

Spring 1988

## Rollins Alumni Record, Spring 1988

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# ROLLINS

ALUMNI RECORD • SPRING 1988



A Collection of  
Cultural Perspectives



**VOLUME 66, NUMBER 1  
SPRING 1988**

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The *Rollins Alumni Record* (USPS 470-060) is published quarterly (Fall, Winter, Spring and Summer) by the Rollins College Alumni Association, Winter Park, Florida 32789-4497 for alumni and friends of the College. POD forms 3579 should be sent to: Alumni Office, Box 2736, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida 32789-4497. Third class postage paid at Winter Park, Florida 32789.

The *Rollins Alumni Record* is produced, edited and circulated under the direction of the Publications Committee. All correspondence relative to this publication should be directed to: Mary Wismar, Editor, *Rollins Alumni Record*, Box 2736, Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida 32789-4497.

Typesetting and printing by Cody Publications, Inc., Kissimmee, Florida.

All ideas expressed in the *Rollins Alumni Record* are those of the authors or the editor and do not necessarily reflect the official position of either the Alumni Association or the College. Letters to the Editor are welcome and will be considered for inclusion in the magazine.



**ON THE COVER**



Orange cache vessel, Peten area, Guatemala, 5th century, on display at Museo Popol Vuh, Universidad Francisco Marroquin. Photograph by Nicholas Hellmuth (see p. 21).



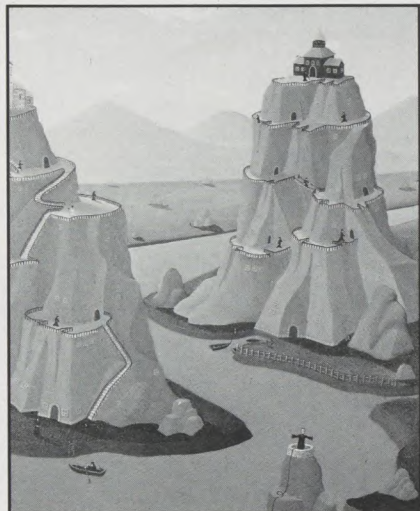
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ALUMNI RECORD

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# EXPLOSIVE FREEDOM

## *Impressions of the Soviet Union*

BY JOAN STRAUMANIS

*Joan Straumanis, Dean of the Faculty, traveled to the Soviet Union last November with a group of eight American college deans and one Soviet expert from the Amherst College faculty. They visited universities in three cities: Leningrad and Moscow in Russia, and Odessa in the Ukraine. The following is a transcript of her presentation to the Rollins community.*

were there, there was a demonstration in Riga, in Latvia, demanding more cultural and linguistic autonomy. This was cited as an example of the dangers of glasnost. If I were a Soviet citizen, I would worry that such dissent will not be tolerated for long, that there will be a crackdown; the door that opens can close, because the Soviets haven't learned to take protest and conflict in stride.

Glasnost is not very difficult to put into effect, and it's not very expensive—it is just a matter of lifting controls. You let the press write what they like. But that doesn't put more food on the table, although it does put more ideas in the head. Perestroika, which means economic "restructuring," is considered more important by the Soviet people. That is what promises to put more food on the table. Achieving perestroika is more difficult, more perilous, and will take longer than achieving glasnost. Its object

is a more efficient and consumer-oriented economy.

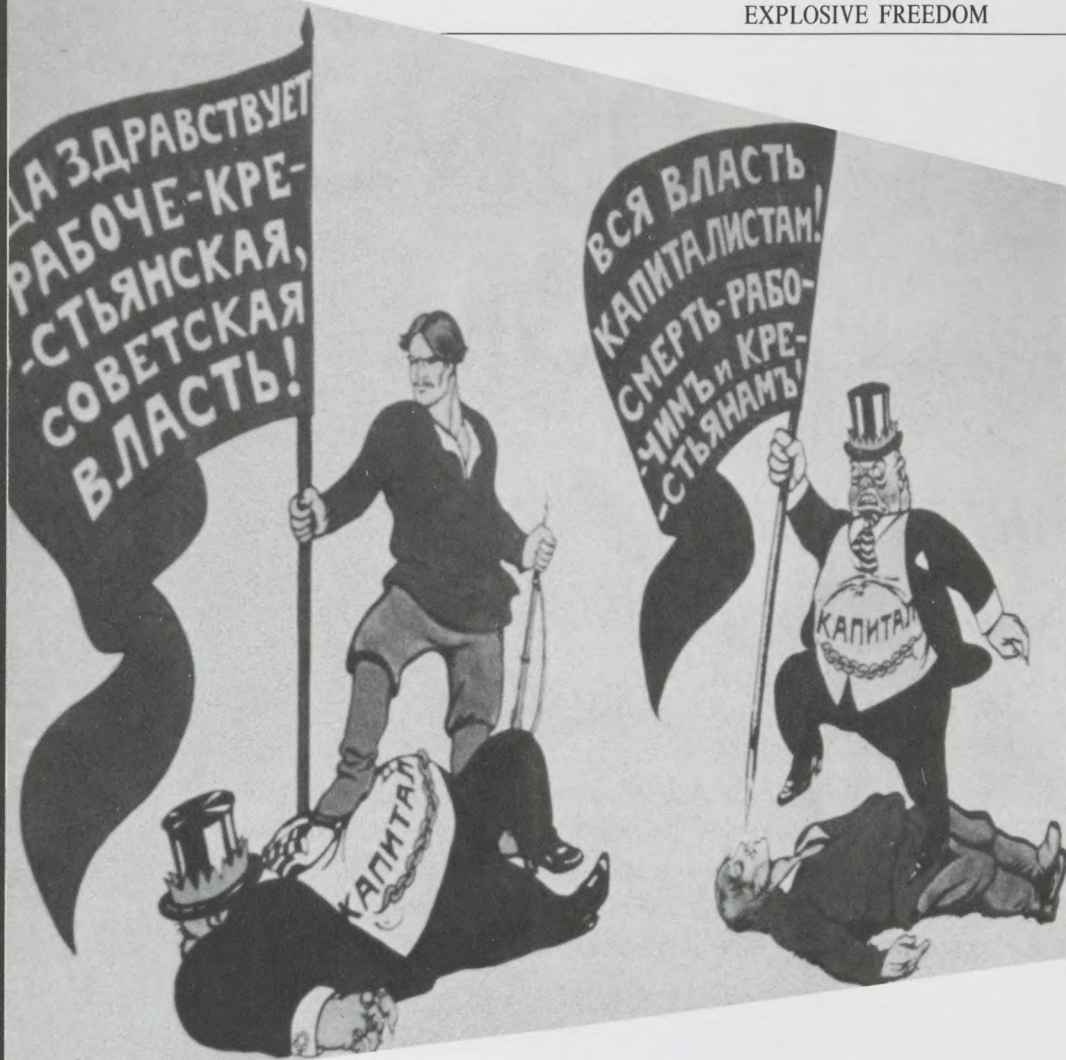
Here are some of the premises of perestroika: There will be a better match between the quantity of work and the remuneration for work. There will be more local control over industry and business. For example, a shop manager may soon be able to move inventory around, to run sales, to advertise, and so on, to increase the income of the enterprise and fulfill the "plan." We kept hearing this phrase, "fulfilling your plan." For example, if you were teaching in the Soviet Union you'd have your five-year plan book, which the Rector of your university would look at to check how many courses you will teach, how many students, how much research, etc. You'd be expected to fulfill your plan, and hopefully "over-fulfill" it.

Some goals of perestroika are very specific—two in particular: By the year

sive danger inherent in freedom. The USSR is a society of discipline, conformity, and consensus. Despite the presence of some refuseniks and other dissenters, there is relatively little dissension. The Soviets are not accustomed to freedom, they're not used to debate and conflict. They think of the US as a conflict-ridden society, and they fear conflict—that glasnost will bring them conflict. While we

PHOTO OF JOAN STRAUMANIS BY JUDY WATSON TRACY





Nostalgic poster celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Leningrad.

2000, the Soviets hope to provide an apartment or house for every family and an 11-year education for every child. In fact, a substantial part of that has already been fulfilled. Every child is in school; there is no illiteracy anywhere in this very large country. But they don't have 11 years of schooling, especially in the rural areas; they have 9 or 10. Besides eliminating illiteracy, the Soviets have eliminated basic hunger, and they have eliminated homelessness. But families don't necessarily have their own houses or apartments—they are doubled and even tripled up. If your apartment has two rooms instead of one, then you may have a second family living with you. Certainly your married children will live with you

**This is the most exciting time to visit the Soviet Union since 1917—since the Revolution. There is a kind of cultural renaissance happening, and there is great excitement about it. Glasnost is real.**

for a long time. No one is allowed to go homeless, despite the shortage of homes.

Perestroika belongs to the future, but glasnost is now. It is most visible in the performing arts, in publishing and journalism, and somewhat less in academia. For example, large crowds can be seen around the newspaper kiosks, which are sold out early in the morning. The

newspapers are being read with eagerness, apparently for the first time. I'd never been to the Soviet Union before, but our guide from Amherst was on her eighth trip, and it was through her eyes I was able to judge some of the changes. Not only are the newspapers more interesting, but they are in competition with one another. This may be one of the only areas of genuine competition in the USSR. You may read one thing in *Pravda*, another thing in *Izvestia*, and something different in the *Moscow News*.

One headline I saw said "Journalists Must Take Risks." This is interesting: The newspapers are writing about themselves; they are telling the people that they themselves are taking risks—and they really are. Saying how you are taking risks and what that might cost you is disarming to the authorities; it is one way to protect yourself while you are taking risks. I'd like to read to you from the *Moscow News*, which is published in five languages, direct translations from the Russian. It is an old newspaper founded in 1930, and published continuously since then.

This issue contains the full transcript of the Plenary Committee session that fired Moscow Party Chief Boris Yeltsin. This happened the day after we arrived. People were talking about it, worrying about it, saying the same things that I read in this country about what his ouster means—Is he a sacrificial lamb tossed to Gorbachev's enemies? Some of the criticisms that were made against Yeltsin could have been, and in fact were made against Gorbachev. It's possible that by firing Yeltsin, Gorbachev was trying to make peace with some of his right-wing enemies.

Here are some examples of glasnost in this issue of the *Moscow News*. Front page, top story: "Ups and Downs of the Moscow Metro" (the subway). I'll read you just one line: "More and more new stations, as for example the Konkovo Station in photo, are commissioned into service among the splendor of festive-looking illumination, while at the same time construction workers have been idle for over a month now in another part of the city." Here's a picture of the station and a picture of the idle workers. That's glasnost.

Next, there's an article by Robert Scheer, an American journalist with the *LA Times*—a review of Gorbachev's new book on perestroika. Among Scheer's

JOAN STRAUMANIS



comments is the complaint that although Gorbachev says in his book that the Soviet Union has always been supportive of Israel, in fact the book never mentions a thing about refuseniks or about emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. This remark is repeated in the *Moscow News* without comment.

Next example: There is a "humorous" piece making fun of those who resist perestroika, those who expect to be paid whether or not they work.

The newspaper also contains an interview with the poetry editor of *Novy Mir*, the Soviet literary magazine, regarding Joseph Brodsky. Brodsky, who is an emigre living in the US, just won the Nobel Prize in Literature, as you know. He left the Soviet Union 15 years ago, and since then his books have been banned there. (We carried books by Brodsky to the Soviet Union, afraid they would be confiscated at the border. In fact they weren't found.) The question to the poetry editor was, "Are you going to publish Brodsky now that he has won the Nobel Prize?" He answered, "We were going to publish Brodsky before he won the Nobel Prize, and here are the dated page proofs to prove it. We consider him a significant contemporary writer in the Russian language." Again, this is quoted without criticism or comment. That's glasnost.

Whenever the United States has been in danger of losing freedoms because of internal pressures, it seems to me that our safety has been in the hands of an independent judiciary, academia, and a free press. If this is true, the Soviet Union is now demonstrating at least one of these requisites. I had conversations with several people about what is really new about glasnost, and they said the renaissance of freedom for artists is not new; there were other thaws when artists and writers were published relatively free of censorship. But we must remember that glasnost is not just a matter of the giving of liberty, but of the taking of it. One of the most hopeful signs is that the press is accepting this new liberty.

Of course the writers and artists are also accepting it. I attended an experimental ballet based on the novel *The Master and Marguerita* by Mikhail Bulgakov. It has become a cult novel in the Soviet Union. People quote from it and recognize references—which is what sustains the ballet treatment of the book.

**If I were a Soviet citizen, I would worry that such dissent would not be tolerated for long, that there will be a crackdown; the door that opens can close, because the Soviets haven't learned to take protest and conflict in stride.**

In the novel, fictitious events take place at a real street address in Moscow—and now people bring flowers to that address.

"The Master" is a dissenting writer who is critical of the government and is therefore sentenced to a mental hospital—a typical human rights violation against artists. The subject of the Master's novel and hence of Bulgakov's novel is the conflict between Jesus Christ and Pontius Pilate. Pilate is conflicted, filled with ambivalence toward Jesus; he loves him, yet he wants to do what his superiors demand and condemn him. Pontius Pilate suffers from severe migraine headaches because of the stress resulting from this conflict. You can imagine how the Soviet authorities saw this—clearly the novel is an allegory of Soviet politics. And this novel was made into an equally political ballet.

First of all, let me say that it was the best ballet performance I have ever seen. It was original and very daring both artistically and politically. It contained Christian symbolism, explicit eroticism (not very well tolerated in the Soviet Union), political satire, and pointed commentary on the use of the mental health system to punish dissenters. For example, in the mental hospital scenes, the inmates wear pajamas with fragments of Communist slogans printed on them, as if this is the place where all of those patriotic and inspiring sentiments fall apart. The choreographer is a man named Eifman who is artistic director of his own ballet troupe in Leningrad. The house was packed every night. Soon a Soviet film called *Repentance* will be released in the US; I am told that it too has some of the same elements as *The Master*, including religious symbolism and erotica.

A society reveals its values by its pricing structure. These are the cheap items in the USSR: rent, bread, milk, public transportation, Russian (not foreign) books, admissions to art museums and cultural events, medical care, and education. The last two are free, of course, to the extent that they are available. These are the expensive things: clothing, cars, luxuries, imports. Pricing is deliberately manipulated so that you pay the same price for an item in Leningrad as you would for the same item in the Ukraine; this price doesn't necessarily reflect the costs of labor, transportation, or materials. A loaf of bread—wonderful bread, solid, dark, and sour—cost me 23 kopeks (about 37 cents). A cake from the same bakery would cost 3 rubles (or 300 kopeks), yet the labor and materials required to make them are quite similar.

One can also judge a culture by what it fears, and this is revealed by what happens at its borders. At our borders, officials look for drugs. At their borders, they look for rubles, which may not be taken into or out of the country—economic crimes are very serious crimes in the USSR. They also confiscate pornography and, up until now, politically "dangerous" literature. When our group assembled to enter the Soviet Union, our accompanying expert suggested that the women carry the literature we were most worried about, and that the men go first. Sure enough, some of the men were searched very thoroughly, which meant that every piece of paper was examined, including the individual pages of books, letters, and files. Some men who were searched carried materials such as "Helsinki Watch," the newsletter of an organization that monitors human rights in several countries, including the Soviet Union. The guards looked at such materials very carefully, but passed them. The women were not searched at all.

During my own passage into the USSR, the young female customs official noticed a run in her stocking. She seemed concerned and somewhat distracted because stockings cost about 7 rubles (more than \$11). When she asked whether I carried any jewelry, I replied, "Only some costume jewelry." She asked for an explanation of the term "costume," which she hadn't encountered before. I told her, and she wrote it down in her little notebook to increase her vocabulary. ►





High school students in Odessa—English class.

Now let me offer you some verbal snapshots of the USSR. The Arbat is a pedestrian mall in Moscow, complete with street entertainers and what Soviets called "boutiques." On the 5-degree Saturday that I described to you, there were still artists working outdoors, people who would draw or paint your picture for a fee—private enterprise. There were also photos and drawings of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and other Western entertainers for sale in the street. We heard criticism of the Arbat from Russians: It is so un-Russian! They are apparently offended by the degree of foreign influence. The objection, I think, is not political, but aesthetic.

On this trip I realized how much Western cities are decorated by advertising. You may hate billboards and other public commercial displays, but when you think about it, our cities would be pretty dull places without them. In the Soviet Union, where there is no advertising, not even in shop windows, one is grateful for the slogans on top of buildings, even for the posters celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Revolution, because they add a touch of red to what would otherwise be a very gray cityscape. One may get tired of the message, but that melodramatic 1917 artistic style is very decorative. Now we know why the Soviets love the color red so much.

Another snapshot: There is plenty of evidence of the government's anti-alcoholism campaign. There are queues outside every vodka shop because the selling hours have been severely curtailed. In the universities are anti-alcoholism posters, one of which I have brought back to Rollins. It shows a kid with a tennis racquet swatting at a bottle of vodka.

And here is a snapshot I was told I would never see: In Leningrad, at 7:00 in the morning, a man with a dog going through the trashcans behind the hotel. People said that it's unusual to see a dog, and strange to see a man going through the trash. Perhaps he was looking for foreign newspapers.

Another snapshot: The Riga Market in Moscow is a space set aside as a farmer's market where free enterprise reigns supreme. It was the only place where I saw people who were unregimented, who shouted to attract your attention, who gave samples, who bargained. The sellers were of different nationalities and races, including many Asians and country people who were distinguishable by their clothes. One can buy produce, homemade candy and cakes, used clothing, animal pelts, and anything else someone wishes to sell. One woman stood next to her little table outdoors in the freezing weather, and on that table I saw exactly one chicken and one hat.

One memorable day we visited a school in Odessa where English is taught in every grade to children aged 7 to 17. We were entertained by the children in their orange Young Pioneer ties with speeches, poetry in English—"Oh Captain, My Captain!"—and a delightful production of "The Wizard of Oz." I'll always remember the Wicked Witch who ducked behind her schoolmates to muss up her hair before speaking her lines. I'll also remember their method of teaching beginning English to music, in which the students sang their introductions: "Hi, I'm Natasha, and I'm from Washington, B.C." Everyone, it seems, was from Washington, B.C.

Among the presentations was an unrehearsed discussion. The children were asked, "If you had a good book to read or a good TV show to watch, which would you do?" (This is a real test of glasnost, right?) Every single child chose the TV. I asked them what they know about Florida. "Beaches, beaches, beaches!" they shouted. "What else?" "Miami." "And what else?" (I had a pocket full of Disney trinkets to give them.) Finally, someone said "Disneyland." I let it pass. (What would American children say if they were asked what they know about the Ukraine?)

Now let me talk about academia. We visited the State universities of Moscow, Leningrad, and Odessa. Moscow State is enormous. You may have seen photos of the very large tower on the Lenin Hills above the Olympic Sports Complex. The building houses about 20,000 students in 10,000 apartments. It's like a city with banks, canteens, movie theaters, and shops. Moscow is the best university in the country, one of only two national universities. Almost everybody who receives a higher education goes to a university close to home unless they go to Moscow or Leningrad. At Moscow, not only are the students from all over the Soviet Union, but 25% are from abroad, many of these from Third World countries receiving Soviet foreign aid.

We visited the School of Chemistry, which consists of 15 separate departments. They have some quite sophisticated analytical equipment straight from the United States, with instructions and manuals in English. But they lack some of the more ordinary items. They claim to have Bulgarian computers, but they confessed that they did not work very well and they did not show them to us. They claimed

LARRY SHINN



МОСКОВСКИЕ НОВОСТИ \* LES NOUVELLES DE MOSCOU \* NOVEDADES DE MOSCU \* مَوَاقِفُ مَسْكُو



# MOSCOW NEWS

A weekly newspaper of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Novosti Press Agency. First published October 5, 1930

No. 47 (3295), Sunday, November 22, 1987

## HIGHLIGHT OF THE ISSUE

### UPS AND DOWNS OF MOSCOW METRO

As is well known, every medal has two sides: one shines in the sun, while the other is momentarily invisible. The work of the numerous Moscow Metro construction workers can be compared with a medal. More and more new stations – as, for example, the Konkovo Station (photo) – are commissioned into service among the splendour of festive-looking illumination, while at the same time construction workers have been idle for over a month now in another part of the city.



Photo by Alexei FYODOROV



Tournament champion Cindy Borts of the US.



### CRYSTAL SKATES: A PRE-OLYMPIC TEST

● The main prize – Crystal Skates – in the MN figure-skating competitions has been won by the Soviet duo Yekaterina Gordeyeva and Sergei Grinkov, the

American skater Cindy Borts, the Soviet skater Alexander Fadeyev, and the Soviet dancing pair Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

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Vladimir Dolgopyat, a Minsk factory worker: "Real socialism is a society of self-respecting people who are respected by all."

### THE SOVIET UNION IS NOW IN THE GRIP OF A NEW REALISM,

thinks an American journalist after reading Mikhail GORBACHEV'S new book.

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### Economic directives

### only confuse—

don't be afraid of fighting them.

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### COOPERATIVES

are a drop in the ocean. How can more enterprising individuals be attracted?

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### RE MELTING

A worker from Minsk looks at what can be done to further perestroika.

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### What 'gentlemen of misfortune' are afraid of

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For sale outdoors in the Arbat, Moscow: Lennon, McCartney, etc.—private enterprise.

JOAN STRAUMANN

that 12 IBM PCs were on order and were to be delivered soon. They have only two Xerox machines in the whole School of Chemistry.

In the chemistry library we saw students copying whole pages of textbooks, word for word. Without our even asking for an explanation, the professor hosting us said, "The students have textbooks in their rooms, but they don't have to carry them back and forth because we have them here in the library." He even went so far as to say that the books are free and are issued to all students. This is very unlikely. It seems to be an example of our being told the ideal rather than the reality.

At Leningrad University we had a long conversation with the Rector—which corresponds to chancellor or president—a young mathematician who had just been elected to that post by his faculty colleagues. We were impressed with his candor, warmth, and humor, and some of the things he told us about science education at Leningrad. He told us of a proposal to change the name of the school to Mendeleev University, after the developer of the periodic table of elements who taught there. His memorial covers an entire side of a university building, the periodic table sculpted in stone.

The University of Odessa was of special interest to our group because we believe that it has potential as a partner for

faculty and student exchanges with us. Rollins may be a particularly good trading partner for Odessa. The coast near Odessa is the Florida of the Soviet Union, a resort area on the Black Sea.

At Odessa we had our most revealing conversations with faculty who shared familiar problems of student motivation and misuse of alcohol. An official speech by the Rector explained that under glasnost, the University administration is completely autonomous from the Ministry of Education, and that in fact "there is nothing left for the Ministry to do." But when we were alone with faculty we heard the opposite, that the Ministry decides everything.

I had frank conversations with students there as well, which was not possible at other universities because of limited time. I'll describe one such conversation with four students of English, two men and two women. The women said nothing; the men spoke critically about the US. They were concerned that American colleges accept students without being able to promise them employment in their fields. In the USSR, universities are obligated to guarantee each and every student a job after graduation.

One student asked, "Isn't it a waste to study humanities, for example philosophy, when you aren't going to be a philosopher?" This is a question I hear at

home, too—I have a lot of practice answering it—and so they heard my standard speech about the value of liberal arts education.

Next I was asked, "What do you think of homosexuals walking freely in the streets of your country, carrying placards and banners and appearing on TV?" I said that's the kind of free expression that we value very much. The students looked at me as if I didn't know anything and said, "Don't you know that homosexuals cause AIDS?" Well, they asked for it, so they got a little lecture on what *really* causes AIDS and how it can be better prevented by the use of condoms than by discriminating against homosexuals.

I told two of their teachers about this conversation, one of whom had spent a term at Chapel Hill. She said, "Oh, they are such prudes. You can't say anything in class about sex; whenever we study literature that involves sex, they can hardly bear it." She also pointed out that homosexuality is illegal in the Soviet Union. The other teacher, who I later learned was an ambitious Party member, said, "Well, I don't care what they talked about; how was their grammar?" I said, "Their grammar was very good." She said, "Well then, you've given me a compliment as a teacher."

Let me tell you a bit about the academic exchanges that we hope to initiate by this trip. It's much easier for us to go there than for them to come here, for two reasons: First, they have difficulty getting exit permissions. The other problem is the lack of hard (foreign) currency. That's the reason for controlling rubles at the border in both directions. The ruble is artificially supported by means of an unrealistic exchange rate. Very little hard currency comes into the Soviet Union because what the Soviets produce is consumed at home; they have very little surplus to sell to the world—so the balance of trade is very unfavorable. I think it might be fairly easy to invite Soviet faculty to America if we are willing to foot the bill for all expenses except air transportation. Because Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, flies to the US, they can pay for their own air transportation with rubles.

I was asked by a number of journalists here about the Soviet attitude toward the Summit. I can tell you it was on all lips during our visit—only two weeks before



the signing of the Treaty. Every conversation began with, "How do you think it's going to go with the Summit? Will your president sign?" They had great anxiety that Reagan might change his mind at the last minute. They need arms reduction not only for their safety, as we all do, but for their economic health. A large proportion of their Gross National Product goes for defense, and they understand the connection between arms reduction and the consumer goods which they so desperately desire.

The Soviet attitude toward Americans seemed much warmer than we expected. A large fund of good will still exists as a result of our alliance in the Second World War. Even young people remember that we were partners in the fight against fascism. One of the most moving moments for me was in Odessa after our tour of the catacombs under the city, which served as the hideout for the Resistance during 2 1/2 years of Nazi occupation. It was extremely moving; they had left things just as they were, with graffiti on the wall, old bedsteads, the underground kitchen. When we thanked the guide for our tour, she replied, "And I want to thank *you* for opening up the Second Front."

There is a peace movement in the Soviet Union. Under glasnost the results of public opinion polls are published in the newspapers. Eighty-five percent of the

**The Soviet attitude toward Americans seemed much warmer than we expected. A large fund of good will still exists as a result of our alliance in the Second World War. Even young people remember that we were partners in the fight against fascism.**

people are against the war in Afghanistan and think the troops should be withdrawn. The peace movement seems to be putting pressure on the military. I think we sometimes forget how much influence the Soviet people have with their own leaders—especially because of glasnost.

Let me conclude with two little lists, to convey a personal impression about this trip. These are the things that I liked the most: The Hermitage Museum—it was a lifetime dream to go there, to see unfamiliar paintings by familiar artists, almost as if they are still producing new work. The fairy churches of Moscow—each one different, some gilded, some

brightly colored, all full of light. The Odessa Opera House—another jewel of a building, round and golden inside with scenes from Shakespeare on the ceiling. The Moscow Subway, which deserves its reputation—beautiful and clean, and the passengers so disciplined, even in rush hour. The red, red posters—red in two senses. I liked the bread, the smoked fish, the borscht, and something called pepper vodka. I brought home some handsome buttons of the Russian peace movement, which you may have seen me wearing all week.

These are some of the things I disliked—small things, mostly: Aeroflot Airlines—the worst in the world, the most uncomfortable, with the smallest seats and the smallest spaces between them. The whole airline is posted "No Smoking," but as soon as you sit down everyone lights up. Soviet beer is not very good and Soviet mineral water is absolutely terrible. Speaking of alcohol, drunken Finns are a problem in Leningrad. Finland has some of the tightest anti-alcohol rules in the world, and therefore some Finns drive over to Leningrad to spend the weekend drinking. Because Finland has hard currency, this is tolerated. My lungs were troubled everywhere by the prevalence of cigarette smoke; Soviets don't seem yet to realize that smoking is suicidal. I was depressed by the dark skies. I was afraid of falling on the icy sidewalks, which are the worst thing about winter in my opinion. And, of course, I worried about the fragility of the new freedoms—how the door that opens can close again. I wish the Soviet people well in their quest for glasnost and for peace, and even for prosperity. If they achieve these things, it will be a gift for us also. [E]



Front entrance of Odessa University.

JOAN STRAUMANIS

*Joan Straumanis, a professor of philosophy, joined Rollins as dean of the faculty in 1986 after four years as academic dean of Kenyon. She has led curricular innovations in women's studies, international studies, and computing. Her research interests include philosophy of biology and especially the issue of the ethics of pre-determining the gender of human infants. Straumanis holds a PhD in philosophy from the University of Maryland.*



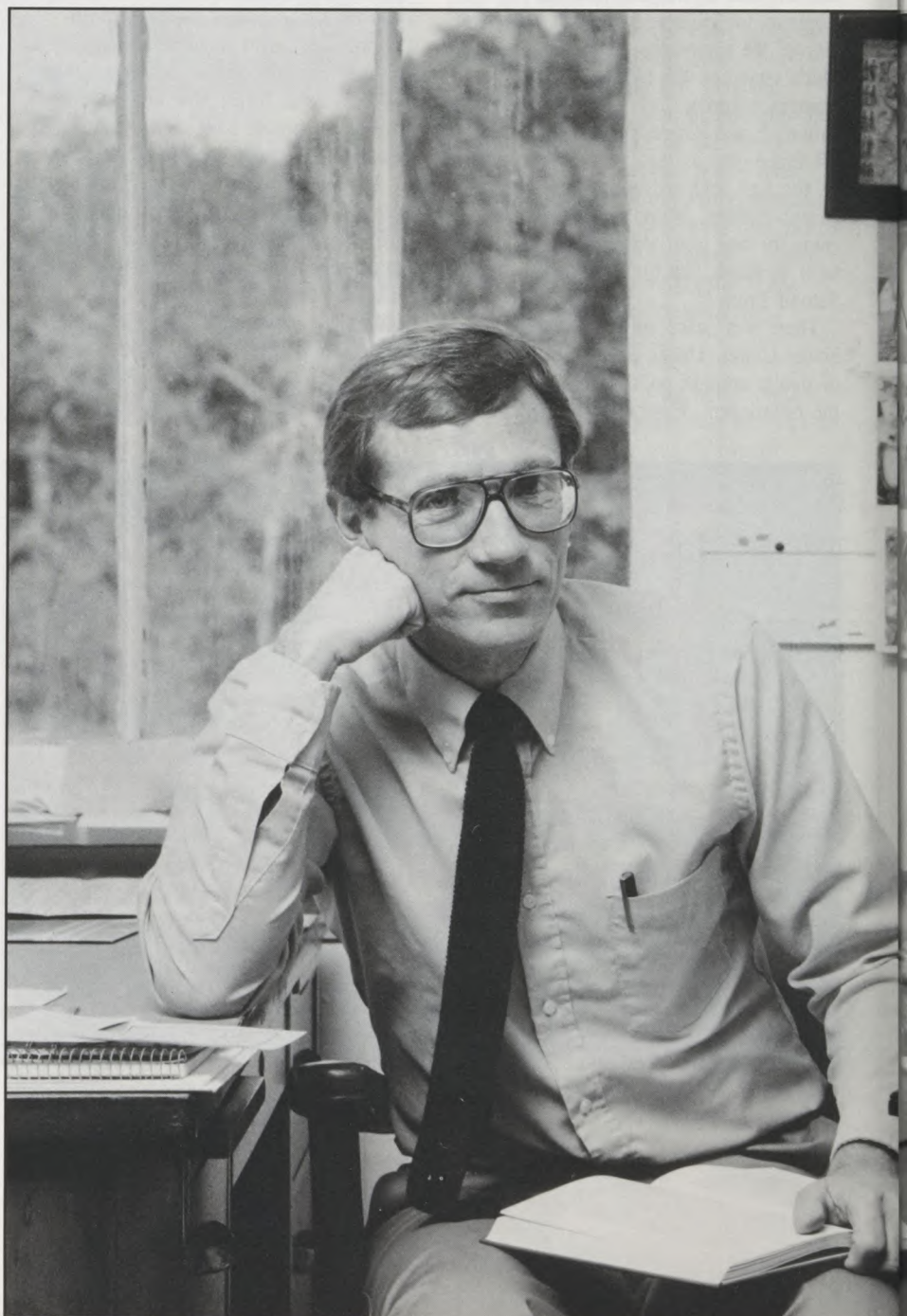
# IN THE LAND OF MORNING CALM

*Dr. Charles Edmondson observes life in the new Korean society*

INTERVIEW BY BOBBY DAVIS '82

Most of us remember, or have at least heard of, the Korean War, if only as an obscure outburst between the conflagrations of World War II and the Vietnam War. Virtually everyone knows that this summer's Olympic Games will be held in South Korea. And we all saw images of Korean students protesting the country's national elections last spring and summer. But few Americans know anything about the society and culture of Korea, even though its economic power is beginning to rival Japan's and it is one of our most important allies.

During the Summer of 1987, Rollins history professor Charles Edmondson had the opportunity to visit Korea. He was chosen by the Fulbright Commission to participate in a series of lectures and seminars on Korean history and culture. This was difficult because the universities were closed during the protests, and he had to overcome such obstacles as pepper gas and a near-fatal party recipe, but Dr. Edmondson was still able to learn about contemporary Korean politics and society. We will hear a great deal about Korea once the media barrage for the Olympics hits, but nothing as informative and perceptive as what follows.





# THE



PHOTO OF CHARLES EDMONDSON BY BEVERLY BROSIUS

**BOBBY DAVIS:** During your visit to Korea, did you stay with Koreans in their homes?

**CHARLES EDMONDSON:** Yes. It was a great insight into life in the new Korean society, because most of the people we stayed with weren't connected with the government. I stayed with professors mostly, but I also stayed with a couple of businessmen and a steel mill owner. Several of these people had family members in the US and were involved in a kind of joint family business with them. The Koreans often send money to relatives in the US to get them started—in these cases, in the grocery business.

Koreans are part of a culture in which hospitality and generosity are important. You have to be very careful about admiring things in their homes. If you compliment some old-fashioned Koreans on their possessions, for example a television, they might feel culturally bound to show their hospitality by giving it to you. An American colleague visited one family in which the children were great musical performers. Among their instruments was a very fine guitar, which he played, and, by way of being polite, he remarked what a nice guitar it was. They wrapped it up and presented it to him as he prepared to leave. He declined the gift, and they were very embarrassed. I found that part of the trip kind of tough because many of the things they had you would quite naturally and spontaneously admire. Also, it's a strain to be a guest always; it's much easier to be a host. I'd never quite realized that before.

The Korean school system was absolutely astonishing. I knew they had made great strides in education, but only the sort of fact that sounds like a statistical curiosity: illiteracy has been wiped out—less than 1% of the population is illiterate. I was never in a rural school, I hasten to say. The population is 70% urban, and 40% live in Seoul. I was amazed at the rigor of education. Students went to school a minimum a 12 hours a day, and many went 14 or 16. Classes meet on Saturday and many students go on Sunday. Teachers get extra pay if they teach weekends, but it's not required. The first family I stayed with had a 13-year-old son—his English was the best in the family, and he stayed home on Saturday just to translate for his family and me. They also had a 15-year-old daughter. I arrived at 9:00 on a Friday night, and she arrived from school an hour later. She sat and talked with us for about two hours, then we all went to bed; she stayed up studying until 2:00 a.m. She got up to go to school at 6:00 the next morning and came home again at 10:00 that night. On Sunday, she went to church, and then she and four girlfriends went back to school to study. I was told this was fairly typical at that echelon. You're expected to excel in school and nobody imagines that it will be easy. Nearly all their work is rote memorization, just memorizing data and giving it back; Korean schools from the elementary to university level put very little stress on critical analysis.

Koreans also expect their children to be, as we would say, "well-rounded." I





CHARLES EDMONDSON

For these elderly residents of Cheju Island, the economic miracle of Korea is a world away.

couldn't help thinking about the way Rollins encourages its students to be "well-rounded," which I often think means not trying too hard at any one thing. But the girl who did all the studying also played Mozart on the piano for me. It wasn't brilliant, she won't be at Julliard, but you could tell she spent

hours at the keyboard. As I learned more about Korean society, I could see why they expect this of their students. Everyone works incredibly hard. Factory workers work 60-hour weeks. Independent shopkeepers work even longer hours. Executives work the kind of hours that make you gasp. I never will forget

arriving in Seoul. I arrived on Sunday and went to bed about 11:00 p.m. Seoul time, exhausted, but was wide awake at 3:00 a.m. So I decided to go jogging and I saw many office buildings with lights on and people in them. It turns out that this is a serious problem in Korean society. It's considered very bad form for the white-collar employees to go home before the boss does, and the bosses work very hard, so it can almost seem like a prison for the workers. It's the hardest-working society I've ever seen. I don't know how they do it. I was as shocked by this when I left as I was upon arriving.

The people of Korea share tremendous national pride over what they have accomplished economically. And it is an amazing transformation, arguably the most amazing economic transformation in modern history. Whatever was accomplished under Stalin in the Soviet Union wasn't even comparable; what was accomplished by Japan took longer and occurred under radically different circumstances. Korean workers are about the third-best paid workers in Asia, far behind the Japanese and just a little behind the Taiwanese. They earn six to eight times what the average worker makes in the Peoples Republic of China. There's also much less disparity of income between rich and poor than in, say, Latin America.

The Koreans have a long way to go in social services—not even the ruling party denies that. They've generated enough wealth in the last 15 years that, to use the rising-tide cliché, everyone's boat has risen a little bit; but everyone agrees that the lack of social services is a serious problem that needs to be addressed. They're now getting into the region of rising expectations, and everyone agrees that it will be much more difficult to meet social and political expectations.

**BD:** Has that contributed to the student rebellion?

**CE:** I think that's part of it, but not a big part. The students at Yonsei University and Seoul National University, who are the most active politically, have the least fear of the future, because, as highly educated people, they are in intense demand in the economy. To be a student at Seoul University is to be assured of a good place in the new society, more so even than a student at Harvard or Yale



or Berkeley is in this country. The students don't really reflect this revolution of rising expectations in the same way as the working classes, whose desire to buy more consumer goods than they do now will distort the ability of the state to plan the economy. The Korean economy has been premised on the assumption that consumer goods will be for export and that the country will accumulate capital by deferring consumption.

**BD:** Do the Koreans have the same kind of planning ministry as the Japanese MITI?

**CE:** Yes, there is a central planning board in Korea. It represents a very high level of corporate-state partnership, with the state very definitely having the upper hand. Final authority is vested in the hands of economic experts, who try to make rational allocations of capital and other resources. They gear Korean production to the world market in ways which will ensure profitability and low competition, and it has all been done with remarkable skill and intelligence.

I had a chance to visit the Hyundai shipyards, and they were remarkably efficient. Korean steel mills are even better than those of the Japanese. By industrializing last, they have the highest level of technology. But it isn't just the technology of manufacturing; the systems are aligned in a way that maximizes not just production, but distribution. They built their new steel mills and automobile factories on port sites, so that a nation which imports virtually all its raw materials for steel and automobile production can bring in those raw materials, convert them into the finished products, and export them without having to move them into the country more than a couple of miles. They have the whole system laid out around the littoral of a bay. The rationality of that can't be matched by a society in which industries have grown up separately, unplanned, spontaneously, at different times, by competing interests.

**BD:** Why was the unrest among the students so bitter? Are they the only ones protesting?

**CE:** No. They lead the protest because, like students in any society, they aren't living under the urgent daily necessity to make money. But it also reflects the

Confucian background of Korea. Confucian morality holds that those who have the greatest opportunity must also assume the greatest responsibility. In Confucian society, which values learning above all else, those who have the opportunity to go to a great university are expected to live up to that responsibility. They're *expected* to play this kind of role. Unlike the student dissidents in the US in the 1960s, these students are admired by the general public in Korea. Not that every Korean admires every rock-throwing, bomb-wielding student; they don't. But in the main they think well of them. They think that they are doing their duty.

**The people of Korea share tremendous national pride over what they have accomplished economically. And it is an amazing economic transformation, arguably the most amazing economic transformation in modern history.**

**BD:** Quite different from here.

**CE:** Quite different, indeed. This is a government which does not enjoy the one thing that Confucian society deems politically essential, and that is legitimacy. Confucianism may not hold that government be *of* the people, but it must be *for* the people. This government seized power in a military coup in 1978, overthrowing someone who himself had come to office

after the assassination of Park Chung Hee. There was resistance to the coup, and they crushed the resistance. The great symbol of all this is the Kwangju Massacre of 1980. After the coup, several students from Kwangju University occupied an arsenal that belonged to a local militia. They also occupied city hall and demanded that the government resign. A group of their professors went in and, as I was told by one of the professors involved, had talked them into giving up their arms and evacuating city hall. Just before they were to surrender, front-line troops from the demilitarized zone—Korean paratroopers—attacked city hall and killed at least 200 students, and perhaps as many as 400 to 500.

Since that time this government has been branded and increasingly known as the "government of murder." The Koreans see nothing wrong with an authoritarian government, but not one which brutalizes its own people. Authoritarianism has been normal in Korea, tough fights between competitors for power has been normal, but brutality between the authorities and the population has not been normal and is not considered acceptable. It's not acceptable to jail people year after year without any charges, or to forcibly exile people indefinitely, or to commit any other major violations of people's individual rights.

To a large extent, then, the real issue is legitimacy; it's not democracy at all. There was a pretty extensive sampling of student opinion among high school and university students, and while they all said they were in favor of democracy—who in the world does not claim to be in favor of democracy?—when asked what they thought about issues like compromise, about political parties, about how they envisioned politicians, they were very negative. They don't want any of the wheelings and dealings and compromising that goes with democracy in this country and in Western Europe. We get disgusted with those things from time to time as well; but it's manifest that you can't have a viable democratic society in which people refuse to deal with those who hold contrary positions, or in which, if you lose a political struggle, your life is in danger. In recent Korean history, your life was in danger if you lost. All parties there still seem wedded to the traditional Korean mentality that the fruits of victory are to maximize your power and screw



your enemies. I find that perfectly acceptable if that's what they want; that's their tradition and historical experience. It isn't conducive to democracy, though.

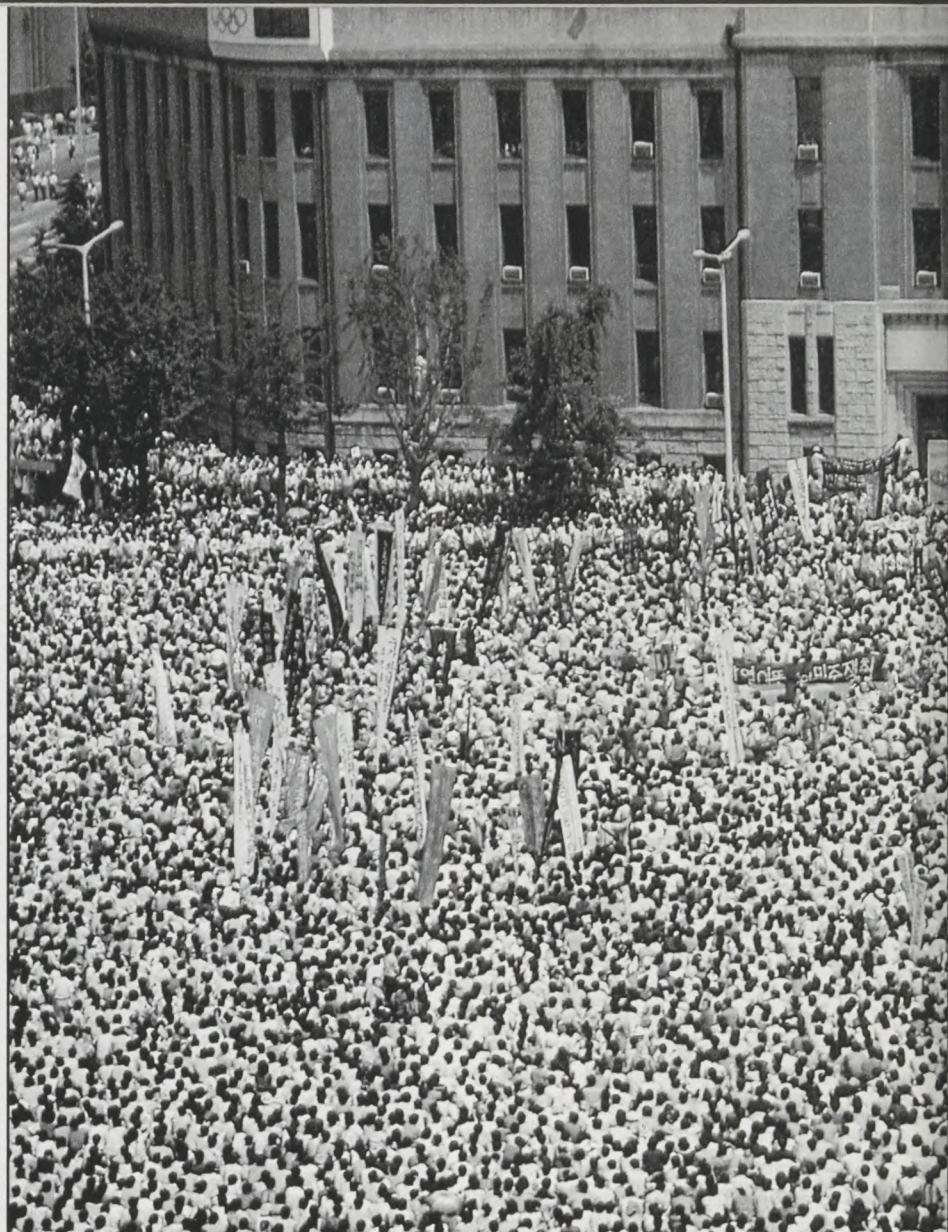
What's interesting is that many people feel this government is not entitled to their loyalty, even though they acknowledge that it has been very successful in managing the economy. They do not believe that economic success compensates for maltreatment of the population. The Koreans are very principled people. We are much more pragmatic than principled.

Not even national security can serve to legitimize the government. The Korean War is just a faded memory to most Americans, but for Koreans it is still going on. There has been no peace settlement, only an armistice. There are frequent border incidents; there were two when I was there this summer, and there have been two since I got back. There's an ongoing propaganda war on the frontier; loudspeakers blare back and forth. Across the frontier at Panmunjam, there's a model city built by the North Koreans from which they broadcast daily appeals for their "southern compatriots" to come across and populate it.

We must remember that for the South Koreans, the war was a disaster that killed an enormous number of people; no family remained unaffected. The threat from the north is, then, quite real, and South Koreans feel a strong sense of emergency about it. All Koreans long for reunification, but on their own terms. I can't imagine it happening for at least another generation. Kim Il Sung has a tight grip in North Korea, and his son is written into the constitution as his successor. Half of his cabinet is made up of his relatives. It's a kind of Communist monarchy. And Kim Il Sung makes the Maoist cult of personality look mild by comparison.

**BD:** It sounds like the kind of regime we usually support.

**CE:** I'm sure if they had the proper ideology we'd be in there in a flash. Both sides have at least accepted the fact that military conquest is impossible, and wouldn't lead to an effective political settlement anyway. Still, it's a burden on the minds of the people in the South; not even the dissidents believe there isn't great



Korean students protest the death of Lee Han Yol at City Hall Plaza, Seoul.

danger. But even though they credit the government with managing the economy and national defense effectively, and they credit its accomplishments in education, none of this is enough to wash away the stain of Kwangju.

**BD:** It sounds like a situation in which we could exert a lot of constructive pressure; there's so much popular support for it. It's not like so many of our fiascoes where we seek to eliminate a government that's already in place and install an alien regime that nobody wants. Korea sounds like a healthy society.

**CE:** It's a very healthy society; it's got a sick government. The US has a tremendous amount of influence in Korea, and we've got to use it effectively. I think the old government's dying. Roh Tae Woo's

election probably won't save it, though he represents progress compared to Chun Doo Hwan (the president since 1978). I think popular support is with the students and the opposition candidates, not Roh Tae Woo. He does have a lot of support among the upper and upper middle classes, and he has made many concessions. His famous June 29 statement promising civil liberties and free elections saved Korea this summer, I think. It made possible the recent presidential elections and created a chance for some of the leaders of the old regime to gain a bit of legitimacy.

The American press has almost entirely failed to pick up on the fact that regional loyalties are powerful there. It's a tiny country, roughly the size of Great Britain, but going 60 miles is like going 1000. The loyalties are different, the ideologies are





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different, the leadership is different. Kim Dai Jung's support in the recent presidential race almost all came from lower Cholla; he had almost no support anywhere else. But within that one area he got something like 90% of the vote. I don't know of any real counterpart to it in Western politics. Imagine a candidate in the US having virtually no support elsewhere, but capturing 90% of the vote in the old Confederate States or in the Southwest Sunbelt states.

I'm very optimistic about Korean society; they are one of the most impressive peoples I've seen. Having seen them, it's all the more frustrating that the government is afraid to risk losing its power to a public like that. We're not talking about the Philippines, which has a wrecked economy and population deeply divided by geography as well as politics.

**BD:** I was curious at how passive the Korean riot police were during the uprising; I can't imagine another country where ranks of riot police would quietly retreat before rock-throwing students.

**CE:** They're even more passive than they looked on American TV. They aren't professional cadres; they're drafted. Many of them are students themselves. There is universal conscription in South Korea, and it's considered horrible luck to be drafted into the riot police. While they are certainly capable of roughing people up, they take an incredible amount of abuse. In fact, on a couple of occasions it seemed to me that a ritualized game was going on—"Alright now, we'll throw rocks and bottles, then run back around the corner, then you send some guys up to shoot tear gas. And depending on how

good your tear gas is or our rocks are, the next time we'll come further up or you'll come further up." The civilian population just goes right on by it; of course, life has to go on. One time I was caught in the worst riot I'd seen and got hit with pepper gas. I took refuge in a nearby hotel to wash it off—that stuff just sets your skin on fire, and after the burning subsides, if you touch your skin or your clothes it starts burning again. Since I had to wait for the riot to end, I went upstairs to eat in the hotel dining room. There were waiters in black ties, and over in the corner was a string quartet playing Vivaldi. Through the big glass front window I looked down to see the students and police fighting it out. All the while, people just sat and ate and looked down casually, and the string quartet "sawed" away on their instruments.

**BD:** Are the people excited about playing host for the Olympics?

**CE:** The Koreans are so proud of that you can't believe it. To them, it signifies world recognition of the Korean people and what they've accomplished. It's hard for us to comprehend such unaffected national pride. This country has enjoyed very little national independence—they were dominated by the Chinese and Russians and Japanese, then they were divided territorially between the Americans and the Soviets. I never even once heard the most radical student dissident say anything cynical about the Olympics. It would be impossible to overstate how important the games are to the national psyche. The Olympics represent the world saying yes, you are independent and you have accomplished great things. □

*Charles Edmondson, Professor of History, joined the Rollins faculty in 1970. He teaches modern European and Chinese history, and his writings are in the area of Soviet history. Edmondson holds a PhD in history from Florida State University.*

*Bobby Davis '82 survived several of Edmondson's classes. He is currently an associate editor for Zelo magazine.*







# SECRETS OF THE BLUE DANUBE

BY ALEXANDER BOGUSLAWSKI

**F**or most of us, "The Blue Danube" conjures up images of a serene storybook land—ice blue waters reflecting stately snow-capped mountains and meandering past rich fields, quaint medieval villages, and exotic, mysterious cities with their magnificent mosques and glittering palaces. While this vision is partially accurate, a deeper look reveals a modern, industrial world plagued by social and economic problems, bringing a new connotation to the word "Blue."

I was privileged to spend two weeks last October as "cultural lecturer" for 22 Rollins alumni and friends who were among some 150 participants on a cruise of the Danube River and Black Sea. We sailed on two Soviet ships: the MS Ukraina, which took us down the Danube from Vienna to the Soviet port of Izmail, and the MS Ayvazovsky, which traveled the Black Sea from Izmail to Istanbul. En

route we made intermittent stops in several Eastern Bloc cities.

During the trip my co-travelers frequently asked me for an "honest" evaluation of what I saw. The Eastern Bloc countries are profoundly influenced by the Soviet Union, and thus many of the problems they face are intrinsically linked to their relationship to the Soviet Union. Because I could not always openly and objectively discuss such matters on board the Soviet ships, I am taking this opportunity to present my impressions of the countries we visited.

Let me start by saying that I could find little fault with our Soviet hosts: the accommodations on board both ships were excellent, the crews were helpful and friendly. Although a gourmand might not have found many reasons to rejoice, the food was tasty and plentiful, often served more than three times a day: fresh fruit



Visegrad 14th century castle, demolished in 1702, between Bratislava and Budapest.



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and vegetables, a variety of wholesome native Russian dishes, excellent pastries and desserts, vodkas, wines, champagnes. The service was friendly and quick, and most of us returned home with a few extra pounds.

Our adventure began in Vienna, with excursions to such unforgettable sites as the Schonbrunn Palace, the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Belvedere, the Winter Palace, the Lippizaner Stables, the Michaelplatz, the Vienna Woods, and other places of interest a respectable tourist cannot miss. In the evening we were entertained by the Vienna Boys Choir. We could immediately feel that the city has been and is a cultural center of Western Europe, a place where almost every building, every stone tells a story of

a famous historical figure, composer, or artist. It is an expensive city—definitely not a place for the average tourist hunting bargains.

Bratislava, one of the major cities in Czechoslovakia, is just a short step from Vienna—or a short swim. One might wonder whether any Austrians tried to defect there, as they could simply float down the Danube into the friendly hands of the Czechoslovak border patrol. However, upon arriving at Bratislava, the answer becomes all too clear. We anchored at the Bratislava dock and went through our first passport control. Here, as we waited in line for what seemed an eternity while an officer scrutinized every passport, we got our first taste of Socialist vigilance.

The city itself was disappointing—gray and drab. But for a magnificent castle towering over the Danube, there was very little to see. The guides worked hard at convincing us how much they love their helpful neighbor, their brother, the Soviet Union. For those of us who know recent history and remember the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, their proclamations were a pitiful travesty of truth. Czechoslovakians still, 20 years after the invasion which destroyed their hopes of freedom and democracy, live in a state of indifferent passivity. This attitude was depressing and numbing—we returned to the ship with an uneasy feeling of having seen a Liliputian hopelessly resigned to suffocating in the iron grip of a giant.

We arrived in Budapest the next day with mixed feelings. Hungary was another Socialist country, invaded by the Soviets in 1956, and we partly expected to encounter an atmosphere similar to that of Bratislava. But we also knew that Hungary's new economic policy, though not as successful as they had hoped, had created a relatively free economy. We were eager to see the results of the Hungarian experiment. Lo and behold, Budapest welcomed us with the aura of a true Western metropolis. The shops, the people on the streets, the smiles, the Western dress, the vigor and high spirit of the city surprised even the most optimistic of us. By chance, even the weather was better there, allowing us to take leisurely walks along the city's old streets and look for souvenirs in the beautiful little shops (where we were allowed to use our American credit cards!).

Although Hungary has serious economic problems and is heavily indebted to foreign banks, Budapest exuded a spirit of joy and optimism. Our Hungarian guide explained the country's new economic policy with the following example: "Let's say you make 5000 forints a month. The cost of living is 7000 forints a month. In our free-market system, you are allowed to make up the difference, even if it's not exactly done legally. The government knows about this but closes its eyes to it because everybody does it. This is the main difference between Hungary now and before." Under this new policy, some Hungarians have become millionaires, and the feeling is that if you are persistent, talented, and work harder than others, you may succeed. This is the source of the hope and optimism among Hungarian



people today. The Budapest tour ended with a great dinner at Gundel Restaurant, accompanied by a concert of gypsy music and dancing.

Next stop was Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia. I think that everyone expected a lot from this tour, because for many years Yugoslavia has enjoyed freedoms similar to the West. Surprisingly, the life of the city seemed somewhat subdued, lacking the enthusiasm which we felt in Budapest. Perhaps this is because the people here are used to their freedoms, and perhaps we were biased by our fresh impression of a bustling Budapest; but Belgrade, despite its beautiful Orthodox churches and fascinating Turkish-built fortress of Kalemagdan, left us with the impression of a somewhat distant, self-centered city. In shops we noticed high prices, possibly a result of the free-market economy, and a rather indifferent attitude of the sellers toward the buyers.

Another of Belgrade's letdowns was our tour of the Tito Memorial. Although the grounds surrounding Tito's grave are beautifully maintained, and his huge house is filled with impressive works of art and interesting memorabilia, there was something false and unpleasant about the unabashed veneration of Tito. One does not have to be Yugoslavian to appreciate Tito's heroism in fighting the Germans during the Second World War and in later pulling Yugoslavia out of the Warsaw Pact, which nearly freed the country from Soviet control. But I am extremely suspicious about any kind of personality cult, and to me, the Tito Memorial smacked of it. No one mentioned any opposition to Tito, and no one wanted to discuss his abuses of power.

After passing through the famous Iron Gates, we arrived in the tiny port of Nikopol in Bulgaria and from there went by bus to Pleven. We were somewhat surprised by the scenery along the way: run-down countryside, old peasant houses, delapidated villages, abandoned churches. But our guides were honest and seemed enthusiastic about the accomplishments of their country. They did not try to hide its shortcomings, nor did they try to blame anyone. As we got out of the bus in Pleven, we wondered what could possibly be worth seeing in this poor and dirty place.

The highlights of our visit to Pleven were the icon museum and the gigantic

The Blue Mosque, Istanbul, Turkey.



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diorama of the battle of Nikopol. We were taken to an unusual restaurant which was built inside a natural cave. At the entrance we were welcomed with bread and salt by two beautiful Bulgarian hostesses in traditional costume. We were served traditional Bulgarian dishes and drinks while a Bulgarian folk group played, sang, and danced for us. We could not resist buying some of the inexpensive pottery and brandy offered in the restaurant's small gift shop. Invigorated by the drinks, we returned to the ship feeling great warmth toward our Bulgarian hosts; their genuine hospitality amply compensated for the limited number of cultural attractions.

Just a short distance from Nikopol lies the city of Giurgiu in Romania. Once

again, passport control gave us a good idea of what to expect: a police state, reminiscent of Russia in the heyday of Stalinism. The feeling of being watched and not trusted came over us at passport control, and later, in Bucharest, was strengthened by the presence of armed policemen throughout the streets of the Romanian capital. We had a general tour of the city, visiting a magnificent complex of Orthodox churches and a fascinating museum of wooden and folk architecture.

Our tour guides blamed the problems of their country on the Soviet policy towards Romania. While it is true to a certain extent that the Soviet Union exploits the economies of all the satellite countries by buying cheap raw materials from them, the Soviets cannot be blamed for all of





Alex Boguslawski

Romania's shortcomings. The country has been ruled by Nicolae Ceausescu, a Stalin-like party dictator who tries to justify his failing policies by brainwashing and deceiving the people. He promises that it will take only two more years to pay off all debts to the Soviet Union, at which point Romania will become self-sufficient and the standard of living will improve rapidly. But he has been promising this for many years, and as yet there is no visible change for the better; on the contrary, the standard of living appears to be declining. There is a great shortage of basic food-stuffs in the stores, and even the restaurants have trouble scraping up a decent piece of meat. The lucky Romanians who are allowed to travel abroad buy up everything they can, because they can't get anything at home. Even in the Soviet Union, which for a long time faced a similar situation, there is now adequate availability of consumer goods. The atmosphere on the streets of Romania is depressing—one of fear and futility. We could not get away from that inhospitable place soon enough.

After a transfer to the MS Ayvazovsky in the port of Izmail, we eagerly anticipated our Black Sea cruise to Istanbul.

We did not, however, anticipate that a Romanian barge would run aground, completely blocking our way. After several hours of waiting, our captain decided to turn back and take a Romanian arm of the Danube delta. This cost us a day and a half, but we finally reached our destination. In the early morning mist, Istanbul looked eerie, almost surreal, with the minarets and cupolas of mosques rising gracefully out of the fog. The Golden Horn was unusually quiet, with little traffic. This is a city to explore on your own—no guided tour will show you everything there is to see. But our tour did take in the highlights: Hagia Sophia, The Blue Mosque, the Topkapi Palace, the Dolmabahce Palace, and the Grand Bazaar. We were stopped many times by street vendors who offered us postcards, shoeshines, and Turkish flutes—which we ended up buying just to get rid of the vendors. There is high unemployment in Istanbul, and the vendors are more than a little obnoxious—they even tried to shine our sneakers! American tourists are always immediately surrounded by crowds of Turks who would do almost anything for some real currency. When I inquired about Turkish coins, I was told that

nobody carried them because they are nearly worthless. In Turkey, one wants to exchange money quickly, because the value of the Turkish lira can go down in a matter of minutes.

With all its problems—poverty, dirt, noise on the streets—Istanbul, formerly Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire, is truly a multinational metropolis. For the lover of architecture and Byzantine art, it is a treasure mine which cannot be exhausted. For the shopper, it is a bargain-hunter's dream, especially for such items as rugs, gold, leather, and meershaum pipes. More than any other place we visited, Istanbul had an atmosphere all its own. This is a result of the city's positioning at the crossroads of the East and West, and the centuries of history accumulated in its streets and buildings. Despite the problems in Turkey you've no doubt heard about—wrecked economy, corrupt government, fractured social organization, stifling bureaucracy, and police brutality (remember the movie *Midnight Express*?)—you will find the city of Istanbul a fascinating place to wander about. But you will leave it with a feeling of relief—because you know you don't belong there, in this mysterious city of mosques and palaces from the 1001 Nights.

We learned many secrets from The Blue Danube (actually it was rather brownish-gray). Much of what we saw in the streets cannot be found in guide books or on postcards. Our personal contact with guides, drivers, waiters, shopowners, and vendors was much more valuable than any detailed description of the cities. We returned home with new insight into the history, culture, economy, and politics of the countries we visited, and with a new image of The Blue Danube that will remain forever etched in our minds. [R]

*Alexander Boguslawski joined the Rollins faculty in 1983 as an assistant professor of Russian. His teaching duties include Russian language, literature and culture. Among his hobbies are painting, translating, and foreign languages. Boguslawski holds an MA in Russian literature and language from the University of Warsaw in Poland and a PhD from the University of Kansas.*





Purple-brown leaf sets a natural spoke pattern on the jungle floor strewn with fallen yellow flowers.

NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

# A GLIMPSE OF THE PAST

*Archaeologist's photos help unravel mysteries of the Mayas*

**F**or two decades, Nicholas Hellmuth has been researching and photographing Maya ruins and artifacts in Guatemala and the tropical flora and fauna of the region to better understand ancient Maya myths and culture.

As a visiting lecturer in art history during the 1988 Winter Term, Hellmuth shared his knowledge and experiences with Rollins students in a course on "Nature and Myth in Pre-Hispanic Art and Religion." In April, he will lead a study tour of Mexico, offered through the Division of Non-Credit Programs, which will focus on ancient Maya art and

architecture.

Trained at Harvard and Yale, Hellmuth has engaged in professional archaeological fieldwork since 1965, discovering in 1966 the 1200-year-old Tomb of the Jade Jaguar at Tikal, Guatemala. His discoveries in archaeology have led to his being a guest on special programs on CBS, ABC, and PBS, and his impressive photographic records of art and archaeology appear regularly in both scientific and popular publications. His recently published book *Monsters and Men in Maya Art* features hundreds of photographs and illustrations (see "Books," p. 33). [R]





NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

This entire squash-like plant is edible: greens, fruit and root. Hellmuth's goal is to photograph all tropical flora and fauna that was eaten, used or worshipped by the ancient Mayas.

*Photos by Nicholas Hellmuth  
© 1988 Foundation for Latin American Anthropological Research*





Unidentified roadside flower,  
highland Chiapas, Mexico.

NICHOLAS HELLMUTH



NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

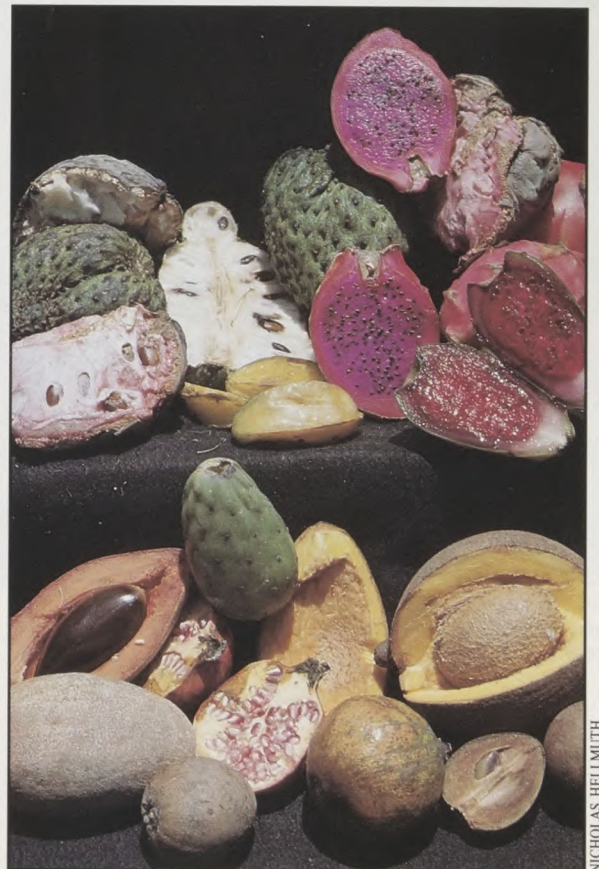
Achiote, the dried seed of a bush, is  
used by the Mayas to season and  
color food.





NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

Jaguar in repose, Zoologico Regional Miguel Alvarez del Toro, Chiapas, Mexico. Hellmuth is comparing pelage patterns of Mexican felines with those on Maya polychrome vase paintings.



NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

A colorful assortment of native fruits awaits the visitor to Guatemala. The purple fruit, *pitaya*, is of a night-blooming cactus.

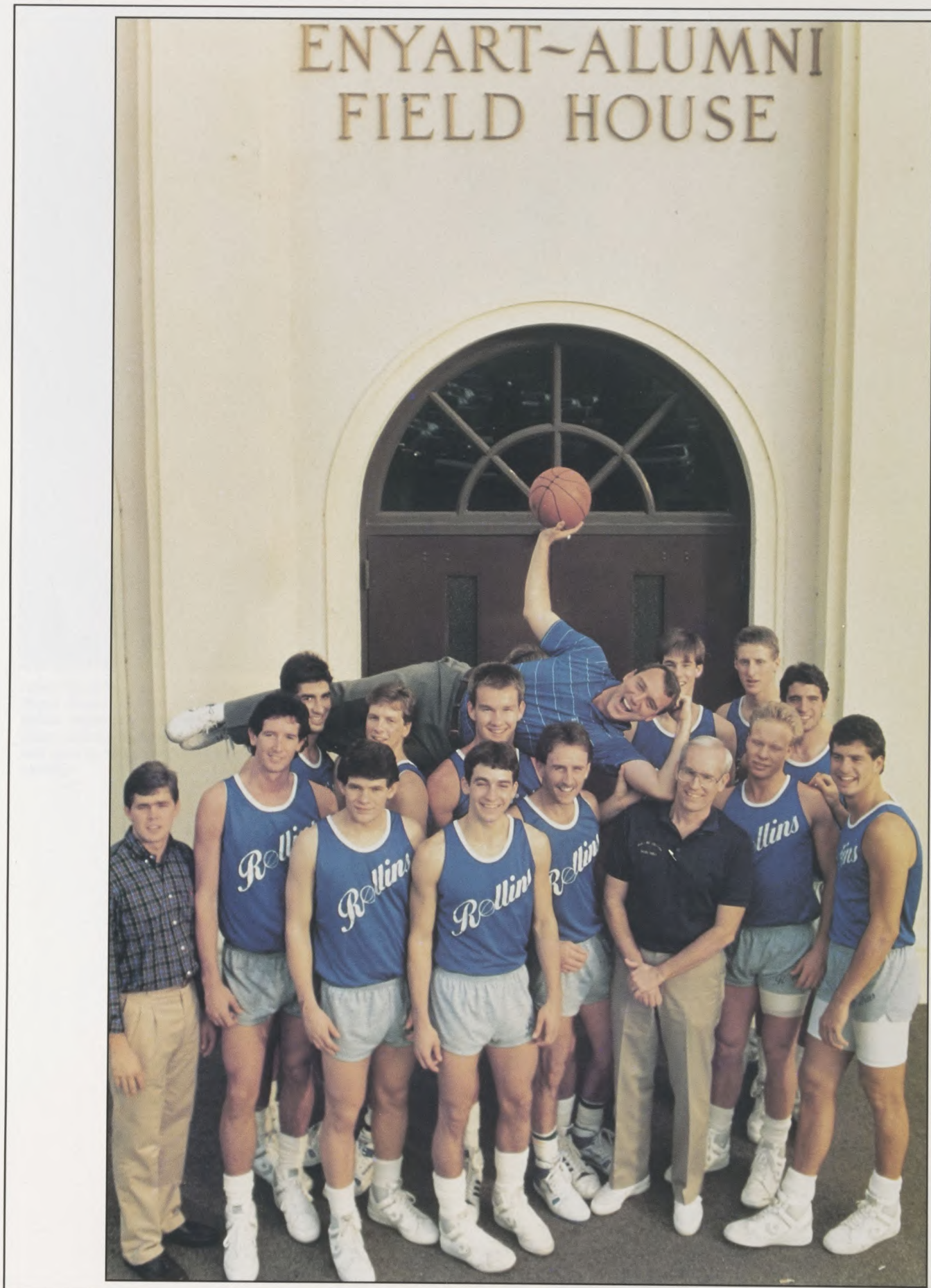




NICHOLAS HELLMUTH

Tikal, Temple I, Guatemala, 8th century A.D. Hellmuth was a junior at Harvard when he excavated a palace adjacent to this temple.







# Rollins shows studies can mix with athletics

BY BARRY COOPER

**S**omehow, in the face of a slew of imposing obstacles, Rollins College's basketball team is taking care of business, proving that athletics and academics can indeed be successfully married. The Tars, whose academic prowess at least equals their athletic skills ended the season with a 21-8 record and at one point during the season were ranked No. 9 in the NCAA Division II poll.

This is not to be taken lightly, for Rollins is an exclusive, private college where evidence suggests the Tars' players are better suited for solving calculus problems and attempting to end world hunger than dribbling up and down a basketball court.

In past years Rollins has left the pursuit of a national championship to schools less interested in academics. Admission standards are so tough that prospective players are not even considered if their score on the Scholastic Aptitude Test is much less than 1,000—a grade virtually unobtainable by many blue-chip talents.

With its academic standards among the highest in the country and a staid, ritzy social setting pervading the campus, Rollins' enrollment is affluent and with few minorities. Such an environment all but strips Rollins of its ability to recruit talented players from inner-city neighborhoods, and Coach Tom Klusman admits that this is one barrier he would like to destroy.

Rollins' team is all-white. Klusman has molded a power even though he has had to recruit from a talent pool that first is greatly narrowed by Rollins' academics, and then by the fact that few minority players will pay the Tars much attention.

Despite that, Rollins wins. The Tars were 21-8 last season and beat Northwestern of the Big Ten. This year, Rollins defeated Tampa, one of three Sunshine State Conference teams in the NCAA II Top 20, and it beat Northwestern again (70-68). Not long ago, Northwestern beat NCAA champion Indiana.

Even if he is battling with a short stick, Klusman must be doing something right.

"I have had times," Klusman said, "when I have had to reassess my thinking and learn not to fight the way things are so much but to better adjust to them and try to take advantage of some of the situations. What that has done for me personally is made me relax, not be so uptight."

Klusman admits to having been frustrated when a rival school would readily admit a player that Rollins would not touch. Rollins does not make admission exceptions for athletes. They either meet the standards or they play someplace else.

"The two problems we have are with local kids and urban kids," Klusman said. "The tough thing for the local kids is that they underestimate how tough it is to play even at our level. They come here expecting to play immediately, when in fact they may be two years away. That makes it tough for the kid, because his parents are coming to the games and he is sitting on the end of the bench. You know, kids feel like anybody can go to North Carolina and sit on the bench. But they feel like when they go to Rollins, a Division II school, and they are not playing, then that's a problem."

Rollins has had such a difficult time keeping area athletes at home that only two of the Tars' starters this year were


from Florida—seniors Troy Kessinger (Oviedo) and Curt Fiser (Tampa). How to recruit more minorities has been an even more perplexing dilemma. Recently, Rollins conducted round-table discussions that centered around how minority athletes are treated on campus and how more can successfully be recruited. The talks, while productive, offered few ideas.

Said Klusman: "Minority kids have a tough time fitting in here, and it is going to change. It is a thing we are fighting—I am working on it and the whole school is working on it. But I'm glad we don't make exceptions for athletes. If we let a student in here who had just a 700 SAT score, he just would not survive. He would be eaten alive."

The Tars' current players have handled the work in the classroom and excelled in the gym, too. This year three players averaged more than 17 points per game—Jeff Wolf, Fiser, and Dan Wolf, Jeff's brother. Kessinger, who made 83 of his 92 free-throws, was the leading free-throw shooter in NCAA II.

Rollins' ability to run the fast break is what elevated this team. In past years, Rollins was a slow, plodding bunch, easily predictable. This year, with Kessinger proving himself to be a marvelous ball-handler and a consummate floor general, the Tars could shift gears. "We had a choice," Klusman said. "We could push the ball and try to stuff it down people's throats. Or we could take our time and work the clock. We had flexibility."

The Tars came into the season virtually intact from a year ago, with freshman Cameron Forbes the only new starter. "We expected to be good this year," Klusman said.

There is at least one advantage to Rollins' tough admission standards. Because all of the players are from similar backgrounds, they have a common bond. "This is a team," Sports Information Director Fred Battenfield said. "Everybody plays together. There is no selfishness." 

*Reprinted by permission of The Orlando Sentinel.*

## Klusman's record

1980-81 .....	16-11
1981-82 .....	17-9
1982-83 .....	12-14
1983-84 .....	15-12
1984-85 .....	15-13
1985-86 .....	15-13
1986-87 .....	21-8
1987-88 .....	21-8



# THE SCHOLARSHIP STORY

## Promising Beginnings and Happy Endings

BY M. ELIZABETH BROTHERS  
*Associate Vice President for Development*



Philanthropist Eugene Lang, whose promise to send a sixth grade class to college has inspired over 100 other individuals and organizations to launch similar programs, says that his plan to motivate and help students has brought him more pleasure than any other gifts he has made. Many donors of scholarship funds at Rollins would agree that there is no more satisfying charitable investment. They have become interested in financial aid for a variety of reasons. They may have been recipients of grants themselves and want to help others in return. They may feel a strong commitment to a liberal arts education and wish to assure that others receive it at Rollins. They may be interested in a particular field and desire to help train qualified people to enter it. Or they may want to permanently link their own names with a fine educational institution or create a living memorial for a family member or friend.

Donors of scholarship funds are sent an annual report about the students being

assisted by the funds they have given. Meetings are also arranged with the students if desired. We are pleased to introduce some of these generous supporters and the Rollins students in whom they are investing.

**The Altrusa Club of Winter Park** administers a legacy from Eleanor J. Mathews, a talented Central Florida artist who was a devoted Altrusan for many years. Annual awards are made to promising art students at Rollins and three other local educational institutions.

This year's recipient is Therese Coen '88, who transferred to Rollins from Seminole Community College. She is majoring in art and seeking teacher certification in that field. Terry's creative interests include ceramics, jewelry design, printmaking and painting, and she frequently exhibits her work.

Professor Emeritus of Business Administration **A. Ross Evans** established the scholarship fund which bears his name to assist students of business. Professor Evans is a CPA and taught courses in accounting, investments and financial management in the undergraduate program and at the graduate level at Crummer.

W. Wayne Johnson, a recipient of the Evans Scholarship, is a second-year

student at the Roy Crummer Graduate School of Business. He earned a B.S. degree in business from Southern College and held accounting positions with two hospitals before enrolling in the Rollins program. Wayne is a graduate assistant this year and is helping in the Crummer placement program. After receiving his MBA, he hopes to return to the health care field.

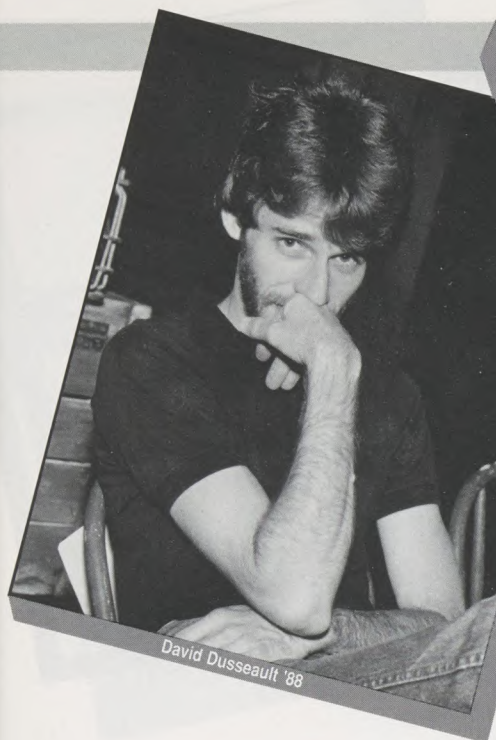
The **Fishback-Galey Fund** was established by Lillian Wilmott Fishback '07 and her daughter, Blanche Fishback Galey '35. Since Mrs. Galey is a gifted artist with numerous one-woman shows to her credit, it is appropriate that the income from this endowment assist student artists at Rollins.

A recent recipient of a grant was Olga Viso '87, who majored in art and minored in business. She organized exhibitions of student art work in the Olin Library and at college events and worked as a designer for several college publications. Olga was valedictorian of her class, graduating summa cum laude and receiving awards as the top student in the Expressive Arts Division and for excellence in business as well as a Sullivan Medallion for her outstanding personal qualities.

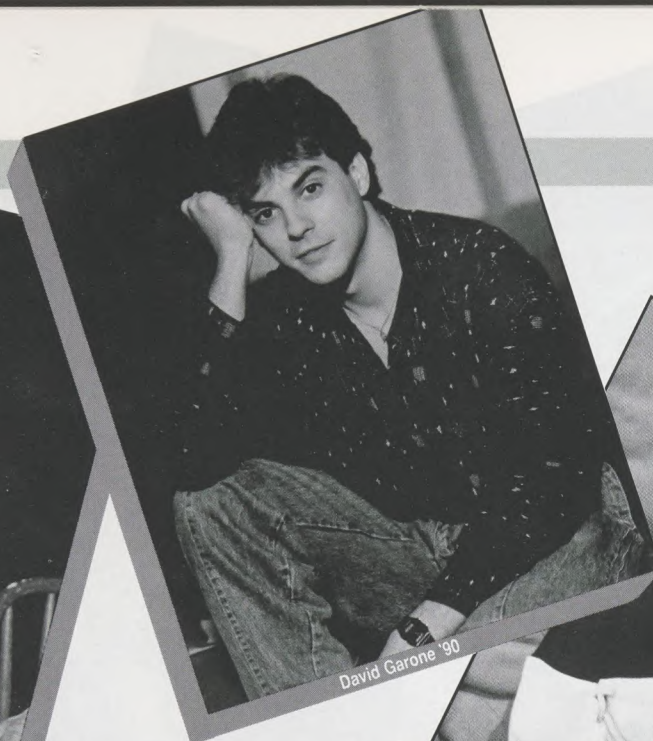
The **Elizabeth Robbins Hooker Scholar-**



PHOTOS BY PETER SCHREYER



David Dusseault '88



David Garone '90



Susan Brown '91

ship was established by the First Congregational Church of Winter Park in honor of the wife of the first pastor of the church and the first president of Rollins. The first award was made on the occasion of the Church's Centennial Celebration in recognition of the close ties between the Church and the College.

The recipient this year is Shaun Fisher '88, a music major from Boston, Massachusetts. He plays the string bass, performs with the Rollins jazz ensemble, and has studied chamber music accompanying. He has formed his own instrumental group, which frequently performs music he has composed. Shaun is active in the Knowles Chapel program and sings in the Chapel Choir.

The **Robert Hufstader Scholarship** was established by Alice Hufstader, mother of Lucy Hufstader Sharp '63, in memory of her husband, who headed the Rollins Conservatory of Music and directed the Bach Festival. A talented musician herself, Mrs. Hufstader enjoyed meeting the voice students assisted by the Hufstader Scholarships when she came to Winter Park to lecture at the Library and visit friends.

Amy Grieve '87, the recipient of the Hufstader award for three years, graduated with honors in music. She performed

extensively: classical music as a soloist at the Knowles Chapel and in student recitals, and popular selections with Sentimental Journey, a three-member

Nearly half of Rollins students receive some form of financial aid. As a result of diminishing federal funds and increasing tuition costs, it has been necessary for the College to commit larger amounts of its own resources, a rise from \$1,486,135 to \$3,061,148 or from 45% to 65% of the total financial budget since 1983-84. The Rollins contribution comes from interest earned by endowed scholarship funds, expendable gifts designated for financial aid, and substantial amounts drawn from unrestricted sources, the largest of which is The Rollins Fund.

Frequently, the financial aid package at Rollins consists of a scholarship, which is a gift; a loan, where there is a legal obligation to repay; and the student's own contribution in the form of summer earnings and a term-time job on campus or in the community. This plan stretches the College's limited scholarship resources while building maturity and a sense of responsibility in students.

choral group which sang for many alumni functions. Amy also headed Freshmen Orientation, was a leader in the College's A.D.E.P.T. program which provides educational materials about the dangers of the use of alcohol and other drugs, and chaired the Student Hearing Board and her sorority.

The **Jack MacDowall Scholarship** was established by Rollins alumni and other friends of the beloved football coach and director of athletics to honor his many years of service to the College and the community. Each year an award is made to an outstanding scholar-athlete at Rollins.

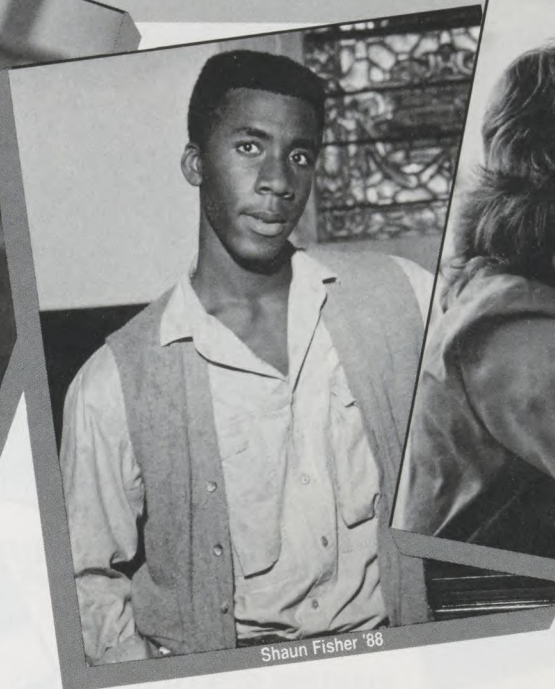
Dan Garrison '88, the recipient in 1987-88, is a physics major from Atlanta, Georgia. He also holds an Alonzo Rollins Scholarship, has received a Sullivan Award, and is a catcher on the varsity baseball team. Dan is a member of the Academic Consultation Team and is a writing consultant in the College Writing Center.

The **Nicholas B. Ottaway Scholarship**





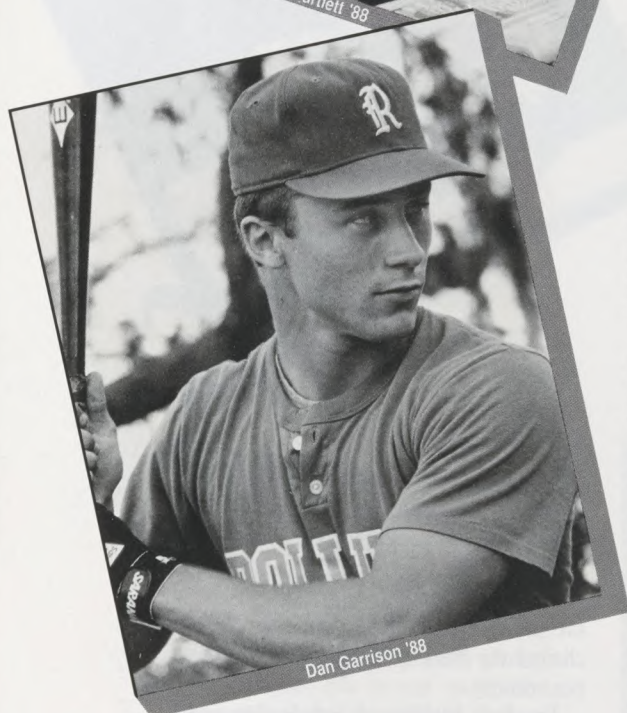
William Bartlett '88



Shaun Fisher '88



Therese Coen '88



Dan Garrison '88

is named for the grandson of Ruth Hart Ottaway '33 and James Ottaway '33, who was killed in an automobile accident when he was two years old. The Ottaways met while working on the *Sandspur*, the student newspaper at Rollins. For many years both were officers and directors of Ottaway Newspapers, and Mr. Ottaway also served as a director of Dow Jones & Co. The scholarship assists an entering freshman, with preference being given to a minority student.

This year's recipient is Susan Brown '91, who plans to major in politics and attend law school. In addition to excelling in honors courses in high school, she

found time to participate in several sports, play the viola in the school orchestra, and serve as business manager and co-editor for the yearbook.

When **Nancy Parker '88** died suddenly in her sophomore year, relatives and friends established a memorial scholarship. The grant will be awarded each year to a student athlete who has demonstrated outstanding leadership and academic achievement. Preference will be given to women students who have shown a keen interest and involvement in campus activities in general and particularly in the resolution of problems associated with human suffering.

Jane Anne Bolling '89, the first recipient, has many of the same qualities and interests that Nancy Parker possessed. She is a member of the softball and volleyball teams, maintains a strong academic average, and participates in the Student Government Association, the Choral Society, Captains Council and the World Hunger Committee.

The **Andrew and Blanche Rathbone Memorial Scholarship Fund** was established by an anonymous Rollins alumna. Mr. Rathbone was the founder and president of the Rathbone Corporation in Palmer, Massachusetts, which manufactured wire. The Rathbones regularly visited Winter Park and were well-acquainted with Rollins College and its students.

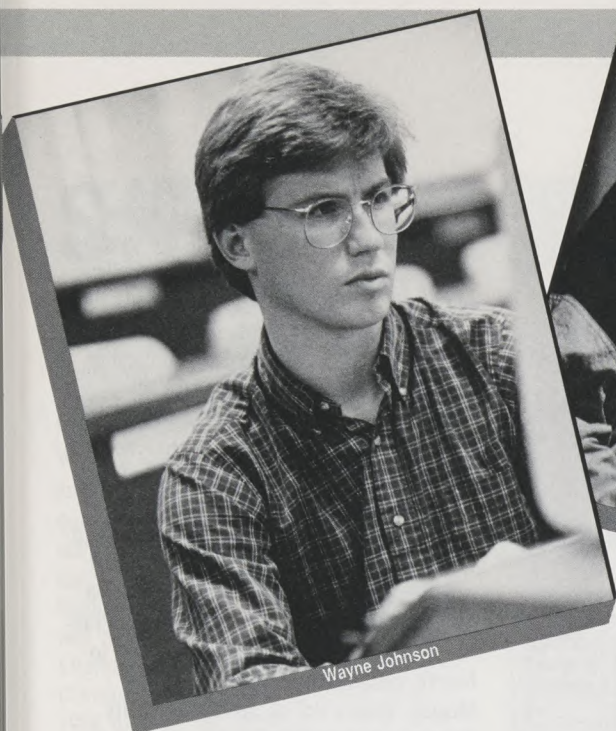
The first recipient of the Rathbone Scholarship is **Ronnie Clark '88**, a senior majoring in philosophy and religion and minoring in business administration. Ronnie has participated in a number of the special opportunities offered to Rollins students. These include the Community of Learners program in which undergraduates and a member of the faculty, the Master Learner, attend courses together; Greek literature (the Classics were restored to the curriculum several years ago); and the College's program in Sydney, Australia, where Ronnie spent the fall semester.

**Georges St. Laurent**, who established the endowed scholarship bearing his name, is a venture capitalist and entrepreneur. As the President of St. Laurent Properties, he has business enterprises throughout the country and broad philanthropic interests. Mr. St. Laurent gave the Crummer Commencement address last spring.

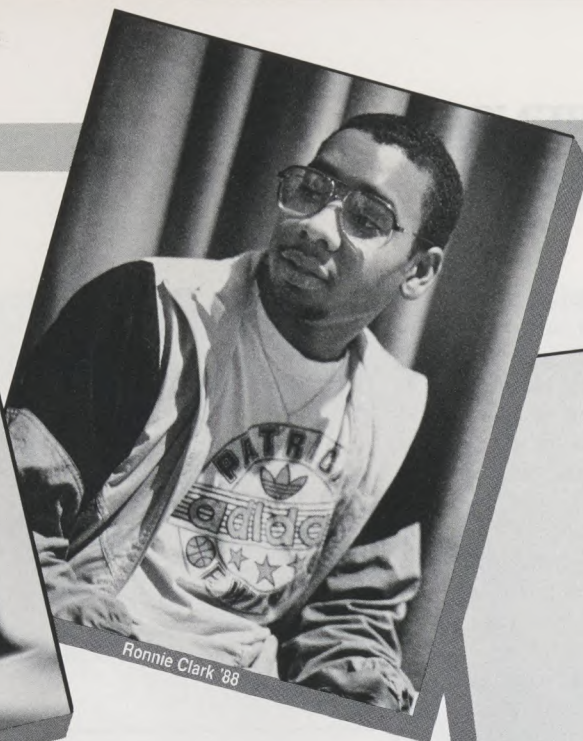
The recipient of the Georges St. Laurent Scholarship this year is **Michelle Ariles '89**. She is an economics major and one of the Student Ambassadors who leads campus tours for prospective Rollins students. Already fluent in French, she is studying in Paris during spring semester in one of the international programs with which Rollins is affiliated.

The **Betty Sherman Scholarship** is awarded to an outstanding student in the Crummer Graduate School of Business

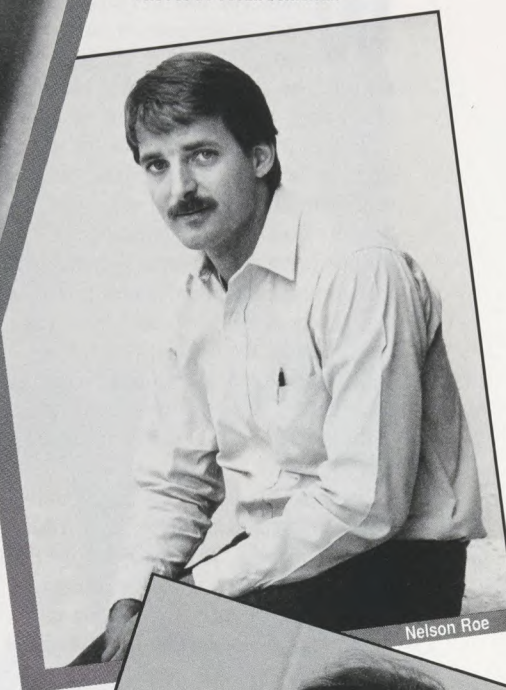




Wayne Johnson



Ronnie Clark '88



Nelson Roe

each year. Mrs. Sherman earned her MSM from Crummer and has been active in business and community service. She is chairman of the Board of Visitors of the George and Harriet Cornell Fine Arts Center and served on the task force which studied the feasibility of the Rollins capital campaign now in progress.

This year's recipient of the Betty Sherman Award is Nelson Roe, a graduate of Kenyon College with a B.A. in Spanish. After working for the Revillon Corporation for four years, he entered the Crummer program and is in the top five percent of the second-year class. Last summer he worked with members of the Crummer faculty on a major computer project for the Stromberg Carlson Company.

Ever since Hamilton Holt participated in the founding of the **University Club of Winter Park**, the organization has maintained close ties with Rollins. For over 40 years the Club has made annual scholarship awards to Rollins students from Central Florida.

This year there are two recipients of University Club scholarships. William Bartlett '88 began his studies at Rollins ten years ago, left after one year to pursue a career as a professional dancer, and then returned to complete his degree at Rollins. He is majoring in English with a minor in German. David Dusseault '88 is majoring in theater arts. He most

recently appeared in the opening of *The Threepenny Opera*, playing the part of Sergeant O'Malley.

The **Webb Memorial Scholarship Fund** was established by William Webb, Jr. '39 to assist theater students at Rollins. A retired banker from Connecticut, Mr. Webb winters in Florida and regularly attends performances at the Annie Russell Theatre.

In 1987-88 the Webb Scholarship has been awarded to David Garone '90, a theater major who has played leading parts at the Annie Russell this season. He was Tiger Brown in the *The Threepenny Opera* and George Kittridge in *The Philadelphia Story*. Last summer David appeared at the Sharon (Connecticut) Playhouse, where Bill Webb also saw him perform.

The **Lettie Pate Whitehead Foundation** of Atlanta has been making annual grants to Rollins since 1974. Foundation guidelines express a preference that the scholarships be awarded to young Christian women from the southeastern United States.

In 1987-88 there are fifteen Rollins students receiving grants from the Foundation. Among them are Michelle Artiles '89, also the recipient of a St. Laurent Scholarship, and Jane Anne Bolling '89, who was chosen as the first Nancy Parker Scholar. [R]



Anne Bolling '89

PHOTOS BY PETER SCHREYER

**Note:** The Dollars & Sense column in this issue of the *Record* tells how some donors have funded their scholarships.

*M. Elizabeth Brothers is Associate Vice President of Rollins. She administers the College's stewardship program, which includes reporting to donors of scholarship funds.*



**W**ould you like to find an investment impervious to stock market swings, one that will pay ample dividends in satisfaction? Then consider establishing a scholarship fund at Rollins.

Rollins often receives funds for scholarships in the form of expendable gifts which are drawn on until exhausted. Support from such organizations as Florida Executive Women, foundations and corporations often comes in this form and can be renewed on an annual basis at the option of the donors. Some individuals also prefer to make expendable contributions to assure that a gift of perhaps \$500 or \$1,000 has maximum impact.

Endowed funds such as those established in memory of Betsy Anne Teall, Bucky Copeland '79, and Willis du Pont '83 are permanent. Only the income is used with the principal remaining intact. Some donors are in a position to give a large lump sum, but most build up a fund over a number of tax years until it reaches the desired level.

Some donors use cash to fund their gifts. Often, it is more beneficial to donate long-term, appreciated securities, thereby avoiding the tax on the gain which would result if they were sold. Others have contributed appreciated real estate to the College, which then sells it and puts the proceeds in a scholarship.

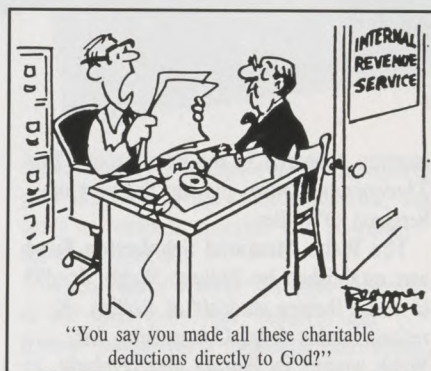
Each donor who participates in one of the Rollins life income programs—pooled income fund, gift annuity, charitable remainder unitrust or annuity trust—may choose the ultimate designation. After the death of the income beneficiary, the released principal can be directed to scholarships or to another educational purpose at Rollins.

Some of those who contribute life insurance also elect to establish scholarship funds after their policies mature. Still others choose to make a provision for scholarships by will. Frequently, however, the most personally satisfying and financially beneficial route to follow employs a combination of outright gifts and an estate provision through a life income gift or bequest.

William Webb, Jr. '39, for example, enjoyed performances at the Annie Russell

## Dollars For Scholars: The Best Investment Yet

BY THE TAXWISE GIVING COMMITTEE



Theatre so much that he wanted to provide some immediate scholarship assistance for the student actors. Each year he adds to the endowment he established, and he has directed that when his life income agreement is released after his death, it be added to the Webb Memorial Scholarship. On the other hand, Priscilla Parker '42, whose bequest of over \$900,000 was recently announced, did it all by will. Her legacy will also provide scholarships for theater students in perpetuity. Mr. Webb benefits from an annual income tax deduction while removing assets from his taxable estate and has the pleasure of seeing the students he helps perform at the Annie Russell Theatre. Priscilla Parker provided a magnificent legacy for her alma mater and saved a considerable amount in taxes, but did not live to see the fruits of her generosity and derived no income tax benefits from it.

It is helpful in the administration of scholarship funds, particularly those that are endowed, if there are not too many

strings attached. If the restriction is expressed as a preference, these wishes will be honored if possible; if the suggestion cannot be met one year, the College has the flexibility to award the funds to another qualified student. Thus, the donor is assured that badly needed scholarship funds will not lie fallow because of inability to comply with too-stringent restrictions. For example, a preference for a student planning to attend medical school or one with a high financial need or from a certain geographical area could be stated.

Most scholarship recipients are chosen by the Director of Student Financial Planning. In the case of funds designated to benefit certain departments, such as theater, music, art or athletics, faculty members make recommendations and these awards are incorporated into the College's total aid program. Annual reports are sent to donors of scholarship funds and meetings with students are arranged, if desired.

Contrary to popular opinion, Rollins is not a rich college. The endowment is smaller than one would expect for a college of its age and distinction. Another common misconception is that most Rollins students come from wealthy families. In fact they are drawn from diverse economic backgrounds and nearly half receive some form of financial aid.

Gifts for scholarships, expendable or endowed, are warmly welcomed. For further information about how you can "adopt" a Rollins student now or later, write to the Taxwise Giving Committee, Rollins College, Campus Box 2724, Winter Park, Florida 32789 or telephone Elizabeth Brothers (305-646-2606). [R]

**Taxwise Giving Committee:** *Angus S. Barlow '69, C.P.A.; Marion Haddad Brown '73, C.P.A.; Christopher Clanton '68, Trust Officer; Sara Harbottle Howden '35, Civic Worker; Warren C. Hume '39, Trustee and Business Executive; Allan E. Keen '70, Real Estate Investor and Developer; Michael Marlowe '65, Attorney; Robert F. Stonerock '41, C.P.A.; Harold A. Ward, III, Trustee and Attorney; Elizabeth Brothers, Associate Vice President.*



## BOOKS

**S**even books were published by Rollins faculty and staff members in 1987.

*Cumuman* by Omar S. Castañeda, Visiting Assistant Professor of English, was published by Pineapple Press, Inc. The novel foregrounds the drama of a woman, Carolina, buffeted by the clash of her Mayan culture and an encroaching Western world. Carolina is manipulated and traumatized by forces she cannot quite understand, much like Guatemala is subjected to world powers in the present time and was subjected to with the Spanish conquest in the past. The novel was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize in Literature and the Pushcart Prize. (*Cumuman* was reviewed in the Winter 1988 issue of the *Record*.)

*Business* by Samuel C. Certo, Professor of Management in the Crummer Graduate School of Business, was published by William C. Brown Publishers. This college-level textbook introduces students to the world of business. Major topics covered include economics, social responsibility, management, marketing, finance, and computers.

*Monsters and Men in Maya Art* by Nicholas Hellmuth, Visiting Lecturer in Art History, was published by Akademische Druck—u. Verlagsanstalt Graz—Austria. Based on Hellmuth's two decades as a professional photographer and archaeologist, the art book brings Maya archaeology, religion, cults, and costumes alive through hundreds of illustrations and impressive photographs. Colorful birds, exotic fish, and enigmatic water flowers are keys to Hellmuth's breakthroughs in understanding the nature of the Maya netherworld, realm of eternal life after death. The focus is on the pivotal Early Classic period, 250-550 AD, the brilliant epoch of aesthetic development throughout ancient Mesoamerica.

*Human Relations: Behavior at Work* by James M. Higgins, Professor of Management in the Crummer Graduate School of Business, was published by Random House. This college-level textbook covers motivation, communication, leadership, groups, equal employment opportunity, unions, creativity, and self-development.



1987 campus authors: (l-r, front row) Serge Matulich, Ruth Mesavage, Omar Castañeda; (back row) James Higgins, Nicholas Hellmuth, Samuel Certo; (absent from photo) Judith Provost.

*Financial Accounting* by Serge M. Matulich, Professor of Accounting in the Crummer Graduate School of Business, and co-authors Heitger and Var, was published by McGraw-Hill, Inc. This textbook is part of a coordinated two-volume financial/managerial set designed for introductory accounting courses.

*En cours de route*, a French text by Ruth M. Mesavage, Associate Professor of French and Dance, has been published by Harper & Row. In one volume, this book presents a fully coordinated, direct-method, intermediate, French text, comprising a wealth of well-organized materials designed to develop understanding, speaking, reading, and writing skills. The ultimate objective of the text and the accompanying tape program is to help students think in French. This ability will then help them understand and appreciate cultural differences within the

context of the target language. The textbook is now being used in over 60 schools, including the University of California at Santa Cruz, the University of Texas at Arlington, Smith College, Williams College, Georgetown, Fairleigh Dickinson University, and Hofstra University. Harper & Row is interested in commencing another project with Professor Mesavage.

Judith A. Provost, Director of Personal Counseling, is senior editor as well as author of three chapters of *Applications of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator in Higher Education*, published by Consulting Psychologists Press. Barbara Carson, Associate Professor of English, is among the eleven other chapter contributors from a variety of institutions. Topics range from attrition research to residential environments to counseling. [R]



# ALUMNI NEWS

## Nobel laureate Donald Cram '41 to visit Rollins

**N**obel laureate and Rollins alumnus Dr. Donald Cram '41, one of three chemists awarded the 1987 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, will be making a return visit to his alma mater on April 27-28. A two-day program of special events has been planned to honor our distinguished alumnus and welcome him back to Winter Park.

While on campus, Dr. Cram will teach a chemistry class and speak to Rollins students and some of the area's top high school students at a luncheon. The evening of April 27, Dr. Cram will be the guest of honor at a black-tie dinner at the Peabody Hotel in Orlando. Rollins alumni and friends, as well as leaders in business, education, and public service from throughout the state and nation, will be attending the dinner. Members of the Class of 1941 will also be invited to salute their fellow classmate.

The following day, Dr. Cram will be awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree during a full academic convocation. For Rollins students and faculty, Dr. Cram's visit will be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to meet a Nobel Prize winner and salute one of the College's most distinguished graduates. [R]

## ΑΦ

### Alpha Phi leaves Rollins

**F**ifty-seven years of tradition and contributions to the Rollins campus concluded in January with the closing of the Beta Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi.

Traditionally recognized for scholastic excellence and campus leadership, members of the Alpha Phi sorority at Rollins have gone on to pursue graduate studies, professional careers and volunteer services, bringing recognition and rewards to the College. Recent alumnae include government official and attorney Adis Vila '74, tennis professional Lynn Welch '78, corporate executive Phyllis Crosby Wright '80, Rollins computer program analyst Susan Curran '76, and active Rollins and

community volunteer Marchetta Tate Wood '77.

Sally McCall Grant, International President of Alpha Phi, expressed regret at the closing of the chapter as well as hope that Alpha Phi might return to Rollins in years to come. Several Rollins students have received scholarship grants funded by the Alpha Phi Foundation. Alpha Phi, founded at Syracuse University in 1872, has 111 collegiate chapters in the United States and Canada. [R]

### New alumni directory in the works

**I**f you have had little or no success in tracing the whereabouts of your freshman roommate (last seen in Pago Pago, or was it Topeka?), relax . . . help is on the way. An alumni directory is now in the works and is scheduled for release in April/May 1989. The publication has been planned as a reference volume for those of you who wish to know where your Rollins friends are now and what they are doing.

The directory will be divided into several sections. The first will contain interesting pictures and information. It will be followed by a section of individual listings which will include academic information, professional information such as job title, firm name, address and telephone, and home address and telephone. Alumni will also be listed geographically, by city, state and foreign country.

All information for the directory will be researched and compiled by the Harris Publishing Company and will be obtained through questionnaires sent to all alumni and follow-up telephone verification. Your cooperation in responding to the questionnaires when they arrive will ensure the success of this fascinating and comprehensive directory. All alumni will be given the opportunity to order the directory when their information is verified by phone. (Only Rollins College alumni will be able to purchase a copy.)

The entire project will be undertaken at virtually no cost to Rollins College, and the Harris Company will finance the operation through the sale of directories to alumni only. Rollins College will not



11th Annual Soccer Reunion, November 1987: (l-r, front row) Jim Kerner '82, Greg Peele '76, John Ervin '84, Joe Raymond '84, Bruce Geise '82, Mike Garvanian '85, Tom Cook '79; (middle row) Gary Hayes '86, Mike Fogle '77, Chris Domijon '78, Denny Ullo '84, Paul Baginski '84, Gary Ullo '81, Federico Ruiz '78, Jim Sunshine '66, Ted Suor '72, Ken Marshall '85; (back row) David Shaskey '83, Lew Mocerri '80, Chris Eurton '83, Tom Elias '87, Steve Robinson '80, Gary Koettters '83, Andy Leeker '79, Mark Nicolle '80, Parker Roy '86, Joe Grant '86, Paul Butler '85, Jeff Wiley '83, Duke Marsh '76; (absent from photo) Billy Barker '75, Derek Fuchs '80.



benefit financially from directory sales but will derive substantial benefit from the updated records which will be turned over to the College by the Harris people at the completion of the project.

So, for those of you who have been wondering "Where are they now?"—you will soon find out! Watch for specific dates in future issues of the *Rollins Alumni Record* [R]

## Breaker's Guide is new kid in class

BY SUSAN G. STROTHER

Specialty magazines are the order of the day, and *Breaker's Guide '88*, the official guide to spring break in Florida, is what you'd expect of a publication geared to the thousands of college students descending on the state at this time of year.

That means lots of bikini-clad women, well-muscled men and scores of tips, from shopping to getting a savage tan. The magazine, published by O/P Publishing Inc. in Winter Park (no relation to Ocean Pacific, the swimwear maker), snips up the state into bite-size pieces, with sections devoted to Daytona Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Orlando and the Keys.

"We were over in Clearwater last year, on the beach, and were surprised at the huge numbers of college students coming into town," said Andrew Owens, 27, a 1983 business graduate of Rollins College and publisher of *Breaker's*. "We didn't even realize Clearwater was a spring-break town. We did a little bit of research and determined what type of people came down. My partner and I decided these people needed a magazine, a full-fledged magazine covering the entire state."

*Breaker's* had a press run of 150,000, 100,000 of which are being sold for \$3 on college and university campuses east of the Mississippi, the area from which most of the state's breakers hail. O/P is selling the 100-page magazine through fraternities and sororities, who retain \$1 of the cover price to put toward causes of their choice.

Owens said *Breaker's* was the first of a number of publications planned by O/P—Owens and Partridge, for partner



Bradford Partridge, 26, also a 1983 graduate of Rollins College. About \$35,000 of advertising was sold for the issue, Owens said, and even Walt Disney World and the George Bush campaign bought full-page ads.

Condom, beer and cigarette advertisers are noticeably absent from the publication. "We worked on the Disney ad for six months," Owens said. "And I am as surprised as anyone that they purchased . . . Nationally, the beer and cigarette and condom manufacturers have a policy not to go with first-time publications. Some of the local attractions had that kind of policy, too."

The Bush advertisement features the smiling vice president in sweats, surrounded by mostly youngish looking people, running in a road race. Owens said, "Brad had spoken with one of Bush's Florida campaign people months ago, and just mentioned what we were doing. A week before we were to go to print, they said they wanted to go with it. We were shocked, but they really want to capture the younger market this year."

Readers of the magazine can send away for a spring break "passport," which will give them discounts at certain T-shirt shops and nightspots.

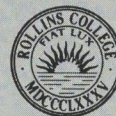
"We hope to be publishing more collegiate and travel publications," Owens said. "Along the travel lines, we've

thought about something designed for the single people who travel to Florida, as opposed to all the travel brochures that are directed more toward families." Owens said the Bahamas and South Padre Island have expressed an interest in O/P publishing a spring-break guide for them.

As for *Breaker's Guide '88*, Owens said, "We wanted to make it a full-fledged magazine that didn't insult the readers' intelligence. We wanted to make it a legitimate magazine as opposed to a silly little handbook." [R]

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ROLLINS COLLEGE  
Winter Park, Florida



## Did You Hear?

The Telephone Area Code  
For Rollins College  
Is Changing!

Effective April 16, 1988,  
Our Telephone Area Code  
Will Change  
From Its Current 305  
To the NEW 407.

Please note the change and  
dial us accordingly.

We would like to continue  
hearing from you.



# UPDATE

**22 Evelyn Haynes** sends news from her home at Carolina Village in Hendersonville, NC that she celebrated her 90th birthday on February 12, 1988. Her recently completed book *God's Spiritual Gangbusters* should be published soon, and a second manuscript, *Senyah's Nine Lives Seeking a Living God*, is beginning to take shape.

**29 Edwina Peterson Carruth** reports that her travels have included 8 cruises and 4 visits to Alaska, and that she is active in the Women's Club of New Smyrna Beach, FL—"Let's hear from someone else in the Class of '29!'"

**35 Eleanor Reese Morse** was recognized by the Presidents of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida as a "Champion of Higher Independent Education in Florida" (C.H.I.E.F.) for 1988. **Everett Roberts** and wife Anna celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary at a party which included some 50 family members and 100 other guests. They were featured in the August 10, 1987 issue of the *St. Petersburg Times*. **Maxeda Ferguson vonHesse** passed away in New York City on September 22, 1987. Maxeda owned and operated the Studios for Effective Speech in NYC. She carried on the work begun by her mother, Elisabeth Ferguson vonHesse, who died in 1963, coaching actors, politicians, and business executives in effective public speaking. Among her best-known students were Eleanor Roosevelt, Nelson Rockefeller, and Christian Herter.

**36 Dr. James L. Tullis**, Harvard Medical School Professor of Medicine Emeritus, has been named to the board of directors of the American Lifeline Foundation, Inc., a publicly supported nonprofit corporation dedicated to promoting quality health care and lifestyles for the elderly and disabled.

**37 Art Brownell** recently scored his second lifetime hole-in-one. Art, who has a 12 handicap, aced the 190-yard 17th hole at Seacliff Country Club with a three wood.

**38 Beverly Jones Darling** has lived in Andover, MA for 35 years with husband David, who has been ill with MS and in a wheel chair for 30 years and is now in a nursing home. Their 4 children are all married and they have 8 grandchildren ranging in age from 2 to 18 years. Beverly is active in the

real estate business, having recently sold her successful real estate company, and is an accomplished artist, doing sculpture, busts, stone carvings, and portraits on a commission basis. Throughout the years she has been an active community volunteer, chairing dozens of organizations and committees.

**41** We extend our sympathy to Polly Young Giantonio on the death of her husband, Johnny Giantonio, in early December.

**47 Edward and Dorothy Walking Campbell '48** announce the arrival of their first grandchild, Julia Claire Sullivan, on May 14, 1987. Julia was born to their eldest daughter, Angela Julia Campbell, and her husband, who are both lawyers in Washington, D.C.

**49 Olga Llano Kuehl** sends sad news of the death of her husband, Warren F. Kuehl, on December 15, 1987. A distinguished historian, Warren authored a biography of Hamilton Holt, Rollins president from 1925-1949. Rollins recognized Warren's achievements in 1970 by awarding him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters.

**50 Hall Tennis** reports from Paris that his painting is coming along famously and that he and "Mac" McKinney had a reunion in Tuscany in October. Mac lives in Lucca (near Pisa).

**58 Jim Davis** has been named assistant superintendent for operations at Massanutten Military Academy, Woodstock, VA.

**59 Jeffords D. Miller** was invested as a circuit judge in the Ninth Judicial Circuit Court of Florida on November 25, 1987. **Betty Tyler Erhart** reports from her new home in Santa Barbara, CA that she misses her 2 daughters and 4 grandsons back in NC but loves CA. Son Andy Martindale is in CA attending UCSB. Betty recently received her private pilot's license and has learned to ski. **Bill Dunnill** has been promoted from vice president of technical marketing to president of Wild Leitz Technologies of Leesburg, VA. He joined the Swiss-owned company in 1981 and enjoys his business travels to the company's main plants in Switzerland and Germany. Bill's wife, Marilyn, is director of the Loudoun County, VA Volunteer Center. Daughters Kim and Kellie are attending the University of Virginia and James Madison University respectively, and son Billy is at the University of Texas. Sons Brett and Kevin are in the 7th and 4th grades respectively.

**61 Dyer Moss**, who has returned to the Northfield Mount Herman school after a sabbatical at Columbia University, reports that he was married to Adelaide Mirsky in August and that his daughter, **Jennifer '91**, matriculated at Rollins in September.

**63 Philip T. Sciortino**, who is on the faculty at the University of Central Florida, has been appointed to the membership of the Florida Board of Bar Examiners by the Supreme Court of Florida.

**64 Kathleen Lyons (McCord) Carlisle** is still teaching in Seminole County (FL) at Lakeview Middle School and plays golf for fun—she had 2 holes-in-one last summer! In August 1987, Bill Birch was named vice president of marketing for American Enterprise, a New York City-based developer and producer of products for marketing promotions, employee incentives, and retail sales.

**65 Nancy Gray Calhoun** and her husband, John, along with their two daughters, Caroline and Sarah, own and operate Cathedral Pines Farm in Cornwall, CT, the oldest and one of the largest llama farms in New England. They have been featured in *Connecticut Magazine*, *New England Business*, *Weekly Reader*, and *The New York Times*, and on CNN TV and *PM Magazine*, and they will appear in the July issue of *Country Living Magazine*.

**66 C. Edward Lawson** has left his position of 14 years with Citibank's Government Bond Department to become a money manager with Smith Affiliated Capital Corporation, NYC. His new responsibilities include fixed income portfolio management and marketing/sales. Ed reports that wife Trina is having her finest year with Search Associates (executive recruiters) in Summit, NJ, and that they enjoy getting away on weekends to their cottage at Mt. Kemble Lake, New Vernon, NJ.

**69 David Lord**, who is business manager at Colorado College, has been reappointed to the Workshop and Program Committees of the National Association of College Auxiliary Services (NACAS). He has been an active member of NACAS for 13 years at the regional and national level and currently serves as a director on the Board of the Western Association of College Auxiliary Services. NACAS provides services to college and university professionals through conferences, workshops, journals, and other professional publications and services. **Christian J. Johannsen** has been appointed senior vice president/acquisition and equity placements for



Aztec Group, Inc., a Miami-based multifaceted real estate and mortgage banking firm.

**70** **Richard W. Snow** (MCS) has joined Aeroquip Corporation's Aerospace Division in Jackson, MI as manager, sales services.

**73** **Cara Kenny von Geczy** recently moved to Long Island with children Tess (3) and Tristan (16 mos.) and husband Alex, who is with Lufthansa German Airlines. Cara would love to hear from Rollins alumni in the Long Island area.

**74** **Cheryl Eaton Bennett** and husband William welcomed their first child, daughter Shannon Adelaide, on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1987. Cheryl is enjoying her work as a full-time mom.

**75** **James and Gaetana Anastasia Calais** announce the arrival of their fourth son, Daniel James, 7 lbs. 15 oz., on November 9, 1987. Daniel joins twin brothers Robert and Scott (5) and brother Jeffrey (3). **Cynthia Purcell Garrett** and husband Christopher announce the birth of their first child, Vanessa Kathryn, on June 2, 1987. **Lisa Schneider** married John N. Peele on August 8, 1987 in the Knowles Memorial Chapel. Lisa and John have their own business consulting firm involved with counseling foreign companies in the areas of real estate, public relations, and doing business in America.

**76** **Thane Maynard** can be seen every Sunday night at 6:30 on the Disney Channel as host and narrator of the wildlife series "Animals in Action." He describes the program as "sort of an 'Everything You Ever Wanted To Know About Nature, But Were Too Grown Up To Ask.'" He and wife **Kathleen Stewart** still live in Cincinnati with their two daughters Caitlin (7) and Shailah (4). **Cyndy D'Alessandro McDonough** and husband Kevin are pleased to announce the birth of their third child, son Clinton, on September 27, 1987. Clint joins Kevin (4) and Laura (2). **Lee Plumb** has been sent by his employer, a major U.S. shipbuilder, to Adelaide, Australia to lead the development of an integrated logistics system for the construction of 6 new Australian submarines. He and his family, wife Roberta and daughters Ashley (6) and Tierney (2), plan to reside in Australia for 1-2 years. Lee sends a special hello to his classmates and especially his fellow X-Clubbers. **Anne Beck Fitzgerald** reports that husband Jim's transfer has taken them to Atlanta, GA. They have three children: Geoffrey (5), Tyler (2) and Anne (1).



Eleanor Reese Morse '35 is joined by Rollins President Thaddeus Seymour as she accepts her C.H.I.E.F. Award as a "Champion of Higher Independent Education in Florida."

**77** **Diedre Ann David Mahler** is living in Boynton Beach, FL with husband Gary, who attended New England College. Diedre still skis competitively and was second in slalom this past year at the National Water Ski Championships. Through competition she keeps in touch with members of the Rollins ski team. **Elaine Charles Ringger** and husband George welcomed a baby boy, Devin Charles, 7 lbs. 9 oz., on October 12, 1987 during Hurricane Floyd. **Lori Carlman Booker** and husband Jim announce the birth of their first child, daughter Christiana Beverly, 8 lbs. 8 1/4 oz., on January 2, 1988.

**78** **Noel Thomas Tyra** and husband Neil announce the birth of daughter Bernadette Anne on February 16, 1987. **Smith Benners** is president of Texasbee Greyhounds,

Inc., which breeds, buys and sells race greyhounds. One of their best dogs won a major stakes race in Massachusetts recently. Smith writes regularly for the country's largest greyhound magazine.

**79** **Donna Hamblen** is pursuing an MA in Christian education at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, KY. Her current plan to go into foreign missions was influenced by her experience at Billy Graham's International Conference for Itinerant Evangelists: "Amsterdam '86" was the largest comprehensive international gathering in history, with some 10,000 in attendance from 173 nations. **Barbara Bartels Pitcher** and husband John have a new son, Daniel Gilpin, born September 15, 1987. He joins big sister Lindsay (3 1/2). **Kim Whitaker** graduated from the University of Miami School of Law in May



# Update us...

so we can update your classmates. Send us news of your degree, new job, promotion, move, marriage, children—anything you'd like us to include in the Update section of the *Rollins Alumni Record*.

News \_\_\_\_\_

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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Is this a new address?

\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_ No

Phone \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Return to: Alumni Office, Box 2736,  
Rollins College, Winter Park, FL  
32789.

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to take the *Rollins  
Alumni Record* with you!  
Be sure to give us your  
new address.

of 1987 and, after passing the Florida bar examination, was admitted to practice law in Florida on October 26, 1987. Kim is presently completing a clerkship at the Third District Court of Appeal in Miami for the Honorable Joseph Nesbitt. **Andy Leeker** reports that **Tammy West '82** and **Felicia Hutnick** were seen sipping Dom Perignon at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. The two had good reason for celebration: Tammy has been promoted to vice president of Citicorp and is being transferred to Greenwich, CT, and Felicia has been promoted to director of sales/Department Store Division of Vuarnet-France. Tammy became engaged on Christmas Eve to attorney Michael S. Taafe of Saddle River, NJ. ("P.S.—Felicia and Andy are getting along fine.") **Kim Sestok Goldberg** and her husband had their second son, Scott Jeffrey, in October. He joins big brother Stephen (3). Kim is currently a full-time mother but will later resume managing her husband's ophthalmology practice.

**80** **Isabel Pearce DePhillips** and husband Henry announce the birth of son Justin Henry on October 16, 1987. **Leslie Lloyd Renz** and husband Tristan welcomed daughter Amanda Lauren on July 21, 1987. **Phil Muse** has invested in a new house in Hillsboro, TN, just 3 miles from I-24—"The welcome mat is out for all alumni travelers through middle Tennessee." After 5 years of world traveling, **Susan Beth Kehres** married Bill Petersen and is comfortably raising twins, Dan and Nick, in the Arizona sunshine. **Sharon Ecker** married Edward G. Terra on February 8, 1987. Sharon has her own business as a CPA and plans to graduate from Nova Law School in May. **Jana Slavens** and **Frank Ricci '79** were finally married on February 27, 1987 after a decade of dating! A host of Rollins alumni were in attendance, including wedding party members **Jill Slavens '91**, **Lisa Evans Slavens '83**, **John Slavens '83**, **Tom Durkee '77**, **Jim Massa '81**, and **Bob Klusman '78**. The First Annual Frank Ricci Ex-Bachelor Open (FREBO) golf tournament was held the following day and will be a continuing tribute. The couple honeymooned in Switzerland. **Mike Vonder Heide** and wife Sue announce the arrival of daughter Lauren Elizabeth on September 15, 1987. Lauren says "hi" to **Uncle Paul ('83)** and **Aunt Heidi (Tauscher '82)**. **Russ Piggott**, a sales rep with American Hotel Register Co. in Chicago, reports that he, **Mike McDonald '81**, and **David Hall** were on hand to see Rollins beat Northwestern (at Northwestern) in basketball—"The Chi-town boys are doing great."

**81** **Mark Psarakis** graduated from the University of South Florida in May

1987 and started his residency in internal medicine at Orlando Regional Medical Center. Mark married **Effie Samitas, MD** on October 10, 1987. **Anne Woodward Boucher** and husband Jeb are the proud parents of a second son, Peter Cabell, born August 25, 1987. Peter arrived less than 14 months after their first son, Hayden, born June 27, 1986. **Katie Robbins Cathcart** and husband George announce the birth of daughter Anna Elizabeth on May 16, 1987. Anna is the granddaughter of **Lee '58** and **Libby Daggett Robbins '59**. **Laura Briguglio Bilodeau** and husband Peter had a son, Nicholas Joseph, on September 20, 1987. He joins big sister Francesca. **Caroline Fast-Bissell Federowicz** sends news of the birth of Caroline Carter Hall to **Gordon** and **Laura Weyher Hall '82** in October. **Laura Cummings McCue** and husband Mike had their first child, son James Colton, on December 18, 1987. Laura is a stockbroker with Investment Services for America, Asheville, NC, and Mike works with Carolina Canadian Lumber Co. **Kathleen Murphy** has been named sales manager, eastern region with Ansett.

**82** **Frank L. Leatherbury** is marketing/sales director for Convincer Marine, a company which builds custom sportfishing yachts in Mobile, AL. His partner, Bill Jahn, designed the hull used for their boats. **Martha Whitworth** married David Osmun on October 17, 1987 in the Knowles Memorial Chapel, with Rev. John Langfitt participating in the ceremony. The wedding party included **Elizabeth Muller**, **Phyllis Dickerson**, **Lenette Whitworth Wack '78**, and **Ramona Whitworth Freshwater '81**. Other alumni in attendance were **Mamie Goebel Brewer**, and **Tom '76** and **Jennifer Murray Klusman**. The couple is residing in Gainesville, FL, where Martha is a commercial lending officer with Florida National Bank and David is an accountant with James Moore & Co. **Bill Noah** is in his second year of an internal medicine residency and has been selected as chief medical resident for 1989 at University of Tennessee at Memphis. Wife Melody, also in her second year of an internal medicine residency, is at Methodist Hospital in Memphis.

**83** **Kim Helms** married Timothy Patrick Campbell of NY on November 21, 1987 in the Knowles Memorial Chapel. The bride was given away by her father, **Delton E. Helms '54**. Other alumni in attendance included Kim's sister **Lindy Helms '80** (who was a bridesmaid), **Deby Knorowski '85**, **Jennifer Speer '86**, **Maureen Mulholland '85**, **Robin Caine '82**, and **David Pepe '80** and wife Julie. The couple honeymooned in the Virgin Islands and is residing in Orlando. **Carol Henderson** recently moved from Winter Park back to her home state of Ohio, where



she is working in downtown Columbus as manager of Nielsen's Store Inc., a gift/convenience store. **John and Lisa Evans Slavens** had a second daughter, Morgan Della, on September 16, 1987. She joins sister Alexandra (2). John is with Turner Medical, a development company. **Doug and Polly Smith Roth** welcomed their second son, Mathew Byron, on August 7, 1987. He joins brother Michael (2). Doug is still in real estate banking with Sun Bank. **Paul Oreck**, a systems manager for E.R.M. Co., announces his engagement to Anna Victoria Figueroa, senior insurance adjuster with Allstate in Atlanta. **Helen Reynolds Griffith** and husband **Crawford Griffith '81** announce the birth of daughter Kendall Hall on October 10, 1987. Crawford works at corporate headquarters of Martin Marietta in Rockville, MD.

**84 Sam Smith** and wife Janet are the proud parents of twin daughters Casey and Leah, born September 12, 1987. **Anne Rennard Benjamin** and James W. Green were married on September 19, 1987 in Fairhaven, MA. The couple took a wedding trip to England and Scandinavia and is residing in Boston, where Anne is rental manager at Otis and Ahearn Real Estate and James is vice president of development at First Concord Financial. **Dean Hardy** was married to Elizabeth Deirdre Coyer on August 1, 1987. The couple honeymooned in Hawaii and is residing in Rindge, NH, where Dean is general manager of Valley Marina and Elizabeth is store manager at Valley Marina. **Jim Ramsey** reports that he loves his job as sports producer at KDFW-TV in Dallas—"especially being paid to sit courtside for the Mavericks or to watch the Cowboys from the sidelines!" **Brother Gus '89**, a Rollins junior, currently holds Jim's old position as sports director at WPRK. **Andrew "Skol" Sokol** will be graduating from Life Chiropractic College in June and is looking for office space in the Winter Park/Orlando area. **Kim Miller** plans to marry Robert Cameron of West Roxbury, MA on September 17, 1988 at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston, MA.

**85 Maryann Moriarty and Roger F. Vierra, Jr. '83** were married on June 20, 1987 in Boston, MA. Members of the wedding party included **Sara Kettler, Kim Shelpman**, and **Tad Slowik '83**. Other alumni in attendance were **Lisa Mrlik '84, Lisa Clark '87, Kristina Lake '87, Pamela Meany, Collette Wilson '86, Patrick Harrington '86**, and **Bobby Walsh**. The couple is residing in Boston, where Maryann is a marketing representative with The Travelers Insurance Co. and Roger is an account executive with Drexel Burnham Lambert. **Carroll S. Hanley** and **Michael O. Hilton '84** were married on June

14, 1987 in Greenwich, CT. Carroll is a sales assistant with Kidder, Peabody & Co. in Miami and Michael is conference manager at the Fountainbleu Hilton in Miami Beach. **Kate Laire** married Victor Lee Jerome in their hometown of Joppa, MD on November 1, 1987. Attendants included **Ann Conigliari '87** and **Kathy Doll**. **Barbara Hewitt** has been promoted to private banking officer with Southeast Bank, N.A. and has returned to the Maitland Banking Center. She deals with physicians, attorneys, and other high net worth individuals. **Jennifer Walsh** is doing graduate work in political science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She is planning an August 27, 1988 wedding in Atlanta, GA to Lee Cannady. **Nancy Ellen Prant** married Timothy Ingram Hooker on September 20, 1987. Among the bridesmaids were **Kristene Springer '86** and **Cindy Purcell Trappell '86**. Nancy is president of Empra Management Co., HoHoKus, NJ. After attending the Super Bowl in San Diego, **Ingrid Olson** returned to New York just in time to take over the chairmanship of the Steering Committee of the Rollins College Club of NY. Ingrid has been working since the fall of 1985 at NFL Properties, where her recently-arrived boss is **Tony Dale '75**.

**86 Katryna Nicholson** is planning a May 1988 wedding to Mike McMillen. Her bridesmaids will be **Lindsay McGlennon, Virginia Frederick, and Jenifer Silar**. Tryna is currently a travel agent in Altamonte Springs, FL. **Alice Miller** is pursuing an MFA in acting at the University of Texas at Austin. **Eric Kraut** is in his second year of medical school at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., and works part-time as a bartender. **Chris Newton** has a new job as a graphic artist in the Advertising Department of Sun Bank, N.A. **Leslie Henry** is a sales rep for the Dixie/Marathon Division of James River Corp. and is based in Gainesville.

**87 Ken Jacobs** is a commercial real estate specialist with Kelly Wolfington Associates, Philadelphia, PA. **Meg Malchow** is employed as a telecom support representative for Dialcom, Inc., Rockville, MD, and has just begun work on a master's in medieval studies at Catholic University in Washington, DC. **Laurel Andersen** is teaching kindergarten in Lee County, FL. **Shawn Edwards** is an associate with Todd Persons Communications in Orlando. **Kathleen Dodds** is currently a personnel assistant at the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C., and hopes to become a program specialist in the Division of Museums and Historical Organizations. **Bill Crooks** has joined sisters Lisa and Holly in Anchorage, AL, where he is in radio advertising with KEAG Radio.

## IN MEMORIAM

**Peter A. Stoner '32**, December 10, 1987.  
**Maxeda Ferguson vonHesse '35**, September 22, 1987.  
**Wilda Schmitt Heymann '37**, September 9, 1987.  
**Polly Chambers Anderson Newsom '40**, January 3, 1988.  
**John E. Giantonio '41**, December 1987.  
**Barbara Wachtler Quinn '46**, June 8, 1987.  
**Warren F. Kuehl '49**, December 15, 1987.  
**Betty McKenzie Roy '50**, December 1987.  
**David W. Lambert '70**, notified November 1987.  
**George Robin Gilmore '79**, July 4, 1985.  
**Mary C. Griffin '87**, June 1987.

## BOOK-A-YEAR

The Olin Library  
Rollins College

One of the most enduring and rewarding traditions of Rollins College is the endowment of a book fund, in perpetuity, in memory of or in honor of a relative or friend. An appropriate bookplate is placed in each volume purchased.

Individual donations of \$10.00 or more will be held until at least \$250 is reached; the income from this endowment purchases a book each year. A gift to Book-A-Year fund is a thoughtful way to commemorate a special occasion or memorialize a family member or friend while helping to build the Library's endowment.





# LETTERS

## EUTHANASIA

Editor: This afternoon I thanked my lucky stars that I am on the *Record's* mailing list.

First and foremost because it has been a long, long time since I have been as deeply moved as I was while reading Donna Stiteler's "Dying for a Cause," the lead article in the Fall 1987 issue of the *Record*. Ms. Stiteler's account was beautifully written as she graphically and simply described Professor Newman's personal encounter with the young and terminally ill Maria. Equally moving was her portrait of Maria's doctor, the wise and wonderful Dr. Admiraal. To my mind, "Dying for a Cause" deserves a larger audience.

Second, I was surprised and delighted to read in Connie Riggs' "Elderhosteling" article the brief but eloquent tribute to my neighbor here at Winter Park Towers, Carman Marquis. Carmen did mention to me that she was planning to attend an Elderhostel session at Rollins. However, with characteristic modesty, she has never mentioned the applause she received for her "reminiscence of President McKinley's assassination."

Again, please accept my thanks for enabling me to feel almost present at two totally different but (to me) equally moving events.

A. THURSTON CHILD

Dr. Newman: I read an article by Donna Stiteler, in the *Rollins Alumni Record*, which states your views on legalized euthanasia. The only good thing about this article is that it serves to identify the enemy and his base of operation. The fight against legalized abortion must continue, and before legalized euthanasia even gets a foot in the door it must be stopped. They both boil down to the same exact thing—*legalized murder*.

When the abortion issue first came up, many years ago, it was being brought forward with the same kind of hand-wringing articles. Have you seen any films on what abortion is really all about?

Have you talked to anyone that has actually had any dealings with these death factories? I have.

If the trend continues, the stage will have been set by all the of do-gooder, bleeding heart liberals to pick up where Hitler left off. Because next will be the mentally retarded, unproductive elderly, designated inferior races, etc., and it will all be done under the banner of "the quality of life." I say to you sir, *bah humbug*.

Why does there have to be a law? For centuries people have been dying by natural means—no one has to go to a hospital. If a person is that critically ill and makes the choice of not being hospitalized, and not allowing hopeless operations to be performed, he is not going to last that long anyway. Many members of my family believed that you should never get into the clutches of a doctor or lawyer, to the extreme sometimes, but maybe they were right. I can think of only one who died in any other place than at home, and very few of them had what you would call a comfortable death. The family took care of these people, at home, no hospital or doctors and "heroic" means. They were given all of the love that was possible—no one thought of having them murdered, and they did not linger on.

The law is needed as a first step; afterwards, it will be enlarged upon, and eventually anyone who is considered a burden upon society will be put to death.

GEORGE DAVIS

Dr. Newman: I read your article in the *Rollins Fall '87 Record* and applaud you for your work and the article.

EUGENE MUNNELLY

## STUDENT ALCOHOLISM

Editor: A very quick and inadequate note to commend you, Donna Stiteler, and your staff for the article on alcoholism.

My deceased husband Dick (Richard A. Elliott) and I attended Rollins and graduated in 1952. Dick died as a result of that fatal disease, and I can't help but wonder if the "problem" had been so openly addressed when we were students at Rollins, if he might be alive today.

Keep up the good work and hopefully you can bring alcoholism even more "out of the closet" and enable more people to be *aware*.

JEANNIE WISELOGEL ELLIOTT '52

## NO PLACE FOR POLITICS

Editor: Re: The Last Word ("Why Bork Failed and Ollie Became a Hero" by Richard E. Foglesong, *Rollins Alumni Record*, Winter 1988), if we want political views we can read political journals rather than an alumni magazine. Please take my name from your rolls.

G. DEXTER BALL '66

## THANKS

Editor: Thank you and your staff for publishing such a great *Alumni Record* these days. It is indeed heartening to learn of the further exploits of professors we knew while in school over a decade ago.

THANE AND KATHLEEN STEWART  
MAYNARD '76



T

hanks to several friends of Rollins College, you have a golden opportunity to maximize the value of your gift to The Rollins Fund. With less than three months until the May 31 deadline, The 1988 Rollins Fund stands at just under \$800,000 towards the \$1.5 million goal.

To help us succeed in reaching that total, a few individuals have pledged \$100,000 to the College as

a Rollins Fund *CHALLENGE* incentive to raise the remaining \$700,000 from alumni, parents and friends.

The special *CHALLENGE* is offered to double the impact of all *new*, *increased*, or *second* gifts to The Rollins Fund between now and May 31, the end of the fiscal year.

# Accept the Challenge!

H

ere's how YOU can make The Rollins Fund *CHALLENGE* work:\*



IF you are a *new* Rollins Fund donor, your gift will be matched dollar for dollar. A new \$100 gift will bring \$200 to The Rollins Fund.



IF your gift this year is an *increase* over last year, the amount of the increase will be matched dollar for dollar. If you gave \$50 to The Rollins Fund last year, and send \$75 this year, the additional \$25 will be matched.



IF you have already sent a gift to The Rollins Fund between June 1 and December 31, 1987, and make a *second* gift now, your additional gift doubles in value. All second Rollins Fund gifts will be matched dollar for dollar.

T

he Rollins Fund *CHALLENGE* gives you a unique opportunity to support our small, but very special College. To attract and keep the best faculty, provide scholarships for deserving students, maintain small classes with individual attention, and prevent tuition rates from soaring to balance the budget, each year's increased Rollins Fund goal must be met. To do this, more alumni, parents and friends are needed to share the responsibility and preserve the values upon which Rollins was built.

P

lease accept The Rollins Fund *CHALLENGE* and double the dollars you give to push the total over \$1.5 million by May 31!

\*Gifts from Matching Gift companies also qualify for the *CHALLENGE* match.



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"Monk with a Red Parrot," oil on canvas by Alexander Boguslawski, Assistant Professor of Russian. This painting was inspired by visits to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Istanbul during a recent alumni trip down the Danube River (story p. 16).