

3-1987

Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin - March 1987

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/kcab>

Recommended Citation

"Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin - March 1987" (1987). *Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin*. 174.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/kcab/174>

This Alumni Bulletin is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

March 1987

Kenyon

College Alumni Bulletin



Kenyon

College Alumni Bulletin

March 1987

Volume 11, Number 1

Contents

- 1 The Editor's Page**
When writers listen; when readers write; letters.
- 2 Along Middle Path**
Allison Joseph's restless imagination; grants for two professors; a vintage gift; gender studies scholar; Ruth Laredo's piano magic; modern music for everyone; basketball heroes and heroines; Jim Born in Gambier; the Lords in Holland.
- 10 From the Hill**
From a rally to protest racism to stepped up efforts to recruiting minority students, Kenyon demonstrates in favor of cultural diversity.
- 12 In their own words**
Personal histories of the people of Bogotá, Colombia. By Charles A. Piano.
- 16 The omitted land**
Belize is often forgotten in the turmoil of Central America. By Kai P. Schoenhals.
- 19 The many faces of Peru**
A photographic travelogue. By Tim Johnson '86.
- 23 An island of commerce in a carnival country**
A journey through Sao Paulo, Brazil. By Carola Sanz.
- 24 Kenyon's Rhodes Scholars: A measure of strength**
The literary intelligence of Walter Elder. Third in a series.
- 26 Book Reviews**
- 28 Almanac**
Faculty news
Class notes
Deaths
- 40 The Last Page**
Come what may: Fatalism and revolution in the Philippines.
By Paul A. Cummins '80.

Cover: A young Peruvian boy, dressed in traditional clothing, waits for a parade in Cuzco. Photograph by Tim Johnson '86.

The *Kenyon College Alumni Bulletin* is published four times yearly by Kenyon College's Office of Public Affairs for alumni, students, parents, and friends. Please send address changes, including zip codes, with the present address label to Alumni Records, College Relations Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623.

Second class postage paid at Gambier, Ohio 43022.

Diverse views are presented and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the editors or official policies of the College. Letters to the editor will be used for publication unless the author states the letter is not to be published.

The *Bulletin* welcomes letters and manuscripts for possible publication. All submissions should be accompanied by the name and address of the author.

Staff

Editor

Tom Stamp '73

Associate Editor

Mieke H. Bomann '77

Managing Editor

Susan L. Rosenberg '78

Assistants

Laurie Garrison

Connie S. McKeever

Sarah S. Gudz

Alumni Association

President

Alan R. Vogeler Jr. '65

Vice President

Carol E. Eyler '73

Secretary

Lisa Dowd Schott '80

Treasurer

Jefferson D. Robinson III '49

Council Members

Henry J. Abraham '48 H'72

Richard A. Baehr '69

Samuel Barone '72

Willard R. Bell Jr. '50

Catherine T. Hazlett '81

James H. Logan Jr. '78

James E. Nininger '70

James C. Price '71

Henry W. Roberts '50

William H. Schneebeck '50

Susan H. Smith '76

Terrell B. Snyder '80

Ex Officio Members

David W. Horvitz '74

Virginia Buermann Capute '74

Copyright 1987 by Kenyon College.

The Office of Public Affairs encourages inquiries concerning reprints of *Bulletin* articles. Please contact Connie McKeever, Office of Public Affairs, College Relations Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623.

The Editor's Page

Stop, listen, and hear

One day in 1977 in California, a man driving a truck sporting Salvadoran license plates pulled into Carolyn Forché's driveway.

He introduced himself as Leonel Gomez Vides, nephew of exiled Salvadoran poet Claribel Alegria, whose poetry Forché had been translating. Forché had been warned of Vides; relatives described him as a "crazy revolutionary who sleeps with his motorcycle." When he began taping white butcher's paper to her kitchen table, she wondered if they hadn't been too kind.

Using salt and pepper shakers as geographic markers, and a pen to outline and illustrate various other points, Vides kept Forché up all night with a brutal history of his country. A middle class coffee farmer who worked with a peasant labor organization, Vides had taken to drawing after years of working with illiterates.

Forché, teacher and author of *Gathering the Tribes*, a volume of poetry for which she was awarded the prestigious Yale Series of Younger Poets Award, had just received a Guggenheim Foundation grant. Vides knew it. He asked that she use the money to accompany him to El Salvador, to witness in person the lesson he had begun in her kitchen, to document what she observed. A poet would listen and also hear, he said.

She spent the next two years traveling through El Salvador. She saw prisoners canned like fish and packed in small boxes; ate with a general who collected the ears of his prisoners, one hundred Van Goghs; wept with tortured widows.

As violence escalated in El Salvador Forché, fearful for her life, returned home. Back in the States, she wrote poems out of despair, and so she would not forget. She became obsessed with her subject. For five years she has traveled across America reading from her devastating collection of poems, *The Country Between Us*, determined to remember what she had heard. For five years she has not written another poem for publication.

Curled up in easy chairs the evening after she gave a reading at Kenyon in February, we talked into the night about the doubts of writers, of poets. Why one should write at all, why a certain sense of humbleness in and about one's work seemed important, how modesty so often translated a wild roar into a meek whisper.

Forché says it is time for her to stop talking and start listening again. She

will stop giving readings in March and for at least a year will concentrate on new voices. In her poetry. In her travels with her husband, a war photographer. In her time spent with her small son. She is in good company. We know of a few good listeners and asked them to recall for us the conversations they have had in foreign places.

**She saw prisoners
canned like fish and
packed in small boxes;
ate with a general who
collected the ears of
his prisoners, one
hundred Van Goghs;
wept with tortured
widows.**

Charles Piano uses his gift of foreign language to let the less privileged of Bogota speak through him in an exceptionally sensitive story. Carola Sanz tells us how the voices of the poor ring loud and clear on the periphery of Sao Paulo. Kai Schoenhals examines the voice of Belize, a melodious speech that has been lost in the cry of its more vocal neighbors. Tim Johnson captures on film the voices of gods and farmers in Peru. And Paul Cummins tells us how the Filipino people toppled a dictator by whispering.

There is another story to which we call your attention. "Shall we overcome uniformity?" is a chronicle of Kenyon's efforts to understand itself. We have always listened to each other. We are just beginning to hear.

—M.H.B.

How to write a letter to the *Bulletin*

All right, we know you're out there. When we see you on campus or run into you in your hometowns, you always have something to say to us about the *Bulletin*. Yet our mailbox isn't exactly overflowing with correspondence from our readers. It's not that we're looking for praise for our efforts; we're also interested in constructive criticism and ideas for topics you would like to see us cover.

They say letter-writing is out of fashion, but perhaps a refresher course in the epistolary arts would be in order. Use the samples below to get you started, and send

your submissions to the *Bulletin* in care of Tom Stamp, Office of Public Affairs, College Relations Center, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623.

Dear Editors:

Your issue on ballooning in central Ohio was the most uplifting issue I've ever read. My spirits took wing! My imagination soared!

But why not continue your flights into the wild blue yonder by covering the popular new hobby of birdwatching from hang-gliders? I can say from first-hand experience that it's a great way to get up close and personal with buzzards and buteos. Of course, what with the binoculars and the air-sickness, maneuvering for position can be tricky. Anyway, I'd be happy to tell you more about it. Give me a call in a few weeks—by then I should be free of this pesky body-cast.

Thanks again for aiming high. Keep those reports coming.

—C. Ambrose Tweedler '39

Dear Editors:

What a lot of hot air. Ballooning, indeed! That kind of lightweight material has no place on God's green earth. In my day, Kenyon students had their feet on the ground; we didn't waste our time gallivanting through the ether, oohing and aahing.

We put our leisure to good use: spelunking. Now that's a hard-hitting, character-building, knee-skinning pursuit for people of substance. If you daydreamers have the guts, strap on a headlamp and come out spelunking with me. Sure, it's tough and rigorous, but it's worth every broken fingernail.

—Edwina Trunchion '73

Letters

Memories of '10

Last night, Christmas and New Year's activities being over, I picked up your September 1986 magazine. In it I found the picture of William J. Bland with other members of the Class of 1910.

My husband, Arthur Douglas Farquhar, was of the Class of 1911 but graduated in 1910. He so often spoke of Bill Bland with the utmost affection and admiration.

My husband enlisted in the Air Corps in 1916 and was a bomber pilot who, along with about a hundred other Americans, was attached to the Italian Air Force. He was wounded in action by a small piece of shrapnel in his right temple, but he was able to land his plane.

I attended Arthur's fiftieth reunion with him at Gambier in 1960. He died in 1977 at age eighty-six.

I hold Kenyon in great respect. It has maintained its excellence throughout its existence. Having reached a healthy eighty-nine years, I have much of it to remember.

Your magazine is splendid.

Helen N. Farquhar
Sandy Spring, Maryland

Along Middle Path

Gordon W. Campbell '87



Allison Joseph

The restless imagination of Allison Joseph

Allison Joseph '88 blew a big bubble with her chewing gum. Like most students, she was a bit anxious about being interviewed. Having sucked up all the sugar from the first gum wad, she popped another in her mouth.

In many ways, Joseph has a lot in common with her peers at Kenyon. She graduated from a prestigious high school in the East. She plans to go on to graduate school and afterwards to teach.

"You've got to make a living," she underscores.

But Joseph is also distinct in the Gambier community. She is a Kenyon Honors Scholar. She is one of only a few undergraduate poets since Robert Lowell '40 to publish in the *Kenyon Review*. She is Black.

Tall, lean, and with an easy laugh, Allison Elaine Joseph has not had an easy time at Kenyon. One of a small number of Blacks on campus—

eleven this semester—she has been torn between wanting to fraternize with fellow Blacks and not wanting to base friendships on color, between wanting her white peers to understand the difficulties of being alone, culturally, and recognizing her limits as a spokeswoman for an entire ethnic group.

A graduate of the large, racially mixed Bronx High School of Science in New York City, Joseph, who was a National Merit Scholar, misses a culturally diverse world. In a *Collegian* story last fall about her experiences at Kenyon, Joseph wrote, "One day I realized that all my friends at Kenyon were white. I was appalled. In high school, my friends were Indian and Irish, Hispanic and Greek, Black and White. What had happened? Was I so busy trying to adapt to White society that I could no longer maintain ties with other Blacks? I felt guilty. I was not responsible for the dearth of Blacks at Kenyon, but I felt responsible for the quality of their lives."

The issue of diversity at Kenyon is not a new one, and the problems of attracting minority students are complex and persistent. A search for new scholarship funds through the Campaign for Kenyon, an expanded minority recruitment program in the admissions office, and summer school for inner city youths are among the College's latest efforts to mold a diverse student body.

Of Kenyon's 1,525 students this semester, sixty—4 percent of the student body—are members of minority groups.

Joseph is the first to admit that maybe she is "comfortable being uncomfortable." After all, she picked Kenyon. She wanted to attend a small college in the Midwest. She wanted to get out of the Bronx.

Joseph does have, as she puts it, "transfer-itis." But

something makes her stay. She jokes, "Maybe it's in the paint on the shutters." More seriously, she wrote in her *Collegian* story, "Academically, Kenyon was a feast. Never had I had so many options, so many choices." But never has she been so aware of her race or been so defensive.

"Hypersensitive," as she puts it, Joseph in her poetry is able to detach herself from her experiences and observations long enough to make them legitimate for others, too. Professor of English Philip D. Church, coeditor of the *Kenyon Review*, says three of her poems, "Dialogue of the Tenement Widow," "Spare Change," and "Calling the Midwives In," are some of the best works to come across his desk. The poems were published in the Winter 1987 edition of the literary magazine.

"Dialogue of the Tenement Widow" was the result of a conversation with a woman "who just started talking to me" while they were waiting for a bus in New York City. "Spare Change" also depicts an actual event, and "Calling the Midwives In" is the result, she says, of her "restless imagination."

"It is a very great deal of concentration that she puts into her work that produces a poem of surprising detachment and objectivity," says Church. "What one sees in the poems and the presence of the poet is so strikingly clear and on its own terms. This is not the kind of poetry where someone is just expressing their own feelings. It is a very creative kind of work."

Of course, Joseph is still a young poet. She is still developing. "Gosh knows what she'll be doing ten years from now," Church says. "But we didn't take the poems just because she was a young poet. The poems we took were accomplished by

any standard."

The timing of her major debut in the literary world—she had won the Proper Prize in Poetry her freshman year and the Academy of American Poets Prize last year—may not have been perfect. Not that she wasn't thrilled. "When they called and said they'd like to use [the poems] I proceeded to be stunned for the rest of the semester."

But the pressures had increased. If Kenyon had been a challenge to her Blackness, she found that the publicity from her poetry in the *Kenyon Review* had made her a "hot property" for different reasons. She left school for two months and went to live with her sister in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"I had a lot to work out," she says. Her mother had died the year before after a long battle with cancer. And she wanted to focus her attention on something other than her role at Kenyon.

Back in college second semester, she says things aren't much better. "I just handle it better."

"Do not expect me to be like any other Black you have known, for I am not any other Black you have known," her *Collegian* story asks. "I have a personal history that is unique. Being Black has profoundly shaped that history, but the history itself is unlike that of any other Black."

In many ways, Joseph has a lot in common with her peers at Kenyon. She is engaged in one of the great dialogues of humanity, the search for common ground among races, and must hold strong, for the present and for the future.

—M.H.B.

Two professors win prestigious humanities fellowships

Two Kenyon professors—Eugene J. Dwyer and William B. Scott—have been awarded Fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in Washington, D.C.

Dwyer, associate professor of art history, and Scott, associate professor of history, will receive awards of up to \$27,500 to conduct research during their sabbaticals next year. NEH offered fellowships to two hundred thirty scholars this year, for a total of \$6.3 million in awards.

During his sabbatical, Dwyer will study art collecting, specifically the collection of portraits of writers, statesmen, and artists from Greek times through the twentieth century. The category of portraits includes paintings and metal likenesses, engravings, and sculpture.

Dwyer says changes in the phenomenon of art collecting—who collected art, when, and why—is historically significant. As an example, he cites the Emperor Napoleon's interest

in collecting portraits of people such as George Washington. Institutions are portrait collectors, too, and among others Dwyer will be visiting the Pan American Union in Washington, D.C., and the Hall of Fame for Great Americans in New York City, which has seventy-five busts of famous people.

Dwyer came to Kenyon in 1973. He holds a bachelor's degree in classics from Harvard University and a doctorate in art history from New York University. He is the author of the 1982 book *Pompeian Domestic Sculpture*.

While he will spend most of his sabbatical in Gambier, Dwyer plans to visit the British Museum in London, England, to make use of its widely acclaimed library.

This is Dwyer's second fellowship from NEH. He received an award in 1980 to work on a history of the Naples (Italy) Museum. A book on the subject is in progress. Dwyer notes that the two projects are linked. The Naples Museum initially housed the core of

Renaissance portraiture.

Scott will use the fellowship, which provides funding for six to twelve months of continuous work, to support research for a book, *New York Modern*, he is writing with Kenyon Professor of History Peter Rutkoff. The book, the third collaborative work by the men, will trace the Modernist art movement in New York City from 1900 to 1975.

A professor at Kenyon since 1972, Scott earned a bachelor's degree at Presbyterian College, a master's from Wake Forest University, and a doctorate from the University of Wisconsin. He will spend next year in Charleston, South Carolina, his hometown.

Scott and Rutkoff recently published *New School: A History of The New School for Social Research*. They are coeditors of *The Inner Nazi*. Scott is also the author of *In Pursuit of Happiness: American Conceptions of Property*.

This is Scott's third research award. He previously received grants from the National Science Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Susan L. Rosenberg '78



Will Scott and Gene Dwyer



Ted Diller

Alumnus auctions celebrated vintage for Kenyon

Theodore C. Diller '25 cannot pinpoint the best bottle of wine he ever drank. But odds are that one of the twelve bottles of 1961 Chateau Lafite he's selling for Kenyon could hit the mark.

Diller, an amateur oenologist since a bicycle tour through France's vineyards in 1921, made a mistake when ordering wine in 1964 and ended up with more of the celebrated vintage than he expected.

Rather than pop the corks himself, he has decided to auction what has been called "the gold dust of the wine world" and give the proceeds to the Kenyon Fund over the next three years. The February sale was expected to gross about \$2,800.

According to Michael Broadbent, master of wine and head of the wine department at Christie's auction

house, which will handle the sale, 1961 is one of the greatest vintages of this century. Others include 1945 and 1929.

Heavy rain at the end of July 1961, followed by a drought in August, a sunny September, and an early frost devastated much of that year's grape crop. The surviving yield, however, received the benefit of a nutrient-rich soil, and the vintage that began on September 27 is "subdued, restrained, but rich and with an elegant nose," Broadbent writes in *The Great Vintage Winebook*.

Diller bought the wine for \$100 a case twenty years ago. It is just now coming into its own for drinking, he says. Broadbent writes that the 1961 Lafite will be best for sampling in 1990 and will be good through 2040.

Selecting a good wine is not unlike interviewing recent law school graduates for his law firm, Diller jokes. You have to make a judgment on "which one will have a future."

Diller graduated from Harvard Law School in 1939 and went to work at Lord, Bissell, and Brook in Chicago. He retired in 1984 but still goes into the office on Mondays. He says he was known as one of the last general practice lawyers and his work was largely business-related.

Diller calls his affection for a good vintage "an incurable disease," and he says between fifty and seventy cases of wine are aging in cool, dark places in his cellar. That, according to fellow connoisseur William G. Caples '30 H'61, is an understatement. "He's got an awful lot of cool corners then," Caples laughs.

Caples, who was president of Kenyon from 1968 to 1975, in 1984 took from Diller the reins of the wine committee at the University Club in Chicago, which boasts one of the best cellars in the country. Diller organized the committee in 1972 when the cellar was in disrepair.

According to Diller, there is nothing like a good vintage. "Beer," he says, "is refreshing for anyone working or playing in the hot sun—the college crowd. But some will learn the merits of wine. It goes with good living."

The Christie's sale was scheduled for February 7 at the University Club. Diller has also donated the proceeds of a case of 1961 Chateau Latour that was expected to bring \$1,600.

—M.H.B.

Gender studies scholar will be hired

After more than a year of debate, often heated, Kenyon has decided to hire a visiting gender studies scholar.

In a letter to the faculty in mid-January, Reed S. Browning, professor of history and acting provost, announced that by the fall of 1988 there would be a full-time faculty visitor in gender studies on campus.

Action by the administration came on the heels of a recommendation by the faculty, who at their regular meeting in December voted 67 to 38 in favor of the new position. While details of the appointment, including rank, are not yet final, the visitor is expected to teach half-time in an established department, and to serve as a consultant to interested faculty half-time, for three years.

Gender studies, traditionally known as women's studies and encompassing all scholarly considerations of gender, has been a topic of national interest for two decades and of ongoing debate at the College for more than ten years. The scholarship has broad implications for students and scholars, especially of the liberal arts, as it questions the validity of intellectual systems that proponents see as shaped by narrow gender values rather than broadly human values. The discipline treats women and their work as serious subjects of research, challenging what is seen as a largely male focus in most scholarly enterprises, and goes on to examine gender assumptions in world cultures.

In their monthly meetings and during a special session in December, faculty proponents and opponents of gender studies argued forcefully every point of the new scholarship on women and the proposed appointment. Debate revolved around whether gender studies constituted a discipline, a

methodology, or a social agenda; whether, given the perceived needs of individual departments, it was appropriate to hire someone whose expertise spanned a range of many departments but did not concentrate in one. The very title of the area of study underwent a transformation: what had been women's studies became gender studies to describe the field more accurately.

"It would be pointless to try to pretend that feelings on this issue were not intense," said Browning in his announcement. "It is now our responsibility to make this curricular innovation as successful as it can be."

During the past five years, three women at the College have at different times held a part-time administrative position coordinating feminist research and scholarship and insuring continuation of women's studies in the curriculum. With the help of other faculty members, Linda M. Smolak, an associate professor of psychology who has been in the position for two years, in 1985 drew up a proposal to expand the position from one-third release time from teaching duties to one-half release time for a tenured faculty member.

Submitted to President Philip H. Jordan Jr. in September 1985, the outline for a position entitled director of women's academic concerns called for a faculty member with a half-time release from teaching for administrative responsibilities.

The president referred the proposal to several faculty committees, and in December 1985, the Academic Policy Committee (APC) said women's studies at Kenyon might benefit more by hiring, from the outside, a visitor "whose disciplinary specialty directly concerns some of the issues contained in women's studies."

The Faculty Affairs Committee (FAC) spent the greater part of the winter and spring in 1986 reviewing the proposal and asking Smolak for revisions. A new proposal was submitted to the faculty

in September 1986 and heartily debated over the next four months. Carl T. Brehm, chairman of FAC in 1985-86, said while he recommended the proposal be put to the faculty for a vote, he was never convinced that there was an academic discipline that was gender related.

"I think there's some concern that women's studies is only for women and just feminist women," says Smolak. "We're interested in bringing students to an understanding of the role of gender. Certainly there is a feminist pedagogy developed that will be used in the courses, but it isn't proselytizing. We don't bring people into the course to teach them the 'right' ways to think about abortion or the ERA."

Efforts to address the scholarly and practical concerns of Kenyon's female population are not new. In 1976, one year after his arrival and three years after the first full class of women graduated from the College, Jordan created the Committee on the Status of Women at Kenyon. The committee's original purpose was to find ways to integrate women into the community, to create a hospitable environment for them. Several years later, the committee began to consider curricular issues, and then-provost Jerry Irish began to integrate women's studies, along with academic computing and international studies, into the curriculum.

Since 1977 students, faculty members, and administrators have attended annual women's studies conferences sponsored by the Great Lakes Colleges Association. In 1983, the faculty supported a College grant request to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to establish a group of women's studies courses. While the NEH declined to fund the project, a women's studies course was established at Kenyon in 1983.

Indeed, the Department of Political Science in 1975 began offering a Women in Politics course that addressed gender issues of moral and philo-

sophical concern, and this year, there are thirty-six courses College-wide which faculty members say have a significant gender studies component.

But proponents argue that while the presence of gender studies had grown continuously, it had grown without direction. Because assumptions about gender are so deeply rooted, they said, gender analysis and its incorporation into scholarly research and academic coursework was impossible without expert direction.

Smolak couldn't be happier with the outcome. "We asked for a part-time administrative position and we got a full-time teaching position with some administrative duties. We're really pleased," she said. She added, "We could never

have gotten this through without considerable support from all parts of the faculty. There are not enough tenured women to carry the day on anything."

A search committee has been formed and will this semester complete the job description, working out release time and job evaluation criteria. The position will be advertised beginning in July with a closing date of November 1, 1987.

Gordon W. Campbell '87



Formerly hung in the Great Hall, this portrait of President Gordon Keith Chalmers is now ensconced in a reading area of the renovated Chalmers Memorial Library.



Ruth Laredo

Ruth Laredo brings her piano magic to Rosse Hall

Naturally, one is drawn to her hands. Waiting for a pen, they rest on the front desk of the Kenyon Inn, relaxed, in unaccustomed repose.

The evening before, Ruth Laredo had demonstrated with these long, lean fingers why she is one of the finest concert pianists in the world. Together with flutist Paula Robison, Laredo delivered a concert of all-French music that was spellbinding.

Critics like to say she is America's finest *woman* pianist, but she knows better. That categorical accolade becomes less and less meaningful as the years wear on and rivals of both genders fall flat on their faces trying to match her artistry.

Born in Detroit, Michigan, and now living in New York City, Laredo did not so much leap to prominence as she did lope. Her debut with

the New York Philharmonic, under Pierre Boulez, was not until 1974, when she was thirty-seven. Unlike other first-class pianists, her virtuosity was not rewarded at competitions. While she entered all the usual contests, she never won. Rather, she says, her chances "came by accident."

One wonders with a great artist just how much of her talent is natural and how much is learned. Probably a little of both, she muses. Laredo took her first lessons from her mother, a piano teacher in Detroit, and says her penchant for the piano is partially the result of her mother's nurturing.

"My mother was a wonderful teacher. She had very young students and taught at home. I just gravitated toward the piano. It was what people did in the house."

On the other hand, in speaking about her earliest memories of the piano, it seems clear Laredo has a gift and that her musical ability is the result of something more than household coincidence. "I don't remember doing anything special," she says. "I don't even remember learning how to play."

When she was ten, her mother sent her to study with Edward Bredshall, whom Laredo once said "made the whole world change for me." Later she studied with Mischa Kottler, a Russian who knew Sergei Rachmaninoff, the composer whose complete solo piano works Laredo was the first to record. After high school, she enrolled at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and studied with Rudolf Serkin for five years. She was associated with the Marlboro Music Festival in Vermont for fourteen years following its inception in 1965. There she began playing with Robison.

Laredo has had particular success with her recordings of works by Rachmaninoff, Scriabin, and Ravel. While she says she never has been one to put in marathon practice sessions—four hours is about her limit—Rachmaninoff demands more attention than others. Calling him a "super pianist who wrote mostly for himself," she says of his work, "The demands on your hands—it's not normal."

To play Rachmaninoff, "You need stamina, endurance, speed," she says. "It's very complicated."

Her seven-volume recording of his piano works attests to all of that, and her style, precision, and phrasing have been hailed around the globe. But her repertoire is broad, and she has also recorded Barber, Chopin, and Tchaikovsky. Over the years Laredo has performed with the symphony orchestras of Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Detroit, and Baltimore and has appeared at Carnegie Hall, the Kennedy Center, and the White House.

Aside from her career, Laredo talks of another love in her life—the ballet. She recalls that about four years ago Peter Martins, now master and chief of the New York City Ballet, asked her to play a Schubert piece for a dance he was choreographing for the Hartford Ballet.

"I was in the midst of a difficult schedule, but it's hard to say no to someone like him," says Laredo. "He is Prince Charming incarnate and has a natural musical talent." Members of the Hartford troupe took time out to teach her the fine art of walking on stage and also how to bow gracefully. She rolls her eyes with pleasure remembering that experience. "I ran away with the ballet," she says.

Luckily for the music world, she came back.

—M.H.B.

Metamorphosis plays modern music for everyone's ears

According to composer Micah Rubenstein, contemporary classical music is like beer or spicy food: you have to develop a taste for it.

In an effort to whet the public's appetite for new music Rubenstein, an assistant professor of music at Kenyon, has formed Metamorphosis, a chamber ensemble that will perform "accessible" twentieth-century compositions.

"Many twentieth-century composers, such as Milton Babbitt, didn't much care if folks liked to listen to their music. They did it as an intellectual act only," says Rubenstein. While their music makes sense to a trained ear, "To the lay person," he says, "it sounds weird."

Metamorphosis will perform modern compositions that lie somewhere between Bach and the weird avant-garde, he says. The concerts will be "challenging, but not ridiculously difficult."

For its first performance in January, the group played the Sonata for Oboe and Piano by Francis Poulenc, a French composer whose innovative work can be appreciated by a wide audience, Rubenstein says. Other compositions included the Sonata for Clarinet and Piano by Alec Wilder, a pop music composer who died in 1980; Six Elizabethan Songs by Dominick Argento, a composer at the University of Minnesota; and *Le carnaval des animaux*, by Camille Saint-Saens, a "zoological fantasy" and the earliest piece on the program.

Thanks to a grant from Kenyon, Rubenstein has brought together eighteen professional musicians who will serve as the group's core performers. Players will be employed from this group depending on the requirements of a piece. Combinations will range from solos to duets to small orchestral works.

Although Metamorphosis will be a touring group and will not have a subscription series at Kenyon, the group will be based in Gambier. Most of its members hail from Ohio. Performers include Toledo cellist Steven Elisha, Columbus pianist Carol Rausch, Springfield clarinetist Richard York, and Mount Vernon percussionist James Puckett.

Several Kenyon faculty members will perform with the group as well, including Marlene Rosen, a soprano; Ben Locke, a tenor and conductor of the Knox County Symphony; and Adrienne Elisha, a violinist and Rubenstein's wife.

Randy Fleischer will conduct Metamorphosis. Assistant conductor of the American Symphony Orchestra in New York City, Fleischer attended Indiana University at the same time as Rubenstein.

"I like the idea of accessible twentieth-century music. I haven't known any group

with that sort of premise. It could really pay off," says Fleischer. "I also have a lot of faith and confidence in Micah as an artist. I have a great interest in his work as a composer."

Rubenstein, at age twenty-seven, is a prolific composer of modern classical music and among other works has had two symphonies, a suite for brass instruments, and a piece for a string quartet performed by such diverse groups as the Rhode Island Philharmonic, the Bloomington (Indiana) Chamber Orchestra, and the International String Quartet. He recently completed a piece, Knox County Fanfare, for the Knox County Symphony.

"When I came here, I noticed a lot of adjunct instructors who weren't affiliated with a group. I saw Metamorphosis as a way to get people together who wanted to perform," says Rubenstein. The group is also a good vehicle for his

own music.

Elisha, who is also a composer, wrote *Music for Three*, a piece for two flutes and a violin that was performed at the group's premier concert.



Members of Metamorphosis include, left to right: Micah Rubenstein, Adrienne Elisha, Diane Stalions, Randy Fleischer, Richard York, Dean Jenkins, Steven Elisha, Charles Lawson, John Reitz, and Carol Rausch.



A triple-teamed Dave Mitchell drives the lane for two. Team captain and two-year MVP Jill Tibbe is pictured below.

Basketball stars reach century club

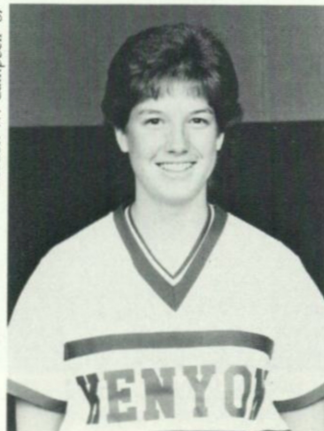
Two members of Kenyon's basketball teams have surpassed the 1,000-career-point milestone. Both juniors, one is a member of the Ladies' squad, while the other plays for the Lords.

L. Jill Tibbe of Russellville, Ohio, was the first to reach the mark. Entering the Oberlin College game on Wednesday, January 21, Tibbe needed only 5 points to put her over the top. Her third basket of the night, a baseline lay-up, was the historic shot. As of mid-February, she had tallied 1,107 points.

Tibbe is only the second woman in the history of Kenyon basketball to surpass 1,000 points. The first, Anne D. Himmelright '82, still ranks as the Ladies' all-time leading scorer with 1,176 points.

David T. Mitchell of Columbus, Ohio, followed right behind Tibbe to become the seventeenth Lord to score 1,000 points. He entered

the record books on Saturday, January 31, in the College's game against Case Western Reserve University. Mitchell's fourth basket gave him exactly 1,000 points. For that shot, Mitchell stole the ball and dribbled the length of the court for the uncontested lay-up. He had 1,063 points by mid-February to place him fifteenth on Kenyon's list of leading scorers.



Jim Born makes waves in Europe, returns to Gambier for training

The most honored swimmer in the history of Kenyon has continued to make his mark in swimming at the international level. Jim Born, a 1986 graduate from Edgewood, Maryland, recently competed and excelled in a series of meets in Europe.

Born was with the rest of the U.S. team competing in the Coca-Cola meet in Paris, a meet in East Berlin, and the Arena meet in Bonn, West Germany.

Born excelled in the Arena meet. In the 50-meter freestyle (short course), he just missed setting an American record by one hundredth of a second. The record of 22.21 is held by two people: Bruce Stahl first set it in 1982 in Paris, and Robin Leamy tied it in 1983 in Bonn. In his preliminary heat, Born sped to a first-place time of 22.22 seconds. He advanced to the semifinal heat, where he again finished first with a time of 22.33. Born then claimed fifth place in the finals with a time of 22.64. Winning the event was Bernt Hoffmeister of West Germany in 22.34.

The 100-meter freestyle was similar to the 50. Born placed second in his preliminary in 49.22. He then went on to take fifth place with a time of 49.85. The eventual winner was Sven Lodziewski of East Germany in 49.09.

Born then participated on the 200-meter freestyle relay team. Since he was so close to breaking the American record in the 50, the U.S. coaches decided to give him another chance by having him swim the lead-off leg of the relay. Born's split time in the relay was 22.30. Swimming the second leg was Scott McCaddam, followed by Tom Williams and Todd Dudley. The foursome won the event in 1:28.32, setting a new American record.

The team's time in the 200-meter freestyle relay is being recorded as a world best. They beat the time of

1:29.10 set by the West Germans at the Bonn meet last year. Currently, world records are not recognized in the 200 freestyle relay because the event is relatively new in men's competition.

Born has returned to Gambier to continue his training. While he was a student at Kenyon, he earned 17 NCAA Division III national titles. He was a 4-year All-American in 24 events and won more combined (individual and relay) NCAA titles than any other swimmer in collegiate history. He established 13 Division III championship records and 20 Kenyon College records. He led Kenyon to 4 consecutive national titles, the team's fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh overall.

The first Division III swimmer to place in the finals of the Division I championships, Born finished eighth in the 50-yard freestyle in 1986. Accolades were numerous for Born, including team captain in 1986. He received the Daniel G. Ray Memorial Trophy (most valuable swimmer) for three consecutive years, was named the College's Outstanding Male Athlete in 1986, received the Joseph S. O'Daniel Coach's Award in 1986 for best representing the true spirit of Kenyon swimming, and was the recipient of the Carl A. Weiant Jr. Memorial Plaque in 1983 for being the most promising freshman swimmer.



Kenyon football team visits Holland; Lords enjoy Dutch treat

Windmills, wooden shoes, dikes, and football are the things that come to mind when one thinks about Holland, right? Well, except football, which has traditionally not been a European sport.

But football is an increasingly popular sport abroad, and the Lords' exhibition game in Holland last December marked just the fifteenth venture of an American football team overseas.

The Lords, who completely dominated the action, tangled with the Lelystad Lizards in the Dutch New Year's International Classic. Six players scored nine touchdowns, and the final score read Kenyon 58, Lelystad 0.

Only twenty-six players made the trip, so the Kenyon athletes learned new positions. Offensive players learned defensive positions and vice versa. In the second and fourth quarters of the game, they were able to show what they could do in their alternate positions.

One of the most moving experiences of the game was listening to the American anthem on a foreign field, says Head Coach Larry Kindbom. "The highlight of the trip was having both

football teams in line on the field looking at both flag poles with both flags flying," he says. "When they played our national anthem, there was an incredible feeling of pride. When we heard theirs immediately afterwards, we got that same feeling from them; they were so proud to have an American football team on their soil."

When the team arrived in Holland, they were shown the usual tourist attractions, including a wooden shoe factory, windmills, and souvenir shops. They were also given an engineering lesson and learned how most of the country has been reclaimed from the North Sea.

The Lords were given a reception in Lelystad, where they presented the city alderman with a Kenyon banner that was hung in the town hall.

An interesting occasion was New Year's Eve in Amsterdam. The whole town closed at 4:00 p.m. so that Amsterdammers could celebrate the holiday with their families. However, a pub was opened especially for the Lords' celebration. At midnight, the quiet town turned into a showcase of fireworks. "It was just like the Fourth of July celebration for the Statue

of Liberty, only it didn't stop," says Kindbom.

Other excursions in Amsterdam included a visit to the Anne Frank house and a canal cruise.

Additional reward for team members came in the form of the friendships they formed with their Dutch counterparts. The squads spent two evenings socializing together. "You could see the relationships and friendships being made," Kindbom says.

"Football opened the door for a lot of people who never would have gone to Europe. We were filled with great feelings about the whole excursion: the game, the educational opportunities, and the chance to represent Kenyon."

—Laurie Garrison

NCAA reprimands swim teams

The Lords and Ladies swimming and diving teams were reprimanded by the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) in January for holding College-subsidized practices in Florida without attending a nearby meet.

The NCAA Committee on Infractions said the teams violated a rule when they traveled to Florida in March 1985 for a two-week training session prior to the NCAA Division III national championships in Atlanta.

The rule prohibits colleges from paying the expenses of a team practicing more than one hundred miles from the site of a competition, calling it an "extra benefit."

The NCAA called the violation inadvertent but said "a public announcement should be made to call attention to the proper application of NCAA legislation."

Kenyon's swimming and diving teams were initially declared ineligible by the NCAA Eligibility Committee, but both teams were later reinstated. The men went on to win their sixth consecutive national title and the Ladies their second.

Jeffrey Vennell, director of physical education and athletics, said, "Now that the NCAA has publicly reprimanded the College, we are hopeful this will help others from making the same inadvertent mistake."

Joan Heiser



Jim Hinkle '87 leads the Lords in song.

Kenyon admissions: Shall we overcome uniformity?

Evidence of a reawakening of concern about minorities at Kenyon—especially about the continuing low enrollment of minority students here—is mounting. Both student newspapers, the *Collegian* and the *Kenyon Journal*, this year have dedicated editions to the problem of diversity at Kenyon and to the experiences of Black students in particular.

A town meeting was organized in early March to discuss diversity and students are serving as tutors in the Summer Scholars Program for inner city youths.

Motivated in part by the mission of the liberal arts college to teach diversity of world views, and in part by enlightened self-interest, Kenyon is making a concerted effort to recruit minority students who, statistics show, will make up 18 percent of all eighteen-year-olds by the turn of the century.

"There is a very practical reason for trying to establish ourselves in those communities with large minority populations and in their schools," says John W. Anderson, dean of admissions. "We feel that it would be best to establish those contacts now. Simultaneously, that requires us to examine our own environment and ask ourselves, 'Have we created an environment that is attractive and hospitable to students of a wide range of backgrounds?' It's not just an admissions question, it's a collegiate question."

The issue of minorities at Kenyon, and at other traditionally White, select institutions, is not a new one. But when in the late 1960s and early 1970s many peer colleges established minority recruitment and retention programs, Kenyon was hampered in its efforts by severe financial difficulties. "At that time, it was a very real choice," says Anderson. "If we had increased our expenditures to really hunt minority students and to make environmental adjustments—like tutorial programs—we would not have been able to do those other things that we also thought were so important. The choice was made that it was too expensive a program to embark upon. It was a very tough educational and financial decision to make."

Today, while Kenyon still labors under the onus of a small endowment—scholarship funds are still small compared to those at other institutions of com-

parable size and quality—there are so few needy minority students enrolled at the College that scholarship money earmarked for needy minority-group students is rarely used up.

"It's not that we can't fill need for the minority students," says Jonathan E. Tazewell '84, assistant director of admissions. "We don't have the applicants."

According to John D. Kushan, who serves as senior advisor in admissions after nineteen years as dean of admissions at Kenyon, the single most common reason why a minority-group student does not come to Kenyon is lack of minority-group adults. "There are few minority-group faculty members and no minority population even in the immediate area," he points out. "For city kids who have grown up in minority situations, it is very frightening to come here with no adult models, no larger community."

Indeed, to work, diversity must be present throughout the community, says Jay S. Tashiro, a 1973 graduate of the College and now assistant professor of biology at Kenyon. Tashiro is a member of the Task Force on Diversity, a group organized by President Philip H. Jordan Jr. and headed by Tazewell. The com-

mittee is looking into strategies to increase the number of minorities not only in the student body, but also on the faculty and in the administration. A report will be presented to the board of trustees at its spring meeting.

Tashiro was brought up in an interracial family. His father is Japanese and his mother is White. He has two Black brothers, whom his parents adopted. "Most of the time I was in high school, Blacks were my closest associates. Kenyon was a strange experience. It was so predominantly upperclass White. It was very alienating and isolating. Coming from an interracial family, Kenyon had a profound influence on me.

"When I came back to Kenyon as a professional, I managed to stuff away all those upsets. But in the last couple of years, I've had a reawakening of my racial consciousness. One reason is when I came back to Kenyon I had four adopted children whose father was Black. I noticed my children denying their own color. There's a great pressure to be White in a White town," he says.

While there have been two recent appointments of Black faculty members at the College—Jamal E. Zayid in the Department of Economics and Martin J. Hardeman in the Department of History—minority-group faculty and staff members are few and far between. Said an administrator of the College of William and Mary at a recent conference for Black student leadership development, "It is not sufficient for majority institutions to bring in minority students without providing a conducive environment for their social and emotional growth."

"The number of minority students we have is low compared to Oberlin, Swarthmore, Wesleyan—and it obviously has nothing to do with higher or lower academic standards," says Tazewell. "Part of it is that we have to battle a difficult geographic setting. Yes, Oberlin is closer to Cleveland. But it's not just because we are out in the cornfields. People will get past that. Rather, because we are here, fewer people know we exist."

And there is the problem of not having established the "critical mass" of minority-group students a decade ago that serves other schools so well now as a



magnet for minority recruitment. While there was an attempt to establish a relationship with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to attract Black students to Kenyon in the mid-1960s, "It was less than successful," says Kushan. "We only realized five students."

More recently, the College has begun to streamline its efforts. Eight years ago the first of a series of admissions counselors was hired to specialize in minority recruitment. Tazewell, who is Black, currently devotes half of his time to minority recruitment.

"I came back to Kenyon because I was determined to change the look of the College," he says. "It's not diverse and it needs to be." This semester, 4 percent of Kenyon's 1,525 students are members of minority groups. Sixty students. It is a dismally low number by any standard, and Kenyon ranks at the bottom of the minority enrollment list of its peers in the Great Lakes Colleges Association.

Anderson points out that a certain number of top flight Whites choose not to come to Kenyon because they want a college with more cultural diversity. "We are limiting ourselves in a way that is not good at all, and there are no particular reasons why we can't change," he says.

But he is the first to underscore the breadth of the problem and the strength of commitment needed to nurture diversity on campus. "We've got a real tough situation here, and if anyone thinks that overnight it is going to change, they don't understand the seriousness," he says. "We need to understand how to define a great mind—that it's important to recognize that the background and environment in which one grows up influences one's picture of the world and that students should be exposed to people with a variety of pictures of the world, inside and outside the classroom."

—Mieke H. Bomann with
Michael C. Pierce '87

Community rallies against racism

In response to violence this winter against Blacks in Georgia and New York City, a group of Kenyon students and residents of Mount Vernon and Gambier met on campus in January to express solidarity against racism.

Peter Rutkoff, professor of history at Kenyon and an organizer of the January 24 rally, said the impetus for the gathering was the January 19 attack on civil rights marchers in Forsyth County, Georgia. That day marchers, commemorating the birth of slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., were attacked by a group of White protesters, many of them in Ku Klux Klan garb.

"My first thought was to get on a bus and go down to Georgia for the second march in response to the Klan," said Rutkoff. "But the idea of bringing people together here seemed more worthwhile."

More than two hundred students, faculty members, and local residents met in front of Olin Library that cold Saturday morning, then walked down Middle Path into Rosse Hall. Inside, Rutkoff opened the meeting by appealing that no one let any incident of racism go unnoticed, uncriticized. Racism, he said, is not natural but learned. It is the responsibility of all people to ensure that this type of learning does not continue.

The podium was left open for people who wanted to share their feelings with the audience. One by one, people spoke about their personal experiences with racism; about growing up Black in Mount Vernon, Ohio; about having biracial children; about the guilt of being White; about being Black at Kenyon; about apartheid in South Africa.

One of the speakers was Karyn Sheffield-Jordan, assistant to the director of career development at Kenyon. She grew up in Mount Vernon and graduated from Mount Vernon High School in 1968. In an interview following the rally, she again spoke about her experiences as a Black in a small town.

"I guess I didn't want to think I was different. My family were what White people might term 'good colored folks.' I never thought I was discriminated against. But I was. I was head majorette and had razor blades shot at my legs because White people didn't want a 'nigger' leading the band. Still, I wrote a paper in high school and said I didn't think we should march. Don't rock the boat, that's the way I was raised. Now I would definitely die for the cause. I'm not a militant person, but Dr. King

means so much to me now.

"I remember in grade school being afraid we would go back to slavery days. But my best friend said not to worry, if that happened she would buy me. I felt secure. 'Thank you, thank you, thank you,' I said.

"Socially, it was disastrous. The Black men were beginning to date White women. Both of my brothers are married to White women." But it didn't work the other way around.

Things weren't much better at college. Jordan went to Wittenberg University in Springfield, Ohio. "It was terrible. I was asked not to walk through my dorm on Tuesdays because the donor, a backer of George Wallace for president, held her teas there that day."

Her two White roommates "watched me like a hawk." After three weeks she was shifted to a room with a Black girl from the inner city in Dayton. "I wasn't Black enough for the Blacks or White enough for the Whites. It was hard," Jordan recalls.

Elizabeth Walker, a Kenyon senior, has a different story to tell. A White woman, she was adopted as a young child by an interracial couple—her father is Black, her mother White—and lived on Chicago's South Side, a predominantly Black community. She doesn't remember being treated any differently than anybody else.

"There were a couple of White kids where I went to school. But kids are much more accepting. It taught me that little kids don't know the difference between colors and White, that it's learned."

That became all the more clear when Walker went to a private school on the North Side, a predominantly White community. "There was just a fistful of minority students. When I later saw the kids I had gone to school with on the South Side, they had learned differences in color."

Walker after the rally said she was heartened by the number of students and faculty members who turned out to voice their concerns about racism. "I thought for sure I was in the wrong place when I walked up to Olin Library. There's a definite tone of apathy around here, especially in the student community. I was really encouraged. A lot of people said interesting things. It gave me some hope. There are a lot more people concerned at Kenyon than I thought."

—Mieke H. Bomann with
Michael C. Pierce '87



En sus propias palabras

In their own words: Personal histories of the people of Bogota

by Charles A. Piano

Juvenal Urbino, one of the characters in Nobel laureate Gabriel Garcia Marquez's latest novel, expresses no desire to visit his country's capital, Bogotá. He is so emphatic in his refusal that he cannot even bring himself to name the city. When he—or others—must refer to it, they do so obliquely: they call it by its colonial name, Santa Fe, or they employ other euphemisms.

Juvenal Urbino lives on the Caribbean coast around the turn of the century, and for him, Bogotá is a "frozen and somber" city where, he has been told, "...women only left their houses for five o'clock mass, and they couldn't enter ice cream stores or public buildings... and there were traffic jams caused by funerals at every hour of the day, and a drizzle from the beginning of time: worse than in Paris."

The North American visitor is likely to have a very different impression of Colombia's capital. To him or her, the spring-like temperature of the high plain, situated approximately eighty-six hundred feet above sea level, is most pleasant. The Andes mountains surrounding the city; the modern skyscrapers interspersed among centuries-old buildings in the central business district; the tile roofs, balconies, and baroque architecture of La Candelaria, the colonial center of Bogotá; the opulent residential areas in the north; the Gold Museum—all are sights that will delight any visitor from the United States.

Dr. Urbino is a wealthy man who can afford his prejudices; likewise the North American tourist is free to indulge his or her preferences when in Colombia. For roughly one-fifth of Colombia's population, however, Bogotá is home, and for them it is very different from the reality imagined by the fictional doctor from a nameless coastal city or the care-

fully controlled itinerary of the foreign tourist.

According to the 1960 census, Bogotá had a population at that time of 1.1 million. By 1985 the official estimate was 4.8 million; unofficial estimates put the figure as high as 6 million. Approximately half of the population growth in that twenty-five-year period is attributed to natural increase, and the other half comes from rural to urban migration.

Government figures for 1972 estimate the housing deficit at 211,526 units. Since that year, the city has grown at an annual rate of 7 percent. Many of the homeless, realizing that the housing crisis would only get worse, decided to resolve the problem on their own by "invading" unoccupied land or, more commonly, by purchasing a lot in a *barrio pirata* organized by a land speculator and building their houses themselves. (*Pirata*, or pirate, refers to the fact that the developer has not complied with legal requirements; it does not imply that the residents are squatters.) Estimates of the number of self-constructed homes in Bogotá vary widely, but they go as high as 35 percent of the total number of housing units.

Typically, a developer of a so-called *barrio pirata* offers to sell the poor land on the periphery of the city on easy terms. Plans for the *barrio*, containing the infrastructure required by law, are prominently displayed to prospective customers. However, when the new owners build their houses, they discover that the developer has sold every lot—sometimes he has sold the same lot to four or five different customers—and that there is no room to build the park, the school, the clinic, and the other public buildings that were promised in the plans.

More likely than not, the developer has failed to register his plans for the

barrio with the government, and worse, he has not registered the sale of the lots, so that the buyers have no legal evidence of ownership. (In some cases the developer did not even own the land he sold!) What is more, in contravention of the law, the developer has not provided water, electricity, sewers, or paved streets. A government agency states that 45 percent of the more than fifteen hundred *barrios* of Bogotá are *barrios piratas*, and that the average profit to the developer for each lot sold is between 500 percent and 800 percent. To be sure, many of the *barrios piratas* now have public services, but these improvements have come about at the expense of the defrauded homeowners.

As the city of Bogotá grew during the last twenty-five years, many of these neighborhoods were incorporated into the city in a leap-frog pattern—that is, as the city expanded its boundaries, new subdivisions were developed on the choice terrain for the middle and upper classes, and the unsuitable land nearby was left for the poor. Thus it is not uncommon to see wealthy neighborhoods flanked by slums. However, this pattern of development occurred exclusively in the northern half of the city and in the areas west of the central business district. In stark contrast, the southern half of the city has been left almost entirely to the poor and to the lower middle class. If the southern half were all there were to Bogotá, one would have the impression of being in a city that had barely made it into the twentieth century.

I went to Bogotá in late February 1985 to record a series of life histories for a projected book. With the help of friends I identified ten suitable persons to be interviewed and set to work.

The resident director of the Great Lakes Colleges Association (GLCA) Latin America Program had found me housing in Quinta Paredes, a middle-class neighborhood of single family dwellings a few miles west of the central section of the city. There is nothing particularly noteworthy about this barrio. In one respect it is typical of many other neighborhoods: the apparent neglect of the public areas makes the barrio seem much older than it actually is. Sidewalks in some parts of the district have buckled and heaved, creating depressions and mounds that force pedestrians to detour around them; portions of the streets have collapsed and turned to rubble, leaving jagged cement outcroppings that at night are booby traps for cars.

An architect from Quinta Paredes pointed out that there are only a few buildings more than two stories high in the district. "It was fortunate," she said, "that the first group to construct homes in the area recognized the hazards of building on unstable soil and that later builders also followed their example, designing and building their homes to withstand the shifting of the subsoil."

Nearby, an ambitious developer ignored the evidence and built a multistoried apartment building on the main highway bordering the district. Its foundation and facade are crisscrossed by dangerous looking cracks, and it seems to have developed a lean.

Apart from the poor condition of the subsoil—a rather common plight in Bogotá—Quinta Paredes is in most other respects a representative middle-class neighborhood.

Despite the proper introductions and the excellent preliminary work done by my contacts to prepare the way, no one in the district consented to be interviewed. I did not press my potential informants for explanations, but several were offered.

One woman said, "I'm afraid that I will look like a caricature next to the poor people you are interviewing." A man admitted that if he were to be truthful, he "...would say things that would embarrass my family, and I wouldn't want them to be able to read about them."

Through the help of a friend, I succeeded in interviewing a priest from another middle-class district, and what he told me about his parishioners helped to explain why no one in Quinta Paredes was willing to be interviewed:

One of the characteristics of our middle classes is their individualism. They are very individualistic. For that reason, all our efforts at community work fail, both on the religious and social level... They are very self-centered and even more so after those rather difficult periods for Colombia of violence, of kidnappings, and of assaults. That has made them

even more self-centered.

I tried to update the parish census last year, asking the people to give me their address, telephone number, members of the family, occupations: the necessary information for a parish census, and I swear to you that I didn't receive a single reply to anything I sent out. I understand perfectly that it wasn't a matter of negligence or anger at the parish, but rather that people don't want data about their families to appear outside their homes.

The priest went on to say that the lower classes are equally wary of providing the church with such information. Nevertheless, I found the poor to have no such inhibitions when they spoke to me. If interviewing the poor ever presented me with a problem, it was in finding a private place, away from children, parents, friends, and relatives, in which to conduct the interview.

Many miles to the south of Quinta Paredes is the much newer neighborhood of Juan Pablo Segundo. About the only thing the two barrios have in common is unstable soil. Juan Pablo Segundo is a classic slum. All construction in this barrio is self-construction; no architects, planners, or professional builders played a role in its development, or to put it more precisely, the developer, true to type, used them initially to draw up phony plans and took whatever money he could get for the lots and ran.

When I visited the barrio in 1985 to interview one of its founders, an estimated ten thousand people were living there. Construction of the barrio took place in two stages.

The first group to move there did so in great anger. They were the survivors of a disastrous flood that destroyed the barrio of Patio Bonito, one of many barrios in the flood plain of the Bogotá River. (The second group was made up of an evangelist and his followers.) With much publicity, the government announced a program to aid the victims. The president's wife was filmed passing out gifts to the children; what the televiewer did not see were the presidential aids taking back the gifts once the cameras were turned off.

Broken promises, inhumane treatment, and neglect characterized the next two years. Survivors were moved from shelter to shelter for no apparent reason, often being charged rent for what was supposedly free. Most of the survivors were women and children; those who had become widows saw their husbands die in the flood itself, in rescue attempts, or, in most cases, in attempts to salvage household goods. Because these women had nothing, they were completely at the mercy of government agencies. Complaints brought them

threats, confiscation of blankets, less food, and worse abuses.

One particular case of abuse is, unfortunately, not atypical. Clemencia was pregnant at the time of the flood. Before the birth of her child she was given a drug that made her delirious, and while in this state, she was asked to sign a document granting a government agency permission to care for her children during her incapacitation. Fortunately for her, a university student who had been using her as an informant for a research project was present and read the document. Had she signed, she would have released her three children and the newborn for adoption in the United States, as a later investigation revealed.

After the birth of her daughter, Clemencia was taken back to the shelter. During the next year and a half three children and several adults died from diseases brought on by malnutrition and neglect. Medical attention was often withheld as a form of punishment.

To protect her children Clemencia became an agitator. She organized a mothers' protest against conditions in the shelter. They demanded that the responsible government agency account for the funds that had been collected in the name of the victims of the Patio Bonito flood. The police responded by arresting and torturing Clemencia for a week, accusing her of being a member of the guerrilla group M-19.

Two years after having announced that the survivors of the flood would be relocated on safer land, the government took those still living in the shelters to see their new barrio.

Clemencia remembers protesting, "What have we done for you to throw us here like animals when you have better land? It's not that you are giving it to us free. We are either going to have to pay rent or to buy it. Why don't you give us better land?"

Their new barrio, Juan Pablo Segundo, is a mountainside devoid of vegetation; much of the land has been filled in to make it habitable. When it rains, water cascades down the mountain through the homes that are poorly situated; the houses that are on landfill are occasionally washed away. To protect themselves during a storm, many residents take to the streets; they believe they are safer there than in their homes.

Self-construction as the solution to the housing shortage in Latin America was an idea promoted by U.S. social scientists in the 1960s and 1970s and adopted by international funding agencies. Reading the arguments used to support the idea, one occasionally perceives a hidden message within the professed intentions: self-construction keeps people



Thousands of people wend their way down from one of Bogotá's poor working-class neighborhoods to hear a mass by Pope John Paul.

off the government's back and gives them something useful to do.

The residents of Juan Pablo Segundo are very much aware that government sponsorship of a self-construction project brings with it a literal and figurative indebtedness to the political system and to individual politicians. A woman from another barrio echoed sentiments I heard in Juan Pablo Segundo, saying, "Any time the government tells you to do something, you have to obey. If you don't, they send in the police. So when a politician comes here making promises, even though you don't believe him, you do what he says. It's the only way you ever get anything."

According to Clemencia, approximately 90 percent of the households in Juan Pablo Segundo are headed by women. Without child care, women who work must either leave their children untended during the day or find employment that will allow them to care for their children on the job, such as domestic work. Most find it necessary to leave their children at home.

I asked Clemencia what were the greatest dangers in the barrio. "Fires," she said. "It was tremendous at first. Mothers would go off to work or to look for a job, and because it was dark, the children would light candles. (Houses built with prefabricated materials often do not have windows.) We would have to break the doors down to try to save them. Or if the children were hungry, they would try to light the stove." (Most of the poor cook on a gasoline stove or, lacking fuel, over an open pit in the kitchen.)

Because the unpaved streets of the barrio are so steep and rutted from the runoff from storms, no vehicles can enter the district. Thus there is no fire protection, no garbage collection, no ambulance or bus service.

"What do you do if someone is seriously ill?"

"We take them down to the highway to get a bus, or if they are really sick, we call from a store down there."

Most of my interviews with Clemencia wound up being conducted in the dark. Although there is electricity in the barrio, Clemencia's lamp does not work.

"Each month I get a bill for 400 pesos. 400 pesos! 'How do you know how much electricity I use? There is no meter,' I tell them. I'd rather not use any electricity. Besides, when we do get electricity, it hardly makes the bulb glow."

The people I interviewed often had pet themes to which they would return in each session. Occasionally these themes would become obsessive and would come to dominate their responses, even to questions far removed from those themes. Some of my interviews are fascinating in this respect, although they became distorted or, in some cases, dishonest as life histories.

Tomas, for example, a university student, recalled an incident from his early childhood that seemed to explain for him the entire course of his life; once he had found the key to his existence, no other interpretation was necessary or possible. Most attempts at leading him in another direction failed.

During the course of my first interview with Mercedes, a dressmaker and designer, she came to the conclusion that her idyllic childhood had been destroyed by two males she had considered protectors and saviors of the idyll. Thereafter, she could only portray herself as the victim of male treachery. Accurate or not, her account of her life became one dimensional.

For Clemencia the issue in her life was poverty. Despite the skill with which she examined her exploited condition—and her analytical powers were considerable—it was difficult for her to speak with conviction and understanding about topics unrelated to poverty, such

as her childhood experiences, her relationships with her two husbands, and her relationships with her children. It was as though she had only succeeded in bridging the gap between experience and consciousness in one area of her life; her native intelligence, sharpened by the demands put on it by poverty, only functioned well when applied to the source of its strength.

Others found a trajectory to their lives that liberated their imaginations. Martin, a fruit vendor with no formal education beyond the fifth grade, is a gifted narrator. Although he is an avid reader, I do not think he was aware that his answers to my questions were reproducing the structure of a picaresque novel. Like the eponymous hero of the first picaresque novel, *Lazarillo de Tormes*, he recounted his expulsion from his family, his misadventures in society, and his problematic salvation through marriage.

I recall Gustavo, a storekeeper, a man who, drunk or sober, could discourse brilliantly on any topic I put to him. And yet, even though he took pride in his eloquence and his *ocurrencias*, his improvised witticisms, he sabotaged my every attempt to put our conversations on tape. Anticipating that I was about to turn on the tape recorder, he would go into the store and ask his friends to join us in the back room for some beers. When I finally got up the courage to ask him why he was doing this, for he knew very well that we had to be alone for the interview, he said that his was a moment to be celebrated and that if something couldn't be celebrated, it wasn't worth doing. I understood the message and drank my beer.

Charles Piano is associate professor of Spanish at Kenyon. Together with Howard Lamson, professor of Spanish at Earlham College, he is writing a textbook for advanced study in Latin American culture.



The omitted land

Peaceful, democratic Belize is often overlooked

by Kai P. Schoenhals

For almost a decade now, ever since Washington became concerned about the Sandinista victory in Nicaragua and the concomitant revolutionary situation in El Salvador, the North American public has been able to view many maps of Central America on television screens

and in newspapers. Six Central American countries are usually listed by name on these regional representations: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

It is easy to understand why Honduras and Costa Rica are named alongside

Nicaragua and El Salvador, since both of these nations have been used as sanctuaries by the Contras who regularly invade Nicaragua. Honduras, as a matter of fact, has been covered by the United States with a military infrastructure of air bases and strategic roads from which Washington will be able to launch a massive strike against Nicaragua if it ever decides to do so.

Guatemala, which for over three decades has been involved in a guerrilla struggle of its own, is understandably listed since it happens to be the most populous and, militarily, the most powerful country in Central America. Panama, which has so far avoided being sucked into the maelstrom of Central America's revolutions, is named because of its strategic canal.

Yet there is a seventh Central American country whose national boundaries are always clearly delineated, but whose name almost never appears on these Central American maps. This "omitted land" is Belize, Central America's youngest nation, born on September 21, 1981.

Belize in many ways occupies a unique position in the region. As the former English colony of British Honduras, it represents an Anglophone enclave in otherwise Hispanic Central America. Occupying a territory the size of Massachusetts, Belize's approximately one hundred fifty thousand people make up the smallest population of any Central American country. Consisting of descendants (called Creoles) of African slaves, Mestizos, Garifuna (a Caribbean population group of mixed Black and Carib Indian ancestry deported from St. Vincent to Belize by the British in the 1820s), Maya Indians, East Indians, Arabs, Whites, and Chinese, the Belizeans constitute one of the most heterogeneous populations anywhere on the continent. They are also unique in Central America because of maintaining a democratic form of government since they were granted self-government in 1964.

Just as the Hispanic regions of Central America represented some of the least important sections of the Spanish Empire, Belize was definitely a backwater of the British colonial realm. Britishers who were designated as governors of British Honduras viewed the appointment as the nadir of their careers. During the nineteenth century, Belize was exploited by the British primarily for the acquisition of tropical woods, chiefly mahogany, which they extracted with strongly-built black slaves selected from their slave population on Jamaica. Although tropical woods continue to constitute one of the significant export products of Belize, citrus fruits, sugar and tourism—the large coral reefs off the coast of Belize are a

paradise for scuba divers—have become important industries in this century.

With the rapid decline of world sugar prices in the 1970s and 1980s, the cultivation of marijuana has turned out to be an important factor in the economy, too. In 1985, Belize was the fourth largest exporter of cannabis after Mexico, Colombia, and Jamaica. This situation aroused the ire of the Reagan Administration, which pressured the Belizean government to agree to aerial spraying of the herbicide paraquat by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. This attempted eradication of the marijuana crops evoked in turn the wrath of the Belizean population in the northern districts, particularly Corozal, where after the collapse of the sugar industry, marijuana had become the life blood of the economy.

Both the present United Democratic Party Government of Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, who was elected in a landslide victory in December 1984, and the previous People's United Party Regime of George Price have found that their attempted balancing act of trying to please the Reagan Administration by ordering periodic crackdowns on marijuana growing, while at the same time trying to maintain the political support of the population of Belize's northern districts, has led, at times, to tense relations with Washington.

Other factors have created discord between tiny Belize and the giant to the north. The Reagan Administration, which views the social revolutions in Central America as Cuban-Soviet plots to seize power in that region, has worked towards the formation of a diplomatic and military alliance of all Central American nations in order to ostracize, if not topple, the Sandinista Regime in Nicaragua. When former Belizean Prime Minister George Price visited the White House on May 12, 1983, President Ronald Reagan, besides urging Price to augment his campaign against marijuana, spent a good deal of time warning him of subversive Nicaragua.

By 1986, U.S. military assistance to Belize amounted to \$1.1 million, and North American military advisors were increasingly taking over the training of the Belizean Defense Force, which consists of six hundred soldiers who were formerly trained exclusively by the British. The United Kingdom still maintains a force of eighteen hundred soldiers in Belize to protect it from neighboring Guatemala.

What Reagan's policy ignores is the fact that Belize has maintained an excellent relationship with the Sandinistas ever since they came to power on July 19, 1979. The Sandinista Government of

Nicaragua, and the Panamanian Government under the late General Omar Torrijos, were the only governments in Central America that espoused the sovereignty and independence of Belize. All other Central American nations refused to do so out of solidarity with their Hispanic sister nation, Guatemala, which has claimed Belize as its own territory. (When Belize became independent in 1981, Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain and launched a nationwide campaign to boycott British goods. Diplomatic relations were restored in December 1986, but Guatemala has yet to renounce its claim to Belize.)

During Belize's independence celebrations on September 21, 1981, the Sandinistas were represented by a high-powered delegation, consisting of Nicaragua's poet-priest and Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardinal, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, and novelist as well as Vice President Sergio Ramirez. By contrast, the U.S. delegation was headed by an obscure Florida congressman, Dan Mica, who did not even belong to President Reagan's own political party and who was so little known to Belizeans that he was addressed at one point as "Congressman Formica."

The year before, Belize's Prime Minister George Price had been the only foreign head of state, besides Fidel Castro of Cuba and Maurice Bishop of Grenada, to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the Sandinista victory at Managua, Nicaragua. When the Sandinistas launched their nationwide literacy campaign, Belizean volunteers helped to teach the one hundred thousand illiterates who were located in the Anglophone pockets of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast. The Sandinistas, in turn, took up Belize's cause at every international forum and denounced the Guatemalan military regime's claim that Belize was part of Guatemala.

President Reagan's decision in January 1983 to lift a five-year-old arms embargo against Guatemala, in order to supply that country with \$6.4 million worth of military equipment to combat the guerrillas in the countryside, elicited an official protest from the government because the Belizeans were convinced that the Guatemalans would use the renewed military aid for an invasion of their country. Most Belizeans sympathize with the various guerrilla groups that operate in Guatemala, since they divert the attention of the twenty-thousand-man Guatemalan army which might otherwise march into Belize. In addition, the Guatemalan guerrillas have pledged in some of their pronouncements that they would relinquish any claims to Belize if they should ever come to power

because, as one manifesto by the guerrilla Army of the Poor pointed out, "The people of Belize and Guatemala share no common historical, economic, and cultural heritage."

During the three-decades-long dominance of Belizean politics by Price, the Janus-like position of Belize vis-a-vis Central America and the Caribbean became most apparent. Supported morally and perhaps financially by Guatemala's Arbenz Regime (1951-54) in his drive to obtain independence from Great Britain, Price between 1950 and 1968 advocated Belize's future political and economic integration with the rest of Central America. But by 1954, the Arbenz Regime, which had been one of the few democratically elected governments in Guatemalan history (which, incidentally, had dropped Guatemala's claim to Belize), was toppled by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The regime was replaced by the military governments of Castillo Armas (1954-57) and Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes (1958-63) which, once again, proclaimed Guatemala's right to annex Belize. In solidarity with Guatemala, the other states of the region (including Somoza's Nicaragua) rejected all of Price's efforts to draw closer to the rest of Central America. The final straw came in 1968 when the now moribund Central American Common Market refused Belize's admittance to that organization.

Having been rebuffed by his neighbors, the Belizean prime minister turned towards the Commonwealth of Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, and especially Caribbean nations for political and economic succor. In 1968 Belize became a member of the Caribbean Free Trade Association, which was followed later by membership in the Caribbean Community. The Reagan Administration certainly perceives Belize as belonging, in part, to the Caribbean, since it allocated to it in 1982 a \$10-million loan under the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Yet, as the Mayan name of her capital, Belmopan, indicates, Belize is also inextricably linked to Central America and its turbulent conflicts. The recent influx of more than ten thousand Spanish-speaking refugees from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras not only constitutes an economic burden to Belize but threatens to erode the English-speaking Creoles' position in the country. The Creoles' standing is further undermined by the fact that most Belizean emigrants belong to that ethnic group.

Whereas the relationship between the Price Government and the Reagan Administration had its ups and downs (long before the Reagan Administration unleashed its controversial "disinforma-

tion campaign" against Libya, it started one against the Price Government in 1981 by leaking to the press the totally erroneous information that Belize had become a major conduit for Cuban arms to the Salvadorean guerrillas), the victory of the staunchly pro-American, conservative United Democratic Party (UDP) in December 1984 seemed to herald an era of close Belizean-U.S. ties. After all, the UDP's leader and present prime minister, Manuel Esquivel, along with the veteran UDP politician Dean Lindo, had been honored guests at the 1984 Republican Convention at Dallas, Texas, where Lindo informed some Republican delegates that Price's party contained "Communist elements."

Belizean-U.S. relations have indeed improved since the UDP victory in 1984, and the Esquivel Government has moved away somewhat from the People's United Party policy of nonalignment. Whereas the Price Government condemned the U.S. armed intervention on Grenada in October 1983, Manuel Esquivel has lauded the U.S. policy towards that island nation and has twice visited Grenada to express his support for the U.S.-backed Blaize regime there. The drastic increase of U.S. military assistance to Belize and the construction of a powerful Voice of America transmitter on Belizean soil are further indications that Belize has moved away from its erstwhile nonaligned status.

Yet, there are indications that the relationship between the Esquivel Government and the Reagan Administration, too, has had its tense moments, created once more by the problem of marijuana and the omnipresent Guatemalan threat. Having gained a great electoral victory in the marijuana-growing northern districts because of the population's disgust with Price's hesitant approval of the herbicide spraying, the Esquivel Government was reluctant to continue this practice. It quickly resumed spraying, however, when the Reagan Administration indicated that it would cut off all economic aid unless Belize made a greater effort against marijuana cultivation.

The Esquivel Government nevertheless resented what it regarded as "bullying tactics" by Washington. Even more disappointing to the new Belizean government was the Reagan Administration's failure to stand up for Belize in its dispute with Guatemala. The Reagan Administration is, of course, reluctant to offend Guatemala, a country of eight million people, which it regards as a keystone of a possible anti-Sandinista alliance in Central America.

Receiving less than full support from the United States in its dealings with Guatemala, Belize has been careful not to burn all of its bridges to the nonaligned world. As far as Central America is

concerned, the Esquivel Government has maintained friendly relations with Nicaragua and has criticized the U.S. economic boycott of that country. Belize's Foreign Minister Dean Barrow has voiced his country's strong support for the Contadora Proposal to defuse tensions in Central America by the withdrawal of all foreign advisors and the demilitarization of the area. In a perspicacious article appropriately called "Independent Foreign Policy: Between a Rock and a Hard Place," Barrow has accurately pointed out the very limited options of Belize's foreign policy, given the overwhelming strength of the United States. In the same article, written in 1982 when he was still a practicing attorney, Barrow criticized the Reagan Administration for viewing the revolutionary conflagration in Central America "through the constricting prism of East-West confrontational struggle for global power and influence."

Despite these occasional irritants, U.S.-Belizean economic, political, and cultural links are growing all the time. Spearheading the economic penetration of Belize is the Coca-Cola Company, which has purchased an enormous amount of Belizean land in order to move much of its Minute-Maid Orange Juice operation from Florida to Belize, where the orange groves are never threatened by frosts. Culturally, some Belizean intellectuals are worried that the tremendous influx of U.S. films, magazines, and television shows will obliterate Belize's native heritage. For some reason, television transmissions from Chicago reach Belize best, so its population is treated to such fare as local Chicago news, Chicago Cubs' games, situation comedies, "Dallas," and the evangelist Jimmy Swaggart. U.S.-Belizean relations are cemented by the large Belizean immigrant colonies to be found in New York City, Chicago, New Orleans, Houston, and Los Angeles. It is estimated that there are between thirty and fifty thousand Belizeans in the United States.

I wrote at the beginning of this article that Belize is hardly ever mentioned in the press and on television when the subject of Central America is brought up. The same is true in the academic world. Ever since the start of the region's present crisis, scholarly writings dealing with Central America have been pouring forth, yet almost all of them omit mention of Belize. It seems that only countries engulfed in war, revolution, and disaster attract journalists and scholars. It is about time this peaceful, democratic new nation of Belize be given some attention.

Kai Schoenhals is associate professor of history at Kenyon. He is a specialist in Caribbean and Latin American affairs.

The many faces of PERU



From Lima to Machu Picchu, a travel diary

by Tim Johnson '86

In recent months, Peru has become known as another Third World country with problems. Because of the attention given terrorist attacks, a police massacre of prison rioters, labor unrest, and a growing drug problem, many of this nation's cultural marvels have been overlooked.

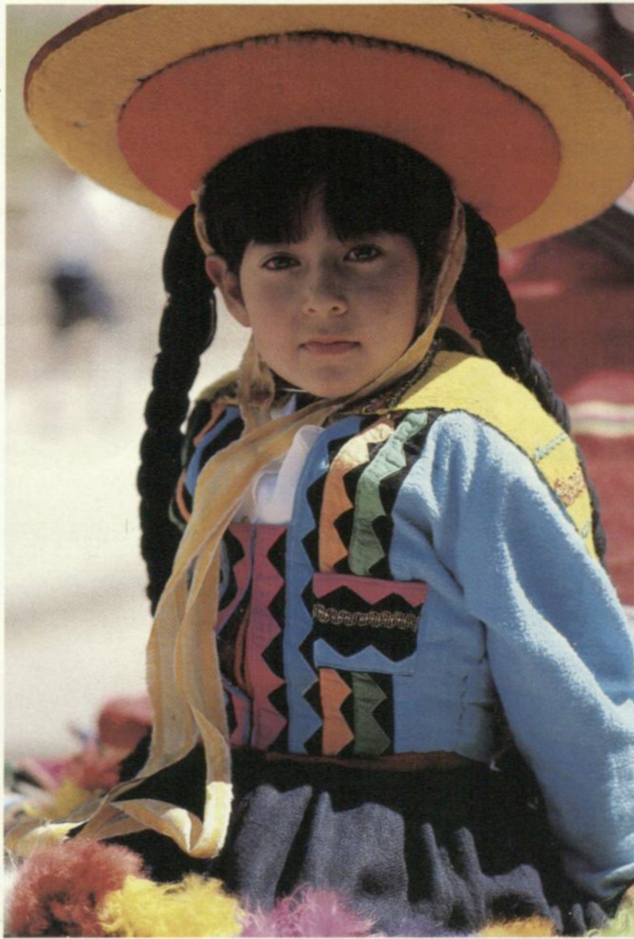
After I graduated from Kenyon in May 1986, I traveled to Peru with a group to hike the Inca Trail to the famed ruins of Machu Picchu. I was able to see and photograph both the remaining monuments of the Inca empire and the strife of contemporary Peru.

Our first stop was the capital city of Lima. Unemployment is high here—10.9

percent—and underemployment higher. Taxi drivers and tour leaders play down the activity of insurgency groups to protect the flow of tourist dollars into their ailing economy. One national guardsman outside the Hotel Bolivar spoke hesitantly about the Shining Path revolutionary movement, which continually plants bombs around the city, yet he did not seem worried.

"These people tend to blow themselves up more often than their intended victims," he said. The Hotel Bolivar was bombed three weeks later.

With thoughts of terrorists and madmen still lingering, we flew to Cuzco, the heart of the Incan Empire, which sits at



On page 19: The group's first glimpse of the city of Machu Picchu came in late afternoon. Above: An Aymara Indian girl dressed as a princess stands waiting for a parade in Cuzco. Below: Our raft shoots through the rapids on the Urubamba River.



eleven thousand feet in the Andes. Moments after we stepped off the plane, we were hit with *soroche*, altitude sickness. Sleep and coca tea are the only remedies for the lightheadedness, wobbly knees, and shortness of breath typical of the condition. We went to bed.

I was awakened from my nap by yells and shouts outside my window. Grabbing my cameras, I raced outdoors and found myself in the middle of a campesino—peasant—protest march. Several hundred farmers were marching through the streets to express their anger at their underemployment and to show their support for a local politician. It was a peaceful march and in less than an hour the streets were quiet again.

The walls around Cuzco's central plaza are a blend of the original Incan palace walls and modern storefronts. One of the techniques of the ancient builders was to construct walls at a seventeen-degree angle to compensate for the frequent small earthquakes. With simple stone tools and expert craftsmanship, they built walls that have survived wars, earthquakes, and the passage of more than a thousand years.

In and around the central plaza are the Indians who still live and dress in a traditional manner. Women and children wear colorful, handwoven fabrics and the women a hat characteristic of their village, where they have traveled from to sell their weavings and produce.

In recent years the Indian population of Peru has come to view the American and European tourist less as a curiosity than as a source of income. What a visitor pays to eat at a reasonably-priced restaurant in Cuzco could easily pay for the groceries for an Indian family for a week. It is no wonder they are so anxious to sell their goods to tourists.

Yet many visitors stay away from markets and crowds because of the hassles of petty theft. In so doing they miss much of the cultural beauty of the country. By keeping valuables locked up and not dressing pretentiously, anyone can walk through Peruvian marketplaces as safely as they can walk in any major U.S. city.

After two days in Cuzco we drove an hour west to where the Vilcanota River converges with the Urubamba River, which begins its snaking journey north below the Andean peaks and Machu Picchu and finally roars into the Amazon Basin. Eleven of us piled into two small rubber rafts and set afloat on this gentle starting point of the river. The water was clear and brisk, but the sun glaring from the cloudless sky quickly dried any water that splashed on us as we shot through the rapids.

As we passed through brown, open plains, campesinos put down their hoes to wave and shout greetings. The plains

gave way to sharp gorges cut out over the centuries by the flow of the mighty Urubamba. Occasionally a hawk dipped into the river to grab a fish.

The second day was cloudy and cold. After roaming through the ancient Incan fortress of Ollantaytambo at day break, we boarded our rafts armed only with thin windbreakers and a sense of adventure. The river gradient had changed and our guide warned us of large rapids ahead. We dipped into the river and water seemed to fold the boat in two. Waves crashed over us. The boat seemed to have a life of its own, and we paddled madly to guide it through the rocks. Finally, at noon, we reached the Inca Trail, where we would begin our trek to Machu Picchu.

Indian porters met us with our supplies, and after a short rest we began our hike up into the Andes. The rocky path cut through fields sprinkled with wildflowers. As we climbed the vegetation became more lush. We reached our first camp at sunset and, tired but exhilarated by our accomplishments, relaxed in our sleeping bags and gazed at the stars above us.

The next day the trail wound through dense forests, along and over small streams, and always up, up. Climbing well above eleven thousand feet, I tried the local custom of chewing coca leaves to combat the effects of high altitude. Indeed the coca reduced my fatigue and hunger, and I reached our camp at 12,500 feet ahead of schedule.

But at the end of the day, when the effects of the coca had worn off, I was again plagued with stomachaches and shortness of breath. No one really slept, and those who did spoke of their strange and vivid dreams. People often woke up thinking they could not breathe. The next day we had to cross Abra de Huarmihuanusca, or Dead Woman's Pass, named for a rock configuration that resembles a naked, reclining woman. The pass was at 14,200 feet.

The following morning was the most difficult of the trip. With little sleep or sustenance—few could muster an appetite—we began our two-hour trek far above tree line. Fortunately, the temperature had climbed to thirty-five degrees from overnight lows in the twenties. We downed glucose bars for energy. Some people cut walking sticks to maintain their balance on the loose, rocky path.

We were rewarded at the top with the knowledge that we'd made it to the highest point of the Inca Trail and would now begin our descent down the eastern slopes to Machu Picchu. Long valleys stretched in every direction and we saw the beginnings of the lush forest canopy. As we looked around there was unspoken agreement among the

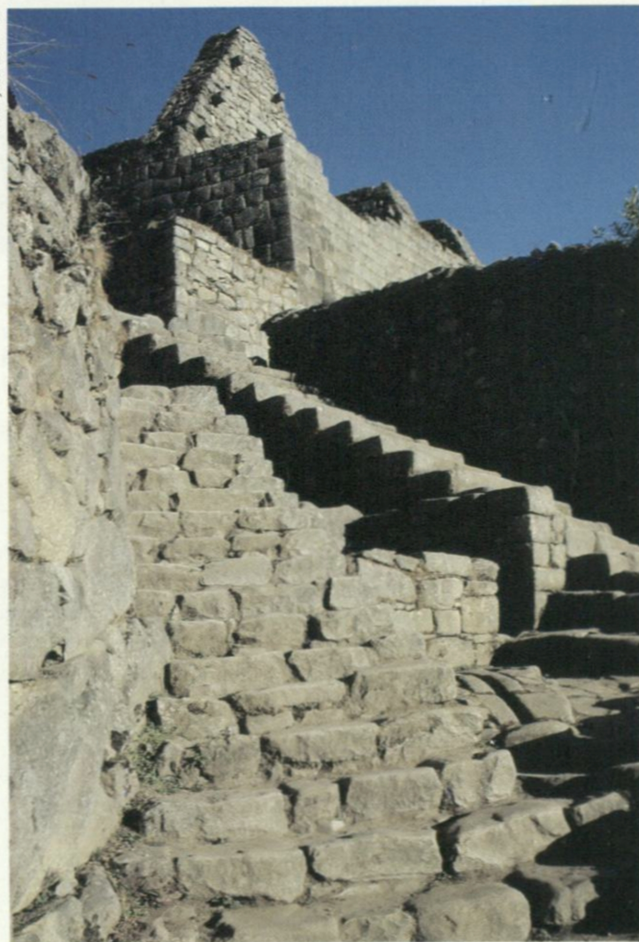
Tim Johnson '86



Above: A steep staircase leads through multiple levels of terraces to an upper level of the city.

Below: The ruins of a gabled building overlook a winding stairway in Machu Picchu.

Tim Johnson '86





A terraced slope in Machu Picchu terminates at a formidable wall.

group that not one of us would forget this moment—or each other. With a sudden surge of energy we began the long winding descent into the forest, pausing only for a bite of lunch in a circular ruin, Runkuracay, which had served as a stopping-off point on the trail for the Incas, too.

The last leg of our journey wound down the eastern side of the Andes through the high jungle on the remnants of the major Incan highway. According to our guide, the Incas in Machu Picchu could have fresh fish from the Pacific delivered in two days by a network of runners along their trail. Today, much of the road is overgrown, destroyed, or escapes discovery by adventurers.

To me, this was the most spectacular part of the trek. This fabulous stone path seemed out of place winding up and down the jungly mountainside. The trail remained clear while it was impossible to see more than twenty feet

into the dense foliage on either side of the road. Red and yellow Huinay Huayna orchids glowed from the depths of the jungle as light bounced off them. At times we caught glimpses of stone walls practically covered by the ever-growing jungle. Then the jungle would open up suddenly to reveal the remains of an intact Incan trading or defense point.

Nearing Machu Picchu, parts of the trail had washed away and flimsy wooden bridges were built over crevasses that dropped hundreds of feet to the Urubamba. After walking for several hours, I climbed up a long flight of stairs carved by the Incas through the rock. At the summit was the Temple of the Sun.

Wearily I passed through the temple and for the first time saw Machu Picchu spread out below, bathed in the late afternoon sun. Anyone who has seen Machu Picchu from this angle realizes what an inspiring monument to man's

achievements it is. The magnificence and religious aura of the city overwhelms even the mysteries that surround it.

We spent two full days wandering around the passageways and staircases surrounding the different centers of Machu Picchu. The perfection of the buildings surpassed those in Cuzco, and their condition was remarkable considering they had been covered by jungle growth for several hundred years. Standing in the midst of the cloud-covered ruins in the heart of the Andes, all of the misfortunes and troubles of the country, all of the hardships of rafting and hiking through the mountains, were forgotten. It was with respect and admiration for the people that created and lived here that we returned home.

Tim Johnson studied photojournalism at Ohio University last fall. Currently working in a camera store in Columbus, Ohio, he plans to travel to Honduras this spring.

Sao Paulo: An island of commerce in a *carnaval* country

by Carola Sanz

The city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, began as a small Indian settlement surrounding a modest house that served as a school, a church, and a residence for Portuguese Jesuits.

Sao Paulo today is a fast-growing and sophisticated megalopolis. It is the industrial center of Brazil, headquarters of subsidiaries of multinational corporations, and Brazil's trade center. It is also the largest city in South America and the fifth largest city in the world. Greater Sao Paulo has approximately fifteen million inhabitants in its thirty-seven municipalities. The city is responsible for 65 percent of Brazil's gross national product, and consumes more than half the energy and power produced in Brazil.

Sao Paulo is a conglomerate not only of industries but of different races and cultures. At the turn of the century, immigrants arrived in large numbers, attracted by rapid industrialization and by Brazil's encouragement of and open policy toward immigration. Italians for a time outnumbered the native Brazilians and were practically the entire work force of the new industrialized city.

Bairro Liberdade comprises the largest settlement of Japanese outside Japan; its residents arrived in Brazil after World War II. Chinese, Eastern Europeans, Lebanese, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Syrians are also well represented in the city.

Furthermore, within the last twenty years, there has been an internal migration from the rural areas of northeastern Brazil to Sao Paulo. The *Nordestinos* or *Bahianos*, as they are pejoratively referred to in Sao Paulo, bring with them a different style of life and culture. Their African heritage is seen strongly in their food and their religions—Umbada and Candomble. These two religions are characterized by a combination of beliefs taken from the Catholics and some African religions, especially those of the Yoruba of Nigeria.

During the 1950s, the city of Sao Paulo began to reflect the effects of its rapid industrialization and urbanization internally and on surrounding cities. The introduction of the automobile industry, metallurgics, pharmaceuticals, and other industries increased the activities of the



Reuters/Bettmann Newsphotos

service sector and construction while violently accelerating expansion. A massive contingent of migrants from rural areas arrived in search of work and social betterment. The outskirts of the city suffered explosive and chaotic growth that challenged the scarce resources of the city. The city could not attend to the demands for school, child care centers, housing, transportation and sewerage on its periphery.

This process generated social and economic contradictions that have resulted in two distinct cities within Sao Paulo: the central city, well-equipped with all the urban requirements, and the *periferia*

or outskirts, characterized by disorderly growth and a weak infrastructure.

The existence of these two cities within Sao Paulo is not hidden; it is visible to any eyes that want to look. The Avenida Paulista is a street considered in Sao Paulo to be the mecca of Brazil's economic infrastructure, a must-stop for businessmen. It is on this avenue—a huge street protected by tall, modern buildings, each lovelier than the next—that business transactions are concentrated. Surrounding the avenue are residential neighborhoods with old and new mansions, neighborhoods referred to as "Class AA," where the roads are flush with old trees. Nearby, avenues such as Rua Augusta are characterized by expensive and sophisticated boutiques.

However, if one takes a bus to the outskirts of the city, especially on the eastern side of Sao Paulo, one will be astonished by the living conditions of the majority of the population. More than 50 percent of the population of Sao Paulo lives in the periphery. It is characterized by houses that are only semi-completed, for the only times that a family has to work on it are the weekends and some evenings. Other dwellings of the poor are the *favelas*, haphazard constructions of anything available—clay, dirt, fabric, or wood—usually situated near the center of the city on the banks of the rivers, and *corticós*, dilapidated and abandoned houses in the old section of the city that have been taken over by the poor.

Sao Paulo is more than the sum of its parts. It is strongly influenced by its social and economic contradictions. One cannot help but see the rich and the poor coexisting side by side—a woman enveloped in fur, a handicapped beggar. But Sao Paulo is also the city of progress, what is called "movimento." There is an enchantment, a magic, in this kaleidoscope of a city that never takes a siesta.

Carola Sanz is a graduate student at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana. She is presently living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where she is working on her doctoral thesis, "Family and Ideology: A Case Study of Urban Working Class Families in Sao Paulo, Brazil."



Reuters/Bettmann Newsphotos

Kenyon's Rhodes Scholars: A measure of strength

Third in a series

The literary intelligence of Walter Elder

One cannot call Walter N. Elder Jr. '42 sentimental. Many years after graduation from Oxford University, when he was well into his career at the Central Intelligence Agency, Elder had lunch with his former Oxonian supervisor in moral philosophy. "He said to me, 'You got caught up in the practical life,'" Elder recalls. "I think I got lucky."

Kenyon's third Rhodes Scholar retired in July 1984 after thirty-three years with the CIA. His slight physical presence notwithstanding, Elder is erudite, intense, and possessed of a sharp wit that he employs conservatively. Conservative are his politics, as well.

Elder joined the agency in 1951 as an intelligence analyst. In 1960 he moved to the director's office where he was a speech writer for Allen Dulles, head of the agency before John McCone, whom Elder served as executive assistant from 1961 to 1965. These were the years of increasing U.S. involvement in Vietnam; by mid-1962, American advisors had increased from seven hundred to twelve thousand. Elder traveled with McCone on frequent intelligence fact-finding trips to Saigon and Western Europe.

"I could write a book about him," says McCone, now retired and living in California. "He was the most respected officer and had a very high standing. He obviously had the confidence not only of me but of those who succeeded me. I looked upon him then and now as a very, very bright man with remarkably good judgment and a good memory."

After six grueling years in the director's office, where he worked eighteen-hour days and seven-day weeks, Elder in 1966 was posted to Copenhagen where he was chief of the agency station until 1968. It was a welcome respite, he says. In Denmark he discovered the joys of "evenings at home, conversation, weekends, and golf."

Back at headquarters, Elder became chief of the agency's history staff and in 1975-76 was one of a small group of "point men" for the CIA, which was under intense scrutiny by the Church Committee, an investigating committee led by Senator Frank Church of Idaho.

Among its varied findings, the committee's 1976 report revealed the agency's now infamous plan to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro with an exploding cigar. The CIA was accused of behaving like a "rogue elephant." A biproduct was the Intelligence Reform Act of 1977, which established three intelligence oversight committees.

Elder is again being consulted by the agency as Congress looks into the CIA's role in the recent sale of arms to Iran and transfer of funds to the Contras. While he says he thinks the Democrats will drag the investigation out until the 1988 elections, he concedes that the Iran affair is "a mess."

"As we speak, I'm sitting on the edge of a whirlpool. Facts are hard to come by. It's going to be a wide ranging investigation," he says.

Elder has just completed a history of McCone's tenure at the agency. He attributes "a certain writing ability" to his instruction at Kenyon. In fact, what he claims is a small talent is a well-developed literary sensibility nourished by John Crowe Ransom and Philip Blair Rice.

At Kenyon, where he enrolled in 1938, Elder was editor of the *Collegian* and a contributor to *Hika*, the literary magazine. Two short stories, sensitive reminiscences of his childhood entitled "Fire in the Night" and "Saturday Afternoon," were published in *Hika* in 1941. In the July 1942 issue he had an essay, "A Note on Irony," which sketched the relationship between criticism and "professional" philosophy. He also published a book review in the 1953 summer edition of the *Kenyon Review*.



Walter Elder

Elder graduated cum laude in 1942 with high honors in Philosophy. "I always thought a liberal arts degree prepared you for nothing but exposed you to the basic disciplines," he said. "The most profound thing I'd read pre-Kenyon was the latest volume of the Rover Boys."

He was born on October 2, 1921, in Columbus, Ohio. His father was a farmer and Clarke County Commissioner, and Elder was educated first in a rural one-room schoolhouse and later in high school in Springfield, Ohio. At Kenyon he joined Phi Kappa Sigma, lettered in baseball, and was a member of the Kenyon Klan—an association of lettermen.

In 1942 he was drafted into the U.S. Army Air Corps and trained in Missouri, Illinois, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas before being commissioned as a second lieutenant in October 1944. He served in Europe for one year as a bombardier on an A-26 aircraft and was discharged in the fall of 1945.

Elder then returned to Kenyon as an assistant in the Department of English. In the summer of 1946 he was a special assistant to President Gordon Keith Chalmers in setting up the Conference on the Heritage of the English-Speaking Peoples and Their Responsibility. The conference, which occurred in the fall, attracted national attention for a debate between conservative Republican U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft and British socialist Harold Laski. Poet Robert Frost also led a session at the conference.

But Elder did not see the fruits of his organizing efforts, having enrolled at Harvard University for graduate work in philosophy. He did return the following year when Rice, chairman of the Department of Philosophy, went on sabbatical in France and asked Elder to fill in as an instructor.

It was in that year, 1947, that he decided to try for a Rhodes Scholarship. "My main impetus to go to Oxford was the fact that Ransom, Rice, Robert Penn Warren, and Chalmers all had been Rhodes scholars. And they talked about it—it's an experience you talk about—and I was so impressed that I thought I'd like to do that."

In 1948, following the grueling series of interviews and cross examinations, Elder won a Rhodes Scholarship at the final competition in Indianapolis, Indiana. Together with his wife, Betty Everhart, a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, he moved to Oxford and two years later received a doctorate in philosophy. He wrote his dissertation on Immanuel Kant's theory of judgment.



Elder appeared in the 1948 Reveille as an instructor in philosophy at Kenyon.

Because of a heavy literary emphasis in his philosophical studies and his proven literary bent, when he returned to the states in 1950 he took a one-year appointment at Washington and Lee University teaching English composition. Then the serious job hunt began.

"Salaries in teaching in those days were about \$3,700. I would have continued to teach, but I developed the habit of liking to eat regularly," Elder says. "A friend at Kenyon had gone to work for the CIA. They offered me \$4,600."

Comfortable one warm afternoon on the back patio of his Falls Church, Virginia, home, he recalls there was just one time, early in his career, that he reconsidered a life in academe.

"I ran into a guy who was editing the *Sewanee Review* and he asked me if I'd like to do it. I debated it. Then I think the agency promoted me."

Elder has no stories to tell of secret meetings in dark cafes in foreign capitals. He says he can't remember ever poisoning anyone. Like most of the agency's employees, his was a career of analyzing, collecting, and processing information. "Covert action has always been overemphasized," he says. "The guts of the organization and the most exciting part is the clandestine service. They run spies. But their share of the budget is very small."

Elder is mum on all classified information, and the stories he offers seem well sifted. Still, his experiences have given him a rare insight into the workings of the highest level of the intelligence community.

From 1976 to 1984 Elder served as executive secretary of the National Foreign Intelligence Board, comprising the heads of all intelligence operations in the country including the Army, Navy, National Security Agency, Department of Energy, FBI, and CIA. Earlier in his career he had taken notes for McCone at the meetings of the National Security Council's executive committee during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

"There is a huge strain in foreign policy that if we are straightforward, people will understand and rush to offer support. That doesn't happen," he says.

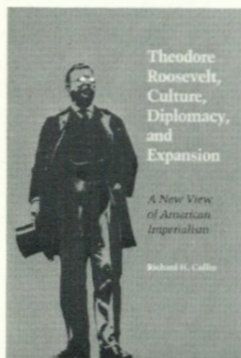
"That also assumes that the other people are rational and that just isn't so with terrorists, the KGB, and the international narcotics [ring]."

When Elder retired he was awarded a National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal. Noting Cecil Rhodes's wish that scholarship recipients go into public service, Elder says, "I would not have spent thirty-three years in something I didn't feel was interesting or important."

With characteristic wit, he adds, "Like my brother-in-law said at his retirement, 'I wouldn't take \$1 million for all the experience. And I wouldn't take \$2 million for five minutes more.'"

—M.H.B.

Book Reviews



Theodore Roosevelt, Culture, Diplomacy, and Expansion: A New View of American Imperialism

By Richard H. Collin '54
Louisiana State University Press

Theodore Roosevelt was at heart a power-seeking adolescent, a belligerent, virile cowboy who wielded a big stick in the service of American imperialism. So go the "myths" regarding one of America's most "successful" presidents and regarding the nation's emergence as a world power. In reality, Richard H. Collin '54 contends in his new book, a "benign" cultural nationalism, not economic or political imperialism, was behind American "expansiveness" at the turn of the century.

Roosevelt was occasionally overly exuberant and intemperate in speech, but more essentially he had a patrician sense of public style and duty supported by an aristocratic skepticism regarding commerce, spirited love of honor, and interest in arts and letters. He was, in short, an "urban aristocrat" reminiscent of John Quincy Adams and earlier federalist leaders. And as for his engaging in Big Stick diplomacy, Collin argues that Roosevelt but displayed a prudent, strategic concern for increasing and deploying American military strength in a world in which we could no longer rely on the indifference or tacit protection of others.

Why did the myths arise? Largely because, Collin contends, Roosevelt consciously cultivated them to bolster his diplomacy abroad and increase his popularity at home. But while these may have been salutary myths at the time, required by our military weakness and the outlook of our democratic electorate, we are better served now by knowing the truth about the origins of America's global diplomacy and the leadership of one of our greatest presidents.

In the first part of his book, Collin argues that during the years 1890-1910 America was swept by a cultural awakening manifested in the Great White City of the Columbian Exposition of 1893, the growth of an indigenous modern architecture, the emergence of American artists and writers such as James Abbott McNeill Whistler and Henry James, the Urban Museum Movement, and the naming and remodeling of the White House.

Roosevelt both reflected this cultural "quickening" in his own wide-ranging personal interests and gave it impetus and national focus through his presidential style and policies, particularly his foreign policy. This presidentially endorsed cultural awakening, not outmoded or capitalistic imperialistic aspirations, was the source and the precondition, Collin concludes, of American's more expansive foreign policy under Roosevelt.

Tacitly acknowledging the insufficiency of this cultural account of the expansive thrust of Roosevelt's foreign policy, Collin turns in the second part of his book to diplomatic history. In his concise accounts of the 1898 war with Spain and the subsequent War for Philippine Independence, of our relations with Britain, including the Alaskan Boundary Dispute, and, briefly, of our relations with Panama, the author seeks to show that Roosevelt was not an imperialist and did not engage in Big Stick diplomacy. Collin makes a strong case that in these disputes Roosevelt was guided by a complex, thoughtful perception of strategic necessity—both military and political—not by an imperialistic quest for markets or permanent occupation. Roosevelt was not, he persuasively contends, a belligerent, intransigent militarist, but the practitioner of "shrewd, patient, and effective power diplomacy." He understood that military strength and diplomatic firmness were necessary to protect America's legitimate interests, do our part to maintain the world balance of power, and support specific diplomatic efforts to further world peace.

Collin argues convincingly that the Roosevelt myth seriously distorts the actual diplomatic intentions and actions of President Roosevelt. His argument would be strengthened, however, if he presented a more systematic and thorough discussion of the views of critics who accuse America of becoming an imperial power during the Roosevelt years. Collin's book would also be strengthened if he articulated more fully the basic premises and distinctions that guide his inquiry. Thus, although one of his major purposes is to show Roosevelt was not an imperialist, the author never makes clear precisely what he understands by imperialism. He seems to distinguish between an imperialistic policy and one that is assertive, interventionist, and ambitious. This may well be a sensible distinction, but it should be explicitly discussed and defended. Similarly, Collin suggests that a foreign policy is not imperialistic unless it seeks permanent colonies or to increase trade and expand markets. Yet, he also notes that although Roosevelt did not engage in this kind of "classic imperialism," it "can be argued that strategic expansion is another form of imperialism, and Roosevelt is vulnerable to such a charge."

What is this argument and what is the relation between strategic concerns and imperialism? Was Roosevelt, whom Collin argues was guided by strategic concerns, some kind of imperialist even if he did not favor expansion for economic reasons? The author does not probe these questions, which are crucial to his thesis. There is, in short, a

certain conceptual looseness at the core of Collin's analysis that weakens his argument against the critics of American "imperialism."

Similarly, his book would be strengthened by a concluding statement that clarified his view of the relation between the two parts of the book, the political-strategic discussion in part two, and his initial discussion of American culture. Granting that American policy was not imperialistic and that Roosevelt was free of at least the cruder forms of Big Stick diplomacy, was the fundamental cause of our more assertive foreign policy our cultural awakening or the presidential style and political-strategic views of Roosevelt? Was Roosevelt the child of this awakening, without which he would have been a different person and the nation remained inward looking? Or, alternatively, would reflection on the changing technological and political circumstances of the nation by strategists such as Admiral Mahan and leaders such as Roosevelt have led to a major assertion of American influence even without significant cultural changes? Or, finally, were both the political and cultural factors essential to American assertiveness and thus do a nation's political and cultural peaks tend to coincide?

In his conclusion, Collin seems to assume the primacy of culture over politics, but this book is uncertain of his answer to these questions. It is indicative of the author's breadth and unwillingness to accept simple answers that his analysis raises such broad questions. His analysis would be strengthened if he had raised and addressed them more directly.

Book review by Kirk R. Emmert, associate professor of political science at Kenyon.

Briefly noted

College Physics

By Franklin Miller Jr. and
Dietrich Schroeder
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

College Physics, a standard in the textbook world for almost thirty years, recently appeared in its sixth edition. Franklin Miller Jr., emeritus professor of physics at Kenyon, has been regularly updating the best-selling text since he first authored the original edition in 1959. An algebra-based text, *College Physics* is the most widely used textbook for elementary physics courses in universities and colleges. For the 1987 edition, Miller worked with a co-author, Dietrich Schroeder of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Miller has a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Soon after coming to Kenyon in 1948, he helped to found the Society for Social Responsibility in Science. With interests ranging from community affairs to genealogy, Miller has barely let his textbooks cool before taking on his next project—editing his grandfather's autobiography.

Alumni Ballot

Candidates for Alumni Council Vote for 4

All nominated by Council

Peter J. Bianchi '78
Stamford, Connecticut

Peter is group manager for Suburban Advertising Sales at the New York Times. He is a past president of the New York City Alumni Association. Peter has been Boston Phonathon chair, an Admissions volunteer, and cochair of his 5th Reunion Committee. He is also class agent for '78.

Novice G. Fawcett '31
Columbus, Ohio

Novice is president emeritus of Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. He was a member of his 50th Reunion Committee. Novice was president of the Central Ohio Kenyon Alumni Association in 1952-53 and was elected to a term on Alumni Council in 1952. He has been awarded numerous honorary degrees and has led a very active professional life in the field of education.

Murray L. Horwitz '70
New York, New York

A Tony Award-winning author, Murray works as a dramatist, director, and actor in theater and television. He has served as an Admissions volunteer, Career Counseling volunteer, and Kenyon Fund Phonathon volunteer. Murray was a member of Alumni Council from 1979 through 1982. He was a member of his 10th Reunion Committee and received the Distinguished Service Award in 1977. Murray is also a volunteer for the Campaign for Kenyon.

Paul M. Kaufman '71
Cleveland, Ohio

Paul is an attorney with the law firm Weisman, Goldberg, Weisman, and Kaufman. A past president of the Cleveland Alumni Association, he currently serves on the Steering Committee for the association. Paul is a Kenyon Fund Phonathon volunteer and an Admissions volunteer. He has worked with the extern program and is presently a volunteer for the Campaign for Kenyon. Paul

also serves on the board of trustees of the Cleveland Academy.

James W. Kuhn '76
Columbus, Ohio

Jim is staffing manager for Adria Laboratories. He has been president of the Kansas City Alumni Association, a Phonathon volunteer, and an Admissions volunteer. Jim has also worked in Career Counseling. He is president of the 350-member Hallmark Running and Fitness Club and a competitor in triathlons.

Edward W. Pettigrew '65
Seattle, Washington

Ed is head of the litigation department of the law firm Graham and Dunn. He has served as Admissions chair and as the president of the Seattle Alumni Association. Ed has also been a Career Counseling volunteer. He has served on the boards of numerous charitable, nonprofit, and professional organizations in the Seattle area.

Cheryl Ririe-Kurz '80
Evanston, Illinois

Cheryl is an account executive at Hill and Knowlton, a public relations firm. She served as class agent from 1980 through 1985 and was 5th Reunion chair in 1985. Cheryl has been a Phonathon participant and an Admissions volunteer.

Arthur E. Webb '53
Naples, Florida

Arthur is owner and president of Arwebb Office Equipment, Newark, Ohio, from which he is semiretired. Since moving to Florida, he has become sales manager of Naples Southern Realty, Inc. Arthur has been a Career Counseling volunteer. His daughter, Wendy L. Webb, is a 1981 graduate of Kenyon.

Candidates for Alumni Trustee Vote for 2

*Nominated by Council

Henry J. Abraham '48 H'72*
Charlottesville, Virginia

Hank is the James Hart Professor of Govern-

ment and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia. He is a former president of the Philadelphia Alumni Association. Hank is currently a member of Alumni Council. Widely published and active in his field, he was awarded an honorary degree from Kenyon in 1972. Hank has two sons who are Kenyon graduates, Philip F. Abraham '79 and Peter D. Abraham '84.

Kathryn Batchelder Cashman '73*
New York, New York

Katie is a consultant to nonprofit organizations in New York City. She has served terms as president and vice president of the Alumni Council. Katie has served on the New York City Alumni Association Steering Committee and has been a Career Counseling, Admissions, and Phonathon volunteer. She is presently serving as an Alumni Trustee.

Philip R. Currier '56*
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Phil is vice president of Sara Lee Corporation and chief executive officer of the knitwear division. He was Kenyon Fund chair for 1978-79 and has been a Phonathon volunteer. Phil is currently serving a term as an Alumni Trustee. He is a member of the Winston-Salem Rotary Club. His son, Steven B. Currier, is a 1982 graduate of Kenyon.

Robert D. Stix '50*
Cincinnati, Ohio

Bob is senior vice president of U.S. Shoe Corporation. He was a Kenyon Fund Executive Committee member in 1986 and has been a Phonathon volunteer. Bob currently serves as Major Gifts Committee chair for the Campaign for Kenyon. He is a member of the board of Children's Hospital Medical Center in Cincinnati and of Springs Education Foundation, a school for children with learning disabilities.

John T. Ryerson Jr. '72
Gambier, Ohio

John, who was nominated by petition, is director of development at Ohio Dominican College in Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of his 15th Reunion Committee. John was director of annual funds at Kenyon for four years prior to assuming his present position. He has served as a Career Counseling volunteer.

Detach here

Kenyon College Alumni Association
1987 Official Ballot

Return to: Office of Alumni Affairs,
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623

The candidates set forth here are the only candidates for the offices for which they have been nominated. Please indicate your choice of candidates by marking your ballot. Your ballot must be signed and postmarked no later than April 18, 1987, to be valid. The results will be announced at the Annual Alumni Association Meeting on May 30, 1987.

The Alumni Council positions being voted on this election are currently held by Henry J. Abraham '48 H'72, Samuel Barone '72, James H. Logan Jr. '78, and Terrell B. Snyder '80. The Alumni Trustee positions being voted on this election are currently held by Kathryn Batchelder Cashman '73 and Philip R. Currier '56. The term of office for council members and trustees is three years.

Alumni Council: Vote for 4

- ☐ Peter J. Bianchi '78
☐ Novice G. Fawcett '31
☐ Murray L. Horwitz '70
☐ Paul Kaufman '71

- ☐ James W. Kuhn '76
☐ Edward W. Pettigrew '65
☐ Cheryl Ririe-Kurz '80
☐ Arthur E. Webb '53

Alumni Trustee: Vote for 2

- ☐ Henry J. Abraham '48
☐ Kathryn Batchelder
Cashman '73
☐ Philip R. Currier '56
☐ John T. Ryerson Jr. '72
☐ Robert D. Stix '50

Signed _____

Class _____

Date _____

Almanac

Faculty news

Anthropology/Sociology

John Macionis attended the Great Lakes Colleges Association's meeting on urban studies in January at Albion College in Albion, Michigan. The second edition of his textbook *The Sociology of Cities* was released in December 1986. The first edition was published in 1982. **George McCarthy** is on sabbatical leave in West Germany researching the ideas of Karl Marx. He expects to return to Gambier in mid-summer 1987. **Esther Merves** traveled to Cuba during spring break to celebrate International Women's Day and to conduct an intensive study of the health care system in Cuba. This research will add an important comparative perspective to her current work on alternative models of health care delivery in low-income neighborhoods in the United States. **Howard Sacks** recently lectured throughout Knox County on topics related to his research of the musical traditions in the region. He traveled to Columbus, Ohio, to participate in meetings of the Folk Arts Panel of the Ohio Arts Council and to Washington, D.C., to attend a meeting of the National Endowment for the Arts. In February, **Kenneth Smail** presented a paper, "Rethinking the Term 'Hostage': A Unified Strategy Combining Deterrence with Confidence-Building," at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Chicago, Illinois. His presentation was part of a symposium entitled "War and Peace: New Anthropological Perspectives." **Patricia Urban** has returned to a full teaching schedule after a semester of maternity leave. She has been awarded a Fulbright research grant for 1988. The grant will enable her to work with her husband, **Edward Schortman**, for six months, beginning in January 1988, in the Naco Valley in northeastern Honduras. They are currently working on a plan to offer Kenyon students a semester of concentrated field instruction in Honduras during this period. Several of their articles on their recently completed work in Santa Barbara, Honduras, will be published this spring and summer. One will be published as part of the series *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, Volume 11; another will be included in the book *Politics and Partitions*; two will appear in the book *Prehistoric Interaction In the Southeast Mesoamerican Periphery*. Another article will be published in the magazine *National Geographic Research*.

Classics

William McCulloh plans to revise, as time permits, his manuscript on Pseudo-Dionysius. He also plans to further his reading of Patristic, Sanskrit, and Modern Greek literatures. **Clifford Weber** contributed an article to the book *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, published in March 1987. His article

analyzes the first seven lines of Virgil's *Aeneid*, which echo the beginning of the *Odyssey* in content and rhetoric and the beginning of the *Iliad* in verse structure. The article argues that the lines embody the same conflation of Homeric epics that underlies the *Aeneid* as a whole.

Dance and Drama

In November 1986, **Jean Brookman** designed costumes for the Columbus (Ohio) Ensemble Theater for their production of *The Rivals* by English playwright Richard Sheridan. **Martin Garhart** of the Department of Art has designed a medallion that will be presented each year to the winner of the Dance Prize. The medallion will be on permanent display in the lobby of the Bolton Theater. **Harlene Marley** is the playwrighting chair and a member of the Region III East executive committee of the American College Theatre Festival. During the regional festival held in January in Columbus, Ohio, she conducted three workshops to read six plays, by student playwrights, selected in a competition. **Daniel Parr** will direct the play *Gypsy*, based on a book by Arthur Laurents, *Gypsy Rose Lee*, and Stephen Sondheim, which will be performed this summer by the Mount Vernon Players. The dance "You Can't Dress Me Up But You Can Take Me Anywhere," choreographed by **Maggie Patton** to music by Claude Bolling, was performed by the Ohio State University Dance Company in March in the University's Mershon Auditorium. Patton is also the director of musical numbers and a choreog-

rapher for the Ohio Light Opera, a nine-year-old theater company that has earned national attention. A play by **Thomas Turgeon**, *Going Fishing*, was selected for presentation at the New Playwrights' Workshop in February at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

English

A long poem by **Philip Church**, *Furnace Harbor: A Rhapsody of the North Country*, has been accepted for publication in the University of Illinois Poetry Series. The work will go to press in early 1988. Church has also been invited to serve as guest editor at the Bread Loaf Writers Conference this summer in Middlebury, Vermont. He has served as guest editor there in the past. **Karen Edwards** will be resident director of the Kenyon-Exeter Program in England next year. **Lori Lefkowitz's** first book, *The Character of Beauty in the Victorian Novel*, was published recently by the UMI Research Press. The work examines ideals of physical beauty and how and why they change. Her article "Coats and Tales: Joseph Stories and Myths of Jewish Masculinity" will be published in the spring issue of the magazine *Changing Men*. Lefkowitz will present the work this summer at a conference of the National Women's Studies Association in Atlanta, Georgia. Another article, "When Eve Becomes Lilith: Midrash as Feminist Response," will be published this spring in the *Melton Journal for Education*, while her article "The Subject of Writing Within the Margins" has been commissioned for a book, *Literary Theory and the Academic*.

Director of Alumni Affairs

Jefferson D. Robinson III '49 has announced his plans to retire from the position of director of alumni affairs at the end of the 1987-88 academic year. Kenyon invites letters of application and nominations for the position.

The director of alumni affairs will report directly to the vice president for development and will be responsible for the coordination, supervision, and direction of all the College's alumni activities and programs, both on campus and off campus.

Minimum qualifications include a bachelor's degree (preference will be given to a Kenyon graduate) and three to five years experience in organizing and directing volunteers. Candidates should possess initiative, solid organizational ability, and excellent written and oral communication skills.

Appointment will be made by December 31, 1987. Application deadline is September 15, 1987. Salary is negotiable.

Send letter of application or nomination with resume and three references to:

Douglas L. Givens
Vice President for Development
College Relations Center
Kenyon College
Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Institution, edited by Thais Morgan and Bruce Henrikson. Lefkovitz's essay "Made According to His Desire: Women in Liturgy" will be published this summer in the journal *New Traditions*. In April 1987, Lefkovitz will serve as secretary at a session on literary allusion at the annual conference of the Northeast Modern Language Association in Boston, Massachusetts. This summer she will steer, with Eugene Dwyer, Harry Clor, and Joan Slonczewski, a faculty seminar entitled "The Human Body and the Human Being." The event is sponsored by a grant to Kenyon from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. **Perry Lentz** will be the general editor of the *Kenyon Reader*, for which the department has contracted with McGraw-Hill, Inc. The textbook will be based on the department's long-standing English 1-2 course and on the ideals and traditions of literary study at Kenyon. The project was conceived in part by **Stephanie Happer '80**, an executive editor at McGraw-Hill. The book, to which all members of the department are contributing, is intended for use in introductory literature courses at the college level and for courses in composition. **Megan Macomber** presented her paper "Reloading the Canon: Incorporating Feminist Issues in the Traditional Literature Class" at the Great Lakes Colleges Association's Women's Studies Conference held in November 1986 in Dayton, Ohio. In December 1986 she presented the paper at Kenyon at the opening of the Series on Women's Scholarship, sponsored by the College's Women's Center. **Kim McMullen** has accepted a tenure-track position with the department, beginning in the 1987-88 academic year. She will teach twentieth-century British and American literature. The department reports its "New Curriculum" is in effect and working well: English majors in the Class of 1988 and forward will have taken courses in British and American literature from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. The department has begun a series of senior seminars based on courses students have taken earlier in their studies.

History

Stephen Averill recently won a faculty research grant from the Program for Inter-Institutional Collaboration in Area Studies (PICAS) and will work next year at the University of Michigan studying Japan. **Robert Baker** will take a sabbatical leave next year to study the English staple trade. **Reed Browning**, acting provost at Kenyon this year, is working on a manuscript, "War of the Austrian Succession." **Ellen Furlough** recently completed her doctorate at Brown University and is now writing a book about French consumerism. **Lynda Morgan** is completing a book about slavery and emancipation in the Virginia tobacco belt. Another PICAS faculty research grant winner, **Kai Schoenhals**, will study the Middle East at the University of Michigan during the 1987-88 academic year. A book he edited, *History of the American Working Class* by Friedrich Sorge, was published recently by Greenwood Press. Schoenhals is preparing for publication an article, "The National Committee Free Germany: A Case of Patriotism or Treason?" **Will Scott** has been awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the



Pat Urban and Ed Schortman

Book examines trading partners of the Maya

The relationship between the Maya Indians of the celebrated Classic Period and their less-developed neighbors to the southeast is the subject of a new book edited by two Kenyon faculty members.

The husband and wife team of Edward M. Schortman, assistant professor of anthropology, and Patricia A. Urban, instructor in anthropology, have found in their excavation work in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador evidence of interdependency between the advanced Maya culture and simpler border societies.

The Southeast Maya Periphery, published by the University of Texas Press, outlines what the editors and their fellow archaeologists and anthropologists know of the area and the border societies so far.

"The discoveries center around not so much a major find but a growing recognition that trade patterns in some

cases resulted in a spur toward greater social complexity of the border cultures," says Schortman. "Additionally, the Maya became increasingly dependent upon their neighbors."

The southeast Maya periphery was traditionally an ignored area because it didn't have the large monuments that typified the grand excavation sites of Classic Maya civilization, he says. But in the last twenty years there has been a great increase in the attention paid to the area.

Urban, who was awarded a Fulbright grant in January for her continuing work in the area, and Schortman will travel to northwestern Honduras in the spring of 1988 to do additional excavation and mapping work of La Sierra, the major political center of the Naco Valley, which features more than four hundred ancient structures.

Humanities to conduct research for the book about New York artists, *New York Modern*, that he is writing with **Peter Rutkoff**. **Doug Smith's** book *Continuity and Change in the Urban South: The Depression and New Deal Experience* will be published by the Louisiana State University Press next year.

International Studies

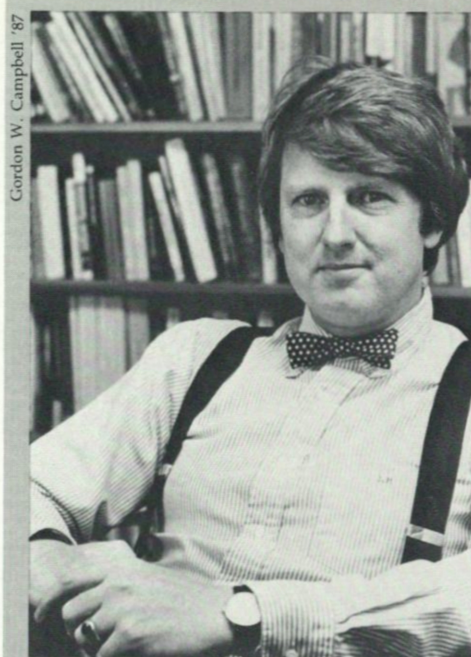
Richard Melanson was a contributing coeditor of the book *Reevaluating Eisenhower: American Foreign Policy in the Fifties*, published in March 1987 by the University of Illinois Press. His essay "The Foundation of Eisenhower's Foreign Policy: Continuity, Community, and Consensus" was one of nine included in the book. He has been invited to participate in the fourth annual Baker Peace Studies Conference in April at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio. The subject of this year's conference will be "The Social and Economic Costs of Defense."

Modern Foreign Languages and Literatures

Jean Blacker will deliver a paper, "Room for Improvement? Wace's *Roman de Brut* before and after the Anglo-Norman *Brut* Interpolation," in July at the Fifteenth International Arthurian Congress in Leuven, Belgium. Another article, "Transformations of a Theme: The Depoliticization of the Arthurian World in the *Roman de Brut*," will be published by the University of Alabama Press in the book *Arthurian Convergence: A Study in Perspectives* in summer 1987. The book is edited by Mary Flowers Braswell and John M. Brugge. **Elizabeth Bredeck** will present a paper on Fritz Mauthner in May 1987 in Riverside, California, at a symposium on Austrian culture. Her article on Theodor Storm will be presented in April 1987 at the Kentucky Foreign Language Conference in Lexington, Kentucky. **Edmund Hecht** has been invited to participate in a seminar on the use of videofilms in the classroom in August in Munich, West Germany. The seminar is sponsored by the Goethe-Institut. He presently is developing a course on the German film epic, *Heimat*, which he hopes to teach during the 1987-88 academic year. In December 1986, **Maryanne Ward** presented a paper on women characters in Russian literature at a meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and European Languages in New York City. She has been invited to present a version of the paper at a conference of the Western Social Science Association in April in El Paso, Texas. **Tomoyuki Yoshida** also will attend the Kentucky Foreign Language Conference, where he will present his article "Stativity and Case Assignment in Japanese."

Physics

Peter Collings has earned a continuation, for this summer, of a grant he currently holds from the National Science Foundation to conduct liquid crystal research. Two Kenyon students, **Jonathan Ennis '88** of Shaker Heights, Ohio, and **Craig Siders '88** of Mount Vernon, Ohio, will assist him with



John Macionis

Kenyon sociologist publishes new text

John J. Macionis, associate professor of sociology at Kenyon, has just had a textbook, *Sociology*, published by Prentice-Hall.

Macionis, who has been at the College since 1978, took a year's leave of absence plus a one-semester sabbatical to research and write the text. The six-hundred-eighty-page book, designed for introductory college courses in sociology, is testament to the notion that good texts don't have to be boring in design.

"It is a coffee-table-looking book," says Macionis, noting the liberal use of color photographs. The market for sociology texts is very competitive, and the graphics were designed to appeal to a more visually oriented marketplace.

Macionis says the experience of writing a textbook is very different from publishing articles. "You have to represent the entire field, not just your narrow specialty," he says, and the process is "enormously broadening."

the study. In a related project, **Owen York** of the Department of Chemistry will work this summer with **Kathleen Kahle '88**, from Columbus, Ohio, to synthesize new liquid crystals for Collings' optical experiments. **Thomas Greenslade** recently won the Distinguished Service Citation from the American Association of Physics Teachers (AAPT) for his years of service on editorial boards and his contributions to *The Physics Teacher*, a journal published by the AAPT. At the same ceremony, the citation was also awarded to **Robert Neff '59**, a physics teacher at Suffern High School in Suffern, New York, who was recently featured in the *Bulletin*. **Brian Jones** has accepted a three-year appointment to teach at Waterford-Kamhlaba United World College of Southern Africa, an international school in Swaziland.

Class notes

- '21 **Mr. George I. Zollinger**
1135 16th Street, N.W.
The University Club
Washington, D.C. 20036
 - '22 **65th Reunion**
Kenyon College
Office of Public Affairs
College Relations Center
Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623
 - '24 **Rev. Donald C. Ellwood**
33 Alfred Drive
Tolland, Connecticut 06084
 - '25 **Mr. Theodore C. Diller**
416 Cumnor Road
Kenilworth, Illinois 60043
 - '28 **Franklin B. Mulberry**
122 Fairway Drive
Emerald Bay
Bullard, Texas 75757
 - '29 **Mr. Edward Southworth**
4141 Williams Road, Route 1
Monroeville, Ohio 44847
 - '30 **Mr. William G. Caples**
990 Lake Shore Drive, Apt. 24B
Chicago, Illinois 60611
 - '31 **Mr. Thomas B. Greenslade**
P.O. Box 569
Gambier, Ohio 43022
- Novice G. Fawcett** is one of eight candidates for Alumni Council at Kenyon this year. Novice, president emeritus of Ohio State University, lives in Columbus, Ohio.
- '32 **55th Reunion**
Kenyon College
Office of Public Affairs
College Relations Center
Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623
 - '33 **Mr. F. Merrill Lindsay**
1810 West Wood Street
Decatur, Illinois 62522
Co-Agent: James W. Newcomer

Assistant Director Career Development

A new, full-time, calendar-year position, the assistant director will have responsibility for on-campus job recruiters, including initiating and maintaining contacts with potential employers. Duties also include individual advising, workshops, and other programs.

The candidate must believe firmly in the value of liberal arts education. A master's degree in a relevant discipline and two years' experience in a related field are strongly preferred. Send letter of application and resume, and have three current letters of recommendation sent, by March 31, 1987, to: Barbara J. Gensemer, Director, Career Development Center, Gund Commons, Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

- '34 Mr. John B. Tritsch
547 Old Plantation Road
Jekyll Island, Georgia 31520
- '35 Mr. Benjamin A. Park
50 Coe Road, Apt. 236
Belleair, Florida 33516
- '36 Mr. Robert P. Doepke
1228 Edwards Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45208
- '37 50th Reunion
Dr. Edmund P. Dandridge
4316 Galax Drive
Raleigh, North Carolina 27612
Co-Agents: Robert W. Tuttle,
Arthur P. Schmidt,
Harold A. Sparks,
Walter C. Curtis
- '38 Mr. Jay C. Ehle
Winton Place, Apt. 2613
12700 Lake Avenue
Lakewood, Ohio 44107
- '39 Mr. William T. Alexander
12700 Lake Avenue, Apt. 1808
Lakewood, Ohio 44107

Mason H. Lytle Jr., who lives in Dayton, Ohio, served as Kenyon's representative at the Cedarville College Centennial Convocation in Cedarville, Ohio, on January 26.

- '40 Mr. Lawrence G. Bell Jr.
10129 Ford Road
Perrysburg, Ohio 43551
Co-Agent: Robert O. Cless
- '41 Mr. Thomas H. Monaghan
90 North Columbia Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43209

'42 45th Reunion
Mr. James D. Logan
1207 Evergreen Road
Yardley, Pennsylvania 19067

'43 Mr. Maier M. Driver
488 Lane Drive
Bay Village, Ohio 44140

Paul B. Herrick reports that he and his wife, Janie, moved to Lake Wylie, South Carolina, after living in Weston, Massachusetts, for thirty years. They ran into W. Dain Kuhns '44 and his wife, Betty, who live in River Hills Plantation, which is a part of Lake Wylie. The Herricks, who still go to Martha's Vineyard in the summer for four months, have nine grandchildren—five boys and four girls. A profile of Leonard W. Snellman appears in the "Class notes" section of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

'44 Mr. Donald B. Hamister
1141 Camino Del Rio
Santa Barbara, California 93110

John W. Allen writes that he is retired from the Lubrizol Corporation in northern Ohio and is living in Fairhope, Alabama. He and his wife, Agnes, arrived in Fairhope in late 1983 by sailboat from Cleveland via the Erie Canal, the Atlantic, and the Gulf of Mexico. They designed and built their present home, which is only a few blocks from Mobile Bay. "To keep out of mischief, we work on the house, teach boating safety and navigation, sail a little and fly a little, and attempt to learn Spanish. Our most recent sailing adventures include a trip from Mobile Bay to the Dry Tortugas (off Key West) in 1985 and a trip to Brownsville, Texas, in 1986. We fly an old Beechcraft Bonanza, which we hope to take to Arizona and Alaska in 1987." John's address is 390 Liberty Street, Fairhope 36532.

'45 Mr. John W. Shepherd
7 Ambler Road
Westport, Connecticut 06880

Robert W. Ballantine has retired as president

and bank officer of Comerica Bank in Jackson, Michigan, and is now with National Bank of Jackson.

'46 Mr. Judson F. Chase
4104 Arlington Street
Midland, Michigan 48640

'47 40th Reunion
Mr. Oliver C. Campeau
336 Wellington Avenue, Apt. 1505
Chicago, Illinois 60657

'48 Mr. David Harbison
640 Dartmoor
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103

Henry J. Abraham is among the current candidates for Alumni Trustee at Kenyon. Hank, who lives in Charlottesville, Virginia, is a professor at the University of Virginia.

'49 Dr. Bernard S. Hoyt
400 West Washington Blvd.
Grove City, Pennsylvania 16127

'50 Mr. Louis S. Whitaker
Principio Recess
Route 1, Box 338
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Robert D. Stix, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, is currently a candidate for Alumni Trustee at Kenyon. Bob is senior vice president of U.S. Shoe Corporation.

'51 Kenyon College
Office of Public Affairs
College Relations Center
Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623

'52 35th Reunion
Mr. Peter D. Paisley
2126 Willowspring Court
Encinitas, California 92024

I.W. Abrahams, who is a professor of ophthalmology at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, was appointed an honorary professor of ophthalmology at Hunan Medical College of the Peoples Republic of

Director of Foundation and Corporate Relations

Kenyon seeks candidates for a new position, director of foundation and corporate relations. This person will oversee all College fundraising from public and private institutions for annual and capital purposes and will report to the director of development. Kenyon is at the mid-point of a five-year, \$35-million campaign.

Preference will be given to people with experience in one or more of the following: fundraising; government and corporate relations; proposal and report writing. Travel is required. Salary is negotiable.

Applications with the names of at least three references are due by April 15, 1987, and should be sent to:

Mrs. Carol Hicks
College Relations Center
Kenyon College
Gambier, Ohio 43022-9623

*An equal opportunity employer,
Kenyon encourages applications from women and minority candidates*

China "in recognition of his great contributions to ophthalmology in Hunan and in China." I.W., the first Westerner so honored, was recognized at a formal ceremony in Hunan in September 1986. **Peter D. Mosher** reports the sad news that he has been ill and has lost his left leg and most of his vision. He is fighting back, though, and he is trying to resume his law practice. Peter lives at 17 North Chatsworth Avenue, Apt. 2A, Larchmont, New York 10538. **B. Bosworth Ranney** has been elected a member of the Institute of Management Consultants and has been certified as a CMC (Certified Management Consultant). Bill, who lives and works in Cincinnati, Ohio, is owner of B.B. Ranney and Associates. His consulting practice provides general management and administration services, specializing in market-driven structural reorganization, individual and group behavior modification, and adaptation to change. **H. Grant Sullivan** has been named project director for a two-year AIDS public awareness and support project sponsored by Health Welfare Canada. He can be contacted at Box 845, Station E, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2R9.

'53 **Mr. R.S. (Dick) Harrison**
422 Wards Corner Road
Loveland, Ohio 45140
Co-Agent: Mr. Ward B. Gordon

Vincent L. Guandolo reports he is president of the medical staff at Children's Hospital National Medical Center in Washington, D.C. He has moved his private pediatric practice to 121 Congressional Lane, Rockville, Maryland. Vincent also lives in Rockville, at 208 New Mark Esplanade. **Arthur E. Webb** tells us he has completed his retirement by buying into a real estate firm in Naples, Florida—"So I can start all over again! We really like Florida living and don't ever want to go back where it's cold." Art says his daughter, **Wendy L. Webb '81**, has moved to Chicago, Illinois, from Cincinnati, Ohio, where she is working in marketing for Kraft, Inc. His son, **Gregory S. Webb 1984**, matriculated at Kenyon but graduated from the College of Wooster; he now works for Arwebb Office Equipment, Art's company in Newark, Ohio. Art, who lives at 3215 Gulf Shore Boulevard, Apt. 511, Naples 33940, is a candidate for Alumni Council this year.

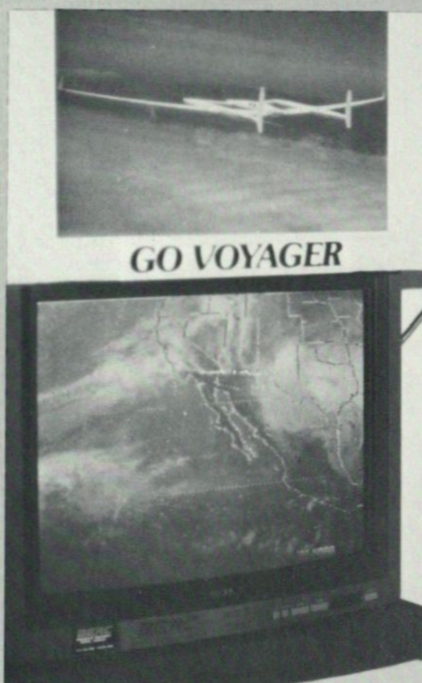
'54 **Mr. Richard R. Tryon**
2 Moraine Court
Champaign, Illinois 61821

Gordon M. Greenblatt writes that he has retired from active medical practice. The holder of four U.S. patents, he lives at 4616 North 51st Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85031.

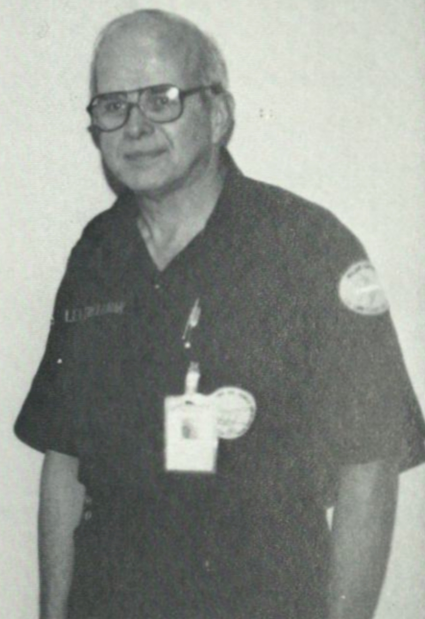
'55 **Mr. Lewis C. Leach**
3908 Versailles Drive
Tampa, Florida 33634

Edward T. Rhodes reports he retired in May 1986 after thirty-one years of federal civil service with the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as director of the Office of Procurement. Ed's new address is 1959 Hickory Hill Lane, Silver Spring, Maryland 20906.

Meteorologist Leonard Snellman '43 guides *Voyager* through typhoon, thunderstorms



Leonard Snellman



Willard Scott, move over. We've found a weatherman we can really trust.

If Leonard W. Snellman '43 can guide the revolutionary airplane *Voyager* through head winds in the Arabian Sea, a typhoon in the West Pacific, and explosive thunderstorms in the mid-Atlantic, he's the man to tell us what the skies will bring tomorrow.

Snellman, who retired from the National Weather Service in 1982 after thirty-nine years in meteorology, was selected by Dick Rutan as chief meteorologist for his and Jeana Yeager's nonstop trip around the globe in December 1986.

Snellman headed up two forecast teams of two who monitored charts and pictures from U.S., Japanese, and European satellites twenty-four hours a day for the duration of the trip. He was on duty in bad weather. There was a lot of bad weather.

But it wasn't Typhoon Marge that worried him. In fact, says Snellman, without the added tail winds of Marge, *Voyager* would have run out of gas before reaching Edwards Air Force Base in California. As it was, the plane landed with just 18.3 gallons of fuel left.

Much more troublesome to Snellman—and the *Voyager* crew—were the unexpected head winds in the Arabian Sea and the precious fuel it cost them to avoid the turbulence.

Then, on the crew's last leg in the mid-Atlantic, when they were already exhausted from a battery of storms over Africa, "a row of thunderstorms essentially exploded," Snellman says. The plane was thrown up at a ninety-degree angle. Rutan reportedly turned to Yeager and said, "Well, we tried." Yeager, who Snellman says is in some ways the stronger of the two, massaged his neck and told him to fly on. The rest, as they say, is history.

A mathematics major at Kenyon, Snellman did graduate work in meteorology at the University of Chicago. Following stints in military weather forecast centers during World War II and the Korean War, Snellman became a consultant to the Air Force Air Weather Service until 1965, when he became chief of the scientific services division of the National Weather Service's western region.

Snellman, who joined the project last April, was given an award in January by the American Meteorological Society for his critical role in the *Voyager's* flight.

'56 Mr. Charles L. Schwarz Jr.
28 Snyder Road
Medfield, Massachusetts 02052
Co-Agent: Ben H. McCart

Philip R. Currier is one of five current candidates for Alumni Trustee at Kenyon. Presently a member of the College's board, Phil is a vice president of Sara Lee Corporation and lives in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

'57 **30th Reunion**
Mr. Richard E. Thompson
565 Hawthorn Lane
Winnetka, Illinois 60093

James W. Montgomery Jr. tells us he assisted with the teaching of Harvard University's core course in cosmology, "The Astronomical Perspective." He continues to work at the Episcopal Divinity School in Cambridge, Massachusetts, as well. Jim, who comments that "reaching fifty years of age was a lot easier than becoming forty a decade ago," says he is looking forward to the thirtieth reunion this spring.

'58 Mr. Robert S. Price
1034 West Upsal Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

'59 Mr. Robert B. Palmer
3614 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,
Apt. 26
Washington, D.C. 20008

Robert B. Palmer reports he returned to Asia in January for his third working tour of China. Bob will lecture on library management in a number of cities, beginning with Shenzhen, before returning to the States in early May.

'60 Mr. Robert G. Heasley
422 Linden Lane
Nicholasville, Kentucky 40356

James D. Cox reports he is now professor of radiation oncology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York City. He is also serving as the first chairman of the Department of Radiation Oncology there. Jim lives in Manhattan with his wife, Ritsuko, and their two children at 225 Central Park West, New York, New York 10024.

'61 Mr. Patterson H. Travis
1515 Gone Away Court
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

'62 **25th Reunion**
Mr. James G. Carr
4525 Wedgewood Court
Toledo, Ohio 43615
Co-Agent: William P. Russell

'63 Mr. Neal M. Mayer
8305 Burdette Road
Bethesda, Maryland 20817

Donald J. Mabry writes that he lectured on "The Origins of Rock 'n' Roll" at the University of California at Santa Barbara in May 1986. His focus was the social origins of this symptom of a fundamental change in American values. Don also tells us that *American Annual* published his annual

contribution on Mexico. His son, Scott L. Mabry '90, is a National Merit Scholar and a member of Kenyon's freshman class.

'64 Mr. George S. McElroy
105 Preston Road
Columbus, Ohio 43209

Walter W. Nielsen reports he is keeping busy taking French literature classes at Arizona State University; coaching his daughter Kendra's soccer team; participating in several triathlons each summer; and running marathons in the winter! He says he is especially enjoying his children—six-year-old Kevin, seven-year-old Kendra, ten-year-old Derek, twenty-three-year-old Kristel—and grandchildren—Liana and Brianne.

'65 Rev. William S. Hamilton
6316 Iris Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45213
Co-Agent: Gene E. Little

Michael H. Glogower writes that he joined CIGNA Individual Financial Services in December 1986. A financial counselor with the firm, Michael lives in Dallas, Texas. Robin F. Goldsmith reports he was elected 1987 president of the Route 128 Chapter of the Data Processing Management Association (DPMA), which he also served as president in 1981 and 1983. In both years, the chapter received the DPMA International Chapter Outstanding Performance Award. Robin lives in Needham, Massachusetts. Reverend William S. Hamilton tells us that after a twelve-year stint as executive director of the Charter Committee of Greater Cincinnati, Ohio, he has returned to parish ministry as pastor of St. Paul United Church of Christ in Fort Thomas, Kentucky. He also maintains an interest and executive role in The Film House, Inc., a motion picture production company. Bill and Anne, his wife of twenty-one years, have two children, sixteen-year-old Rebecca and twelve-year-old Aaron. Edward W. Pettigrew is currently a candidate for Alumni Council. Ed, who lives in Seattle, Washington, heads the litigation department of the law firm of Graham and Dunn. Howard E. Sperry was elected a fellow of the American College of Physicians on September 3, 1986. He lives in Williamsville, New York.

'66 Mr. Denis B. Pierce
1231 Oak Avenue
Evanston, Illinois 60202
Co-Agent: Carl S. Mankowitz

James W. Jarrett has been named a vice president of the sales and marketing of Intel Corporation in Santa Clara, California. Jim, who has been director of corporate communications for Intel, joined the company that produces microcomputer components, modules, and systems in 1979. David P. Land is now vice president and general counsel for BBC Brown Boveri, Inc., in White Plains, New York. He is responsible for all North American legal affairs of the giant Swiss-based electric manufacturing firm. David lives in Westport, Connecticut, with his wife, Susan, and their three children. He serves on the board of deacons at Saugatuck Congregational Church and is a past president of the Saugatuck Shores Association.

'67 **20th Reunion**
Mr. Lawrence C. Schmidlapp
538 Centre Island
Oyster Bay, New York 11711
Co-Agents: Jeffrey B. Ellis,
Robert E. Koe

Douglas V. Johnson writes that he has moved to Anchorage, Alaska, after practicing natural resources law in Denver, Colorado, for twelve years. He now works in the legal department of ARCO Alaska, an oil company that operates two large oil fields on Alaska's North Slope. Doug hopes that any Kenyon friends who get to Alaska will look him up at 12820 Mission Circle, Anchorage 99516. Allan S. Kohrman and his wife, Carolyn Stone, announce the birth of their first child, Adam Joseph Kohrman, on November 25, 1986. Allan and his family live in Newton Highlands, Massachusetts. Stephen E. Rudolph tells us he was recently elected a vice president of Arthur D. Little, Inc. He is responsible for consulting and contract research activities in applied chemistry. Steve lives in Carlisle, Massachusetts, with his wife and daughter. Reverend William C. Scar reports he achieved the status of fellow in the American Association of Pastoral Counselors. Bill lives in Elkhart, Indiana. Charles Schwarzbeck III writes that he will not be able to make it to the twentieth reunion because he and his wife, Mary Lee, are expecting their first child to arrive on the same weekend! "We'll have a keg set up in the delivery room," he says. "I wish all my classmates a great time!"

'68 Mr. Howard B. Edelstein
48 Lyman Circle
Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122

Stephen W. Carmichael was recently promoted to professor of anatomy at Mayo Medical School in Rochester, Minnesota. He becomes the youngest full professor of anatomy in the school's history. Michael W. Gaynon tells us he was promoted to associate professor of ophthalmology at the Stanford University School of Medicine in Palo Alto, California, where he is in charge of the vitreoretinal surgery service. He and his wife, Susan, have two daughters, three-year-old Lisa and two-year-old Laura. Michael C. Johnston reports he has been an instructional developer with the language center during the last year of development and the opening of Sultan Qaboos University in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. He says he would be happy to communicate with anyone from Kenyon interested in making contact with Oman. Stuart W. Revo has bought the Kinston Eagles, a Carolina-League baseball team based in eastern North Carolina. The team, which will be moved to southern Maryland and renamed the Chesapeake Voyagers, is a Class A affiliate of the Cleveland Indians.

'69 Mr. Brackett B. Denniston
20 Seabury Point Lane
Duxbury, Massachusetts 02332

'70 Mr. Richard J. Brean
300 Le Roi Road
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15208

Murray L. Horwitz is one of the current candidates for Alumni Council. A dramatist,

director, and actor in theater and television, Murray lives in New York City. **Charles H. Matthewson** writes that the U.S. Air Force promoted him to lieutenant colonel on October 1, 1985. On the same day, he and his wife, Edie, had their third child, Michael Edwin Matthewson. They are now in their third year at Randolph Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, "enjoying the warm weather and Lone Star Beer." Next summer they are going to West Germany "to enjoy the cold weather and Mosel wine." **James E. Niningner** reports his new address is 15 East 77th Street, New York, New York 10021. His telephone number is 212-879-8338. Jim is now a member of Alumni Council. **Anthony W. Olbrich** writes from Boise, Idaho, where he and his wife, Nancy Napier, have moved after living in Seattle, Washington, for five and a half years. They left Seattle, though they believe "there is no better big city in the world as a place to live," because they wanted a "more balanced lifestyle in a less fast-paced kind of place." They didn't exactly drop out, though: Nancy is an associate professor of business policy and international management at Boise State University, and Tony is in corporate banking at Idaho First National Bank. If all goes well, they hope to adopt a baby from Korea next year—they've signed on with an agency in Seattle that specializes in placing Asian children. Nancy and Tony are living at 3409 Whistler Lane, Boise 83703. **Richard D. Reynolds** reports that he and his wife, Beverly, welcomed their first child, a boy named Scott Albert Reynolds, on November 29, 1986. Ric and his family live in El Cerrito, California.

'71

Mr. Jeffrey A. Oppenheim
156 East 79th Street, Apt. 7A
New York, New York 10022

Paul M. Kaufman is currently a candidate for Alumni Council. He is an attorney with the law firm of Weisman, Goldberg, Weisman, and Kaufman in Cleveland, Ohio. **J. Scott Lord** and his wife, Marian, announce the birth of their third child, Scott Austin Lord, on March 5, 1986. The Lords are now living at 70 King Street, Norfolk, Massachusetts 02056, where their telephone number is 617-528-4212. **Dennis M. O'Connor** reports his girls' varsity soccer team ended their season with a 9-5-3 record, losing in the state quarterfinals to the eventual champions. Dennis lives in East Hampton, Connecticut, and teaches and coaches at R.H.A.M. High School in Hebron, Connecticut.

'72

15th Reunion
Mr. Perry R. Thompson
254 Claremont
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126

David H. Blocksom and his wife, Cynthia, announce the birth of their first child, Allison Anne Blocksom, on January 8, 1986. **Jim Smith** and his wife, Mary, are the godparents. Blocks writes that he is building custom single-family homes and doing custom home renovations on the east side of Cincinnati, Ohio; Smitty, as a partner with Lindhorst and Driedame in Cincinnati, handles the corporation's legal work and keeps Blocks "out of trouble." Blocks has recently visited **Larry Radefeld '71** in Florida and **David "Tree" Greenwood '72** "somewhere near the Blue

Ridge Parkway." Visitors to his new address (3190 Golden Hollow Avenue, Cincinnati 45226) have included **Keith O'Donnell '72**, **E.J. Moran '73**, **Carl Mueller '73** and his wife, **Fran Lugbauer Mueller '75**, and **Jim Mical '74**. **John T. Ryerson** is a candidate for Alumni Trustee at Kenyon. A resident of Gambier, he is director of development at Ohio Dominican College. **Ronald Schenendorf** writes: "Ron, Bos, and Jesse send their best regards to **Howard Ducker** and **William Miley '73**. Perhaps we will see each other in May for the fifteenth!" **Jeffrey A. Wolin** tells us he has had exhibitions of his photographs at the Chicago (Illinois) Cultural Center, the Center for Creative Studies in Detroit, Michigan, and the J.B. Speed Museum in Louisville, Kentucky, during the past year. In addition, his work was included in "Recent Acquisitions," a show in the Seattle (Washington) Art Museum. Jeff also reports he has been promoted to associate professor of photography and head of studio art at Indiana University in Bloomington. **Stephen H. Zinder** and his wife, Chris, announce the birth of their second child, John Charles Theriault Zinder, on July 31, 1986. Steve is teaching microbiology at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

'73

Mr. Jackson Y. Au
11 Hooper Street
East Northport, New York 11731
Co-Agents: Marci Barr Abbot,
Thomas P. Stamp

Lynda J. Bernays and **William K. Fuller** tell us they still live in Astoria, New York, where Bill is rector of St. George's Church. Lynda teaches at the Town School, where their son, Alexander, is a student. **Kathryn Batchelder Cashman** is one of the current candidates for Alumni Trustee at Kenyon. Katie, who is presently serving as a trustee, is a consultant to nonprofit organizations and lives in New York City. **William R. Gorski** reports he and his wife, Sue, and their three children have moved to a new house at 1739 Sweetbriar, Rockford, Illinois 61107. Their telephone number is 815-877-7458. "Hi to Kurt, Jack, and Mike." **Mitchell L. Jablons** and his wife, Razelle, are proud to announce the birth of their son, Jeffrey David Jablons, on April 8, 1986. Mitch is an anesthesiologist at Overlook Hospital in Summit, New Jersey. He and his family are living at 56 High Tor Drive, Watchung, New Jersey 07060; the telephone number is 201-756-9217. **David H. Linnenkohl** remarks that 1986 was a busy year. He took a new job with BDM Corporation, a defense contractor, allowing him and his wife to move back to his hometown, Dayton, Ohio, from Evanston, Illinois. Their new address is 8300 Garnet Drive, Dayton 45459; the telephone number is 513-435-7411. **Jeffrey W. Shachmut** writes that he has been named associate dean of students at Hendrix College in Conway, Arkansas.

'74

Mr. William A. Kozy
165 Conestoga Trail
Sparta, New Jersey 17871

James G. Carson writes that he is still working on the Chicago Board of Trade Archives Project at University of Illinois in Chicago. "It's one of those grant-funded jobs that turns into a pumpkin at the end of

June, so I am casting about now to see what comes next." **Dan E. Patterson** reports he started a preventive medicine company in Dallas, Texas, in 1983; the company has now grown to include four offices, all in Texas—Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio. He says he has gotten reacquainted with **Mario A. Orlandi**, who is working with the American Health Foundation in New York City. **Allan D. Lauer** has announced his engagement to Denise L. Widman (Syracuse University). Allan is a nephrologist at the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn, New York, and an assistant professor of medicine at the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center; Denise is marketing manager for New York Pulse, an electronic information service. **Joseph G. Tegreene** participated in an October 1986 symposium at Kenyon of political science faculty members and majors regarding liberal arts education and careers in law and politics. Joe lives in Cleveland, Ohio. **Kenneth V. Watson** writes, "After finishing my Ph.D. in literature at Duke University in North Carolina, I spent two years teaching at Auburn University in Alabama. In the fall of '86 I moved to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to take up a post in romanticism and critical theory at the University of Southern Mississippi." Ken's most senior colleague on the staff of the English department there is **Charles W. Moorman '49**.

'75

Ms. Deborah A. Jansen
29 Whittier Street
Amesbury, Massachusetts 01913
Co-Agents: S. Blake Axell,
Linda Dickman Findlay,
William D. Lindenmuth,
Donna Bertolet Poseidon

Constance A. Howes announces the arrival of her second child, Kara Howes Sheridan, on June 15, 1986. **Mary Kay Karzas** has been named to serve on the board of directors of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education's Great Lakes District 5. Mary Kay is director of leadership gifts at the Culver Academies in Culver, Indiana. **Judith S. Shapiro** writes, "For the past year and a half I managed, in addition to my full-time job, to run a highly successful campaign for Carol Petzold, a candidate for the Maryland House of Delegates. We knocked out one of the most powerful committee chairs. In July 1986, I was appointed to a three-year term on the Montgomery County (Maryland) Commission for Women. In November, my fellow commissioners elected me financial officer." She concludes by saying, "If I only could get paid for doing these interesting things. I keep looking for such a job but haven't found one yet."

'76

Ms. Susan H. Smith
982 Crisfield Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45245
Co-Agent: Sylvia B. Robbins-
Penniman

William A. Heidrich III and his wife, Debbie, announce the birth of their second child, Emily Suzanne Heidrich, on June 20, 1986. The Heidrich family lives in University Heights, Ohio. **James W. Kuhn** is currently a candidate for Alumni Council. Jim lives in Columbus, Ohio, where he is staffing manager

for Adria Laboratories. **Timothy P. Niedermann** reports he received his law degree from Case Western Reserve University Law School in May 1986. He is currently employed at Arthur Sachs, Schpero, Berman, and Shure in New Haven, Connecticut, where he lives at 245 Bradley Street. **Alexander Podmaniczky** and his wife, Kathy, announce the birth of their first child, Sarah Swan Podmaniczky, on September 5, 1986. Sandy and his family live in Ossining, New York. **Thomas A. Shively** and his wife, **Lisa Coney Shively '78**, announce the birth of their son, Peter Shively, on April 22, 1986. The Shiveleys live in Wayland, Massachusetts. **Kenneth S. Thompson** writes, "Life hasn't been the same since Father's Day, when my wife, Andrea, and I had our son, Harry Stewart Thompson. Although on occasion it's been a little like being 'on call' seven days a week, his smiles are worth it and he doesn't talk much." Ken says he recently saw **Murray Smith '75**, **Janet Byrne Smith**, and **Carole Badalamenti Stewart** with Peter Rutkoff, "who was promoting minority recruitment at Kenyon. It was good to see a little social activism in the face of Contra-gate."

'77 10th Reunion

Ms. Nina P. Freedman

25 Central Park West, Apt. #3-F
New York, New York 10023
Co-Agents: Patrick J. Edwards,
John R. Layton

Sarah S. Allen reports she was married to Michael Rukahr in Chicago, Illinois, on October 25, 1986. Kenyon friends who attended the wedding included **Mieke Bomann** and **Mara Brazier**. Michael earned his undergraduate and law degrees at the University of Michigan, where Sarah received her master's degree in business administration. He is an associate at the law firm of Dorsey and Whitney in New York City, and she is a financial planning manager for IBM in Harrison, New York. Sarah and Michael are living at 4 Cottage Circle, Larchmont, New York 10538. **Niles W. Keeran** writes concerning his life after Kenyon. In 1979 he received a bachelor of science degree in geology from the University of Oklahoma with honors in Sigma Gamma Epsilon, a national geoscience fraternity. In 1986 Niles earned both a graduate research stipend and a master of science degree in applied geophysics from the University of Montana. He says, "If I am in the area I will be at the 1977 tenth reunion in Gambier...that is, if I can't find a job." **Jeffrey C. Salt** tells us he started working for Mobile Life Support Services, Inc., in Newburgh, New York, in September 1986. He is studying to be a paramedic in a program he plans to complete in August 1987. Jeff lives in New Paltz, New York. **Katherine A. Weiss** writes that she has moved recently to Dallas, Texas, to sell long-haul truck insurance with Progressive Company. She comments, "The weather is great, but I still can't eat chicken-fried steak!" Her new address is 3235 Lakenheath Place, Dallas 75204; her telephone number is 214-821-0445.

'78

Mr. Peter J. Bianchi

70 Strawberry Hill
The Westport, Apt. 3-D
Stamford, Connecticut 06902

Gordon W. Campbell '87



Sue Rosenberg

Sue Rosenberg '78 joins public affairs staff

Susan L. Rosenberg, a 1978 graduate of Kenyon, has been named publications director in Kenyon's Office of Public Affairs. The appointment was announced by Thomas P. Stamp '73, director of public affairs.

Rosenberg comes to the College from the academic computing department of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where she edited and produced the newsletter *Cursor*.

At Kenyon, she will write, edit, and produce admissions, alumni, development, and other informational publications. In addition, she will serve as managing editor of the College's quarterly alumni magazine, the *Bulletin*.

Prior to her three-year tenure as newsletter editor at Carnegie-Mellon, Rosenberg managed that institution's Automated Text Processing Center.

Rosenberg attended the University of North Carolina, where she undertook coursework toward a master's degree in European history and served as a teaching assistant. She has also completed part-time study toward a master's degree in professional writing at Carnegie-Mellon.

Rosenberg earned a bachelor's degree in history and German at Kenyon, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She spent her junior year studying at the University of Tuebingen in West Germany.

Peter J. Bianchi is currently a candidate for Alumni Council. Peter is group manager for Suburban Advertising Sales at the New York Times. **Carl P. Dolan** tells us he and his family now live at 9507 Brunett Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20901. Carl works at the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), coordinating a new program designed to help native American, rural, and inner-city teachers and students learn more about NEH resources and how best to apply for funds. **William L. Fanning III** reports he will graduate from the University of Rhode Island with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. Currently, he is writing navigation and real-time scientific software for the University's research ship, *R/V Endeavor*. Bill lives in Narragansett, Rhode Island. **Robin L. Inboden '79** writes with news of several members of the Class of '78. She saw **Anne Currey Bucey '78** and her husband, **David Bucey '79**, with their daughter, Sarah, when she attended a conference in Atlanta, Georgia, in November 1986. "We had a wonderful visit. Sarah is just adorable; her baptism was planned for Thanksgiving." Robin also tells us **Michael Idoyaga** finished law school at Tulane University in New Orleans, Louisiana; he is staying one more year to pursue a degree in admiralty law. **Julie Stern Jacobs** announces the birth of her daughter, Jessica Lynn Jacobs, on September 27, 1986. Julie planned to return to work, part-time, in late January, if she could resist the strong desire to stay home with Jessica. Julie, who lives at 1715 Northbrook Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103, says she would love to hear from Kenyon visitors to the Ann Arbor area. **Seth D. Pemsler**, who now lives in Boise, Idaho, writes that although he and his wife, Alise, still have no children, they did buy a house and get a dog—"The first steps toward 'the responsible life'." Last fall, **Richard L. Stein** and his wife, Dayna, came to visit the Pemslers, where they enjoyed the beauty of the wild outdoors. Reportedly, catching eleven rainbow trout helped Rich to relax. Seth also reports that **Bruce H. Silverblatt**, whom he runs across every four months or so when he is in New York, is busy buying a company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. "If Bruce becomes rich, I plan on visiting him more frequently." A profile of **Susan L. Rosenberg**, a new member of the staff at Kenyon, appears in the "Class notes" section in this issue of the *Bulletin*. **Lisa Coney Shively '78** and her husband, **Thomas A. Shively '76**, announce the birth of their son, Peter Shively, on April 22, 1986. The Shiveleys live in Wayland, Massachusetts.

'79

Ms. Mary A. Gorman

616 South College, Apt. 90
Oxford, Ohio 45056
Co-Agents: David R. Bucey,
Allison L. Gould

Frank J. Bianchi writes that he is now employed by the New York City law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison as a proofreader. He continues to live in Brooklyn, New York. **Rosemary Krasowski Bird** and **Stephen G. Bird** announce the birth of their second son, Daniel William Bird, on February 1, 1986. The Birds are living in Los Angeles, California. **A. Maecile Eastin**,

president of her own company in Peking, China, is featured in a profile in the "Class notes" section of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

Robin L. Inboden tells us **Sondra J. Swartz** married Souhil (Sam) KassHana on July 12, 1986, in Bedford, Massachusetts. Kenyon friends in attendance included Robin, **David Jack '78**, **Sally Bates**, **LeAnne Grillo**, and **Tracy Teweles**. Sondra and Sam are living in Somerville, Massachusetts. **Christine Thomas McDonald** reports she and her husband, Michael, recently bought a home in Stow, Ohio, where they reside with their Schnauzer, Sylke. Christine, still a school psychologist for the Streetsboro City Schools, is completing her master's degree in special education and will begin coursework for her doctorate in the same field. Michael is assistant to the associate vice president of student affairs at Kent State University. **John C. Porter II** writes, "The ironies of life bring me back to Ohio. I have taken a new job as regional director for Warner Cable Communications in Dublin, Ohio, and I am slowly finding my way around Columbus. I travel frequently in New England and the Mid-Atlantic states, and I make a great overnight guest!" John's new address is 445 Midgard, Columbus 43202. **Sharon Lando Weisberg** reports she is keeping busy—"even busier than in college"—with her two children and her work. She lives in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. **Constance de Mauriac Wiener** tells us she, her husband, Erik, and their eight-month-old daughter, Ariella, are living in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. "I would love to hear from old friends. Call me at 216-321-5765!"

'80

Mr. William S. Lipscomb
65 Eustis Street, Apt. 3
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02140
Co-Agent: Stephen R. Sexsmith

C. Carlos Dague reports he was able to continue as salesman of the year during his fifth year at Mid-Ohio Imports in Columbus, even though his management duties have begun to demand more time as Mid-Ohio expands. He says he has postponed his auto racing activities "until I hit the lottery, open my own dealership, or sell every Kenyon alumnus and alumna a BMW, Mazda, or Saab." **Anne B. Friscia** writes that she is currently working in marketing at Plantronics in Santa Cruz, California. She says **Jan Chaffin**, who works near her at Emu Systems, Inc., as a sound designer, recently published an article in the magazine *Electronic Musician*. Anne lives at 8605 Hihn Road, Ben Lomond, California 95005. **A.J. House** tells us he received a master's degree in business administration in the spring of 1986. He is currently employed by the J.M. Huber Corporation as a marketing development specialist as well as managing the family farms. A.J. says he hosted a "World Class Dove Shoot" for **M.D. Smith '78** and others in his hometown of Payson, Illinois. **Elizabeth K. Landau** is engaged to Thomas J. Ammirato (State University of New York at Morrisville). Elizabeth is an associate publicity manager at New American Library Publishers in New York City, where Tom is park supervisor for the city's Department of Parks. They are planning a September wedding. **Elyssa C. Marcus** reports she married John Del Valle on August 3, 1986. After a honeymoon in Brazil in Rio de Janeiro and on the Amazon

Legacies continue Kenyon's family ties

The following freshmen, members of the Class of 1990, are following in the footsteps of at least one family member as they walk along Middle Path.

Daryl H. Alexandre Philippe E. Alexandre '88, brother

Christopher S. Alpaugh Jeffrey S.

Alpaugh '89, brother

John M. Baier Paul A. Baier '88, brother

Charles C. Beneke William E. Sweeney '65, uncle

Robert P. Bonacci Christopher E. Bonacci '88, brother

Colleen M. Callinan John P. Callinan '85, brother

Caroline R. Clark Robert S. Clark '56, uncle

Jeff A. Clark Mark G. Clark '85 brother

Sarah R. Crosby Timothy B. Crosby '86, brother

Tracey A. Cumming Ross A. Cumming '85, brother

Jeannette L. Dempsey James H. Dempsey 1882, great grandfather; John B. Dempsey, uncle, emeritus trustee; Ernest C. Dempsey '13, great uncle; John H. Dempsey '83, cousin; and Richard Dempsey '85, cousin

Ashley D. Dimond Amanda W. Coues '87, cousin

Sonya D. Dudgeon Stephanie L. Dudgeon '85, sister

Christian M. Ehrbar Eugene M. Ehrbar '31, grandfather, and Robert M. Ehrbar '58, father

Jennifer J. Ehret Richard A. Ehret '52, father, and Jonathan R. Ehret '88, brother

Mary L. Fischelis Peter C. Fischelis '85, brother

Catherine B. Fletcher Jeremy H. Fay '79, brother-in-law, and Elizabeth Fletcher Fay '81, sister

Alison M. Furlong Calvin R. Furlong '26, grandfather; Birchard A. Furlong '57, uncle; Calvin Furlong '59, father; and Linda Kelley '77, cousin

Jane D. Ginsberg Carolyn B. Ginsberg '87, sister

May D. Graves Michelle M. Graves '89, sister

Jon M. Greer Robert M. Greer '01, great grandfather, and Henry H. Greer '27, grandfather

Brian F. Hais Brian E. Pattison '62, uncle

Robert C. Healy Curtis A. Seichter '80, cousin, and Paul B. Healy '85, cousin

James C. Hebert Richard T. Hebert '80, brother, and Francis Hood Hebert '82, sister-in-law

Elizabeth H. Hill Margaret E. Hill '85, sister

Edward S. Hopton and Trevor Hopton Charles H. Hopton '87, brother

Kristine A. Hufler Blaine V. Zuver '81, cousin

Katherine B. Keally G. Christopher Blauvelt '70, uncle, George T. Keally '84, brother

Brendan P. Keefe Grace A. Keefe '82, sister

John M. Kenney John F. Haskins '06, uncle

Elizabeth A. Klamar Jan E. Klamar '84, brother; Robert C. Klamar '86, brother,

Karl W. Klamar '88, brother

Brian M. Lexvold Timothy M. Lexvold '79, brother

Deena A. Maerowitz Blair J. Maerowitz '85, brother

Matthew J. Martin Kathleen A. Martin '85, sister

Thomas L. Mason Thomas A. Mason '58, father; Grant A. Mason Jr. '59, uncle; and Hanna Mason '89, cousin

Brian P. McCallister Robert J. McCallister Sr. '37, grandfather

Susanne M. Melville Michael A. Melville '88, brother

Elizabeth Morley Christopher J. Morley '83, brother

Parker J. Nash Lori L. Nash '81, sister; Tracy L. Nash '85, sister; and Todd A. Nash '86, brother

Susan H. North Deborah D. North '86, sister

Constance C. Reiter Nicole R. Rawson '85, cousin, and Rachel L. Rawson '87, cousin

Stephen C. Roegge David M. Roegge '84, brother

Nathaniel B. Rosenthal E. Graham Robb Jr. '81, cousin; H. Gates Lloyd IV '81, cousin; and Benjamin W. Packard '89, cousin

Richard W. Seymour Caroline F. Seymour '86, sister

Kristin C. Swanson David A. Scudder '54, cousin; Brent E. Scudder '60, cousin; and Margaret A. Swanson '86, sister

Barend M. Ter Haar Theodora J. Ter Haar '86, sister

Julia H. Tomes John W. Tomes '84, brother

Michael A. Ueland John M. McGarry '80, cousin; Kevin V. McGarry Jr. '83, cousin; and Peter T. McGarry '85, cousin

Melissa A. Uhlig Franklin R. Uhlig Jr. '51, father

Edward G. Webb III Lucian B. Layne '25, grandfather

David G. Wenz Donal R. Ross '44, grandfather

Peter J. Whitcopf Edwin H. Knapp '55, uncle

John N. Yukich Katherine A. Yukich '80, sister, and Emily J. Yukich '82, sister

River, the newlyweds returned ("without contracting malaria") to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they are finishing their residencies in internal medicine. Their address is Box 37424, Cincinnati 45222. **Drew Peterson** writes that, while enjoying life as a flight surgeon aboard the aircraft carrier USS J. F. Kennedy, he also enjoyed traveling while in port in France, Israel, Italy, Morocco, Spain, and Yugoslavia—"It's not just a job!" Drew sends greetings to **Roger Fillion**, a newspaper reporter in Bahrain in the Middle East.

Cheryl Ririe-Kurz is currently a candidate for Alumni Council. A resident of Evanston, Illinois, Cheryl is an account executive at the Hill and Chynlton public relations firm. **Terrell B. Snyder** writes that she is now associated with the Cincinnati, Ohio, law firm of Cors, Bassett, Kohlhepp, Halloran, and Moran. She says she is enjoying getting to know Cincinnati's downtown and east side, cheering for the Reds and Bengals, and spending less of her weekends driving from Columbus, Ohio. Since moving to Cincinnati, Terrell has had a visit from **Sharon Bulthaupt**, who lives in Boulder, Colorado, but recently traveled to Greece. They crave news of what part of the globe **Maria Masucci** is in and how **Michael Kaufman** is doing. Terrell urges Cincinnati-area alumni to look her up. **Stephen C. Stec** reports he was law clerk to the Honorable William H. Adkins II of the Court of Appeals of Maryland in Annapolis last year. This year he will become an associate with the law firm of Weinberg and Green in Baltimore. Steve lives at 5 Maryland Avenue, Apt. 5, Annapolis 21401.

'81 Ms. Catherine T. Hazlett
210 Bainbridge Street,
Second Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19147

Steven D. Colman reports he married Suzanne Ross in a ceremony witnessed by **Sue Fulton Talbott '79**, **Robin Lemp '80**, **Steve Peter**, and **Richard Talbott** on November 22, 1986. Steve "continues relentlessly to pursue enlightenment and a Ph.D. in genetics at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill." He and Suzanne now live at 2019½ Englewood Avenue, Durham, North Carolina 27705. **Susan J. Klinger** tells us she married Lewis T. Orlady on September 15, 1986. A restaurant manager for California Source in Palo Alto, California, she has been active in the Palo Alto Junior League, which sent her to New York City for the National Food Show. Throughout the holidays, Susan did cooking demonstrations at stores in her area, such as Williams-Somoma in Stanford. She and Lewis live at 215 East O'Keefe, Apt. 3, Palo Alto 94303. **Lenore Johnson Sprague** writes that she and her husband, **Robert I. Sprague '80**, are enjoying living in Richmond, Virginia. Lenore manages the customer support department for a computer dealer, and Rob is a third-year resident in pathology at the Medical College of Virginia.

'82 5th Reunion
Mr. James G. Allen
1400 North Meade Street, Apt. 303
Arlington, Virginia 22209

John A. Hays married Constance M. Laibe (Harvard University) on September 27, 1986, in Greenwich, Connecticut. John is a specialist

in American decorative arts at Christie's in New York City, and Constance is a news clerk on the metropolitan desk of the New York Times. **Margaret R. Richey** tells us she and **Thomas M. Nelson**, on New Year's Eve, became engaged to be married. They are planning a September 1987 wedding and will reside in the Chagrin Falls, Ohio, area. "We are looking forward to returning to Kenyon in May for the fifth reunion!" **Andrew D. Sappey** reports he is currently about a year from finishing his Ph.D. in chemical physics at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "Madison is a great town, but the windsurfing season is a tad short up here, so my wife, Stacey, has taught me how to ski." Andy says their next home will probably be San Francisco (or Berkeley), California, or Boulder, Colorado. **Carl E. Werth** married Elise L. Kole (College of Insurance) on October 26, 1986, in Ringwood, New Jersey. **Doug Gertner '81** was one of the ushers. Carl is a research analyst for Katz Independent Television in New York City, where Elise is an insurance broker with Alexander and Alexander. They are living in Brooklyn Heights, New York.

'83 Mr. Edward F. Spodick
P.O. Box 347
Gambier, Ohio 43022-0347

Amy L. Brill reports she married Michael Dobrin (Miami University) in December 1985. Amy, who formerly sold cellular telephones, is now at home with her daughter, Jessica Rose Dobrin. Amy and her family live at 115 West Tyne Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37205. And yes, says Amy, "We do still listen to rock 'n' roll!" **Erik W. Fonkalsrud Jr.** writes that he has taken a new position at Northrop Corporation in California, working in the research and development group of the Aircraft Division; he is currently involved with a graphics simulation project for cockpit displays. Erik says he is "looking forward with great anticipation to a second trip helicopter skiing in the Cariboo Mountains in Canada this winter." **Anne O. Jay** reports she has received her master's degree in communication disorders. She plans to stay on in St. Louis, Missouri, "for a job or two." **Annemarie Leonard** writes that she was married to James A. Muller on October 4, 1986, in Bay Village, Ohio. The wedding party included **Karen Anderson**, **Jackie Lesesne '84**, and **Lynn Travers '84**. Also in attendance were **Robin Hoffman '84** and **Ellen Rosen '84**. Annemarie and Jim, who both work at Society Bank in Cleveland (Jim is also studying for teaching certification in English), are living at 12055 Edgewater Drive, Apt. 306, Lakewood, Ohio 44107. **Julia M. Lyon** was recently promoted to public relations specialist at the Computer Corporation of America in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Julia formerly worked in the marketing department. **Joseph A. Moore** has been elected a loan officer by the board of directors of BancOhio National Bank, where he is currently a loan administrator in the business and professional loan department of the Metro-Ohio Division. Joe is also a volunteer fund raiser for Children's Hospital and the Museum of Art in Columbus, Ohio. **Ethan M. Powsner** has been promoted to corporate attorney for Imasco USA Inc., based in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. Imasco USA is a U.S. subsidiary of Imasco Limited

in Canada, a parent company of Fast Food Systems Inc., Hardee's Food Systems Inc., and Burger Chef Systems Inc. Ethan provides senior managers with legal advice and assistance relating to real estate and construction matters. Ethan, who earned his law degree at the University of Michigan, lives in Rocky Mount with his wife, Cynthia.

Catherine M. Richards married **Robert H. P. Olney** on October 4, 1986, in Peapack, New Jersey. Kenyonites in the wedding party were **Clare Bouton**, **Bradford Butler**, **Birgitta Sutter**, and **Michael Gelsanliter '84**. **Douglas C. Smith** recently passed the Ohio State Bar. An associate with the law firm of Wesp, Osterkamp, and Stratton in Columbus, Ohio, he has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in the Judge Advocate General's Corps. Doug is a graduate of Capital University Law School. **Victoria E. Snell** married John W. Steinberg (University of Kansas) last fall in Lexington, Massachusetts. Vicki is a doctoral candidate in French and cinematography, and her husband is a doctoral candidate in Russian studies, both at Ohio State University. **Tracy A. Taylor** is the new director of the Wilmington College Career Planning and Placement Center in Wilmington, Ohio. She completed her master's degree in public policy studies at the University of Chicago in June 1986. Tracy is living at 433 East Main Street, Leesburg, Ohio 45135.

Anne E. Vance reports she married George T. Bright (Davidson College) on October 4, 1986. "Sally Camp '82, Allison Janney '82, Cathy Kemmerer '82, Valerie Williamson '82, Kathy Myers, and Carrie Wilson came down for the big event. It was a real 'hoe down' in true Tennessee style. All the girls from 'up north' got a kick out of their taste of life in the South." Anne, who is working on her M.F.A. in writing at Vermont College in Montpelier, Vermont, and her husband live at 1408 Cinderella Road, Lookout Mountain, Tennessee 37350. **Glenn A. Weiss** fills us in on his whereabouts: after graduating from the Boston University School of Law and passing the New York State Bar, he is now working for the law firm of Patry Junet Simon et le Fort in Geneva, Switzerland.

'84 Mr. Jonathan E. Tazewell
P.O. Box 725
Gambier, Ohio 43022-0725

Todd R. Allen reports he is working in a field that uses both his art skills and legal experience. He is an account representative for Legal Visuals, a Cleveland, Ohio-based firm specializing in courtroom graphics and visual aids. His new employment provides him with an "enjoyable atmosphere and a feeling that I am using a broader range of skills than previously." For those both in and out of law school, Todd invites inquiries at Legal Visuals, 1381 Mathews Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio 44107, 216-221-2222. **Roberta D. Bair** writes that she has been working in Boston, Massachusetts, interning at an art conservation institution. She will be taking next year off to travel around the world, and she "hopes to run into some Kenyonites along the way." **Jeffrey A. Bell** tells us that, after working for two years for a management consulting firm, he has returned to graduate school to pursue a master's degree in international relations at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. He also

reports he will marry **Colleen Murphy '85** in Ohio in May 1987. "I heartily invite all to the nation's capital." **Michael R. Gelsanliter** tells us he is into his third year of teaching French and Spanish at the Tilton School in Tilton, New Hampshire. He wonders how **Allen "Gor" Steele** has made it so long at the Kents Hill School in Maine. **Nicole D. Ginzberg** reports she is pursuing a master's degree in clinical social work at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts. She is currently working full-time in an internship at a family service agency, where she enjoys counseling people of all ages. **Sarah Hill** reports she is living in Washington, D.C., where she works for Very Special Arts, an international agency that coordinates arts programs for disabled people. **Mark H. Hudson**, a sergeant in the U.S. Army, reports he scouts for the Army in the Fulda Gap in West Germany. **Elizabeth Schneyer** writes, "If you can believe it, I've got a master's degree and am teaching kindergarten in a suburb of Boston, Massachusetts. When I'm not pretending to be mature, I still run around, causing trouble, with **Meg Zeller** and **Laura Kadlick**." **Jennifer G. Wolcott** married Elliott E. Linden on October 18, 1986, in Boston, Massachusetts. Jennifer, who was the thirty-second bride to carry a family heirloom handkerchief, and Elliott both graduated from Principia College in Elmhurst, Illinois. She is employed by an advertising agency in Brentwood, California, and he is employed by Sidecar Lighting in Los Angeles, where they now live.

'85 Ms. Deborah A. Johnson
3307 Jefferson Avenue, Apt. 18
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Scott C. Chandler married Melissa Hatfield on August 9, 1986, in Fredericktown, Ohio. **Frank Mihm** was a groomsman. Scott is employed by Licking County (Ohio) Children's Services. **Joseph J. Cobau** reports he recently became a Big Brother in the Boston, Massachusetts, area. He writes, "I have found the commitment very rewarding and enjoyable, and I encourage my classmates to look into the Big Brother/Big Sister program." **Margaret C. Harding** sends greetings from Boston, Massachusetts. She is working for Harvard Business School, in their placement office. "So far, I really enjoy it." **Peter T. McGarry**, a resident of Gambier, Ohio, has been working "at a small, midwestern college which brings him into contact with many Kenyon students—past, present and future—virtually every day!" Over the past year, he has enjoyed seeing, among others, **Chip Lierle** and **Sara Overton** in San Francisco, California, **Karl Schmitt** and **Dave Taylor** in Cincinnati, Ohio, **Pete Propp** and **Alison Stone** in New York City, and **Jim Cravens**, **Jud Durant**, **Steve Hasler**, **Dave Kurtz**, **Jim Tull**, and many others in Gambier. "All seem," he writes, "like myself, to be well on their way to their first million—in debt. Any and all who find themselves in Gambier are welcome to share my small but stylish Pizza-Hut apartment." **Melinda D. Roberts** reports she is now working as a project editor for Longman Financial Services Publishing, just north of the Loop in Chicago, Illinois. **Melinda** and **Diane Sauder** moved to an apartment in the New Town area last July. Diane is working at Maryville Academy in Des Plaines, Illinois,

David Perry



Maecile Eastin

Maecile Eastin '79 makes the China connection

American firms looking for business in China have a friend in Maecile Eastin '79.

President and founder of Charter Pacific Corporation in Peking, Eastin provides all the services of an international division without the high costs.

"The market is very competitive, so doing business in China requires contacts and knowledge of the markets," she said in a recent newspaper interview.

It also requires knowledge of a very complex language. Eastin has learned it so well that following a telephone conversation many of her contacts are shocked to find she is an American.

Eastin majored in political science and economics at Kenyon and did graduate work in Chinese history and literature at Ohio State University before moving to China. She taught English and worked for several trading firms before starting her own company in January 1986.

"My view of women in business has always been that there are tremendous opportunities, but we have to go out and find them. We can't just sit there."

Included in her client list are tobacco firms from her native Kentucky, which are interested in selling tobacco processing equipment to the Chinese, and coal and light manufacturing companies.

While European and Japanese firms have been more aggressive in China, and American business is not focused internationally, "Being in China is very exciting because there is tremendous potential there," she says. "In the coming years, U.S. companies will be a little less lethargic and more companies will turn to representatives like me."

with youth who have behavioral problems. In December 1986, **Ann B. Sibley** wrote from her home in Charlotte, North Carolina, that she had been working too hard and was looking forward to relaxing over the holidays. "Federal-Mogul is an excellent company to work for," she wrote, "and I couldn't be happier. The weather in North Carolina is nothing to complain about either." **Ellen J. Watson** reports she is in her second year of graduate study in philosophy at the University of Colorado at Boulder.

'86 Mr. Christopher M. Schwarz
Box 358
Angola, Indiana 46703

In a missive entitled "Scuttlebutt #1," **Meryem C. Ersoz** writes, "After an extended period of unemployment, I finally landed a job with the Denver Post in classified ad sales." Her new address is 1435 Pearl Street, Apt. 201, Denver, Colorado 80203, within walking distance of the Post and one block from Denver's largest comic book store. "Lucky me—I won't have to miss a single action-packed issue of *Swamp Thing* or *Batman*." Merm also reports the following: **Betsy Lukens** is engaged to be married to **Randy Mikes** (of Delta Phi fame) on July 25, 1987; **Carrie Martin** is living and working ("She did not disclose the nature of her employment in her last letter, so we can safely assume that it's something illicit.") in **Chicago, Illinois**; **Mo Donahue** is back in Japan, working on an "advanced degree in Sumo wrestling—or is it, yes, a degree to teach English to students of other languages (TESOL) offered in Japan through Temple University"; **Jennifer Russell** responded to the job offer of teaching Spanish at the George School outside Philadelphia, Pennsylvania "over the offers of shoveling dung on a Nepalese llama farm and teaching parachuteless skydiving for the Gambier Experimental College, because 'It seemed challenging, since all the kids are taller than I am, and the smallest one in my class outweighs me by twenty pounds.'" In closing, Merm says plaintively, "I'd love to hear from anybody out there who still loves me."

Deaths

Louis D. Kilgore '21 died suddenly at his home in Detroit, Michigan, on November 26, 1986. He was eighty-eight.

At Kenyon, Red majored in philosophy and was a member of Delta Tau Delta and the Puff and Powder Club. He played baseball and tennis and was elected to Kappa Beta Phi, a social club. Red was a member of the Private Student Army Training Corps of the U.S. Army at the College and in 1918 was honorably discharged. He worked most of his life in the retail clothing business in Detroit, where he opened Kilgore and Hurd Men's Shop in 1939. When he retired in 1970, he had established stores in Ann Arbor, Jackson, Gaylord, and Grosse Pointe, Michigan, Champaign, Illinois, and three sites in Florida. Red kept in close contact with Kenyon, and in 1972 he served as president of the Michigan Alumni Association.

His long-time friend Edward D. Maire '21 wrote, "I spent many hours reminiscing

over the years from September 1917 when at Kenyon we began the solid friendship that was to last for these seventy years. I think that I am the only person to call him 'Louie, not 'Red.' He was a leader in the art of making and holding friends, this being due to the genuine interest he had in all of us fortunate enough to know him. He had so many fine qualities. He was a giant of a man—"all wool and a yard wide." We shall miss him and we will never forget him."

Red is survived by Mildred Kilgore, his wife of sixty years; a daughter, Elizabeth (Betty) Grandy; a son, Louis Jr.; seven grandchildren; three great-grandchildren; three brothers, including Lester C. Kilgore '21; and a sister.

Colonel James H. Brewster Jr. 1928 on October 26, 1986, in Naples (Florida) Community Hospital after a brief illness. He was eighty and a resident of Naples.

Jim attended Kenyon from January 1925 to June 1926. He then enrolled at West Virginia University, where he earned a bachelor's degree and a law degree. He entered active service in the U.S. Army Air Force in 1941 in Chanute, Illinois. Jim was promoted to major in 1942 and lieutenant colonel in 1944. In 1946 he was commissioned in the Army, then in 1947 in the Air Force. He was promoted to colonel in the Air Force in 1951 and retired in 1954. Jim earned numerous awards and decorations including a Legion of Merit Medal. In 1932, prior to his military service, he opened a law practice in Weston, West Virginia. In 1933 and 1935 Jim was elected city attorney. In 1936 and 1940 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Lewis County. Between 1960 and 1974, he was six times elected a member of the state Republican Executive Committee, and he was an alternate delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1964. In 1956 Jim became vice president of the Sun Lumber Company in Weston; he was promoted to president in 1961. He had been on the company's board of directors since 1933. At the time of his death, he was president of the board of directors.

Jim is survived by his wife, the former Anna Kitson, whom he married in 1937; two sons, James and Frank; a brother; two sisters; and three grandchildren.

William M. McIlwain '33 on November 27, 1986, after a short bout with cancer. He was seventy-six and a resident of Rockford, Illinois.

At Kenyon Bill majored in mathematics and was a member of Delta Tau Delta. He played football and basketball and was a member of the track team. During World War II, Bill served with the U.S. Navy. In 1935 he went to work for the Quaker Oats Company in Rockford. He worked many years as an employee relations manager for the company's industrial relations division. At the time of his retirement in 1975, Bill was commercial relations manager for the company's Ken-L-Ration Division. He served at one time as president of the board of directors of the Rockford Children's Home.

Bill's father, **Reverend Francis McIlwain**, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, for twenty-five years, was a 1904 graduate of Bexley Hall.

Bill is survived by his wife, the former Virginia Dalrymple, whom he married in 1958; three daughters, Janet, Melinda, and Christina; four sons, James, John, Morgan,

and Brian; eight grandchildren; and a sister, Mary Elizabeth Cott.

William L. Reutter '33 on February 11, 1987, in Florida after a long illness. He was seventy-five.

At Kenyon, Bill majored in philosophy and was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. He served from 1944 to 1946 with the U.S. Navy and was commissioned a lieutenant. Bill for many years was in the insurance business in the Detroit, Michigan, area, working primarily with construction contractors. He retired in 1976 from the Wilkerson Agency, Inc. Bill had previously worked for the Alexander and Alexander Company, also in Detroit. He lived part of each year in Winter Park, Florida.

Bill is survived by a daughter, Susan; a sister, Joan Eldredge; and a grandson. His son, Jeffrey William Reutter, is deceased. Memorial contributions may be sent to the American Cancer Society.

John C. Neff '36 on January 29, 1987, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. He was seventy-three and had been in ill health for many years.

At Kenyon Jack majored in English. A member of student council, he founded, and for three years edited, the student literary magazine *Hika*. Jack was president of the Philomathesian Society and was a member, and for two years president, of Alpha Delta Phi. He enlisted in the Ohio National Guard in 1940 and was commissioned in the U.S. Army in 1942. Jack became a sergeant, captain, intelligence officer, and chief information officer of the 83rd Infantry Division in the European Theater of Operations. In 1945, he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resumed his career in writing. Jack later moved to New York City, where he joined the 77th Infantry Division as chief intelligence officer. His last position before his retirement from the 77th Infantry Division in 1962 was chief of staff. During his twenty-two-year military career, Jack served in five military campaigns and was awarded the Army Commendation Medal, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Croix De Guerre with Silver Star, and the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. During and after his military service, Jack continued to write. His novel *Maria*, published in 1951, sold more than five thousand copies and was briefly on the bestseller list. Jack composed two plays for the radio program "Cavalcade of America" and published articles, short stories, and essays in military journals and such well-known magazines as *Colliers*. He wrote reviews for the *New York Times Book Review* and coedited a book, *American Strategy for the Nuclear Age*. In the early 1960s, Jack went to work as an assistant to the president at the Richardson Foundation in New York City. There, he processed appeals for grants and worked on confidential assignments, annual reports, research reports, and special projects. Jack also worked briefly for the National Strategy Information Center as its vice president and treasurer, then for the French and Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital Center, both in New York City. He worked for many years as an authors' representative and served as chairman of the board of trustees of the Mannes College of Music in New York City. Jack retired from the latter position in 1976 and moved to Fort Lauderdale. In 1978 Mannes awarded him an honorary doctor of music degree.

Jack described Kenyon as "a seat of learning second to none, superbly administered, fully committed to equipping young men and women to lead more productive, useful, and contented lives than they might otherwise." Throughout his life he kept close ties with the College and in 1985 donated his private library to Kenyon.

Jack is survived by two brothers, Allen H. Neff '37 and G. Rider Neff, and six nieces and nephews.

The Reverend John W. Herman '37 on January 6, 1987, in Walnut Creek, California. He was seventy-two and a resident of Rossmoor, California, at the time of his death.

At Kenyon John majored in history and was a member of Delta Tau Delta. After graduation, he earned a master of divinity degree at the General Theological Seminary in New York City. John was ordained in the Episcopal church in 1950 and served in various assignments in Florida. In 1960, upon his appointment to the Episcopal Chaplaincy Services for the Diocese of Ohio, he moved to Shaker Heights. John served for more than twenty years as a chaplain at Fairhill Psychiatric Hospital in Cleveland. He retired in 1980, then moved with his wife, Dorothy, to San Francisco, and later Rossmoor, California.

John is survived by his wife; a daughter, Margaret; and four sons, Thomas, Peter, John, and James.

Henry W. Hays Jr. '53 on December 2, 1986, of cancer in Palm Beach, Florida. He was fifty-four and had lived in Palm Beach since the early 1970s.

At Kenyon, Henry majored in history and was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. He played freshman football and golf and worked for the *Collegian*. After graduation Henry went to work with his father as an agent for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Rochester, New York. The two were in business together for fifteen years, until his father's death in 1967. When Henry moved to Palm Beach, he worked as a stockbroker for Cowen and Company and later as a self-employed investment advisor. He was an avid sportsman and enjoyed skiing, tennis, and golf.

Henry's cousin, George H. Hays Jr. '48, lives in Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry is survived by his wife, the former Audrey Boslov, whom he married in 1977, and two sons, David and Charles.

We have been notified of the deaths of the following alumni for whom no further information was available.

Donald C. Russell 1940 on November 4, 1985.

Bertram Kalisch Jr. 1947 on January 6, 1984.

Reed A. Shankwiler 1950 on August 22, 1986.

Donald G. Smith 1950 on April 10, 1986.

Joseph H. Orebaugh 1952 on August 18, 1986.

Come what may: Fatalism and revolution in the Philippines

by Paul A. Cummins '80

Boat travel in the Philippines, an archipelago of seven thousand islands, is a microcosm of Filipino culture. Here the Filipino sense of fatalism, *bahalana*, or come what may, contrasted sharply with my disposition as I tried, through sheer force of will, to make the boat leave on time. Here *pakisama*, or smooth interpersonal relations, was put to its highest test as strangers shared intimate space for protracted periods. *Ulaw*, a kind of class consciousness revealed in emotions ranging from embarrassment to shame, was reinforced by the separation of decks on the ship, with the higher decks reserved for the richer passengers. And finally, the significance of the Filipino good life, *hayahay*, literally meaning well ventilated, was easy to appreciate in the close quarters of the boat—especially in the harbor at mid-day when the sewage was cooked by the sun and the fumes were inescapable.

During my stay in the Philippines as a Peace Corps volunteer, I came to know the distinct character of the Filipino people. I found that the Filipinos had little confidence in their power to shape their lives. (In what I called the lottery-ticket system of family planning, one woman had thirteen children so as to improve the odds that one of them might marry an American soldier.) As an agricultural economist, I tried to introduce innovative farming techniques to the people in my town. I built a demonstration terrace garden, using leguminous trees along the contours to check erosion and replenish soil nutrients. I also cultivated grasses to hold the soil and to serve as forage for domesticated rabbits. Another project involved experimenting with homemade backyard ponds for raising freshwater fish—a potentially important supplement during the rainy season when storms keep the fishermen from venturing out.

In my host town, the average value of goods consumed is thirty cents per day per person, leaving little margin for risky experiment or ambition. Over-reliance on the cash economy could be

Paul A. Cummins '80



disastrous, so most people engage in subsistence agriculture and fishing—pursuits in which a lot depends on fate, primarily in the form of weather. Under these conditions, I saw *bahalana* as an emotional survival mechanism.

Filipinos rarely choose to be alone for very long. Their families and communities are very cohesive and their ability to resolve conflicts remarkable. The law of *pakisama* allows for someone to say his worst about another and yet save face. The key is use of a third person who mediates conflicts so that no choice words need be exchanged directly. In fact,

Paul A. Cummins '80



Two local boys take an interest in tilapia, an African fish raised in freshwater pools.

when my landlady doubled my rent, she avoided telling me about it, letting me hear the news from a third party instead. But even when *pakisama* breaks down and tempers flare, people rarely desert their community. One man ran into conflict with his in-laws and moved away in protest—to a house only a hundred yards distant.

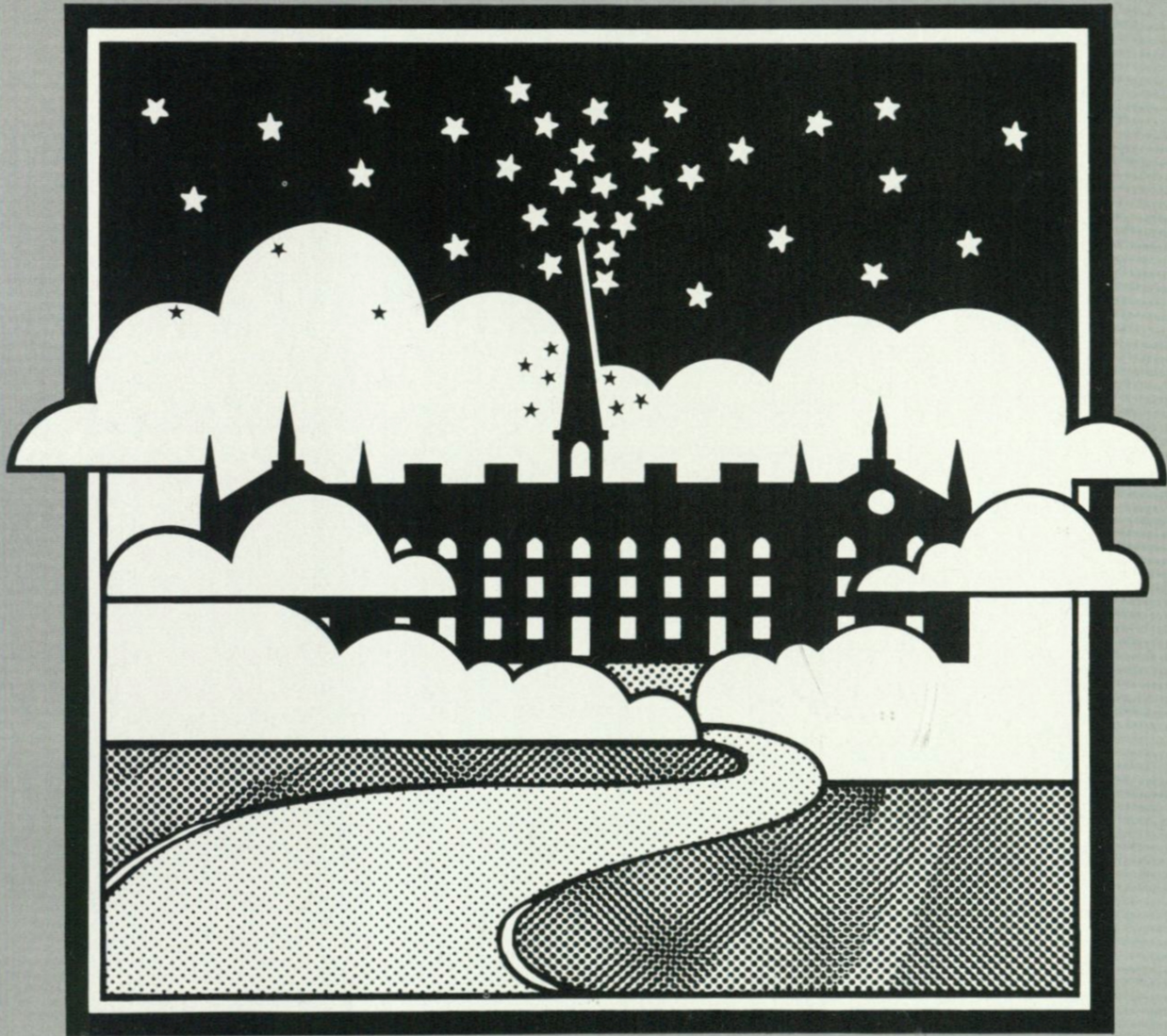
Part of both *pakisama* and *ulaw* involves appeasing people by telling them what they want to hear. For example, whenever I asked for news or directions, I couldn't rely on the answers: rather than disappoint me by admitting they didn't know, the Filipinos would often make up an answer and give me wrong information. *Ulaw* is expressed in the Filipinos' deference, and even reverence, toward the wealthy and powerful—Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos were treated almost like deities. But despite their reverence for Imelda, when she took it upon herself to rename McArthur Park (named in gratitude to the American general) the locals persisted in using the old name.

On a more personal level, when I lived in a cement house, a building finer than the usual bamboo dwellings, it reinforced the Filipinos' feelings of awe towards me. The social gulf between us was so wide that my neighbors wouldn't visit me. But when I built myself a bamboo house like theirs, they felt more comfortable and enjoyed visiting.

Looking back, I need not wonder at the forbearance exercised by the Filipinos during Corazon Aquino's takeover; restraint underlies the natural Filipino way of handling things. A reverence for leaders and a disdain for conflict, combined with a sense of fatalism, made the Filipinos tolerant of the Marcos regime. But they had their limits. Their sense of justice and their special interpersonal skills eventually made for a dignified—and characteristically Filipino—revolution.

Paul Cummins was a Peace Corps volunteer in the southern Philippines from July 1983 to August 1985. He is currently a program analyst for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C.

Come back to The Magic Mountain



From the Magic Mountain
Echoes this refrain:
"Come home, dear sons and daughters
To Kenyon's hearth again."

Revive the joy and laughter
Of Gambier days now gone.
Commune beneath a spreading oak,
Sail frisbees o'er the lawn.

With erstwhile awesome tutors
Forge friendships fast and firm.
No need for classroom crises—
No grades are due this term.

Reunion Weekend beckons—
Renew old friendships dear.
Come one, come all, come join us
For fun and games and cheer!

Reunion Weekend 1987 May 29-31, 1987

Kenyon

Gambier, Ohio 43022

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

(USPS 931-480)