Anne Stoline, M.D. ’83
Prescription for the 1990’s and Beyond

Michael Donahue
Twenty Questions for the New Director of Admissions

ARK
Alumni Help the College Recruit Students

With
On The Quad, Sports,
Class Reunion Photos, & Class Notes
About the Cover
Winter at Kalamazoo College, photography by John Gilroy Photography

On the Quad
News about Kalamazoo College, its campus, students, faculty, staff and trustees

Sports Update
College soccer teams shine

Prescription for the 1990s ... And Beyond
In an excerpt from a recently released book, alumna Anne Stoline, M.D., and co-author Jonathon P. Wiener, Ph.D., explore the implications of the health care revolution, its costs and its consequences, as we prepare for the twenty-first century

Perspectives
New Admissions Director Michael Donahue answers 20 questions

ARK
Alumni Admissions Representatives help recruit students

Class Reunions
1988 homecoming class reunions

Class Notes and Alumni News
News about College events for alumni, as well as marriages, births, deaths and items of interest about Kalamazoo College alumni
Winch Stacks Up Well

While on sabbatical at the U.S. Air Force Academy last year, Dave Winch was distinguished visiting professor. If his activities there are any indication, it’s a title he lived up to.

You can read about one of his successes in the November issue of the magazine, *Macworld*. Earlier, the Macintosh magazine invited contestants to design a “stack” for its highly successful new program, *HyperCard*; Winch was one of the winners. And if that weren’t enough, Winch also extracted the “great parts” from a 26-hour videodisc to produce a half-hour program on the theory of relativity.

For those familiar with computers, but unfamiliar with *HyperCard*, a brief explanation may be necessary. As Winch puts it, “With Microsoft Word, one is restricted to a linear flow; but with *HyperCard*, one can branch out.”

For example, in its organizational scheme, you can have a calendar, telephone log, files; and all can be easily inner-connected. “*HyperCard* opens up how people think—how they do things,” Winch says.

With Robert Fuller, also distinguished visiting professor at the Air Force Academy, Winch designed the stack “Guilty or Innocent” to teach the principles of physics to high school students or beginning-level college students. In it, students view an animated scene on the computer, during which one car crashes into the back of the other. Now a “witness,” the student must investigate the collision to determine whether or not the driver who “rear-ended” the other was speeding. Built-in randomness varies the mass of the cars and the distance the cars moved after impact, so the problem is different for each student.

Using audio, the witness is sworn in and questioned. Winch and Fuller relied on an attorney to develop the correct sequence of courtroom questioning; the stack determines the correctness of the answer. In the end, the student’s conclusion is judged valid or invalid. “The judge will either pat you on the back, or tell you that your testi-

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The “Winch” edition of Macworld
Recycling Effort Helps Campus Waste Away

In Kalamazoo College academia, one rarely finds a consensus of opinion on anything. At least, not until this fall, when faculty and staff united in their efforts to recycle paper.

According to Dr. Paul Sotherland, assistant professor of biology and project initiator, 100 percent of the faculty and staff have endorsed the effort. Although he has introduced recycling in only three buildings to make certain that the process is in place, you'll find faculty and staff in other buildings collecting their trash for Sotherland.

The effort is paying off. Conservatively, the reduction in trash is over 50 percent, and Sotherland estimates that the College can eventually reduce paper waste by 90 percent. In Mandelle Hall, for example, the amount of waste paper was reduced from seven to three large bags per day.

Sotherland stresses that the continuing success of the project will depend on making it as easy as possible to save paper. For that reason, he has personally placed corrugated boxes in every office in Olds-Upton, the Upjohn Library, and Mandelle Hall, including the president’s and provost’s. They’re marked with a bright orange and black sign (college colors, naturally), with the words “Kalamazoo College Recycle” on them.

And if he hears a complaint about the aesthetics of the cardboard box, Sotherland will chuckle and say, “It’s the thing to do. It’s a recycled box—everyone thinks that’s cool.”

The effort should also result in savings for the College. According to Tom Ponto, director of business and finance, Kalamazoo College currently spends over $4000 annually at Michigan Disposal’s landfill. Noting that residence halls are also becoming involved, Ponto says, “I like the idea that the kids are showing some responsibility in this.”

Sotherland collects his trash each Friday and takes it to a recycling center. “They’ll take everything—magazines, books, journals, flyers,” he says. And staples are no problem, either. “That’s what they have magnets for.”

Once all paper has been eliminated from waste cans, the remainder will be a small amount of used tissue and food containers. “People should save their coffee cans, because that’s all you’ll need for the rest. It’s just a matter of redirecting your apple core.

“The fact of the matter is that one of the jobs of a college is to educate,” says Sotherland. “And if we can demonstrate that this small community can recycle, the larger community, with effort and commitment, can make it work. It’s an ecologically and morally responsible thing to do.”

Breneman Co-Edits Book

Academic Labor Markets and Careers, recently released by The Falmer Press, was co-edited by President Breneman and Ted Youn, assistant professor at the State University of New York at Albany.

This is the eighth volume in The Stanford Series on Education and Public Policy. According to Breneman, the book is an attempt to present an integrated analysis of the best writings by economists and sociologists on trends in academic labor markets. In addition to soliciting and editing all of the chapters, Breneman co-wrote the introduc-

Continued on next page
Breneman continued from previous page

He also wrote the final chapter, "Research on Academic Labor Markets: Past and Future." His suggestions for future research follow directly from the brief historical overview and from the conclusions derived from the papers in the volume. Breneman says that the time is right for a return to the broad supply and demand studies that typified the '60s and '70s, because, in the coming decade, many faculty will retire.

Haydn Ambrose Announces Retirement

Dr. Haydn Ambrose has announced his retirement from the College after more than 21 years of service. For the past two years, Ambrose has served as director of estate planning from his home in central Florida; he retired in 1986 as vice president for development.

Ambrose joined the College in 1967, serving as director of development and director of deferred giving and church relations programs. Earlier, he served as dean of admissions and financial aid, and as assistant to the president for church relations and director of financial aid.

He and his wife, Ione, reside in Citrus Springs, Fl.

Diane Delach Named New Presidential Assistant as Kay Stratton Retires After 26 years

Diane Delach, former assistant to the director of the Kalamazoo Public Library, succeeded Kay Stratton on her retirement as assistant to the president at Kalamazoo College. Kay was honored at an all-College reception this fall.

In her 26-year tenure, Kay served under three presidents: Weimer Hicks, George Rainsford, and David Breneman. As assistant to the Board of Trustees, she worked with five board chairmen: Richard Light, Frank Harlow, Paul Todd, James Ingersoll, and Donald Parfet.

A resolution in Kay's honor was passed by members of the Board of Trustees at their annual meeting. The resolution read, in part, "Certainly, it has been 'Kay' College for all of us who have grown to love her dearly over the years."

Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, Honorary Degree Recipient And Former Commencement Speaker, Dead at 73

Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, Kalamazoo College's commencement speaker and honorary degree recipient in 1962, died in Regensburg on Oct. 3. Strauss was 73.

A dominant figure in West German politics for more than three decades, Strauss had been Minister President of the State of Bavaria for ten years and chairman of the Christian Socialist Union (CSU) for 27 years. At the time of his visit to Kalamazoo in 1963, Strauss was West German Defense minister.

He always acknowledged with pride the honor from Kalamazoo College and remained a steadfast friend of the College. In the mid-'60s, he hosted then-President Weimer Hicks when Hicks visited Munich. More recently, he was instrumental in making Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung scholarships available to Kalamazoo graduates for further study in the Federal Republic.
Habitat for Humanity Fits Career Plans

Kalamazoo College sophomore Kevin Kamps received congratulations this fall from former President Jimmy Carter for his leadership of the College's new Habitat for Humanity Campus Chapter. Kalamazoo's chapter was one of 36 to be recognized at Habitat for Humanity's 12th anniversary celebration in Atlanta.

Habitat for Humanity works with low-income families to construct low-cost homes that home owners can purchase with no-interest mortgages. Kamps attended an introductory Habitat meeting in the fall of his freshman year; he's been actively involved ever since.

"The thrill for me is the sense of community" -- Sophomore Kevin Kamps

"The thrill for me is the sense of community," he says. "There are people of different backgrounds that I might never meet." Kevin is so enthusiastic that he will spend this winter in Americus, Ga., on his career development internship in Habitat's campus chapters department.

Until his involvement with Habitat, Kamps was uncertain about career plans. "I used to consider the Peace Corps, but this is more what I like," he says. "Habitat is so multi-faceted. The people who work there represent every area—from carpenters and business administrators, to financiers, lawyers, and laborers. For myself, I have considered working with their international program.

"I have often wondered about how lucky I was. If I hadn't come to K, I wouldn't have been exposed to this at all. It seems that part of K's atmosphere supports this kind of endeavor."

Fall Program Draws Theologian Moltmann, "Musica Femina," Other Notables

Kalamazoo College's varied fall program included a talk by eminent theologian Jürgen Moltmann, who delivered the inaugural Homer J. Armstrong Lecture in Religion in 1969, and the tenth lecture series in 1979, returned to Kalamazoo College's Stetson Chapel to deliver the 20th annual Armstrong Lectures in October. The topic of the 1988 lecture series was "Hope in the Dangers of the World Today."

Moltmann's deep concern with the phenomenon of hope originated during his three-year internment as a prisoner of war during World War II, and was later restimulated by his reading of Ernst Block's monumental treatise, The Principle of Hope. A professor of systematic theology at the University of Tübingen, Moltmann is the author of the book Theology of Hope, a work that is recognized as one of the classic works of 20th century theology.

"Musica Femina," the musical duo formed by Janna MacAuslan and flautist Kristan Aspen, presented a concert of music by women composers in October. The musicians' goal is to introduce their audiences to a broad spectrum of "forgotten, famous, and soon-to-be-recognized women" in music, from the 1700s to the present.

Dr. Michael McPherson, former Brookings Institution economist and one of the nation's leading analysts of higher education, presented the College's second annual William Weber Lecture in Government and Society in November. When President Breneman left the Brookings Institution in 1983 to assume the presidency of Kalamazoo College, McPherson succeeded him as senior Brookings economist. Now chairman of the economics department of Williams College, McPherson is currently engaged in the Brookings research project "Student Aid in U.S. Higher Education."

John Beatty, stage designer of such productions as Talley's Folly, Whoopee, Burn This, and Ain't Misbehavin', discussed "Careers in Theater Design" at Kalamazoo College this fall. Beatty achieved his fame as a designer of "kitchen-sink" realism for plays like

continued on next page
Faculty Notables

Dr. David E. Barclay and Dr. Barry Ross were granted full professor status at the October meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Barclay, professor of history, is the recipient of numerous grants including a 1985/86 research grant from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, which allowed him to conduct a 14-month research project in Germany on the age of Frederick William IV. A member of Phi Beta Kappa, he earned his PhD degree from Stanford University.

Ross, professor of music, is concertmaster and assistant conductor of the Kalamazoo Symphony Orchestra and concertmaster of the Bach Festival Orchestra. While on sabbatical last year, he completed his book A Violinist's Guide for Exquisite Intonation, published by Theodore Presser. He earned a DMA degree from Yale University.

Kalamazoo College has awarded the 1988/89 Florence J. Lucasse Fellowship for Excellence in Scholarship and Creative Work to Dr. Franklin Presler, associate professor of political science. Presler is the author of the recently published book Religion Under Bureaucracy: Policy and Administration for Hindu Temples in South India. In progress are articles on Presler's research on the history of Indian forestry. Presler spent 1984/85 in India and England as a John D. MacArthur Scholar and as the recipient of a grant from the American Institute of Indian Studies. He earned a PhD degree from the University of Chicago.

Gary J. Dorrien, assistant professor of religion and dean of the chapel at Kalamazoo College, has accepted an invitation to present one of the major endowed lectures in the field of ethics, the 1989 D.R. Sharpe Lecture on Social Ethics at the University of Chicago Divinity School. Recent lecturers in the annual series have included Robert Bellah, Bernard Loomer, Cornell West, Yale Brozen, Vincent Harding, and Roberto Mangabeira Unger.

The author of two books, Logic and Consciousness and The Democratic Socialist Vision, Dorrien is currently completing a book on theology and political theory.

Dr. Gail Griffin, associate professor...continued on next page

Fall Program

continued from previous page

Crimes of the Heart, and poetic realism for such plays as Talley's Folly and The 5th of July. His Broadway credits also include Loot, The Water Engine, Baby, The Nerd, Foxfire, and Knock Knock.

Lincolnland Brass Quintet, the Air Force Band of the Midwest, presented a concert at Kalamazoo College this fall. The quintet, which tours extensively throughout the Midwest, is critically acclaimed by amateurs and professionals alike.

"Myth as History in a West African Community" was the topic of Kalamazoo College's 1988 Honors' Day lecture, presented by Dr. Sandra Greene, assistant professor of history, director of the College's African Studies program, and dean for minority affairs.

Greene was the recipient of a 1987 Ford Foundation grant, which allowed her to conduct research on the history of the village in southwestern Ghana during the academic year of 1987/88. Greene's research there focused on the social and economic changes taking place during the 18th and 19th centuries. She has written extensively on the history of Africa, with particular emphasis on the history, politics, and culture of Anlo-Ghana.

Ramon Salvatore, the critically-acclaimed pianist who has made a specialty of little-known, but beautiful piano music by American composers of the 19th and 20th centuries, presented a concert to celebrate the beginning of American Music Week at Kalamazoo College.

Salvatore has been critically ac...
in downtown Detroit, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, and Numazu, Japan.

Dr. Richard Cook, professor of chemistry, spent a portion of September in Melbourne and Canberra, Australia, consulting with the State of Victoria and the federal government on hazardous waste regulation and management. In October, Cook, vice chairman of the Michigan Toxic Substance Control Commission, represented the commission at the first annual Scientific Assembly for Environmental Health in New Orleans.

An article by Dr. Larry Wilson, professor of chemistry, appeared in the September issue of Journal of College Science Teaching. Wilson examines the mole as a new unit of measure, and explains its significance by examining the relationship between physical quantities and their mathematical representations.

Dr. John Fink, associate professor of mathematics, has been elected public information officer for the Michigan branch of the Mathematics Association of America (MAA).

Dr. Carolyn Newton, associate professor of biology, has returned from a sabbatical leave at The Upjohn Company. Working in the drug delivery systems research unit, Newton studied the problem of iron transport across the blood brain barrier, using cultured bovine brain capillary endothelial cells as a model system. Aspects of this work were presented at the Gordon Research Conference on Water and Solute Exchange in the Microvasculature, June 13-17. Further studies will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Society for Cell Biology in January.

"Rackley Retrospective," featuring works by Kalamazoo College's Dr. Lawrence Rackley Smith, professor of music, concluded American Music Week events at the College.

Rackley's major works include "Soliloquy and Round Dance," "Troubadour" Variations, Chaconne for Two Harpsichords; Symphony in G; Chamber Concert for Piano and Seven Wind Instruments. His 1988 organ work "Fantasia" for Organ, has been performed on the West Coast and in Europe. He is the recipient of the 1981 Florence J. Lucasse Fellowship, Kalamazoo College's highest faculty honor.

Dr. Michael Donahue, director of admissions, was invited to write a chapter for the book 50 Directors of Admissions Talk to Parents about College Admissions. Published by Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, the book was released in October. Donahue's chapter focused on helping students make a successful transition from high school to college.

Donahue also was asked to critique the book SuperCourse for the SAT, released by Arco Publishing. In a five-page review, he evaluated the book in terms of its appeal and understandability to high school sophomores, juniors and seniors. A quote by Donahue also appears on the back of the book.

Dr. Philip Thomas, professor of economics, has returned from a two-year assignment as international trade economist in Kenya. Thomas worked with the Kenyan government to help remove inconsistencies in Kenya's international trade policies. In addition to compiling all relevant information on international trade regulations into a single volume known as the "red book," he also drafted a portion of Kenya's 1988/89 national budget. Sponsored by the World Bank and funded by the United Nations development program, the trip was Thomas's seventh to Kenya since 1980.

Trustee Francis Named VP at Cleary College

Kalamazoo College Trustee Dr. Marlene Francis, assistant to the dean of the School of Education at the University of Michigan, has accepted the position of vice president of academic affairs at Cleary College, Ypsilanti, MI. Francis began her new position at Cleary on Sept. 1. She has been a member of the Kalamazoo College Board of Trustees since 1980. Her professional experience includes extensive participation in academic administration, student services, and teaching English at the University of Akron.

Faculty Notables

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sor of English, and Dr. Conrad Hilberry, professor of English, are among the poets included in the recently-released collection, Contemporary Michigan Poetry: Poems from the Third Coast, published by Wayne State University Press. Hilberry also served as one of the book's three editors.

The collection is a sequel to the earlier volume, The Third Coast. The following comment appears on the cover: "Over a decade later, Contemporary Michigan Poetry is testimony that Michigan poetry continues to flourish...this new collection includes the best recent work by the state's most accomplished poets."

Sterling Heights, Michigan, will boast a new sculpture in front of its city hall, the work of Marcia Wood, professor of art at Kalamazoo College. In September, her rendition of "The Spirit of Sterling Heights," was selected from 90 artists who were invited to submit their work for judging.

Wood's sculpture is a fabricated aluminum structure, 16 feet tall and eight feet wide. She designed it to express, in simple and bold forms, her understanding of the features that represent the identity of the community.

Wood has created outdoor works...
Hornet Men's Soccer Posts Best Season Ever

The men's soccer team enjoyed its finest season ever in 1988, as it won the MIAA championship and was unbeaten (18-0-1). The Hornet defense was outstanding, as it recorded 10 shutouts and gave up only a single goal in each of eight other games. Coach Hardy Fuch's team outscored the opposition 68-10 and beat MIAA opponents by a 53-5 margin.

Ranked number nine in the nation, the team was invited to the NCAA Division III national championship tournament at the conclusion of the regular season. There, the team beat Ohio Wesleyan, ranked number two nationally, on their home field. The two teams were tied 1-1 at the end of regulation, and each team scored once in overtime. In the subsequent penalty-kick situation, Kalamazoo put three of its first four shots in the net, while Ohio Wesleyan could find the net only once. The final score was 3-2.

In the regional finals, the team lost to number four nationally-ranked Methodist, 2-1.

Senior Stephanie Smith and junior Kim Paterson were named to the regional first team, making both eligible for All-American consideration. Krisfalusi received honorable mention.

Women's Soccer Team Earns First National Bid

The women's soccer team had its best season ever, finishing at 15-5-1. Kalamazoo's only non-league team was undefeated in the regular season against Division III competition. The Hornets outscored opponents 66-27 and had eight shutouts and six other single-goal games.

Among the season highlights were wins over nationally-ranked Maryville (MO), Allegheny (PA), and St. Mary's (MN). The only regular season losses were to Division I Michigan State and Wright State, Division II Quincy, and Siena Heights, the number one-ranked NAIA team in the nation.

On Oct. 30, Coach Bill McClintick's team received a bid to the Division III national championship tournament for the first time ever. Travelling to Fayetteville, North Carolina, the Hornets played a first-round game against two-time defending national champion Rochester (NY). In that game, the teams were tied 1-1 after regulation and 2-2 after two overtimes. The team successfully converted all five of its penalty kicks, while Rochester's final kick was stopped by Kalamazoo freshman keeper Shelly Krisfalusi.

In the regional finals, the team lost to number four nationally-ranked Methodist, 2-1.

Senior Stephanie Smith and junior Kim Paterson were named to the regional first team, making both eligible for All-American consideration. Krisfalusi received honorable mention.

Best MIAA Finish Since '81 For Men's X-Country

The men's cross country team ran to its strongest league finish since 1981, placing fourth. With three MIAA teams (Calvin, Alma, and Hope) among the best Division III teams in the nation, cross country is an especially difficult MIAA sport. Coach George Acker's team finished behind those three teams, but ahead of Albion, Adrian, and Olivet. The team's final dual-meet record was 3-3. Kalamazoo senior Chris Rito made the All-MIAA team for the second time.

In the regional finals, the team lost to number four nationally-ranked Methodist, 2-1.

Senior Stephanie Smith and junior Kim Paterson were named to the regional first team, making both eligible for All-American consideration. Krisfalusi received honorable mention.

Underclassmen Help Women's Cross Country

Coach Lyn Maurer's cross country team placed fourth in MIAA standings this fall, with a dual meet record of 2-3. The Hornets finished behind league champion Calvin, second-place Hope and third-place Alma (Alma, Hope and Calvin finished 1-2-3 at the NCAA Division III Regionals). Kalamazoo was beset by injuries this season, with several team members missing a portion of the season. Next year looks very promising: Kalamazoo's top run-
Field Hockey Team
Greatly Improved

The 1988 season was the most successful in many years for the field hockey team. Coach Alan Marten's squad recorded a 5-10 overall record and finished at 4-6 in the MIAA, good for fourth place.

Senior Nicole Thomas was named to the All-MIAA first team, and senior Carol Wong and freshman Kristin Johnson to the second team. Seniors Rhonda Kobold and Rhonda Roetman were accorded honorable mention.

There is some question about whether field hockey will continue as an MIAA sport. In order to be sanctioned as an MIAA sport, league rules require that a majority of league members (four) sponsor it. Olivet has already dropped hockey, and both Albion and Alma have announced that they will not field teams next season.

Volleyball Team Finishes Fifth in the League

With only one senior and two juniors on the roster, there was some question about how the volleyball team would perform this fall. Coach Jeanne Hess’s team recorded an identical league record, at 5-7, but slipped from fourth to fifth in the league standings. The Hornets were 12-16 overall.

Young Football Team
Is Winless

Kalamazoo’s very young football Hornets suffered through a long season in 1988, recording an overall record of 0-8-1, 0-4-1 (sixth) in MIAA games. Coach Ed Baker’s first season after returning to the helm was relieved only by a 20-20 tie in the Homecoming game against Olivet. The sophomore-dominated Hornets were

Continued on next page

Five Alumni Inducted Into Athletic Hall of Fame During October Ceremonies

In Homecoming ceremonies on Oct. 22, five alumni were inducted into the Kalamazoo College Athletic Hall of Fame. They are:

Mike Casteel ’22: An outstanding football, baseball and track star, Casteel entered Kalamazoo College in 1916 and graduated in 1922. He served in the Army from 1917 to 1919 and won a Silver Star for heroism in the Battle of Verdun. A quarterback, Casteel won varsity letters in football in 1916, 1919, 1920, and 1921, and was All-MIAA three times. Kalamazoo won the league title in 1916, 1919, and 1922. In baseball, Casteel lettered in 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922, and helped Kalamazoo to league titles in the first three of those years. He also lettered for the MIAA championship track teams of 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922. Following his graduation, he played one season of professional football, was an assistant coach at Michigan State until 1939, and was the head coach at the University of Arizona from 1939 to 1948. Mr. Casteel died in 1977.

John Lambooy ’37: John Lambooy was one of Kalamazoo’s best runners of the mid-’30s. He was widely recognized as the MIAA’s pre-eminent hurdler. Lambooy led Kalamazoo to MIAA titles in both indoor and outdoor track in 1935, 1936 and 1937. In 1937, Lambooy set a record of :24.1 in the 220-yard low hurdles; although the event was discontinued in 1964, the record was never bettered. In his senior year, Lambooy was awarded the Kalamazoo College Athletic Association medal for high scholarship and athletic prowess. He went on to a long and distinguished career as a professor of biochemistry at the University of Rochester, the University of Nebraska, and the University of Maryland. Dr. Lambooy is retired and lives in Towson, Maryland.

Mary Westerville Prange ’67: An outstanding athlete of the mid-’60s, Mary Westerville earned nine

Continued in box on next page
competitive in nearly every game this season. Kalamazoo led at the half in three MIAA games this season, but failed to hold on for the win.

Five players were chosen for the All-MIAA second team. They are senior offensive guard Pat Walsh, senior defensive tackle Eric Moore, sophomore receiver Dave Doyle, sophomore defensive end Joe Ciesinski, and sophomore linebacker Dave Landeryou.

Golf Moves Up A Step

Kalamazoo's golf team improved over 1987's sixth-place finish, moving up to fifth, and missing third by only eleven strokes.

Senior Kevin VandenBerg repeated as league medalist, becoming the first player to do so since the current format of taking an average score over seven tournaments was introduced in 1978. VandenBerg, who averaged 77.0 strokes per round, was named to the All-MIAA team for the third time and was the league's MVP for the second time.

Kalamazoo had three others among the top players in the league. Freshman Mike Soenen finished the season with a 82.3 stroke average, and freshman Andy Pifer averaged 84.6 strokes. Junior Malcolm Williamson, an All-MIAA player two years ago who returns to Kalamazoo after spending a year at the Air Force Academy, averaged 85.7.

Mary Westerville Prange

varsity letters while playing three different sports. In tennis, she helped Kalamazoo win WMIAA titles in 1965, 1966 and 1967. Her doubles team won the WMIAA number one flight in both 1965 and 1967. In field hockey, she was the first player from Michigan to be selected to the Great Lakes Sectional Squad. She was also the two-time captain of Kalamazoo's women's basketball team. Ms. Prange works for the Upjohn Company and is a resident of Portage, Michigan.

Charlie Stanski '50: An outstanding football and basketball player, Stanski was the first post-World War II athlete to be named to All-MIAA teams in both sports. Stanski helped Kalamazoo to win MIAA football championships in 1946 and 1948, and was selected to the All-MIAA team as a quarterback/defensive back in 1948. In 1948 he was named to the All-MIAA basketball team. Stanski missed the 1949 season due to injury, but returned to lead Kalamazoo to the league title in 1950. He has continued to remain active in sports as a player and official since leaving the College. Mr. Stanski resides in Kalamazoo.

Fall All-Sports Standings

Following the fall sports season, Kalamazoo was fifth in the MIAA All-Sports standings. Schools are awarded 12 points for winning the league championship, 10 points for second, and so on. Nonparticipation or finishing last in a sport earns no points. As of the end of the fall season, All-Sports standings were as follows:

1. Calvin 68
2. Hope 56
3. Alma 49
4. Albion 42
5. Kalamazoo 40
6. Adrian 25
7. Olivet 14

Jack Sunderland '50: One of the most prominent players in Kalamazoo's long and distinguished tennis history, Sunderland played number one singles for the Hornets for four years. During that time, he won the MIAA singles championship four times. Along with partner and fellow Hall of Fame member Vic Braden, he won the MIAA doubles title in 1949. Sunderland led Kalamazoo to four MIAA championships during his college career. He has continued playing amateur tennis since leaving Kalamazoo and has won numerous city, state and regional tournaments. A retired FBI agent, Mr. Sunderland lives in Tonawanda, New York.
Health care is but one of many sectors of society with a claim on our collective resources. Can we have both bottom-line repair and better health care? Because our wealth is not infinite, priorities must be set; and the main way priorities are set in the United States today is by social and political pressure.

In the face of increasingly stringent cost-containment measures, health care consumers have become politically organized to protect their interests; especially in instances where their positions appear to be at odds with those of providers. (See Table). We observe this trend in the growth of organizations such as women’s health cooperatives and the transformation of the American Association of Retired Persons into a powerful Congressional lobby for the elderly. “For the first time, health interests have shown signs of forming a broad coalition to battle the administration’s budget reductions” (Iglehart, John. 1986. “Early Experience with Prospective Payment of Hospitals, New England Journal of Medicine, p. 1464). Although such groups generally support today’s health care industry, they have pointed to many serious deficiencies in our existing delivery system; and they continue to address tough questions to payers, provider organizations, and the healing professions.

The Human Dimension

Biomedical knowledge has been applied so successfully to the treatment of many major diseases that the process of death and dying has become redefined. Many Americans worry that if they become terminally ill, machines of one sort or another might be used to deny them a dignified natural death. The hospice movement arose in response to this worry. It is clear now that patients’ desires are in some cases better served by less intensive care.

Many also ask why the medical profession - as compared, say, with dentists -
has shown only modest interest in activating the patient as a participant in his or her own care. As the hazards of cholesterol, smoking, and alcohol abuse become widely known, many people changed their eating habits, stopped smoking, and cut down on alcohol. The medical profession, while formally advocating and applauding these changes, in actuality did little to promote them. As a result, health-conscious people in the 1970s rarely turned to traditional practitioners for advice or instruction in how to stay healthy.

Today’s physicians are more responsive to the human dimension of medical care than those of twenty years ago; but they have a long way to go. Some feel that a major effort to ascertain, publicize, and diminish life-threatening habits may be the next significant step toward improving the human condition, and most at least concede that physicians can play a significant role before pathology occurs. Not that technological intervention has become less important; it is simply that lifestyle is increasingly seen as much more important than it was once thought to be.

Biomedical Research: A Social Priority?

As recently as several decades ago, fear of disease was an everyday experience for most Americans. To raise a family without at least one casualty from a communicable disease was the exception rather than the rule. A childhood victim of polio remembers that “each summer, when the epidemics peaked, public swimming pools, camps, and even churches were closed. Children were kept at home, and victims and their families were shunned by many of their neighbors” (Calmes, Selma. 1984. “Memories of Polio.” Archives of Internal Medicine, 144, 6: p. 1273).

In contrast, most citizens today no longer have a personal terror of disease. With very few exceptions, U.S. children are no longer crippled by polio, scarred by smallpox, or incapacitated by rheumatic fever or tuberculosis. Ironically, one result is that the value formerly placed on medical re-

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<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Physician very or somewhat acceptable</th>
<th>Physician not very or not at all acceptable</th>
<th>Public very or somewhat acceptable</th>
<th>Public not very or not at all acceptable</th>
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<td>Requiring employees to pay a part of their health insurance premiums</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requiring patients to pay a greater part than they now pay of all their medical bills covered by their health insurance to encourage them to watch their medical expenses</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system that encourages people to have tests and minor surgery done in clinics and doctors’ offices rather than in hospitals</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system in which the patient has to obtain from the insurance company payment approval for specific expenses and length of hospitalization prior to non-emergency hospitalization</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the case of non-emergency surgery, requiring the patient to get a second opinion from another doctor to find out if the surgery is necessary</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system that discourages a hospital from having expensive equipment and specialists, if they are available at another hospital nearby</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A system in which the fees paid to doctors and hospitals for treating all patients with particular types of diagnoses are fixed</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government price controls of doctors’ and hospital fees</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A health plan where, for a monthly fee paid in advance, you receive physicals, doctors’ visits, and hospitalization no matter how often you use these services</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Including only hospitals and doctors with lower prices in a health insurance plan and excluding those that are more expensive</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting the use of expensive medical technology for patients who have virtually no hope of recovery</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

search has declined; at least that is one way of reading the current all-out emphasis on cutting costs. Some think the AIDS epidemic may reverse this trend, since it has raised fears similar to those once engendered by polio.

Strangely enough, problems that scientists have not conquered have had a similar effect on social attitudes. Several common diseases remain largely incurable despite today's technologically sophisticated armamentarium. Some result from habits such as smoking and alcohol abuse, or from social and environmental problems such as violence and industrial hazards. Such conditions have become the bane of modern existence, analogous to infectious diseases in previous eras; and many believe that the medical profession can do little more than treat their victims.

Other chronic diseases of less clear origin seem to be just as incurable in our present state of knowledge. One problem is that the "half-way technologies" used in treating such diseases—for example, dialysis for end-state renal disease and the artificial heart for terminal cardiac disease—are extremely expensive. Expenditures for such high-tech medicine have been blamed as a major cause of the runaway inflation in health care costs, with only modest returns in terms of improving the nation's health.

For all these reasons—high costs, overzealous application, questionable benefit—some people now are uncertain whether society gets a sufficient return on its investment in biomedical research. Both public support for medical research and actual funds (adjusted for inflation) have decreased, and reductions have been made in both hospital reimbursements and grants to medical school research centers. Some institutions have cut back significantly on research; others have sought private, sometimes proprietary, financing. Many fear that if research funding continues to shift to the private sector, future research efforts will be chosen more for their potential profitability than for their potential impact on society.

The direction of medical research is also being questioned in another way. In an effort to cure such major epidemic diseases as polio, medical research has for many decades been directed toward exploring pathological mechanisms. Some people now feel that this path of inquiry is too narrow, that "the turbulence of relentless scientific analysis needs to be stilled" (O'Day, Steven. 1984. "The Hospice Movement: An Alternative to Euthanasia." Unpublished, p. 7) and the basis of investigation broadened to include the social, emotional, and psychological aspects of disease.

Some research projects of this broader sort are under way. Yet any tendency toward increasing the "relevance" of research has its dangers, notably that what seems relevant today may not seem so tomorrow. Conversely, what appears to be an unpromising research project today may become a major breakthrough in disease treatment tomorrow. One thing seems certain: a reasonable level of research is needed if there are to be any breakthroughs at all.

**How Should Health Care Resources Be Allocated?**

If one accepts the premise that society is responsible for the health of its members, then all members have a right to at least a basic level of care. But how does one determine what is "basic?" Does each citizen have a right to an annual physical exam and preventive health care? To treatment of life-threatening conditions only?

At the societal level, how can our health care resources be used to do the most good? At the individual level, can they be distributed to provide all with an equal opportunity for health? What is the fair thing to do? Alas, views about fairness differ widely; well-intentioned people favor different courses of action in a given situation.

As people differ in such matters, so also do societies. Virtually all developed countries spend a larger percentage of government resources for social programs than the United States, although most other countries' per capita spending levels...
A graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Anne Stoline co-authored *The New Medical Marketplace* under a grant to the Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions from the National Fund for Medical Education. Jonathan P. Weiner is on the faculty of the Department of Health Policy and Management of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and holds a joint appointment in the Department of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

are lower. For example, in 1946 Great Britain established a nationalized health care system, with access to care for all citizens. In terms of percentage of gross national product, Great Britain currently spends only about half as much per capita on health care as the United States, yet British citizens, by most indicators, are at least as healthy as Americans.

The British system is organized on the basis of local areas, each with a predetermined annual budget. Resources are limited within this closed system: funds not spent on one health-related product are spent on another such product. In contrast, the United States has an open system. Since dollars in this system are not limited by budgets in the same way as in Great Britain, what is not spent on one health-related product may or may not be spent on another. Given a similar set of public needs, the United States and Great Britain have made different allocation decisions.

Resources are not infinitely available in any delivery system, and thus potentially beneficial care must sometimes be denied. Theoretically, denial occurs when society (or a provider acting on its behalf) judges the marginal cost of a service to be more than its marginal benefit; the service is therefore withheld. Although the service may well be one that would benefit the individual, society may determine that the resources involved could be better spent elsewhere.

The British make explicit tradeoffs between health and other goods, particularly as they relate to resource-intensive services; and for the most part this decision process treats all people in the system on an equal basis. The U.S. health care system has a different, more implicit, set of priorities, but resources are rationed nonetheless; some receive services, others do not. To a large degree these decisions depend on characteristics of the individual patient (insurance status, socioeconomic status) or the provider (geographic location, reimbursement incentives). As a result, “saying no to beneficial treatments or procedures in the United States is morally hard, because providers cannot appeal to the justice of their denial. In ideally just arrangements, and even in the British system, rationing beneficial care is nevertheless fair to all patients in general. Cost-containment measures in our system carry with them no such justification” (Daniels, Norman. 1986. “Why Saying No to Patients in the United States Is So Hard: Cost Containment, Justice, and Provider Autonomy.” New England Journal of Medicine, 314, 21: p. 1383).

To be sure, U.S. physicians and other practitioners, possessing the technical knowledge that they do, can make valuable contributions to national policy formulations. What they cannot ethically do is participate in any formal rationing process involving individual patients, since doing so would weaken the physician’s responsibility as the patient’s agent. In short, the problem of allocating the nation’s health care resources requires the practitioner to wear more than one hat, and to decide when and where it is appropriate to wear each. This is no easy decision, but there is no escaping it. Todays physician has a duty to consider the balance between the needs of the individual and those of society.

Tomorrow’s Practitioner: Tradesman or Professional?

Since 1975, when physicians’ exemption from the antitrust laws was lifted, the law has treated medicine as a trade rather than a profession. Ten years later it was suggested that the public is coming to share this perspective (King, Lester. 1985. “Medicine—Trade or Profession?” JAMA, 253, 18: p. 2709-2710). The distinction is more than a matter of semantics: it will directly affect the ethical responsibilities and societal role of future physicians. Throughout this century, physicians have been among the most respected members of our society, and deservedly so. But to retain that respect, they must show very clearly that they are more than tradesmen.

Todays health care providers are living through a period of accelerated change. Many issues are on the table, involving not only the health care indus-
try but the legal and political systems. As the organization and financing of U.S. health care are reshaped, the ability to accept change and adapt to new conditions will be necessary. The role practitioners play in resolving these issues will go a long way toward determining the future of the medical profession in the new medical marketplace.

We believe that Practitioners should assume direct responsibility for some of today's issues. They should forthrightly address such matters as the role of ethics and costs in individual clinical decisions and such complex societal problems as charity care and medical malpractice. They should form considered views on the optimum allocation of health care resources and take the necessary steps to get those views heard by those who make the decisions, whether by writing articles for journals, lecturing, serving as consultants, or serving on appropriate committees or boards. And they should educate their patients and the public on the important effects that lifestyle has on health.

We are also in favor of political activity, both individual and collective, assuming that it maximizes the role of medical expertise and does not give the appearance of being totally self-serving. A group of physicians representing "organized medicine" and presenting a unified front before legislators on a particular issue not only serves as an appropriate interface between the political system, society, and the medical profession, but can get things done that the ordinary political process might never get around to.

Perhaps the most important way of ensuring that physicians continue to be accorded professional status is for the profession to establish sensible and believable mechanisms for disciplining delinquent members, for licensing, for continuing education, and for reviewing and assuring the quality of care. Such measures are a must if payers, patients, and policymakers are to be convinced that today's physicians take their mission seriously and are willing to acknowledge accountability for their behavior.

Values cherished by all parties are at stake, and what should be a cooperative enterprise sometimes looks more like a battle. A new equilibrium has yet to be reached, and even its general outlines are not yet as clear as one might wish. Change is everywhere. But some important things will not change. In the words of Carola Eisenberg of the Harvard Medical School (Eisenberg, Carola. 1986. "It Is Still a Privilege to be a Doctor." New England Journal of Medicine, 314, 17: p. 1114), "The satisfaction of being able to relieve pain and restore function, the intellectual challenge of solving clinical problems, and the variety of human issues we confront in daily clinical practice will remain the essence of doctoring, whatever the changes in the organizational and economic structure of medicine."

Mark Your Calendars!
Alumni Weekend
April 20-23, 1989

Featuring a symposium on "The Future of Health Care in America." Many of the issues in Anne Stoline's book—such as medical ethics, the economics of health care, and the malpractice crisis—will be explored.

Reunions will be held for the classes of 1944, 1949, 1954 and 1959, but all alumni and friends of the College are invited to attend the special events planned for Alumni Weekend.

Watch for more details in the next issue of the Quarterly!

Twenty Questions for Kalamazoo's New Director of Admissions

1. Current population projections show a dramatic drop in the number of high school graduates over the next decade. What will this mean for Kalamazoo College?

The decline in high school graduates will mean fewer high school students available to attend college. More colleges will struggle to maintain enrollments. As a selective college with a strong reputation in both the academic and business worlds, Kalamazoo College will see more and more colleges attempting to recruit prospective students who in years past would have only considered “K”. We must vigorously keep our name and reputation for excellence on the minds of students, their parents, high school counselors, and high school teachers.

2. How do you decide who will be admitted to the College?

We carefully review the academic and personal accomplishments of each applicant. Students who have attempted a strong academic program at their schools, earned above average grades, and have through personal involvement made a contribution to their school and community impress us and usually are offered admission.

3. Why do students select Kalamazoo College?

Kalamazoo offers a unique blend of academic and personal experiences. Our students want a challenge in the classroom and in their other life experiences. They want to be participants rather than spectators. I like to think that our graduates will be the individuals who will be the “difference makers” in our world a few years from now. A student who desires smaller classes, seeks faculty who take pleasure in teaching, enjoys the opportunity to explore a career before committing to a major, desires the adventure and growth potential of foreign study, and wants the opportunity to learn from an independent senior project, will thoroughly enjoy his or her four years at Kalamazoo.

4. What does it take to recruit a class of 380 students each year?

It takes hard work and a cooperative effort on the part of our admissions staff, our faculty, our alumni, and our student volunteers. The admissions office staff will visit 500 high schools during the traditional ten weeks of travel in the fall and the three weeks in spring. We will conduct special programs both on and off campus for prospective students and their parents. We will review over 1200 application folders, send personal letters to students, and interview hundreds of students. Our faculty contact students, assist us with programs on campus, and open their classes to visitors. Our students give tours, host students, and assist us with programs on and off campus. Our alumni play a special role and I will comment about that later.

5. Geographically, where do Kalamazoo College students come from these days?

Annually we attract a geographically diverse freshman class. The majority come from Michigan; however, 26 states were represented in the 1988 class. We seek students from every state. It is important that college students be with and learn from students from every region of the country. Even the State of Michigan provides diversity within its boundaries. I think it is important for a student from Mar-
quette in the Upper Peninsula to hear the goals and thoughts of a student from Detroit or Kalamazoo. It is just as important for the reverse experience to occur. I believe that a person from the East coast should meet and learn from a person from the Midwest. Our classes provide a rich blend of geographic perspectives. Remember, our students hail from somewhere but they travel and learn throughout the country and the world.

6. What does the Kalamazoo community have to offer these students?

Our campus is in a quiet residential community within the city. We offer a small city environment that is rich in cultural offerings. Kalamazoo supports a symphony, art museum, professional sports team, and special festivals; it is a friendly host to over thirty thousand students attending one of the five colleges in the city. I think this is a great area to spend your college "years". The city is not too big. Kalamazoo is a friendly place. Chicago and Detroit are close and so is Lake Michigan. We offer the best of several worlds. You do not have to travel far for entertainment. In addition, our special five-college consortium arrangement allows the sharing of facilities and courses.

7. How are Kalamazoo College students different from or similar to the students you recruited at the University of Michigan?

They are similar in the sense that they are bright, talented and motivated. They are different in that they want the challenge and opportunities of a small college. At "K" no one is a spectator in the classroom and most students are participants in one or more college activities. I am in awe when I read the senior project topics. Our students are second to none.

8. When should high school students and their parents start the process of choosing a college?

The ideal time is in the junior year. We offer College Selection Workshops in the summer for students about to start their senior year. Parents are encouraged to attend these workshops. All prospective students will be sent an invitation to select one of the five dates for the workshop. In the senior year the student should visit campus, attend classes, and talk to faculty and students.

9. What is the best preparation for attending Kalamazoo College?

A strong high school curriculum that involves four years of English, including a rigorous writing course; three (ideally four) years of mathematics; three years of science (ideally biology, chemistry, and physics); at least two years (preferably four years) of foreign language, and three years of social sciences. Students who challenge themselves in high school find the transition to college studies much smoother. Every academic opportunity is available to them without the need to play "catch-up" in pre-requisite course work.

10. What is the typical Kalamazoo College student like?

He or she is bright, motivated, well prepared academically, and has been involved in activities in the high school and the local community. They were the difference makers in their high school and local community and they carry that commitment to campus. We broaden their horizons so that they will continue to be the difference makers.

11. Why do students find Kalamazoo College an attractive place to start a career?

They want a challenging liberal arts college that offers the opportunity to participate in numerous activities on campus as well as take part in the unique Kalamazoo Plan.

12. What makes Kalamazoo College different from all of the other colleges in the country?

The Kalamazoo Plan. There is no other curriculum like ours. At 'K' you take courses on campus and build on that knowledge by leaving campus to do a career internship, live and learn in another culture, and "cap" your studies by writing and presenting the results of a major project that you have researched. When you leave here you know that you can handle whatever an employer or a graduate/professional school expects because you have already done it.

13. What kind of student will do well at Kalamazoo College?

The student who is self-disciplined, intellectually curious, has attempted a strong program of studies in high school and wants to be a participant in the college education process.

14. When you select a student are you simply looking for the young person with the best academic record?

No, we read the entire folder. We are not only looking for students who are academically prepared to handle the work at Kalamazoo, but also those individuals who will contribute to the diversity of campus life. We cannot maintain an orchestra, three theaters, a student paper, yearbook, quarterly magazine, twelve varsity athletic teams, intramural teams, student government, clubs and activities with a
group of students whose only claim to fame was superior grades and high test scores. We seek students who want to participate.

15. Is the College worth the cost?

A family that values educational excellence, classes taught by faculty dedicated to teaching, classroom enrollments typically smaller than those the student encountered in high school, and a unique curriculum which provides significant life experiences will find the costs of "K" reasonable. The Career Development Internship, Foreign Study, and Senior Independent Project give our graduates a four- to five-year advantage in life experiences.

16. What advantage does the unique K Plan give our students as they enter the job market?

Our students have the opportunity to explore a career early in their college curricula. The experience helps them crystallize their career goals or change plans before they have made a significant time commitment in their college major. Foreign study experiences provide the opportunities to learn a second language in depth, study at another college or university, learn a new culture, and travel to new lands. The Senior Independent Project allows the student to gather data, analyze the results and present the findings in both an oral and written report. These three experiences are just what employers and graduate/professional school selection committees look for in applicants. These three experiences are available to all of our students, not just a few who meet competitive or special criteria. These life experiences take years for most non "K" graduates to accumulate after college.

17. Do Kalamazoo alumni still send their children to the College?

Yes, our alumni continue to suggest that their children look into attending "K"; however, I would like to see more alumni children consider us. When we learn that the son or daughter of an alumnus is approaching the junior or senior year in college, we send a personal letter encouraging that student to consider us. Our records are only as complete as those of the Alumni Office. I hope that alumni keep the Alumni Office up to date on their whereabouts, accomplishments, and the names and ages of their children.

18. What can alumni do to help students begin the admissions process at Kalamazoo College?

Refer students to the Admissions Office. Suggest that they visit campus. Attend classes and talk to faculty and students. Alumni are our presence in the student’s community. They lend "credibility" to the College in the minds of the family because they are proof that someone from that College is a contributing member of their community. Kalamazoo College is not a household name. We do not appear on television every Saturday for football or basketball nor are we in the national press on weekends. That type of exposure means name recognition. We have the recognition where it counts (with employers and graduate schools) but we must work harder to make families aware of us.

19. What role is there for alumni in the admissions process?

It is an expanding role. I think we have overlooked our alumni. I welcome their involvement and I encourage them to join our recruiting team or assist our current alumni volunteers. We have a growing network of alumni who represent us at college nights by staffing a table and distributing literature and referring students to us. Just being at the high school helps establish a presence for "K". We have an alumni handbook and newsletter to keep alumni informed. Ann Okon has developed a nucleus of enthusiastic alumni. Our next goal is to expand the network throughout the country. Our alumni make congratulatory calls to admitted students who live in their communities. In some locations we plan to host receptions for admitted students, we would welcome alumni to serve as hosts and hostess and share their experiences at "K". Naturally the College and the curriculum change but alumni can share two important things with students and their families. First they can share how the College prepared them for the future and secondly they can answer questions related to their career path and the types of academic courses and experiences in college that are helpful.

20. If someone outside the College knows of a student who would do well at Kalamazoo College, how can that person put the student in touch with the College?

Suggest that the student write or call our office. We have a series of programs for prospective students. In the summer we host our College Selection Workshops (five dates in July and August for prospective students to learn about "K" and the approach to selecting a college). In the fall we host our Senior Visitation Day for current high school seniors and their parents. We devote a full Saturday in November to introduce seniors and their parents to campus. We want students to meet our faculty and students, visit our campus and thoroughly understand our programs of study. Finally, every prospective student is encouraged to visit campus for a day. We suggest an interview in our office, a tour of campus, lunch in the dining hall, attendance at one or more classes and a conversation with a member of the faculty. Students may call one of our toll free numbers to obtain information (in state 1-800-632-5757 and out-of-state 1-800-253-3602).
Alumni Help Recruit Students

By Mary Gerdes, Public Relations Intern

Currently 110 Kalamazoo College alumni are making a unique contribution to the College through a program called Alumni Admissions Representatives for Kalamzoo (ARK). These alumni assist the admissions office in the recruitment of students from their respective areas, providing a human connection between the College and prospective students, and helping to personalize the admissions process.

The ARK program began in the winter of 1982 when David Borus, then Director of Admissions, assigned the project to Associate Director of Admissions Bill McClintick, who started the program with 20 to 30 alumni. Anne Okon, Assistant Director of Admissions, took the program over when she came to the College in 1983, and built it into what it is today. She continues to coordinate it with the help of secretary Vicki Kupferschmidt.

At the present time, the school has alumni admission representatives in 25 states, the District of Columbia, China, West Germany, Hong Kong, and Israel. Most of the alumni in the program graduated from Kalamazoo within the last 10 or 15 years. The admissions office sends the participating alumni training materials, which include information about the school and instruction in recruiting techniques. A successful training workshop was held on campus this past August—an event Okon would like to repeat.

Okon said the alumni admissions representatives perform a number of valuable services. They make student referrals, notifying the admissions office about students who are good Kalamazoo College prospects and who should be sent information from the College. They also represent Kalamazoo at college nights sponsored by high schools and community organizations, where they tell young people about the College and generate names for the College’s mailing list. Okon said alumni are especially helpful at out-of-state college nights, as staff and budget restraints make it impossible to send a staff member to every program.

Another responsibility of alumni representatives is to attend or host receptions for admitted students in February and March. The receptions are held in the homes of alumni or, for larger groups, at restaurants or hotels.

Alumni representatives also contact prospective students by phone, calling them just after they have been admitted to the College, congratulating them and serving as resources for students and their parents. Last year 85% of out-of-state admitted applicants received a phone call, a percentage which Okon called “outstanding.” She commented that she hopes to contact even more out-of-state students this year, and also expand the program to reach Michigan students.

Okon said, “One of the reasons the program is so important is that we in the admissions office emphasize the benefits of attending a small college” to prospective students. She said the office stresses the fact that students at Kalamazoo College receive a great deal of personal attention and become a part of a unique community when they attend the College.

It is important that those students know that there are people from their communities who attended the College and then went on to become productive and successful. She also mentioned that distance makes it difficult to give out-of-state students as much personal attention as Michigan prospective students receive, and the alumni representatives help fill the gap.

Michael Donahue, Director of Admissions, stressed that the ARK program gives the College credibility with prospective students. He said, “an alumnus represents the College’s presence in the prospective student’s community ...the College becomes a real entity. More importantly, the alumni become a resource. They can explain how Kalamazoo College helped them, and they have tremendous credibility since they come from the student’s community.”

Dana Holton-Hendrix, Director of Alumni Relations, commented on the program, “Alumni support of the ARK program translates into financial stability for the College through tuition revenue and the budget savings volunteers bring by covering the areas the staff cannot reach. Such volunteer opportunities are particularly important for young alumni who may not have the financial resources to make large annual gifts, yet sincerely want to help. The ARK program provides another means through which our alumni can make a significant contribution to the College.”

ARK Alumni Representatives:

ARIZONA
Lisa Ormer ’86, Phoenix
Steven Jackson ’80, Tuscon

CALIFORNIA
John Honell ’66, Los Angeles
John Foster ’80, San Francisco
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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>COLORADO</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Ham ‘81, Westminster</td>
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<td>Annette Nickel ‘84, Denver</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
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<td>Linda Taylor ‘75, Hartford</td>
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<td>Thomas Taylor ‘75, Hartford</td>
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<td>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Cohen ‘79, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Deborah Dupont ‘73, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>Betty Johnston ‘82, Washington, D.C.</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
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<td>Mark Severs ‘69, Fort Lauderdale</td>
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<td>Dot and Stu Simpson, Sarasota</td>
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<td>Deborah Tinsler ‘82, Panama City</td>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
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<td>Nancy Lafuente ‘65, Moultrie</td>
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<td>HAWAII</td>
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<td>Gary Wild ‘65, Kailua</td>
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<td>Lee Wild ‘65 Kailua</td>
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<td>ILLINOIS</td>
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<td>Ronald M. Milnarik ‘64, Belleville</td>
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<td>Thomas Farthing ‘83, Naperville</td>
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<td>Linda Haase ‘82, Evanston</td>
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<td>Rod Krapf ‘70, Oak Park</td>
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<td>Holly Petersen ‘83, Chicago</td>
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<td>Mary Woolever ‘70, Chicago</td>
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<td>INDIANA</td>
<td></td>
<td>David Anderson ‘76, Indianapolis</td>
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<td>Laurie Atwater ‘82, Lawrence</td>
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<td>Richard Atwater ‘82, Lawrence</td>
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<td>Christina Bodurow ‘79,</td>
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<td>Indianapolis</td>
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<td>Sarah Puterbaugh ‘65, South Bend</td>
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<tr>
<td>KANSAS</td>
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<td>Carol Gorman ‘68, Kansas City</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
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<td>Cynthia Berman ‘79, Baltimore</td>
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<td>Jesse Dungy ‘59, Greenbelt</td>
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<td>Veronica Hubbard ‘82,</td>
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<td>Gaithersburg</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
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<td>Greg Ludlow ‘74, Lexington</td>
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<td>Rebecca Robak ‘82, Jamaica Plain</td>
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Over 500 alumni, parents and friends participated in various activities during Homecoming weekend at Kalamazoo College, Oct. 21-23. Friday's events included the traditional Dunbar Sing, which featured the College Singers, the College Band and a series of skits about "K" College life presented by students from the theatre department. Alumni were well represented in the audience of over 200 people.

Saturday morning saw the return of a popular event from last year, the departmental coffees. Virtually every department was represented by faculty members, and alumni came in good number to reminisce with their former professors. The Athletic Hall of Fame luncheon was followed by the traditional Homecoming football game, an exciting contest during which victory narrowly eluded the Hornets in a 20-20 tie with Olivet. The remainder of the day and evening were devoted to sharing food, drink and good cheer among classmates and friends.

Alumni traveling the farthest to attend the Homecoming dinner this year were Charlotte Lorey Hoven '68 and Bill Bergerson '78, both from West Germany. The oldest alum attending the dinner was Athletic Hall of Fame inductee, John Lambooy '37.

On this and the following two pages are photographs of the five reunion classes that met during Homecoming weekend: The Class of 1963 (25th), the Class of 1968 (20th), the Class of 1973 (15th), the Class of 1978 (10th) and the Class of 1983 (5th).

The Class of 1968

Pictured at the 20th reunion of the Class of 1968 are, front row, left to right, Joanna Andros, Linda Baker Fradin, Jean Lightfoot, Trudy Rogier, Sue Dean Hill, Karen Goss, Diane McGowan Tichenor, Marcia Dean Frank, Andy Witthohn, Bill Garrow, Helene Kudzia Reish, Charlotte Lory Hoven, Sue Stovall Longyear, Faye Vernon Strunk, Jean Pec and Bob Dickson. On the stairs and balcony are Dave Sharpe, Mark Markel, Lori Lewis, Dee Crosby Smith, Marilyn Rehberg Yamato, Tom Thompson, Barry Webster, Paul Smithson, Ralph Wellington, Jack Collins, Marcia Connolly Wilson, Roger Brownell, Sue Storch Burrough, Rich Clark, Dave Garman, John Kriekard, Denny Benson, Maris Rushevic, Ralph Vosburgh, Bruce Williamson, Nancy Loebe Hessler, Rosemary Tucker Decker, Bruce and Janet (McClelland) Bolin, Don Bouwens, Pam Gilchrist Nicolai, Chris Mertz Dear, Phyllis Huffman Herman and Bruce Haight. Members of the class who attended the reunion but were not pictured are Lora Browne, Gerald Dahl, Marilee Smith Kaufman, Jack Orr, Flo Lemay O'Sullivan and Bob Trenary.

The Class of 1973

Pictured at the 15th reunion of the Class of 1973 are, front row, left to right, Linda Lutz, Sarah Porter Jury, Beth Snyder, Charlotta Thunander, Gerald Rosen, Liv Bjornard, Bruce Atherton, Larry Banta, Ron Roseman, Sheri Crampton, Carole Stiewert-Keen, Kathy (Smith) and Jim Phelan, Jim Booth, Judy Thompson Gudelsky, Susan Aalsburg, Charmine Messenger Rone, Gary Gudelsky. On the stairs and balcony are Jim Mitchell, Dale Norton, Linda (Czadabel) and Allan Hauck, Anne (Skjærlund) and David Fege, David Sayers, Michael Frazier, Bill Washburn, Jennifer Armstrong West, Donna Kaczmarek Ritchie, Ron Copeland, Peggy Maass Laskoski, Jim and Martha (Williams) Flynn, Dave Bisbee, Lynne (Jackson) and Jim King, Janet Katz, Vinnie Liff, Sandra Schultz Mengel, John Whelpton, Mark McDonald, Larry Pfaff, Roger Petzke, John Collins, Jean VanAllsburg Leithauser, Elizabeth Sloan Smith, Jim Chase, Mike Nelson and Tom Eden. Members of the class who attended the reunion but were not pictured are Scott Deacon, Kim Erickson, Kurt Leithauser, Philip Maki, Jean Noble and Mary Philipp-Petrick.
The Class of 1978


On stairs and balcony, Ann Dahmer, John Baumgartner, Jill Lahti, Mike McNamara, Marty Talbott Barta, Jim Clayton, Kathryn Boyack Houser, Karin Hutchinson Gray, Kerry Geffer, Barb Kurth Clayton, Anne Gregory Smith, Mike Bannan, Tim Meier, David Haan, Van Beers, Gary Keene, Ann Adams, Bill Debiasi, Dan Thomson, Micky Siegel, Rick Frame, James Croom, Steve Hookanson, Doug Rouff, Jim Johnson, Tim Tolly, Tom LaBarge, Mark Price, Mike Shiparski, Bill Beutel, Sharron Brown Gasior, Curtis Warren, Richard Sewell, Linda (Horsley) and Chris Ford, Eric Martin, Suzanne Farley, Jan VanAlsten, Bob Dion, Lindsay Rundles Tatum, Brian Belt, Frank Kissinger, Karen Bell Alworth, Steve Daugherty, Royal D. Alworth III. Attending the reunion but not pictured: Andrew Angelo, Teresa Brines, Kenneth Colton, Suzanne Feurt, Meegan Holland, David Holmes, Dean Knuth, Kenneth Kropf, Jeffrey Kuhn, John Mann, Deborah Renard, Luann Rouff, Gerard Weston.

The Class of 1983

Experience the beautiful art, architecture and countryside of Italy on a unique 15-day opportunity. Bernard S. Palchick, Professor of Art and Associate Provost, will lead the second drawing tutorial inspired by the art and landscape of Renaissance Italy. This is a fascinating opportunity to see and appreciate this marvelous country through the eyes of an artist, and the benefit of insights and instruction from a highly accomplished artist and educator.

The tour departs May 15 from Chicago, to Rome (overnight flight) aboard an Alitalia Airlines 747 Jumbo Jet. After arriving in Rome on the morning of May 16 and checking into a hotel located in the old city, a series of optional walking tours will be offered during the afternoon. The first evening will be highlighted by a welcome dinner at a typical "trattoria." While in Rome, the group will visit the Coliseum, Roman Forum, Arch of Constantine, St. Peter's Basilica, Vatican Museums, and the Sistine Chapel.

The tour departs for Sorrento on May 19 with a guided visit through the ruins of Pompeii. The next day will be spent on the beautiful island of Capri touring the famous Blue Grotto then relaxing and sketching. After another night in the exquisite town of Sorrento the tour will head north for a visit to the medieval Umbrian hilltown of Assisi. In Assisi the group will have a monk guided tour of the Basilica of St. Francis. The day of May 22 will be spent enjoying every nook and cranny of the ancient Tuscan hilltown of San Gimignano. A town known for its 14 "Towers of Nobility," old churches, and charming medieval streets.

The nights of May 22, 23, 24 and 25 will be spent in Florence. While in Florence the group will see original works of some of the world's greatest artists - Michelangelo, Raffaello, Giotto, Botticelli, Leonardo Da Vinci - at the Academy of Fine Arts and the Uffizi Gallery. From Florence the group will make a one-day visit to Siena for a tour of the Duomo and the Piazza del Campo. A brief visit will bring the group to Padua and the Arena Chapel on their way to their last destination.

The adventure concludes with three nights and two full days in Venice for sketching, shopping, sightseeing, or a ride on the beautiful Grand Canal. Guided tours in Venice will include St. Mark's Square, Basilica, the 14th century Doge's Palace, the Bridge of Sighs, and the Piombi Prison. From Venice, the group will travel to Milan International Airport on May 29 for the return flight to Chicago, arriving the same evening.

This exceptional opportunity includes round-trip air transportation, superior tourist-class hotels with private facilities, continental breakfast, and dinner daily, three nights in Rome, two nights in Sorrento, one night in Assisi, four nights in Florence, and three nights in Venice. Also included are visits, with English-speaking guides, to major sights along the tour. All travel while in Italy will be by private, air conditioned motorcoach. The tour will be escorted by Edi Borrello of Adventure Travel, Kalamazoo, and the drawing tutorial will be conducted by artist Bernard Palchick. The estimated cost of this tour is $2,100; this estimate is based on November 1988 prices.

For more information, reservation, or a detailed tour brochure please contact Edi Borrello, Adventure Travel, 148 East Michigan Ave., Kalamazoo, MI 49007. Telephone (616) 382-3475.

A special feature of this year's tour is a series of four lectures, sponsored by the Nontraditional Student Program, to be presented by Dr. Billie Fischer, Associate Professor of Art History and Chair of the Art Department, prior to the trip. The slide lectures will introduce the participants to the major works of art to be found in the cities of Florence, Venice, and Rome.

The lectures will be given on April 19, April 26, May 3 and May 10, from 7:30-9:30 p.m., in the Recital Hall, Light Fine Arts Building at Kalamazoo College.

Lecture 1 will provide an introduction and overview Italy's classical past.

Among the topics to be covered in Lecture 2 are the innovations of 1425, Brunelleschi's architecture, and the sculpture of Donatello.

Lecture 3 will focus on Venice, the sensual approach, compared to the intellectual of Florence and Rome.

Lecture 4 will focus on Rome, including its Baroque innovations.
Continue the Tradition

Although 1988 has come to a close, the current Annual Fund year continues through June 30, 1989. Your unrestricted gift benefits the entire College community.