I could have an appropriate backdrop for this message it would be a muted snare drum, because that is the kind of atmosphere these statistics suggest:

- Only 15 percent of today's high school students are enrolled in language studies, compared to 24 percent in 1965.

- Only 5 percent of all high school students go on to study a language for a second or third year.

- Only 8 percent of colleges and universities in this country require a foreign language for admission. This is down from 34 percent in 1966 and 85 percent in 1915.

The United States is the only country in the entire world in which someone can graduate from college without knowing a foreign language.

### **National ignorance**

This explains to a certain degree some of our unpreparedness; why the U.S. government in 1978 spent \$100 million for band-aid treatment of a tremendous wound in our body politic. One hundred million dollars to prepare people who represent us abroad in diplomatic posts. It took \$100 million to help these people acquire a minimum language competency. The situation leads to profound ignorance and repeated disasters.

What kind of ignorance are we speaking about? It's more serious than the fact that more than 5 percent of the high school graduates we polled could not locate Egypt on a map; that more than 20 percent could not locate France or China. While this is startling, it's only part of our national ignorance. Only 5 percent of those who are going into teaching are enrolled in colleges that could even remotely be described as having anything to do with international affairs. And, how do you explain the fact that in a 1977 Gallup Poll of the adult population of this country, 50 percent did not know we im-



*John Rassias demonstrates a teaching technique to Kenyon French Professor Robert Goodhand.*

ported petroleum, or that a majority of students polled on a multiple choice exam identified Golda Meir as the president of Egypt?

I'd like very quickly to connect this to the three areas of work done by the commission, namely: business, diplomacy and education.

First, we are losing incalculable amounts of money in the business community. There is absolutely no doubt about this. We are no longer No. 1 economically, as we had been for so long following World War II. This is a grievous consequence of our inability to respond to crises, our inability to understand people we deal with on a daily basis. By now you all must have heard of the staggering business success of the Japanese, of whom something like 10-20,000 know English. (Compared to about 900 Americans who can function minimally in Japanese ).

What does this mean translated into hard cash? The Japanese have learned not only our language, but our culture. They know our culture so well, it was obvious to them a few years ago that a little gadget called a CB radio had tremendous marketing potential here.

They pushed it, and today, 90 percent of all CB radios sold in this country are manufactured in Japan. In Japan, Smokey Bear is unheard of. There are no CB radios in Japan. That's an example of the potential for developing foreign markets when you not only know and understand other languages, but also



other cultures.

What do we do, on the other hand? We have men and women in high-paying Madison Avenue jobs who are given assignments to translate ads. A famous "Come Alive with Pepsi!" ad was translated by one of these people in the Taiwanese market as "Drink more Pepsi and bring your ancestors back from their graves." Nobody in China would touch the drink! This is no exaggeration. And look at what happened in Latin America when Chevrolet tried to market its Nova automobile there. It didn't sell. Of course not. What right-thinking Hispanic would buy a car that advertises itself as not being able to run: "NO - VA?" The list of such stories is long, dreary and extremely discouraging.

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**In time a monosyllabic utterance — in French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, Italian and all other languages in the world — could explode into a symphony that will be heard with great appreciation, with deep understanding, by people in all those countries where these languages are spoken. Then and only then will people truly be able to talk to each other, and listen to each other.**

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Look at diplomacy — and I look at it from as far away as I can. Our recent diplomatic disasters are etched in still-warm blood on grand grey tombstones. When the history of the Vietnam conflict is written, it will be a story of cultural blundering, nothing more and nothing less. At the time of our increasing involvement there, not more than five people in this country knew the Vietnamese language and culture well enough to get the straight word to Washington. Washington, instead, relied for all of its information on France which had a heavy stake in Vietnam. The French were supplying us with all our information, and that information was slightly warped. Washington swallowed it whole and the rest of the story is disaster. We just barely survived that situation. But the tragedy of the situation is this: During my year in Washington I asked the man at the State Department who is in charge of our Vietnamese desk, "What are we doing today to educate our people, especially our Vietnamese specialists, in language and culture?" He replied, "nothing." I said, "Nothing?" "We don't need it anymore," he answered.

The Vietnam example is by no means isolated. In 1978 of 70 field officers we had in Iran, a pitiful 6 had minimum competency in the language of Iran. Six out of 70. All our information was coming to us courtesy of SAVAK. All of that information was serving the purposes of the Iranian government, rather than our own.

Have we learned nothing? Today in Pakistan, of 32 assigned field officers only 5 speak the native language. In Kenya today, out of 22 foreign officers there is only 1 who can speak Swahili. What is it that makes us seek out disaster? In Washington, there's probably a bureaucrat who determines, from the number of people we have representing us in a foreign country, how many should speak the language. This is what is called minimum compliance. Quite simply, we fail in diplomacy because we do not know language and culture well enough.

### **Language incentives needed**

Finally, education. One of the most important findings of the commission was that the major reason for the mass desertion from language classrooms is lousy teaching. This has been singled out and acknowledged by students who find many teachers bored, uncommitted and dull. On the other

hand, teachers all over the country say they need to be trained and retrained.

When courses are revitalized and when students are able to see that there is a genuine concern on the part of an entire language department, of an entire administrative superstructure, the picture will begin to change.

When teachers are able to get into their classrooms and literally explode, when they can come up with methodologies that will touch, motivate and excite students, things will begin to happen.

But considering that today's courses prepare students to deal with words instead of communication; considering that we have to spend \$100 million a year to prepare people for minimum competency, we are in bad straits.

If you took \$100 million and distributed it to schools across the nation we would be able to have programs that could send our teachers overseas every so often. And teachers of languages, in one of the most difficult of all professions, must frequently visit countries where their languages are spoken. This is not a luxury. This is not a pleasure trip. This is the sum and substance of a person's career. The commission is heavily recommending programs in the area of overseas exchange. Students themselves should have the opportunity to go abroad each year. They should have the opportunity to see their counterparts, to talk with them in the live idiom of the language. But that job is not being done.

I shall conclude by listing some recommendations of the commission.

1. Create regional centers to attract teachers from all over the country in an effort to improve competency in language and in cultural awareness.

2. Develop summer institutes and programs abroad, which I alluded to earlier.

3. Establish language incentive grants as follows: for every elementary school child who is enrolled in language studies allocate \$20 to his school; every high school student enrolled in foreign language should generate \$30, and every college student \$40. If a language in college is exotic, for example Russian, Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, that student should be worth \$55 to his or her school. The grants would be strictly reserved for activities which strengthen the school's language programs.

### **Must raise expectations**

We simply must raise our national expectations in the area of foreign studies. Our hockey team notwithstanding, the Soviets are rapidly outstripping us in the diplomatic sphere. For every language a Soviet diplomat learns, the USSR awards a 10 percent salary increase, up to three languages. An ambitious diplomat in Russia can thus earn up to 30 percent more if he knows languages. What do we do? We tell junior officers who learn languages, "That's nice," and then probably assign them to undesirable posts the rest of their lives.

That is the utter reality as it stands today. We have in this country an enormous capability for language learning. We have some dedicated language teachers, and it is important to pay tribute to them, as well as to condemn those who enhance mediocrity. We also have students who are capable.

When these bills supporting language study come up for consideration the only way Washington will hear anything is for everyone to write letters to their Congressmen; not one letter, but a shower of letters. Congressmen will have to acknowledge these letters, and if the level of interest continues, it just may turn the picture around.

In time a monosyllabic utterance — in French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Greek, Italian and all other languages in the world — could explode into a symphony that will be heard with great appreciation, with deep understanding, by people in all those countries where these languages are spoken.

Then and only then will people truly be able to talk to each other, and listen to each other. □



# Kenyon's bon vivant in Paris, Paul Grimes

What does one do with a degree in studio art at Kenyon College? Just about anything imaginable, apparently. In the past three years no less than three art majors have won highly prestigious Thomas J. Watson Fellowships to study, respectively, restaurants in France, clothes in Italy, and voodoo in Haiti. In the story to follow Paul Grimes '78 gives a detailed and colorful account of his Fellowship year. Grimes is now employed at La Varenne, one of the great French cooking schools and restaurants. This year's Watson winners Jerry King and Eric Gaskins are also briefly profiled. They were two of 70 students from 48 colleges and universities chosen for Fellowships.

by Paul S. Grimes '78

My Watson year began with Richard Olney in London at the Time/Life building. Olney, an American, has lived in the South of France for the past 20 years or so. The author of *The French Menu Cookbook*, and *Simple French Food*, he has recently undertaken a new project as chief consultant for the new Time/Life series on food called *Cuisiner Mieux* or *The Better Cook*. Olney is a true artist, yet describes himself as an amateur cook. He is a regular contributor to *Cuisine* and *Vin du France* and *La Revue du Vin du France* and has been published widely throughout the United States and France.

I felt that I needed the advice of an expert like Olney before I immersed myself in France. Olney found my plans exciting and added several names and ideas to my agenda. I had hoped this would happen. At that time, I had only nine appointments but I hoped that they would lead me to others.

My initial Watson proposal was a study of kitchen design. Throughout my journey, this provided a good entrance. Doors were always opened to me, out of curiosity or in hope that I might by chance be a reviewer.

The Time/Life visit with Olney gave me insight into the literary side of the food world, an angle I had not thought of investigating. Olney provided me with contacts and advised me how to approach various kinds of people. We agreed to meet again at his home in the South of France. He is very realistic and honest, and takes food very seriously, viewing it as an art form. I appreciated this attitude later when I dealt with others in the food world who seemed more concerned with the theatrics or the

publicity of it all.

From London, I went to Paris and spent the next seven weeks adjusting to the French lifestyle and practicing my very rusty French. At first I seemed to

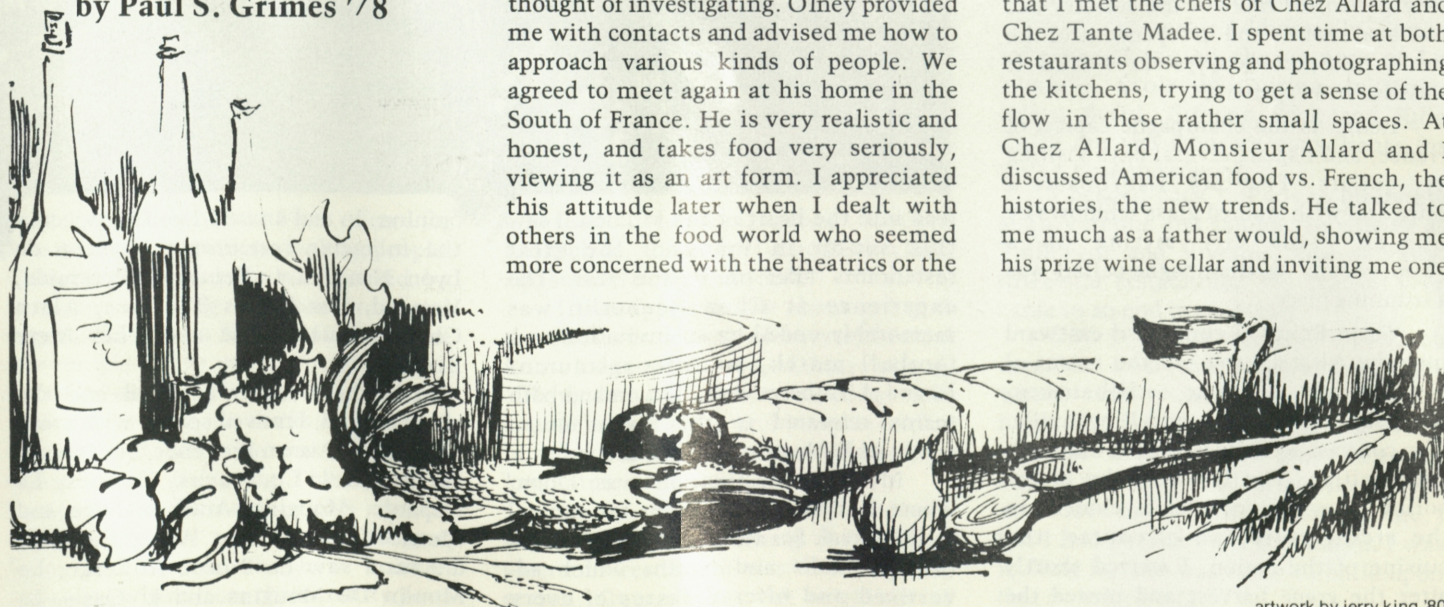


Paul S. Grimes

accomplish little. I was in a large foreign city, alone, and anxious to get moving. My first contact in Paris was Odette Kahn, editor of *Cuisine* and *Vin du France* and *Le Revue du Vin du France*.

She is also a member of Le Societe Francaise d'Editors Vincoles and a vice president of the ARC, a group of women chefs in Europe. Through her friendship I was put on the mailing list for functions sponsored either by ARC or the Societe de Vinicoles. Such events ranged from winetastings to gatherings of notables in the Parisian food world. It was difficult at first for me to take advantage of these opportunities. I felt like an outsider trying to break into conversations. Then I decided the worst that could happen was that they would say no!

It was at a reception for the ARC that I met the chefs of Chez Allard and Chez Tante Madee. I spent time at both restaurants observing and photographing the kitchens, trying to get a sense of the flow in these rather small spaces. At Chez Allard, Monsieur Allard and I discussed American food vs. French, the histories, the new trends. He talked to me much as a father would, showing me his prize wine cellar and inviting me one



artwork by jerry king '80



evening to go to the Rungis, a famous market outside of Paris normally closed to the public. Off we went at 4:30 one morning. Rungis, a center for the restaurants and large businesses of Paris, far surpassed any other market I saw on the rest of my trip. It was the replacement for the old market place, Les Halles, in the heart of Paris. The move to the outskirts occurred when large trucks were banned from Paris to cut down the traffic in the city. This means that the market is accessible by air, rail and trucks and secures the freshest possible products. During our spree through the market, Monsieur Allard volunteered some tips on buying quality foods, e.g. checking the skin of the birds through their feathers to detect freshness. After their buying was done, all the chefs and restaurant owners gathered over coffee to talk and tease one another.

### Specialty shop

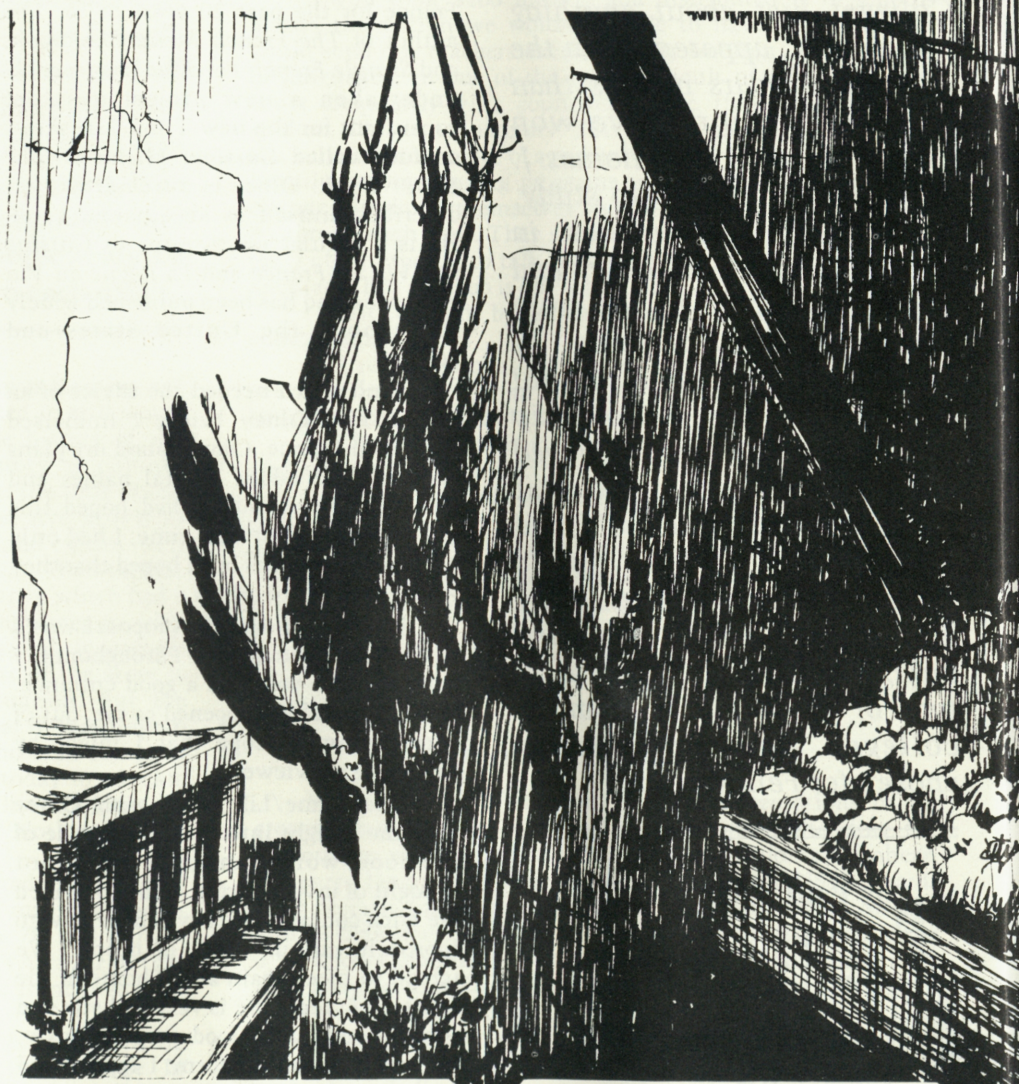
Aside from the restaurants in Paris, I made visits to shops which carried fine foods, utensils or wines and then those which were even more specialized, dealing only in caviar, foie gras and salmon. The speciality shop is something which still thrives in France, but I wonder how much longer this will last. The American supermarket had infiltrated the cities, villages and countryside. The notion of convenience is gaining in appeal. It's called progress, I guess, but with it is a commercialism that mars the traditional charm and appeal of the French countryside.

I left Paris at the end of October and drove by car to Reims. This turned out to be the best method of traveling. I not only got to see more of the country but was also mobile and independent of the public transportation system. I think it was also less expensive.

Reims is the champagne capital of France, and I spent several days visiting her cellars. The city also boasts a cathedral with stained glass windows by Chagall. This city sitting on a "honeycomb" of champagne cellars was a stunning place.

From Reims, I continued eastward into the Alsatian area, to the towns of Strasbourg, Colmar, Illhausern, Kayersberg, Riquewhir and Ribeauville. The contrast to Paris was both dramatic and exciting. The flavor of the neighboring Germanic peoples is evident in the architecture and of course, the cuisine of the region. I arrived shortly after the grape harvest and toured the

vineyards. I also had the chance to try my first three-star meal at L' Auberge de L'Ill, a restaurant run by Jean-Pierre and Paul Haeberlin. My experience observing in their kitchen was fascinating. It was here I first saw what I call a satellite system, by which I mean a kitchen organized around a focal point. In this case the stove area was surrounded by smaller areas for food preparation, storage, pastry work, butchering, dish washing, and flower arranging. These areas were designed to



feed into the heart of the kitchen. I saw this set-up in many of the great restaurants later on in the year. The experience at Chez Haeberlin was memorably ended by an invitation to a football match, an inter-restaurant league. L'Auberge de L'Ill won and both teams retreated to the restaurant to celebrate with champagne and quiche.

My next destination was Dijon, where I arrived in time for the annual food festival. For several days I wandered through stalls and booths which advertised and offered tastes of every

imaginable food product from near and far. I then proceeded to Lyon.

### "Heart of cuisine"

When researching my project I had learned that Lyon was considered the "Heart of Cuisine." In that one particular area is the greatest concentration of three-star restaurants in the *Michelin Guide*, which to the French, incidentally, isn't the final word. There are about five different guides in France and in some instances they vary in

opinion. In and around Lyon I inspected the following restaurants — Leon de Lyon, Nandron, Le Beluga, La Pyramide, Vettard, Les Freres Troigros, Alain Chapel, Paul Bocuse and Chez Mere Blanc.

As the weather changed and the snow arrived, I moved south, with stops in Valence, Aix-en-Provence, St. Tropez, St. Raphael, Le Trayas, Cannes, La Napoule, Mougins, Antibes, Nice and Monaco/Monte Carlo. Along the Cote d'Azur I saw La Bonne Auberge, Le Moulin De Mougins and L' Oasis. La



Bonne Auberge is considered the ultimate roadside inn, and anyone interested in the business of inns should see it. Over the Christmas holidays, I stayed with a family in Sollies-Pont, a village near the port town of Toulon.

After the holidays I took a very unexpected but fascinating detour to the Ivory Coast of Africa where I discovered a completely new culture of food.

One of my most memorable impressions is of the first evening spent in Abidjan, in a market place by night. I don't think I've ever seen anything more striking. The market, a barren spot on the skirts of some brushland, had a glowing, dreamlike quality, created by hundreds of little lanterns. In this foggy

in construction and development businesses, as well as commerce. My knowledge of food was enhanced by trips through the wheat mills, the Lebanese distribution centers, the markets and a banana plantation which also produced, packed and shipped coffee, pineapples and cocoa. When this Ivory Coast adventure was over I flew back to Paris, and took a train to the South of France.

There I met Richard Olney again, at his home in Sollies-Toucas. When I told him I planned a trip to Bordeaux and the surrounding area, in particular to the restaurant of Michel Guerard, he advised me to visit the vineyards of the Bordeaux wines telling the owners I was a friend of his. As a result, I had a private tour of

the Cuisine Minceur, a method of French cooking using less fattening ingredients in order to promote weight loss. To see this great chef was my main reason for visiting this area. That I did not was my own fault. I had not consulted a guide ahead of time. As I returned to Richard Olney's home, I swung further south along the Pyrenees Mountains for a taste of the Basque region of France.

This is one of the poorer regions of the country, with much less color in both the land and people. The food is very simple, but hearty. Some call it peasant food, because it's from a peasant area. The food does not have much personality but when well prepared, it is excellent.

### The art of food

During my week's stay at Richard Olney's home, we cooked and talked food. We bottled wine from a local winemaker and tasted some very fine vintages. I got the chance to see first hand the work that he is doing for the new Time/Life series on food and it was during this visit that he put me in touch with Simone Beck.

It was one of those right place at the right time situations. Simone Beck — co-author of *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* with Julia Child and author of *Simca's Cuisine* and the newly released *New Menus from Simca's Cuisine* — has a cooking school in the South of France, near Cannes. While I was staying at Olney's home, I talked with her one evening and she said her assistant was ill and would I like to take his place? Astonished, I jumped at the invitation.

I worked with "Simca" for six weeks and met distinguished chefs from all over the world. Additionally, Simca introduced me to the owners of La Varenne, Ecole de Cuisine, in Paris. James Beard, Simone Beck and Julia Child are the advisors/consultants for the La Varenne school.

I headed back to Paris to interview at La Varenne and sample the cuisine at Taillevent and Viverois, two of Paris' three-star restaurants. My Watson year came to an end in early July.

The year was not only a research into the food of France but into the whole country and myself as well. I found the French were receptive to the idea that there is a new group of young Americans interested in promoting the art of food for the generations to come. I felt I had obtained the foundation I was looking for and was ready to build upon that foundation. □



artwork by Jerry King '80

light I could see exotic foods offered for sale by very mysterious looking people. Constantly my arm was pulled by vendors offering various fruits or vegetables. I spent days wandering in the market places, to me the most colorful surroundings I'd ever been in. I talked with exporters at the docks as I watched the cargos of coffee, bananas, cotton and cocoa coming and going. The amount of European involvement in this country fascinated me. I met many Germans, Swiss and French who have been in Africa anywhere from three to fifty years

Chateau Latour, Chateau Mouton Rothschild, Chateau Lafite-Rothschild, and several other vineyards.

I was apprehensive about going to the Chateaus because of my very limited knowledge of wines. Olney asked, "How do you expect to learn?" Of course he was right, and it was a terrific introduction to what I hope will be a lifelong interest.

One of my biggest disappointments in Bordeaux was learning that Michel Guerard's restaurant was closed for the season. Guerard was the originator of



# Glimpses in Haiti of the divine horseman

**V**oodoo! Quickly, what image is conjured?

If it's of jungle mystery, of pins and dolls and arcane chants — you have a typical view of voodoo. A view, by the way, that is almost totally inaccurate.

So claims Kenyon senior Jerry King who has won a Watson Fellowship to study the art and ritual of voodoo in Haiti for one year. Having already been to Haiti and having read several books on voodoo, King "hasn't yet come across the little dolls of vengeance" so popular in television and motion pictures.

King explains that voodoo is an extraordinary blend of African nature gods, West Indian folklore, Roman Catholicism and American pop culture. Traces of voodoo can be found throughout the West Indies, but the religion is mostly indigenous to Haiti. Voodoo translates to "Divine Horseman."

Through the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries Spanish then French colonists transported African slaves to Haiti to work the abundant sugar cane fields. In 1804, inspired by the French Revolution, the slaves united and staged a successful revolt, and Haiti became the first black republic in history.

While plans for the insurrection were devised, a dark strain of voodoo — "Petro" — briefly flourished. A woman seer, said to have returned from the afterlife, roamed the Haitian villages fomenting feelings of slave unity.

## Ecstatic mood

King suggests that this episode may be at the heart of the voodoo doll stereotype that persists to this day. He says a more tame practice of voodoo — "Rada" — is vastly more representative. Voodoo, according to King, is not so much a collection of dogma, but instead an all-encompassing philosophy continuously in flux, often with contradictory elements. Magic, propitiary rites of dance and drumming and trance-like worship, manifest a mood more ecstatic than barbaric.

The pantheon of voodoo gods is astonishingly eclectic, including a supreme-being who is fallible, Catholic



The two end drawings above by Jerry King '80 are vevers, sketches to evoke the loa — the spirits. At center is a rural Haitian artist's sea goddess.

saints, West African witch-doctors and celebrity Olivia Newton-John. "The movie *Grease* has remarkable appeal in Haiti," King explains, "They see American culture as the way to go."

It is hard to discern what connections, if any, exist between primitive Haitian life and rock-and-roll from the American '50s, but "there is an undeniable reverence" of voodoo followers for certain TV and movie stars.

Voodoo is a highly structured religion, with an elaborate hierarchy of rankings. Curiously, women are accorded full equality with men — for every high priest there is a high priestess of comparable authority.

How did King while attending college in central Ohio become so intrigued with the phenomenon of voodoo?

"I guess I came at it two years ago from an artistic angle," King, a studio



Jerry King '80

art major here, was concerned that his own painting not be seen "as a neat project," but instead "as something essential, something from within me."

King was an assistant designer for C.C. Pyle and the *Bunion Derby* and the experience had a tonic effect on him, but in a rather paradoxical way. "Here were all these talented people working long hours to create a large work of art. It seemed to me the people were being used by the art, rather than the art being useful to the people."

## Arts integrated

King developed an affinity for alternative or primitive cultures where all the arts (music, dance, theater, sculpture, painting) are integrated, where, in fact, art and religion are indistinguishable.

About this time some friends of King from his church in Columbus returned from a trip to Haiti, and spoke tantalizingly of the experience. Then last summer King visited the country for two weeks and "everything crystallized." When he returned for his senior year he began reading everything he could about voodoo.

During his Watson Fellowship he will travel throughout Haiti, meeting with artists, observing voodoo ceremonies and compiling a journal. A wealthy elite rules the impoverished country, and King will touch base in the central city, Port-au-Prince. But the preponderance of his year's study will be in the rough, rural areas. Two-thirds of Haiti is mountainous terrain and accessible only by truck. The literacy rate is an astonishingly low 10 percent; French is the language of the elite; Creole is spoken elsewhere.

King also intends to record Haitian visitors' views of voodoo. He mentions that native Haitians now enact archetypal voodoo shows as tourist attractions, with the pins, the dolls, the whole routine.

King's career plans are uncertain. But he's certain of a few things. He likes teaching; he likes primitive art; he likes Haiti. He admits his stay in the exotic West Indies may well exceed one year.





Comfort, propriety and brio are revealed in the clothing styles of Janice Cooper '80 [far left] Susan Halbower '80 and Watson Fellowship winner Eric Gaskins '80. Gaskins will work as an apprentice designer in Europe next year.

## National nuances of wardrobe art

You are what you wear, depending on whether you live in the United States, England or Italy.

American fashion, for instance, stresses ease and comfort. Wrinkle-free is big here.

The English are conscious of style, but conservative, at times a bit stiff.

Italians have a more sensual culture and their clothing has a tactile emphasis, often lush and silky.

These are some of the observations of Watson Fellowship winner Eric Gaskins '80, who next year will study the relationship of clothing and country in an imaginative research venture.

Gaskins will work as an apprentice designer for two fashion manufacturers in London and one in Milan, while also touring the jewelry businesses of southern Switzerland.

A native of Groton, Mass., Gaskins has been more than casually interested in clothes for several years. During high school he poured through fashion magazines with a critical eye, "deciding

which styles I liked, which I disliked, and why."

Still when Gaskins arrived at Kenyon he intended to major in English. Then during his sophomore year he visited a friend in Washington, D.C., who had decided to leave Georgetown University and attend a design school in Switzerland. Gaskins thought about the decision and about his own still-vague career plans.

He switched to an art major, and also studied costume design and sewing with Suzanne Dougan of the drama department. Gaskins worked on *Godspell*, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, *C.C. Pyle and the Bunion Derby*, *Belle of Amherst* and some dance concerts.

He also acquainted himself with literature on the psychological nuances of clothes, the ways colors, patterns and fabrics communicate. He learned how fashion can express a mood, an attitude, an idea.

During his Fellowship year Gaskins

will develop and refine his theories of how clothing reflects national temperaments — "European culture is more mannered than ours. Appearance there is vitally important at all class levels. A closer relationship exists between high fashion and street fashion. Here in America people don't think about what they wear."

In Milan Gaskins will assist the famous German designer Mila Schon. There and in London he will be afforded a substantial look at the secretive, highly competitive world of retail fashion. Afterwards Gaskins has hopes of continuing his accoutermental career in the U.S., most probably New York City. "New York is still the hot place to be in American fashion." Other creative centers he says are Atlanta, the West Coast, and somewhat surprisingly, Minnesota.

Wherever Gaskins goes one thing is certain. Unlike some of his American contemporaries, his shirt and tie will never clash. □



# CLASS NOTES

United Telephone Company  
1979 Directory Omission  
Alumni Office — 614/427-4134

## Plan to attend Commencement- Reunion festivities May 23-25

'23

**Sanford Small** writes, "Lane Barton is mistaken. In the "Class Notes," Lane stated that he and **Dave Cable** were the only living members of the 1922 football team that beat Wooster 3-0. I am alive — and kicking some. I was a member of that team and have some very interesting clippings from the Ohio papers regarding that 1922 season."

'24

**The Rev. Donald C. Ellwood**  
285 Ridge Road  
Wethersfield, Ct. 06109

**Frank Votaw** writes to say that he also was a member of "the famous Kenyon football team which humbled mighty Wooster 3 to 0." Frank is 79 now, and has not been to Gambier since the middle 1930s. He also reports that Kenyon's 1921 yearbook has a good report of the famous football game, as did the sports section of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* the following day. **Donald Ellwood** remembers that, as a freshman in 1920-21, he heard **John Ardnt '21** play hymns on the chapel chimes almost every Sunday, before the late service.

'29

**Edward Southworth**  
Rt. 1  
Monroeville, Ohio 44847

**J. Arthur Sohn** says that he and his wife, Ginny, attended the Rose Bowl game. Art has been a long-time Ohio State football fan, and is a former sports writer. Since 1947, he has

been a certified public accountant and, though retired, continues some activity in that field. The Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants has presented him with a plaque recognizing his more than 25 years of membership. **Harry Young** is continuing in retirement from the United Methodist Church. He does offer services as needed, and is active in local church, district, and conference work.

'32

**Richard Tuttle**  
1444 Springlawn Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45243

**Robert A. Bell** is in the real estate business on Washington Island, Wis. He is writing a book on the history of the island, and his photography gives him much pleasure during the long winter months. Although the **Reverend Charles Stires** has been retired for several years, he still takes preaching dates from time to time. He was the guest preacher at St. Luke's in East Hampton, N.Y., last December.

'33

**Dr. James W. Newcomer**  
Box 30783 TCU  
Fort Worth, Texas 76129

**Robert E. Wilson** sends word from Santa Barbara, Calif. He attended his 50th high school reunion in Burlington, Iowa, and saw **J. Paul Gilman '74** there. Bob recently served as a university lecturer on an educational cruise in the Caribbean.

'35

**James R. Alexander**  
289-B Pine Ridge Drive  
Whispering Pines, N.C. 28389

**Frank T. Jones** has been playing golf and staying active as public information chairman for the Fort Pierce, Fla., Lions Club. **Robert Macdonald** is teaching in the MBA program at the School of Management of Lake Forest (Ill.) College. He teaches labor-management relations. Robert is also arbitrator for the American Arbitrator Association and FMCS. Since closing his law office in 1977, he has been practicing some labor law for management.

'36

**Robert Page Doepke**  
1228 Edwards Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208

**Bud (C.H.) Barber** writes, "Last October my wife and I were in Portland, Ore., on the way to a family wedding. Quite by chance, before departing for home, we learned that **Dr. George Eagon '38** lived there. As a result, we got together for an hour at his place." **George Monroe** says, "Life in the Low Country is unbeatable." **John Walworth** represented Kenyon in November at the inauguration of President Warch of Lawrence University.

'37

**Ed Dandridge Jr.**  
4316 Galax Drive  
Raleigh, N.C. 27612

**Robert H. Dhonau** retired a year ago as business manager of the Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science and as treasurer of the Cincinnati Foundation for Mortuary Education. Since 1976, he has been treasurer of The Syrian Greys Mounted Patrol, and is continuing in that capacity for the benefit of that shrine unit.

'38

**Howard K. Morgan**  
47 North Washington Drive  
Sarasota, Fla. 33577

**Jack Widmer** writes, "As an original Ryebuck, I enjoyed the (Fall, 1979) BULLETIN article. **Joseph R. Sammon '37** brought the Ryebuck message to the Hill. He only had one year at Kenyon, but has been a loyal and generous alumnus. Give Joe credit for starting a good time organization."

'39

**Paul E. Ayers**  
21 Weeping Willow Lane  
Fairfield, Ct. 06432

**L. Arthur Watts** retired from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation (now CP & I Steel Corp., a division of Crane Corp.) in 1968, after 30 years with the company. He has lived on Hilton Head Island, S.C., for the last eight years, where he goes deep sea fishing about twice a week from March through November. **Hook Lytle** writes, "This past summer Sara and I were on a Captan Tour in the Canadian Rockies. Can you believe, in our group of 34 people, there were two Kenyon alumni — **Ed Westland '27** and I? Probably a million to one chance of that happening in a group of 34. **Ed** lives at P.O. Box 295, Ponta Vedra, Florida." **Hook** hopes to attend the class reunion in May.

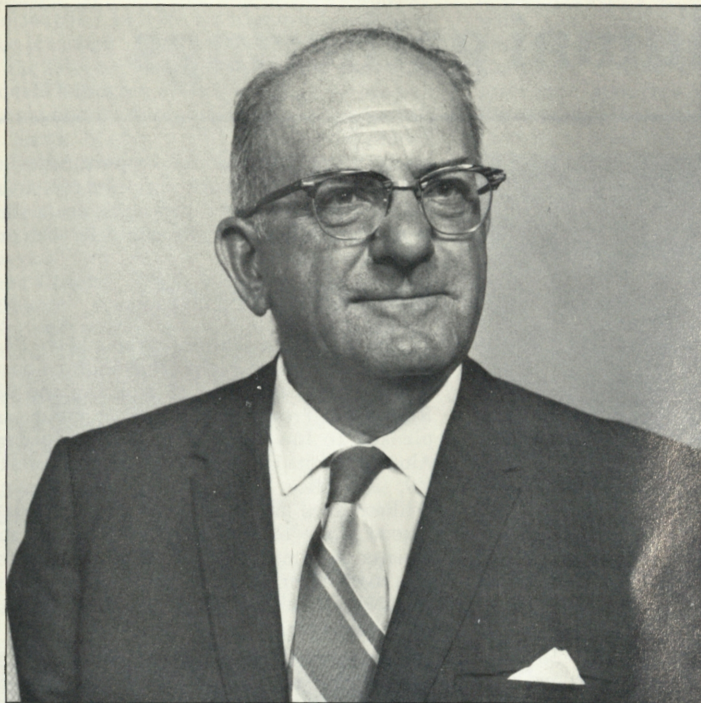
'40

**Lawrence G. Bell Jr.**  
200 L.O.F. Building  
P.O. Box 489  
Toledo, Ohio 43692

**Ed Scanlon** is serving as vice president and president elect of the American Cancer Society. He will begin his one-year term as president in November. In addition to this office and his positions at Evanston Hospital and Northwestern University, he is also keeping up his private practice. **Lawrence Bell** informs us that a recent Italian wine tasting conclave in Toledo boasted such Kenyon greats as trustee **Elmer Graham**, **Bernard Baker '36**, **Jefferson Robinson III '49**, and himself.

[continued on page 38]





**Joseph M. Poe '28**

## A wise investment

The origin of Kenyon's "Pooled Income Fund" can be traced to the morning of Nov. 22, 1979, when Doug Givens, the Director of Development, opened a letter from **Joseph M. Poe '28** of Rocky River, Ohio.

The year before, Poe said, he had read with interest an *Alumni Bulletin* article in which **Edward "Doc" Southworth '29** explained his reasons for donating securities to Kenyon College. Joe Poe and Doc Southworth had been friends on the Hill and had worked together closely in the late '20s when they were the editor and illustrator, respectively, of the *Collegian*.

In his letter to Givens, Poe wrote, "I held that story in memory during the past summer as one of my investments began a steady climb in the market." There was a problem, however — "This company, although 20 years old and very esteemed in its field, with considerable earnings, has never paid a cash dividend." Having learned "prudence" (whether at Kenyon or elsewhere), Joe wrote to its President and asked him directly, "Is there a reasonable expectancy that a liberal policy of dividend payments will be adopted by your Board of Directors in the near future?" The reply came back: "We expect to continue to retain all of our earnings for use in the business."

It was at this time that Poe decided to write to Givens. He inquired if Kenyon would accept a gift of his shares and pay him a lifetime income based upon their current market value. Moved by his observation of the College, its

campus and students — past and present — at his 50th class reunion the year before, he decided to help Kenyon as his friend Doc and many others had done before him.

At the same time he was able to make an arrangement with Kenyon through his initial membership in the Pooled Income Fund that was certainly advantageous to him. By transferring his shares to the College, Poe avoided any capital gains tax and was also able to take an income tax deduction for a substantial portion of the market value for his charitable contribution, as well as

obtaining continuing income from a long unproductive investment.

With the stock Poe provided, Givens initiated the Pooled Income Fund. Donations to this Fund in the future will be commingled with existing assets and held and managed as a single fund, similar to a mutual fund or collective trust.

In 1978, Joe Poe along with **Morgan Smith '28** helped coordinate the most successful 50th class reunion in Kenyon's history. With the founding of the Pooled Income Fund, he made another outstanding contribution to the College.

To find out how an investment in Kenyon's Pooled Income Fund would work for you, or to receive general information, please mail this coupon or call collect (614) 427-3125.

Douglas L. Givens, Director  
Kenyon College  
Gambier, Ohio 43022

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_



United States Congressman **William Harsha '43, H '75** has been chosen by the Clermont County (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce as their 1980 Pacesetter. For 20 years, he has been an active congressman and leader. He recently announced that he will not seek reelection in 1980. The Pacesetter award is given to an individual who has demonstrated outstanding qualities of character and leadership. The American Meteorological Society has elected **Leonard Snellman** as one of four councilors who comprise the society's ruling body. Leonard is chief of the Scientific Services Division, Western Region of the National Weather Service. He is a certified consultant meteorologist, and has been a fellow of the society since 1970.

**Russell E. Lynch** ran for reelection as councilman-at-large in Avon Lake, Ohio last August. He served as chairman of the job evaluation committee and of the recreation board during his first term. Russell is also in his seventh year as teacher-coordinator of the Avon Lake High School Occupational Work Experience Program.

**Allan Hauck** will be escorting a 16-day pilgrimage to Egypt, Jordan, Israel and Greece, beginning May 21. Kenyon alumni and friends are welcome. On December 1, **George Timberlake '47, B'50** became vicar of a new congregation in the Germantown, Md. area, sponsored by the Episcopal Diocese of Washington. The congregation is tentatively being called the Church of the Holy Spirit. The first services were held in his home; they moved into the local Seneca Valley High School on December 16, which was also the 29th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. **Charles Rehms** was nominated as dean of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University last October. Charles is currently co-director of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations and a faculty member at the University of Michigan since 1962.

**Chuck Williams III** was named to the newly created post of executive vice president of

# Alumni gatherings



Attending the Pittsburgh dinner were: [left to right, front] Carol E. Eyler '73, Thomas R. Moore '72, Mark Steele, M.D., '53, Ken Goldsmith '50, Bernie Hoyt '49. Second row, from left, Hal Griffith '71, Mark Frank '71, Arthur A. Stroyd '67 and Lee Peris '51.

## PITTSBURGH

On March 28, the Pittsburgh Alumni Association held its annual dinner meeting at the Duquesne Club. Jeff Robinson, Kenyon Alumni Director, presented a colorful and nostalgic slide program of life at Kenyon, and Alice Cornwell, Assistant Director of Alumni Affairs, announced some of the recent sport triumphs of Kenyon students. After dinner speaker was Bruce Haywood, Provost of Kenyon. Dr. Haywood spoke eloquently of past, present, and future ideals and goals for Kenyon. About 45 alumni, their spouses, and parents of Kenyon students attended. Oldest alumni were **Arthur Mann '34** with his wife and **Donald S. Ferito '37** with his wife, while the youngest was **Janet Supowitz '78**. **Lee Peris '51** of the Alumni Council also attended. **Ken Goldsmith '50**, a member of the Duquesne Club, and his wife hosted the dinner. The arrangement committee also included: **Mark W. Steele, M.D., '53**, **Larry R. Brown '65**, **Carol E. Eyler '73**, **Mark Frank '71**, **Chuck Kenrick '68**, **Thomas Moore '72** and **Arthur H. Stroyd Jr. '67**. Until next year's dinner, several area alumni plan to continue meeting informally for lunch at Hugo's on the first Friday of the month at 12:15 p.m. to socialize and plan area alumni social, recruitment, and extern activities. Those interested should contact **Chuck Kenrick '68** (281-7272) for reservations.

## CHICAGO

A "Beat the Winter Blahs" wine and cheese party was hosted by **Phil and Alice Smith '69** and **Mary Kay Karzas '75** in February. The festivities were enjoyed by all attending, especially due to the relative mildness of Chicago's winter '80. John Kushan and the Admissions Office invited prospective students and their parents to attend. The prospectives turnout nearly outnumbered the alums, thanks to the local efforts of **Dave Foote '66**. Alumni and

prospectives enjoyed the opportunities to listen to John Kushan's description of Kenyon today, ask and answer questions, see a slide program, and generally intermingle with one another.

## ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg alumni gathered Feb. 29 at the St. Petersburg Yacht Club with co-hosts Annette and **Ben Park '35** and Kay and **Bill Ryan 1941**. From the college, the group was pleased to have President Philip Jordan, Alumni Affairs Director Jefferson Robinson III '49, and Vice President for Development William Reed '60. Bill Ryan reports, "We had a good group of alumni, wives, friends and parents. A number of winter visitors to the area made their presence known and showed up at the luncheon. Hope more of you will come next year."



Kenyon President Philip Jordan [left] chats with The Rev. Aaron C. Bennett '21, B '24 and Bruce W. Kenyon 1936 at the St. Petersburg Yacht Club.

## NAPLES



At the Naples, Fla., Alumni Association gathering hosted by Tony Ridgway '66 and wife, Sarah, Feb. 27 at their restaurant The Chef's Garden, Naples, were John Clements Jr. '40 and wife, Frances, [standing] and [seated from left] James Zand, a friend of the college, William Reed '60, Kenyon's Vice President for Development and Mrs. James [Eva] Zand.



Jefferson National Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind. He had formerly been senior vice president. After five years as archdeacon of the Diocese of Los Angeles, the **Reverend Donald Behm** has returned to parish work and is now rector of the Church of the Ascension in Sierra Madre, Calif. He was appointed honorary canon of the cathedral by the bishop on November 1. An unscheduled meeting of Kenyon alumni was held last July at The Program of Instruction for Lawyers at the Harvard Law School. Those in attendance were **Charles "Bud" Hering Jr.** and **Charles "Chuck" Leech Jr.** '52. According to an informed source, only Bud has acquired an accent. **Dick Stadler** was married in a garden ceremony on July 14, in Pittsburgh, Pa., to the former Mimi Cappella. The **Reverend Henry Galganowicz** '69 of Calvary Episcopal Church, Shadyside, officiated.

**'50** **Louis S. Whitaker**  
Principio Recess, R.D. #1  
Box 338  
Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

**Bill Fine**, chairman and chief executive officer of The Frances Denney Corporation, has been elected both a governor and director of the Foreign Policy Association. **Richard E. Warren** is now serving as principal of Hartville School in Canton, Ohio. Previously, he was superintendent of Osnaburg Local School District. **Jonathan Winters** was one of three guest speakers at the rededication of four buildings at Wittenberg University in early October. He spoke on humor as a dramatic art at the rededication of the University Theater.

**'51** **Gerald N. Cannon**  
3366 Ardmore Road  
Shaker Heights  
Cleveland, Ohio 44120

**Robert C. Kuhn** was married on Dec. 24 to Nancy Berkule in Miami Beach, Fla. Robert is a vice president and a director of the Melville Corporation of Harrison, N.Y., a specialty retailer, and president of its Meldisco division in Hackensack, N.J. **Law Weingard** would be happy to hear from Kenyon friends passing through Hong Kong, at IBM SEAR — 41st floor, Connaught Centre, telephone 526-5496. After retiring from his position as Hawaii coordinator of the Navy's off-duty education program on January 11, **William Vickery** hopes to start all those projects he never had time to do because of work. **F. B. Siegfried** was promoted, last November, to secretary of Thico Plan, Inc., a national premium finance affiliate of Home Insurance Company. He has been with Thico for two years, with 14 years of experience with Home in underwriting, public relations and advertising.

**'52** **Peter D. Paisley**  
934-B Snowfall Spur  
Akron, Ohio 44313

**Charles Tranfield** is still teaching math at Northfield (Mass.) Mount Hermon and enjoying life. **F. Reed Andrews Jr.** was promoted to vice president at Butcher and Singer, Inc. investment firm. He also won a seat on the Moreland Hills Council. Reed recently won seven sports car races in his Mazda RX 3-

speed. **Frederick C. Neidhardt** writes, "My wife, Geri, and I have just completed an exciting and rewarding six-month stay in Germany. I have been doing research in microbial genetics at the University of Regensburg. Weekends have been spent in mountain climbing in the Alps. Travel has taken us to the Loire Valley of France, Venice, Florence, Ravenna, Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Umea (in Sweden, near the Arctic circle)."

**'54** **Richard R. Tryon Jr.**  
#2 Moraine Court  
Champaign, Ill. 61820

**Mike Hayden** is living in Greenwich, Conn. Every other year, he sails to Bermuda, and is flying 707's for Pan American. The **Reverend John P. Ryan** is chaplain to the clergy of the Diocese of Los Angeles and director of spirituality for the Diocese. He has been conducting workshops and retreats in the area of Christian spirituality.

**'56** **Perry Pascarella**  
29701 Wolf Road  
Bay Village, Ohio 44140

**Stephen Bartholf** is currently president of Campbell and Kloppenburg, Inc., and chairman of the Springfield (Ill.) Historic Sites Commission. He serves on the board and trust committee of the Springfield Marine Bank, the Illinois State Museum Society Board and the Leland Grove zoning board. He has three children, ages 20, 18 and 13.

**'58** **Robert S. Price**  
1034 West Upsal St.  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19119

**Eric Jacobsen** writes, "My employer thought the lack of winter's stimuli was detracting from my mental health, so he compassionately returned me to Omaha from Hawaii! That's compassion!" **Ronald Bennington** served as general chairman of Malone College's 1980 Annual Fund Drive. Ronald is an attorney with Black, McCuskey, Sovers & Arbaugh in Canton, Ohio. He is a member of Malone's advisory board, the Canton Welfare Foundation and the Canton chapter board of the American Red Cross. He is also serving as president of the Northeast Ohio Council of Red Cross.

**'59** **Robert Palmer**  
Barnard College Library  
118th Street & Broadway  
New York, N.Y. 10027

**David Sharlin** settled in Princeton four years ago, and invites anyone nearby or traveling through to stop by. His pediatric partnership has expanded to three physicians, as of June 1, 1979. **Richard N. Wilson** is director of sales of AMAX Coal Company, Indianapolis, Ind., responsible for all coal sales (about 12 million tons per year) for AMAX east of the Mississippi River. **Robert Neff** and a colleague gave a three hour show on physics demonstrations to an enthusiastic audience of 100 teachers last April at New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark. He is also in his third

year as the editor of a monthly column in *The Physics Teacher* magazine. As of the 1979-80 academic year, **Harley Henry** is the director of the summer session at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn., as well as being an associate professor of English and director of the Interim Term. In the last of these capacities, he was privileged to have **Tommy Thompson** as a special music lecturer in two Interim Term courses in January. Next year, Harley will be on sabbatical; he plans to continue his administrative duties but take a break from teaching in order to research and write a study of fiction about baseball. He is also serving as humanities consultant and discussion panelist for Actors' Theater of St. Paul and as director of the Macalester Elderhostel program.

**'60** **Wilson K. Roane**  
2006 North Point Street  
Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901

**D. D. Taft** is currently group vice president of Henkel Corporation, a consumer and specialty products group. He was also elected to the company's board of directors. Since 1977, **James Cox** has been professor and director of Therapeutic Radiology Medical College of Wisconsin. He has published 11 articles in professional journals, mostly on lung cancer treatment. James is also vice president of the American Radium Society.

**'61** **Patterson H. Travis\***  
1515 Gone Away Court  
Wheaton, Ill. 60187

**John Symonds**, a lieutenant colonel in the United States Air Force, is currently assigned with Headquarters USAF at Romstein Air Base, Germany. He and **Dixie Alford** '63 — recently selected for promotion to lieutenant colonel — enjoyed a one-year overlap at Romstein, where both spent many a good hour recounting East Wing days of the early '60s. Dixie is now at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida. John also enjoyed a chance meeting with **Reed Craig** '59 while on temporary duty at Robins Air Force Base, Georgia, last November. "Ragger" is now at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. **Jonathan Romero** is presently structuring and acting as general partner for oil and gas tax shelter ventures. Harvest Energy Corporation, which he formed in 1977, uses the law firm of Battle, Fowler, Jaffin, Pierce & Kheel of which **Gerald Fields** '62 is a partner. **Kurt Yeager** has recently been promoted to Director of the Coal Combustion Systems division at the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif. He has also recently served on National Academy of Engineering committees on sulfur dioxide control and accessory elements in coal.

**'62** **David DeSelm**  
904 North 7th Street  
Cambridge, Ohio 43725

**Stephen Chaplin** is now employed with the International Communication Agency as desk officer for France, Spain and Portugal. **John C. Oliver III** announces that David Moreland Oliver was born on November 20. **Brian Pattison** joined last April with a partner to purchase the company he has worked with for the last five years — Traditional Living,



Inc. The country's leading manufacturers of log homes and post and beam homes, the company has plants in New Hampshire, Vermont, Arkansas, Montana and Nevada. Brian's fourth child, Margo, was born on August 6.

'63

**Dr. Stephen L. Hershey**  
1500 Shallcross Avenue  
Wilmington, Del. 19806

**Donald Wadland** will be doing a fellowship in gastroenterology at the University of Washington in Seattle, beginning in July. **Thomas Curtis** was married in April, 1979, to Audrey Kames at Le Chateau restaurant in South Salem, N.Y. Both are on the technical staff at Bell Laboratories in Holmdel, N.J. Tom received his Ph.D. in nuclear physics from Yale University. **Dr. Eric Wagner**, associate professor of sociology at Ohio University, was elected president of the Midwest Association for Latin American Studies for 1979-80, and vice president and member of the board of directors of the United States Orienteering Federation for 1979-80.

'64

**George S. McElroy Jr.**  
141 East Town Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43215

**John Hattendorf** received his doctorate in history from Oxford University on July 21, 1979. **Alexander McNamara** recently sold his day care center and left Richmond, Va. for St. Louis, Mo. He is currently associate director of a grant-funded faculty advising project at St. Louis University, and is concurrently taking courses in higher education administration. **John Zouck** is still at Johns Hopkins University, working in an applied physics lab. **P. F. Kluge** writes, "My second novel, *Eddie and the Cruisers*, will be published by the Viking Press in autumn, 1980. Part of the novel is set at a place that reminds me a little of Kenyon College." **David Gullion** was appointed associate director of extended programs in medical education and assistant clinical professor of medicine at the University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine. **Matthew Houghton Jr.** is "just a country doctor," but "into everything," as usual. He lives on Glen Lake, in Michigan, while serving as chief of staff of family medicine at Traverse City Osteopathic Hospital, and fleet physician for the American Power Boat Association — Unlimited Division. He is also a founding member of the American Association of Sports Medicine and county medical examiner.

'65

**William S. Hamilton**  
6316 Iris Avenue  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45213

**Howard Sperry** announces the birth of a daughter, Judith Anne, on August 21. Judith is presently in training for the Lords' 1997 football team, which will surely be coed by that time. **Fred McGavran** was married Jan. 5 to Elizabeth Dolwig in Cincinnati, Ohio. In attendance were **Peter Mullett** and **James Miliar**. In January, **Paul Zuydhoeck** represented Kenyon at the inauguration of the new president of the State University College at Buffalo.

'66

**Denis Pierce**  
Pierce and Bashaw  
33 N. LaSalle, Suite 2030  
Chicago, Ill. 60602

**John Tritsch** and his wife, Cynthia (married June, 1977) had a daughter, Jessica, in November, 1978 in Atlanta. He joined Matthews, Muhleman, McLean Advertising, and was promoted to account manager of the company's western region office in Newport Beach, California, in January. **Thomas Mason** was appointed in September as associate editor of the *Papers of James Madison*, a historical publication project at the University of Virginia. He had previously taught for three years at Pembroke State University in North Carolina. **The Reverend Chuck Ransom** attempts to convey a living God by portraying Biblical characters in public performances. Chuck developed the idea during the mid-1970s, when he was trying to think of a new way in which God might speak to his congregation at St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Wadsworth, Conn.

'67

**Lawrence C. Schmidlapp**  
Centre Island  
Oyster Bay, N.Y. 11771

**Jeff and Nancy (Peek '72) Ellis** are still living in New London, N.H. Nancy substitute teaches when she feels like it. Jeff is a co-pilot for American Airlines, based in Chicago. **Kamen Zakov** joined Scripps Clinic as a cardiologist in San Diego last July. He and Rita live in the resort community of Rancho Bernardo with their daughters, Laura and Tonia. On May 6, 1979, **Larry Gall** was married to the former Diane Levin in Boston. Larry is a historian and interpretive specialist working for the National Park Service in Lowell, Mass. Diane is a psychiatric social worker in Boston. Among those attending the wedding was classmate **Bob Gibbons**. **Stephen Rudolph** announces the birth of his first child, Melissa Jane, on May 9, 1979. He is still working at Arthur D. Little, Inc., as a consultant in organic and polymer chemistry. **Joseph Simon** was married to Carol Anne Gilfillan on Nov. 4 in Augusta, Maine. Joseph is on the Staff at Rainbow Babies and Children's Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, where Carol Anne is a resident.

'68

**Howard B. Edelstein**  
925 Superior Building  
Cleveland, Ohio 44114

"A baby girl graced our lives on Dec. 17," write **Michael and Jean Johnson**. "We have named her Alyson. She is very pretty indeed." **Bill Northway** announces the birth of a second son, Tobin John. The Northways have moved to Traverse City, Mich., from Montreal, where Bill was in private orthodontic practice since 1974. He has served as a clinical instructor and a lecturer on McGill University's dental faculty, and had articles accepted in several periodicals in the last year.

'69

**Brackett B. Denniston III**  
20 Old Seabury Point Lane  
Duxbury, Mass. 02332

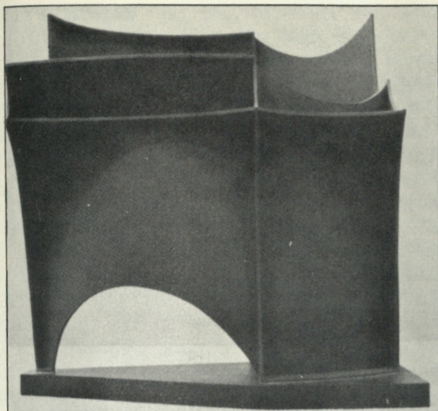
**Robert G. Fugitt** announces the birth of his second child, Jennifer Diane, on July 22, 1979. **Stephan Landsman** writes, "On June 8, 1979, our son Michael Toran Landsman was born. He is our first and has dramatically changed our lives." **Tom Caceci** has completed his Ph.D. in biology at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. He is currently employed with the Food and Drug Administration. **Richard Bach** writes, "Anyone wanting to see the NBA championship playoffs at the Omni in 1980, please call 351-1383!" **Eugene De Pasquale** writes, "Our first child, a son, Eugene Christopher, was born to my wife, Agatha, on September 14, 1979." **Jeffrey Zoller** is now controller of Fairfield Graphics of Hanover, Pa. He and his wife, Leisa, live in the Gettysburg area. **Robert Conway** was married last June to Dr. Agnes Montz in Chicago. Robert is an account executive at Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Agnes is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at University Hospitals of Cleveland, Ohio. Kenyon friends in attendance were **Tom Caceci** and **Tom Lane '68**, who both flew in from Washington, D.C. **Ken Abraham** opened his private law practice in Dover, Del., last June, after serving for five years as a deputy attorney general. "Having a ball!"

'70

**Douglas M. Fleming**  
38 Morton Street  
New York, N.Y. 10014

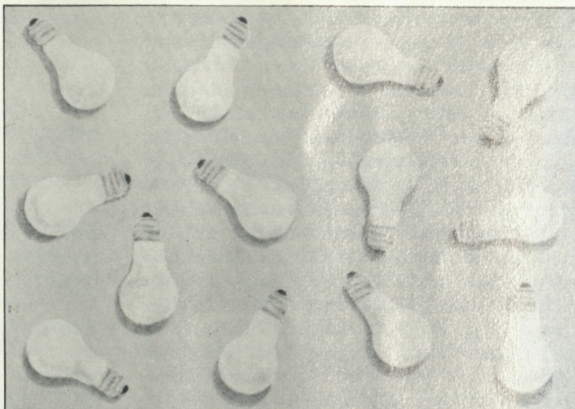
**Keith and Dottie Bell** are pleased to announce the birth of their second daughter, Keena Paige, on Jan. 12. Keith recently saw **Bill Koller** at the masters national swimming championships, and looks forward to seeing "Freebs" (**Jim Fackler, '71**) at the next one. "Where are the rest of the Kenyon swimming exes?" **The Reverend Karl Ruttan** writes, "My wife, Mary, daughter, Lora, and I are embarking in January for Kitwe, Zambia. I will be assuming the post of priest in charge of St. Michael's Church. Mary will work as a nurse. We plan to stay in Zambia for three years. We welcome all visitors from Kenyon to central Africa. We will have a four bedroom house, so lots of room. Please write; our address is c/o St. Michael's Church, Box 173, Kitwe, Zambia." **Bill and Susan Paraska** are proud to announce the birth of their second child, David Leland, on July 9. Bill is also relieved to announce that, after six years, he has finally been awarded his M.A. degree from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. **John Flanzer** is now working as program manager for WCFE-TV in New York. His duties include overseeing the station's program acquisitions and scheduling, and supervising all local productions. In July, 1979, **Robert Fazzaro** opened his practice in Internal Medicine and Chest Diseases in Millville, N.J. Robert was appointed to the staffs of Millville Hospital and Newcomb Hospital in Vineland, N.J. **Captain Paul Kendrick** and his wife, Libby, had their first child, Paul Thomas, on Dec. 4. They took Lamaze classes and thoroughly enjoyed the experience. Paul just graduated from the United States Air Force Test Pilot School as a flight test navigator. He is currently working on a flight test program to replace the navigators' equipment on the B-52. **John Adkins** was unopposed in seeking reelection as law





Sculpture by **John Cunningham '62** was recently shown at Betty Parsons Gallery, New York, N.Y. Among the works in his show was the chipboard sculpture (at left) entitled "Space Bridge I."

"Light Motif No. 2" (at right) was among the recent works by **Stephen Springer Davis '70** shown this past fall at The Station Gallery, Greenville, De. The work was hand-printed using several hand-cut rubber stamps and inks. Steve will have a one-man show in Amsterdam this year.



director of Circleville, Ohio last November. He received his law degree from University of Cincinnati College of Law in 1973. **Ric Reynolds** premiered his new film, entitled *Mudflat*, at the Oakland, California, Museum on Jan. 12. The 29-minute film was sponsored by the California Arts Council and is a documentary about driftwood art sculptures along the San Francisco Bay. **Daniel Mark Epstein** gave a poetry reading at Denison University in late October. Daniel is currently a visiting professor at the Writing Seminars of Johns Hopkins University. Most recently he translated *The Trojan Women* for the Oxford University Press series of Greek tragedies in translation. "I finished my M.A. in English in December at Farleigh Dickinson University," writes **Peter Cowen**. "In addition to my duties at Pingry, I'll be teaching at Union College starting in March." **David Adams** received his M.B.A. in health care management from Boston University in January. He is looking for a job in hospital administration.

'71

**Jeff Oppenheim**  
420 East 55th Street  
New York, N.Y. 10022

**Mike Rosenberg** announces the birth of a daughter, Angela, born August 25, 1979. Mike is now completing his residency in general surgery at Albany Medical Center Hospital. In October, **Peter Galier** was awarded the insurance industry's Chartered Life Underwriter (C.L.U.) designation by the American College. He was installed as president of the Antelope Valley YMCA in November, and in December he and Carol

enjoyed visits from **Ross Schram** and Susan and **Sante Matteo**. In 1978, **Carl Armstrong** joined the Center for Disease Control as an epidemiologist. He is currently assigned to the Virginia State Health Department. Carl recently returned from doing a health assessment in the Central African Republic. He and his wife, Barb, have two daughters, Charis and Amelia, and live in Midlothian, Va. (outside Richmond). On March 23, 1979, **Jonathan Tom** and his wife, Cathy, had their second child, a son, named Joseph Charles. **Norm Schmidt** is teaching biology and coaching swimming in Ashland, Ky. He plans to marry Debbie Gallaher in May or June. **Jim Price** has left Puerto Rico and has returned to Albany (N.Y.) Academy, where he is director of admissions and head of the middle school. He was married to Camille Avakian on Nov. 23. **Jeffrey Harris** is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati Medical School, and is finishing his residency in family medicine in Saginaw, Mich.

'72

**Charles T. Capute**  
2552 Brentwood Road  
Bexley, Ohio 43209

"Having found someone who can live with me makes the situation of teaching history and still getting money back on income tax absolutely delightful," writes **Tom Howard**. **Perry Thompson** is pleased to announce that he has opened his own law office in Elmhurst, Ill., where he is engaged primarily in the defense of criminal cases. A son, Matthew David, was born to Mike and Penny **Tavener** on Sept. 25. They now reside in Black Mountain, N.C. **Henry P. Wickham, Jr.** is

practicing law in Columbus, Ohio, associated with the firm of Zacks, Luper and Wolinetz.

'73

**Bruce William Duncan**  
340 Diversey Parkway, W.  
Apt. 2817  
Chicago, Ill. 60657

**Todd Leavitt** is in private practice with an entertainment law firm in New York City. **Frederic Handsman** informs us that he left Nikon Cameras, Inc., in October and started his own photographic importing and distribution company, PIE, which also serves as a consultant for major Japanese and Hong Kong photographic manufacturers. Frederic was recently awarded a patent for a device which prints directly from slides onto paper. He still enjoys traveling, and has recently been to Manila and the Philippines (checking out Coppola's destruction of the island while shooting *Apocalypse Now*). **Dr. Robert Heilman H '73**, professor emeritus of English at the University of Washington, has been awarded the 1979 Christian Gauss Award by the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa for his latest book, *The Ways of the World: Comedy and Society*. According to the awards committee, Professor Heilman's book is "one of the major critical works of our time . . ." Author of six critical works and a volume of light verse, Professor Heilman retired from active teaching in 1976 after 23 years in teaching. **Howard Gantman** is still searching for insight and fulfillment. All insight and/or donations should be sent to him at the Either/Or Bookstore, 124 Pier Avenue, Hermosa Beach, California 90254. Since August, **Jeff Shachmut** has been working as assistant to the dean of student affairs at Hendrix College in Arkansas. **Cathi Sonneborn** has moved to Boston, and is now a psychiatric social worker at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, working for the University Counseling Center. She says that **Laurie Sherwood** also lives in Boston, and is a psychiatric social worker at the Newton Court Clinic. **Larry Wittenbrook** writes that he is now living in Atlanta, Ga., working on a master's degree in City Planning at Georgia Institute of Technology. He plans to complete his work by July, 1981. **Denise Petro** recently won over \$19,000 in seven appearances on "Password Plus," a television game show.

'74

**William A. Kozy**  
963 Downhill Lane  
Rochester, Mich. 48063

**Michael and Marylen (Marty) Gentile** are the surprised but proud parents of twins, Daniel Chase (not for Philander) and Brett Shaw, born in early January. **Steven Beres** received his J.D. degree from the University of Akron School of Law last May. **Diane Goforth** was married to Vincent Bertin last June. Both are graduates of the University of Cincinnati Medical School, now serving residencies at hospitals in the San Francisco area. **David Barrie** has taken up the restoration of historic homes as a hobby. His current project centers on the oldest home in the "Boston-Edison National Historic District of Detroit." "Besides the rewards of renovating homes to their former grandeur, the restorer often benefits from discarded items left in the homes. Among the items found in this home is a series of letters from Charles Lindbergh to



a former resident." **Craig Hakkio** has been appointed assistant professor of economics at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. He has also received an appointment as a faculty research fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research in Cambridge, Mass. In November, he received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago. **Carol Heiberger** moved from the Ford Motor Company and Milwaukee, Wisc., to Bell of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in July, 1979. She took a month of vacation between jobs, including a week in St. Croix. **Virginia Capute** is the head librarian of the Columbus Law Library at the Franklin County Hall of Justice. After graduating from Kenyon, she earned a master's degree in library science from Indiana University. "She does not think she fits the stereotype of a librarian, although she admits to being conservative." **Sue Miller** received her master's degree from Tulane's School of Public Health in August, 1977. Since then, she has been employed full-time at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in New Orleans, where she coordinates the hospital's quality assurance activities. She is presently teaching at the School of Public Health on the graduate level; she has developed a course in quality assurance for hospital administration and medical students. She is also consulting with the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). Last year, she did some consulting with InterQual, Inc., in Chicago, where she developed a teaching manual and national seminar on "Patient Care Evaluation for the Rehabilitative Discipline." **Robert Mayfield** was married in August to Eleanor Floyd in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. He is a group marketing representative for Penn-Mutual Life Insurance Company in Chicago. **Jamie Barth** was transferred to East Lansing, Mich., by Maryland Casualty, to accept a position as commercial property manager. "While I miss living in the South, I'm glad to be a Yankee once more." **Robert Plance** is enrolled in the 11-month M.B.A. program in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Pittsburgh. He was named to the Dean's List for the fall term. **Gerald and Elizabeth Corbett Robertson** are expecting their second child in April. Their first, Ian, was born in September, 1978. They plan to return to the States from England this summer.

'75

**Stuart S. Wegener**  
718 South Overlook Drive  
Alexandria, Va. 22305

**Brent Stubbins** writes, "I was married to the former Susan Marie Jackson on Aug. 11, 1979. Susan is from Louisville, Ky., and is an elementary art teacher in the Zanesville city schools. Best man was **James W. Minter Jr.**, and **Curtis T. Poor** was an usher." **Robert Gibson** and his wife, Gail, joyfully announce the birth of their first child, Bruce Meyer. Robert is pastor of Iberia Presbyterian Church, and both he and Gail are enjoying life in Iberia (near Galion, Ohio). **Eric Mueller** and **Jan Lenkoski** '77 were married Aug. 18 at Kenyon. **Connie Howes** was married in July, 1978, to Kelly Sheridan. **George Parker** writes, "Amos Tuck Business School in Hanover, N.H., is by far the best place for a personal type of education. Those who en-

joyed their Kenyon years would love it here — challenging, but very rewarding!" **Peter Reiss** had an exhibit of color photography on display at Intuitiveye Gallette in Washington, D.C. in December and January. **V. Antonio Aninao** passed the Massachusetts state bar examinations in December. He is now employed in the public defender's office in Boston. **Rob Jaffe** reports that, to the surprise of no one more than the faculty of the Yale School of Drama, he received his M.F.A. in theatre administration in May, 1978. He proceeded to New York, where he became the administrative director of the Viola Farber Dance Company. Last January he left New York to become general manager of the Spreckels Subscription Series in San Diego, a disaster of such magnitude that it has gained the status of legend in the California professional theatre community. After a freelancing stint in New York, he moved to Sacramento in October as managing director of the Sacramento Civic Theater, the largest and oldest community theater in northern California. He intends to move the organization to professional status. So far, things are going swimmingly. If anybody is in the area between 'Frisco and Lake Tahoe, Rob returns all calls. **Deborah Jansen** and her sister, **Mary Lou** '77, are attending nursing school in southern Connecticut. Deborah is working on her M.S.N. at Yale in child psychiatry; Mary Lou is at the University of Bridgeport, studying for her B.S.N. and planning to become a nurse midwife. **Richard H. Miller** has enrolled in his first year at Case Western Reserve Law School. **Pam Martin** will be returning to the States in June after spending two years with the Peace Corps in Togo, Africa. **William Baubie III** plans to graduate in June from the University of Michigan Medical School. He hopes to intern at St. John's Hospital in Detroit as a family practice resident. **John Henderson** is now acting deputy in charge of the U.S. District Court clerk's office in Hartford, Conn. He supervises a staff of six in administering the state's busiest federal court office. John is also a full-time student of the University of Connecticut Law School. He and his wife, Suzanne, live on the campus of the University of Hartford, where Suzanne is a resident director of dormitory counselors. **Shami Jones** is acting with the Collingwood Repertory Company under the direction of **Mary Ann Brownlow** '76. **Dan Wilson** '74 directed the first production of the season, *Waiting for Godot* (with women playing Gogo and Didi). She sends best wishes to all, and an invitation to drop by Poughkeepsie and take in a show. **David Bacon** writes, "I haven't married any Kenyon girlfriends; I haven't dropped in on any college classmates for a big party with lots of other Kenyon grads, 'also in attendance'; I haven't recently returned from a trip to an exotic country; and I haven't been promoted or transferred from anywhere to anywhere; nor is there any classmate to whom I want to write, 'Where are you?' So there's no news except my cat's getting caught in the Cuisinart." **J. Bradley Faus** was married to Virginia Tyson of Philadelphia last April. Brad is studying for a master's degree at Rhode Island School of Design. Both are teaching and coaching at the Tilton School in Tilton, N.H. **Leonard Felder** is completing his humanistic psychology doctorate in San Diego while living in Los Angeles. He is the screenwriter and novelization writer for a

"major motion picture" that is scheduled for national release in late fall. Entitled *Punk*, the movie (and novel) is a suspense thriller about a 14 year-old rock and roll star. **John Mitchell** is now a second lieutenant at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, assigned to the aero systems division. He graduated from Officer Training School after working with Wenco (manufacturers of window sashes) for 4½ years in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and Mississippi. He and his wife, Rusty, have two daughters, Amanda, 5, and Olivia, 2. **Deborah Baldwin** was married last June to Jerry Fall in New Vernon, N.Y. Deborah is an administrative assistant in the petroleum department of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. Jerry is an officer's assistant in the metropolitan banking division of the same company. **Barbara Powers** is working as a credit analyst with Manufacturers Hanover Trust. She would love to hear from anyone in New York.

'76

**Ms. Georgiene A. Radlick**  
10007 Menlo Avenue  
Silver Spring, Md. 20910

**Bill Heidrich** writes, "I have recently accepted a position in the patent law department of the Standard Oil Company (SOHIO) after graduating from The Ohio State University College of Law in June, and being admitted to the Ohio Bar in November. It's a well-kept secret, but the best things in life are in Cleveland!" **Gregory Fell** and Joyce Holdner announced their engagement in December. Greg is a sales representative with Norcliff-Thayer Inc., in Virginia; Joyce is a registered nurse at St. John's Riverside Hospital in New York. The couple plans a spring, 1981 wedding. **Kevin Dybvig** was married in Kettering, Ohio on February 16 to Dr. Marilyn Weak of Rochester, N.Y. Kevin received a master of science degree in 1978 from the University of Rochester and presently is working on his doctorate in microbiology there. "I'm now working as a senior financial consultant for Far West Services, a restaurant company located in Irvine, Calif.," writes **George Harbison**. "I recently spent a month in Puerto Rico and other spots in the Caribbean while on assignment." **Ellen Mower** graduated in June from the University of Illinois Medical Center in Chicago with a degree in biocommunication arts. Since October, she has been living in La Jolla, Calif., and working as a senior illustrator at Scripps Institution of Oceanography. She is also working with another medical illustrator organizing things for a future maxillofacial prosthetics clinic. **Jeff Jurca** is working in the Ohio Attorney General's office, representing a number of state boards. His wife, **Carol (App, '77)**, is working in the planning and research bureau of the Columbus Division of Police after earning a master's degree in public administration from OSU. They have been in touch with other alumni in the Columbus area and elsewhere in Ohio. **Lynn Goodwin Borgman** has been named associate editor of *Interchange*, the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio's newspaper, where she has been working for a year now. **Jim** has recently signed with King Features Syndicate to have his editorial cartoons distributed to newspapers nationally. Forty five newspapers



have signed up thus far, including the *Washington Post*, *Chicago Tribune*, San Francisco *Examiner*, Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner*, and many small papers. **James Gwin** graduated from the University of Akron School of Law last May. **James Bacha** received a juris doctorate with distinction from OSU College of Law in August. **Mitchell Webb** participated in the Illinois Shakespeare Festival last summer. Mitchell has written several plays, as well as performing in such plays as *Equus* and *Waiting for Godot*, which were sponsored by Illinois State University. **Janet Byrne** and **Murray Smith '75** were married on Bastille Day in Hartsdale, N.Y. Murray graduated from the University of Michigan in 1978, and he currently works for Harvard as a staff assistant. Janet works at WGBH-TV as a caption writer for "The Captioned ABC News." They live with "Sufi Dog" in Medford, Mass. Kenyon people attending the wedding were **Jayne Abrams**, **Carole Badalamenti**, **Mary Jane Barnett**, **Jacqueline McEwen Griffith '77**, **David Griffith**, **Tom Lucas '75**, **Arthur Marx '75**, **Steve Ranck '77** and **Ken Thompson**. The wedding took place two weeks after the wedding of Ken Thompson and Andrea Fox in Los Angeles. Ken and Andrea are both medical students at Boston University. **John Boffa** is now a reporter and feature writer for the *Daily Record* in Morristown, N.J. **James Kraft** is presently at work on a novel about professional baseball in the German-occupied U.S., entitled *Nazi Bonus Baby*. It should be published by Purgamentum Books sometime in the fall of 1980. In October, **Sylvia Beckman Robbins-Penniman** passed the Ohio bar examination, and she is now working for the Ohio Attorney General's office. She has heard from **Ellen Mower**, who is working in southern California; **Libby Evans**, who has become an associate with a Springfield law firm; and **Chris Henry**, who dropped by while interviewing for a residency position. **Bill Stuckey** and **Lisa Riker '77** were married Aug. 11 in Birmingham, Mich. The dynamic duo are living in Corborro, N.C., and attending graduate school at the University of North

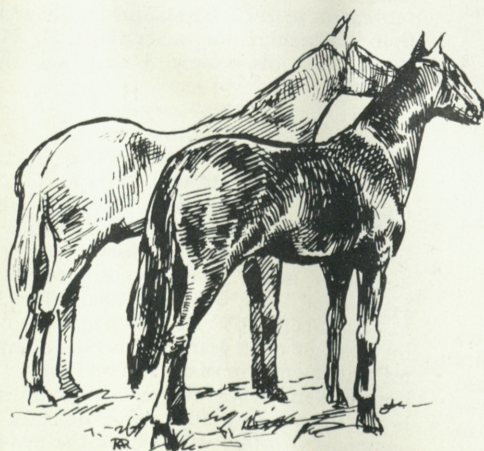
Carolina; Bill in English, Lisa in law. **Kimbol Stroud** was the best man, coming all the way from Case Western Reserve where he is studying medical anthropology. Ushers were **Gary Danchak**, who was busy growing a moustache, and **Angus Paul '75**, who has relocated to Washington, D.C. Bridesmaids were **Lindsay Mead '77**, who took time out from her studies in learning disabilities at Northwestern, and **Susan Woog '77**, who has relocated to Boston and would welcome hearing from Kenyonites in the area. On May 26, 1979, **Bruce Weitz** married Marie Albano at Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Mich. Two weeks later, he graduated from OSU College of Dentistry. Bruce will work in Columbus until Marie graduates from dental school this year. **Wallace Tice** and **Wendy Wallner** were married in May, 1979 in Philadelphia. The couple adopted the surname Tice-Wallner. Wallace and Wendy are practicing law in San Francisco. **Lynn Rittenhouse** was married to John Green in Wilmington, Del., last June. The couple is now living in Greenville, S.C., where John has a teaching position at Furman University and Lynn will continue her study of Chinese. **Cindy Pearsall** is now in her second year at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. She saw **Paul Forrest** briefly when he was doing a rotation there in emergency medicine. Paul is in his fourth year at Albany Medical College. **Kim Straus** has realized, after three months in noisy, crowded Houston, that his heart is in the mountains and in New Mexico. Since moving to Santa Fe in December, he has begun teaching at Brush Ranch School, a private boarding school for boys and girls with various forms of learning disabilities. Kim is a vocational/recreational instructor and counselor. He lives in a log cabin in the mountains at Terrero, an hour from Santa Fe on the Pecos River. **Mary Ann Brownlow** is currently artistic director for Collingwood Repertory Company, Oakwood School in Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Other Kenyonites involved include **Shami Jones '75** and **Daniel Wilson '74**, who was acting managing director before leaving the company.

**Katherine Robshaw** has announced her engagement to William P. Hackney Jr. of Shadyside, Pa. Katherine is a children's librarian in Williamstown, N.J.; William is practicing law with the Federal Public Defender's Office for the Western District of Pennsylvania. **Joseph B. Jeffers III** is attending law school after working in a recreation center north of Seattle, Wash. **David Effron** is finishing his last year of medical school at the University of Cincinnati. He plans on doing his residency in internal medicine at Hartford Hospital in Connecticut. He writes, "I have continued in music, playing with a local string quartet and recently performing in a public recital. I hope that, on one of my visits to Kenyon, I can give a performance with the staff of the college."

'77

**Miss Nina P. Freedman**  
25 Central Park, West  
New York, N.Y. 10023

**Mark Rerek** is currently working on his dissertation in chemistry at Southern University New York Binghamton. He is working with **Peter Sheridan '66**. Another alumnus, **Gene Schrier '55**, is chairman of the chemistry department. All three send their regards to Kenyon. **David Munves** had an internship in West Berlin with the State Department, and will soon receive his M.A. in international affairs from Columbia University School of International Affairs. He is looking for a position in international banking. **Beckwith Miller** has announced his engagement to Teresa Black of Princeton, N.J. Beckwith is presently in the commercial banking training program at Bankers Trust Company of New York. **Bruce Thompson** and **Barbara Rochelle '80** have announced their engagement. The couple plans a June wedding in Cleveland. In September, 1979, **Rachel Simmons** married **Stanley Kull '78**. The couple now lives in Chicago, where Stanley attends University of Chicago Law School and Rachel works at First National Bank of Chicago. **Karen D'Arcy** writes, "By the time this is printed, I will no doubt be on my fourth job since finishing Kenyon. Right now, I am working for Foote, Cone, and Belding, an advertising agency in New York City. I seem to run into Kenyon people all the time and regularly see **Becky Byam**, **Carol Raskind**, and **Jeff Longcope '75**." **Deborah Baum** was married Dec. 9, to Russell Falkner. Both are attending graduate school in psychology at OSU. **James Runsdorf** is at Columbia University, working on a master's degree in comparative literature. **David Jamieson** was married in October to Susan Keiser in Toledo, Ohio. **Thomas M. Kennedy** was married Nov. 1 to Frances Ogan in Rocky River, Ohio. **Martha Brooks** and **Peter Alcivar** were married in October. Martha graduated from the University of Connecticut with a degree in speech pathology. Trendy as ever, **Marc '75** and **Mary Speiser** are busy restoring their Victorian home, supporting nuclear energy, and toasting goldfish over their woodburning stove. Mary has become a restaurateur, and Marc is beginning to show promise. Their cat, Sheila Mandelbaum, gives her best to all. **Stacy Offner** is presently in rabbinical school at Hebrew Union College in Los Angeles. **Peter Meyer** sends regards from London, where he is working as an associate with Blyth Eastman Dollar, a U.S. investment bank. **Holly Reed** is in Senegal with the Peace



### Rainbow's Son runs for Kenyon

Horseracing forms may soon be required reading for Kenyon's development office. The staff has more than a casual interest in the entry dates of a horse named Rainbow's Son. The horse is owned by Jeremiah

Ellsworth '52 and trained by Ellsworth's wife, Jeanne. Warrenton, Virginia is the home of their stables. Ellsworth has been a pilot with United Airlines for more than 20 years. He likes racehorses and he likes Kenyon College. This year Ellsworth pledged 10 percent of Rainbow Son's purse earnings to the Kenyon Fund. As of late-April, Kenyon has received \$1800 in track receipts. The horse has finished in the money five times, with two wins.



Corps. **Karin Nystrom** was married last June to Roger Saulnier in Millbrook, N.Y. Karin is attending graduate school in nutritional sciences at the University of Maryland. She continues to use her maiden name professionally.

'78

**Doug Holmes**  
324 East 50th Street, Apt. 1C  
New York, N.Y. 10022

**James Logan Jr.** will be married on June 14 in Newark, N.J. "January 1, 1980 finds **Lori Braun** a veteran of New York City for six months. I'm working as a paralegal at Sullivan and Cromwell. So far, I've managed to run into quite a few Kenyon people..."

**John Carlson** is "riding the open range playing a 'Cool Hand Luke' and fighting forest fires in the tame west (and as yet a non-graduate). Oh, and also trying to make my first million." **Pamela Mellor** is currently residing at 8003 Benaroya Lane, Apt. E 107, Huntsville, Alabama 35802. **Bill Siler** and **Cathy Genter** were married Oct. 20. Bill is working for Kraft Foods in Kalamazoo, Mich. Cathy is working for Merrill Lynch. They live in Kalamazoo. **Thomas Skelton** was married Aug. 25, to Brenda Brungart in Coshocton, Ohio. He is currently studying for his master's degree in business administration at OSU. Working full-time for George Bush, **Matthew Smith** has spent the last six months in Iowa. Central Ohio, he says, suddenly seems so very cosmopolitan! **Jim Pierce** informs us that **Doug Holmes** has just announced his engagement to Bella Abzug. "When I asked him how this interesting relationship developed, he said, 'Oh, I don't know, we just kind of hit it off right from the start.' The couple plans a spring wedding." **Dave Jack** has been working as a legislative analyst for the Illinois House of Representatives since November, 1978. Anyone passing the Springfield exit of I-72 is welcome to pull off and visit. **Dan Krumholz** has heard from **Tracy Teweles** '79, who is studying at Christie's in London. Also at Christie's are **Anne Scully** and **Mark Jacoby** '77. Tracy frequents disreputable punk pubs with **Kenton Blagbrough** '79 and pizzerias with **Barbara Gill** '77, but of course Ms. T. has met natives. Prince Charles has asked her advice on the aesthetic merits of Macintosh's furniture. Mr. Krumholz has told her to inform H.R.H. that Thonet is all the rage and, no, she has nothing particular to do after work. **Henri N. Gourd** was the honor graduate of the non-lawyer course at the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I. last October. He is now qualified to provide paralegal advice and basic legal assistance services, as well as perform the administrative duties of a unit legal officer. Henri joined the Navy in September, 1978. **Robert Mitchell** departed last October for a deployment to the Mediterranean Sea. Robert is an officer assigned to the guided missile destroyer, U.S.S. *Claude V. Ricketts*, operating as a unit of the U.S. 6th Fleet. **Peter Kohn** was promoted last January to the position of media planner with Benton & Bowles in New York. He has worked on Pepto-Bismol, Rely, and test brands, among others. **Paul Lukacs** and **Karen Johnson** were married in Washington, D.C. last summer. The best man was **John Wier** '80; **Rick Rosenfeld** '77 was an usher. Present were **Mike Spetrino** '77, **Bill Wadsworth** '77, **Jerry Mindes** '77, **Diane Bronstien** '77, **Tony Wood**

'76, **Vicki Barker**, and **Diane Elam** '80. **Vicki Barker** earned her master's degree from Columbia Journalism School, and is now writing radio newscasts for The Associated Press and living with **Pam Janis**, a long-suffering researcher at NBC. **Dave Koller** is working toward a Ph.D. in sociology at the University of Minnesota.

'79

**John J. Giardino III**  
605 West Ferry  
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

**Michael McSherry** is the resident stage manager of the Marriott Lincolnshire Theater in the far north suburbs of Chicago. For visitors to Chitown, he recommends the theater, the Art Institute, Giordano's Pizza, a warm set of clothes, and brandy. **Kestutis Sonta** is now living in University City, Mo., and can be reached at Apt. 2N Interdrive, Univ. City, 63130. **Evan Chang** sends greetings and a change of address: 2601 35th Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94116. He is currently pursuing a career in law enforcement with American Protective Services of San Francisco. **Mary Ann** and **Daniel Gulino** are now living in Champaign, Ill. Dan is studying chemical engineering and teaching undergraduate chemistry at the University of Illinois. Mary Ann is working in

the traffic department of WICD-TV, keeping track of commercial time sold and making out advertising logs. **Spencer Sloan** is working with Lithographics, Inc. of Canton, Conn. as a sales representative, and learning the printing/advertising trade from the ground up. Between the job, a couple of courses and photography, he is keeping busy and happy. Spencer hopes to see lots of classmates for their first reunion in May. **Michael Sawyer** is enjoying his work in the administrative department of Inland Steel in Chicago. **Cathy Battaglini** and **Charles Yeomans** '78 were married Nov. 24, in Pottsford, N.Y. Charles is a naval officer candidate and a graduate of the University of Texas. **Sally Handel** and **Alan Wylde** announced their engagement in November. **Perry Degener** is now teaching at a private school in Pennsylvania. **Betty Boatwright** is working with the subsidiary rights division of St. Martin's Press in New York, along with **Alice Fleming** '74. Betty is living with **Casey Crossman** '78. **Scott Klavan** appeared recently in the premiere performance of Erwin Piscator's adaptation of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*. The limited engagement was to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Piscator's founding of the Dramatic Workshop at the New School in New York.

## DEATHS

**Herbert Sprague Hamilton** '17 on March 2 in McArthur, Ohio. He was 83. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi fraternity while at Kenyon, and graduated with a Ph.B. He joined the U.S. Army, Ordinance Department, in 1918. He served in France in 1919, and attended the Sorbonne of the University of Paris and the Alliance Francaise School of Language during that period. Upon his return, he became president and general manager of the McArthur Brick Co. and a member of the board of directors of McArthur Savings and Loan. He served as a member of the board of directors of Trinity Episcopal Church of McArthur, of which he was a member, and was active in the Rotary, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lions and Masonic Bodies. He is survived by his widow, Frances; two daughters, Sarah Elliott and Suzanne Hamilton; a son, Harry; seven grandchildren, one great-grandchild, and a sister, Martha Rosenberg.

**Major Morris Vickers Liepman** 1919. Morris was a charter member of Sigma Pi fraternity while at Kenyon. He joined the U.S. Armed Forces at the beginning of WWI. After the war, he attended the Art Institute of Chicago for three years. He worked as a free-lance artist and as art director of *The Chicago Times* from 1935 to 1942, when he entered the Air Force as a first lieutenant. In 1945, he returned to *The Chicago Times*; he founded the Liepman and Masters advertising agency in Kansas City, Mo., in 1949. Morris remained active in the Air Force Reserve during the Korean War, and attained the rank of major. He continued his interest in art, as

well as being involved in the American Legion, fishing, hunting, painting and stamp collecting after his retirement from the Air Force.

**Douglas Arnold Denemark** 1928 on March 8. After two years at Kenyon, Doug attended Case Western Reserve and received a B.S. degree. He spent 43 years with Republic Steel Corp. in Cleveland, Ohio, until his retirement in 1972. He and his family moved from Bratenahl, Ohio, to Seminole, Fla. He is survived by his widow, Helen, and three children.

**Robert Bruce Hoffman** 1933 on Dec. 24, 1979 in Aurora, Ohio. He was 69 years old. He retired seven years ago from TRW Inc., where he had been senior purchasing agent for the space program department. Surviving him are his widow, Jane T., and a son, Bruce T. **James Newcomer**, 1933, writes: "I heard from Bob in November, 1979. He was happy to recall his marriage of 40 years, and he was enjoying his retirement. He said: 'The one thing I did learn at Kenyon was that education (formal) is an opening to full enjoyment of innumerable in life, if you have the drive to take advantage of it.' I remember him particularly as a member of Alpha Delta Phi, a member of Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year, and the valedictory speaker at commencement."

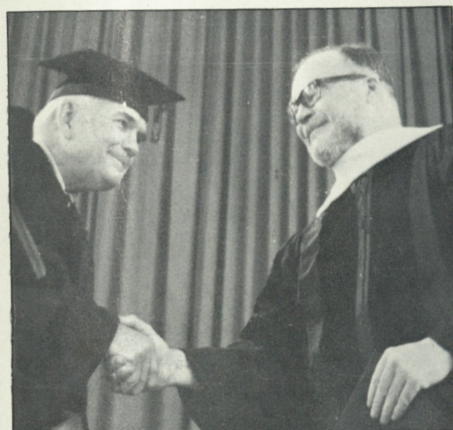
**Major Robert Arthur Ibold** '34 on April 24, 1975 in St. Petersburg, Fla.



**Birge Thompson '34.** Birge graduated with a degree in English and science, and participated in football, track and Psi Upsilon fraternity while at Kenyon. From 1942 to 1945 he served as a lieutenant commander in the Navy. He worked in the furniture wholesale business until his retirement. He was a member of Kent Country Club of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Farmington Country Club of Charlottesville, Va.; Sachems Head Yacht Club of Guilford, Conn.; Madison Beach Club and Madison Winter Club of Madison, Conn.

**Lewis B. Bernstein '52** on May 1, 1978. After graduation from Kenyon he received an M.S. and a Ph.D. in bacteriology from Kansas State College. His doctoral work, an investigation of "The Mechanisms of Viral Infections," was supported by a grant from the Office of Naval Research.

The listing of William Burchenal Jr. in the death notices (winter issue, 1980) should have read **William P. Burchenal Sr. '52.** Our sincere apologies are extended for the inadvertent error.



After receiving an honorary degree from Kenyon in 1974, James Wright [above right] accepted congratulations from Kenyon President William Caples.

**James A. Wright '52** on March 25 in New York City. He was widely recognized as a distinguished poet and teacher. His first book of poems, *The Green Wall*, won the 1957 Yale Series of Younger Poets competition and over the years he continued to receive numerous awards and fellowships, including the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 1972. His work appeared in *The New Yorker*, *Esquire*, *Harper's*, *The Nation*, *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Kenyon Review*, and many other magazines. He produced nine books of poems during his lifetime, and Farrar Strauss & Giroux is to publish a posthumous collection of his poetry and essays. Following his graduation from Kenyon, James Wright took his M.A. and Ph.D. at the University of Washington. After teaching at the University of Minnesota and Macalester College, he joined the faculty of Hunter College in 1966. He thought of himself as primarily a teacher and referred to poetry as his avocation. He returned to Kenyon in 1974 to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. He valued his Kenyon education, and it was a strong influence in his life. He said that "good friends and good teachers" at Kenyon had led to his interest in poetry. In the dedication of his second volume of poems,

*Saint Judas*, to Professor Philip Timberlake, he wrote, "I studied under a good many gentlemen at Kenyon for whom teaching flourished as a high and living art." At the time of Timberlake's death in 1957, Wright said of him, "He taught us that Kenyon was not a series of schedules pedantically adhered to. He taught us that the soul must be disciplined, and that, unless discipline comes from within, it is worthless. He remains in my mind as a certain radiance of laughter, as a joy that keeps us alive in a universe where death is real." Wright is survived by his wife, Edith Anne; two sons from a former marriage, two brothers and a sister.

**Richard Lee Francis '52** of Western Washington University, Bellingham, Wash., writes this tribute to James Wright.

**JAMES WRIGHT (1928-1980)**

He sang in houses when  
the birds were still  
And friends of his were  
huddled round till dawn  
After the many nights to  
hear him sing.

*It was one of those psychic dislocations we all experience — sitting there that morning staring out my breakfast window at the deep-blue northern bay touched by spring sun — to hear the news on the CBC in Vancouver that he had suddenly died in that city across the continent so far from his roots in small-town Ohio.*

*It was hard to know him. Older by a few years than most of his classmates, he seemed more so by his grave, punctilious, modest manner. When he spoke it was in a surprisingly gentle voice for one of such yeoman size; he did not open his mouth wide or move his lips greatly, as if rationing the precious words that were his life-blood.*

*In those days he looked, in his blue work-shirts [long before the collegiate fashion], as if he had just come from farming a few acres among Knox's rolling hills. In those days he puffed cigarette with the same intensity that he conceived ideas — parcelling out the insights for maximum satisfaction.*

*He knew who he was when most of us were still searching. He knew where he stood in the populist tradition, whether defending outcasts in his poems or playing country music on his record show, "The Great Speckled Bird," on the campus radio station.*

*He knew the meaning of the past. My clearest memory is of his sitting in the fading afternoon light of the Peirce Music Room, listening to classical music while reading The Faerie Queen aloud.*

*Of him we might say, as he said of one who also died too young:*

The sun is on, and on  
In spite of what the morning  
Or evening dark has done.  
We have no holy voices  
Like yours to lift above us  
Yet we cannot be still.

**Alan W. Beck '63** writes, "perhaps students, faculty and friends from Gambier from the 1953-1963 decade would be interested in knowing that my mother, **Alverda S. Beck**, Kenyon's former assistant librarian and sole cataloger, died Sept. 16, 1978, following

hospitalization since a stroke in May. An historian, scholar in several languages, and self-taught cataloging expert, she was recruited from the Brown University Library staff in 1953. Although President Chalmers gave her faculty status as an enticement to move, her female presence caused controversy with senior Kenyon faculty members saying, 'We can't have a woman attending Phi Beta Kappa meetings.' Others resented her marching down Middle Path in academic regalia for commencements, but she marched anyway, proud of her Ivy League (Brown) Master's hood and gown. When President Lund recommended her promotion to assistant librarian in 1958, his letter indicated that a female could not plan to succeed to the position of librarian, stating, 'I feel that a male librarian for Kenyon is indispensable.' A dedicated workaholic who continually brought library work home on weekends despite the challenge of raising two children, she was fiercely proud of her accuracy, efficiency, and output as a cataloger. In the years before the move to the new library, she systematically went through the entire card catalog, card by card, reviewing, correcting, recataloging, entering cross reference cards, and weeding out old volumes. She cataloged several major collections such as the library given by Charles Munroe Coffin. Statistically her output was far above that expected of a university cataloger. Fluent in six to ten languages, she taught herself Russian when Kenyon's expanding Russian classes started a flow of books in that language. Her advance work helped the success of the massive book move from the old library building behind the flagpole to the new Chalmers library. Although she returned to Providence and Brown in 1962, her decade with the Kenyon community was probably the happiest ten years of her life, and I am sorry that she was not physically able in the last ten years to return to see the acceptance of women on the hill."

**William C. (Bill) Stiles**, former Kenyon College athletic director and coach, on Oct. 29, 1979 in his home at Geneva, N.Y., after a long illness. A native of Greenfield Hills, Mass., and a 1943 graduate of Hobart College, where he was an all-America lacrosse player, Bill came to Kenyon in 1948 as athletic director and Kenyon's first professional lacrosse coach. He served as Kenyon football coach from 1952 until 1957, when he returned to Hobart as director of student affairs. He became Hobart athletic director in 1963 and held that post at the time of his death. Bill was chairman of the NCAA Division III football committee and a member of the NCAA television committee, 1977-79. He is survived by his widow, Elizabeth, and one daughter.

**About death notices —** The ALUMNI BULLETIN receives news of alumni deaths through various sources including news clippings, letters, phone calls or personal conversations. Often we receive notification long after the date of death. We regret this untimeliness. — THE EDITORS



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