



Dealmaker to Healer
Former Time Warner head Gerald Levin '60 forges a new life



Major Hospitality
Checking in with Fords running resorts around the globe



Quantum Return
Physicist Stephon Alexander '93 finds an academic home at Haverford

HAVERFORD



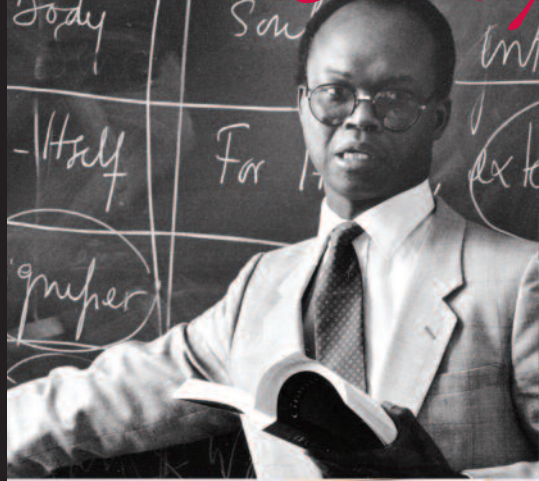
The Alumni Magazine of Haverford College

WINTER 2009

HAVERFORD SINCE '83: ACADEMICS

Continuing our celebration of the 175th anniversary of the College with the second of a three-part history

ANTHROPOLOGY PSYCHOLOGY *Arabic* MUSIC
PHYSICS *Philosophy* HISTORY POLITICAL SCIENCE



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Economics MATHEMATICS CHEMISTRY
BIOCHEMISTRY ASTRONOMY *Spanish*



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winter 2009



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“For me, learning at Haverford would become a state of being, a way of life ... an approach to problem solving that would serve me well throughout my careers in medicine and stem cell research.”

by Stephen Emerson '74

view from founders

I first came to Haverford on a glorious fall day in 1969, part of a series of trips to both small liberal arts colleges as well as large research universities. Though all were impressive, only one visit—to Haverford—seemed special at the time and has proven memorable in the years since.

Being particularly interested in math and physics, I made a beeline for recently-completed Stokes Hall; being irrepressible, I walked into a lab—unannounced and, in fact, uninvited—and started nosing around. A friendly, middle-aged woman said hello and, upon learning that I was neither a student of hers nor even enrolled at Haverford, did something quite unlike what I had experienced at the other stops on my grand tour—though, in time, I would realize it as wonderfully, characteristically Haverfordian. “Well then,” she said. “Welcome to Haverford, Steve. Come into my office. Let’s talk physics! My name’s Fay.”

At the time, I had no idea who “Fay” was, though I soon realized that meeting her was the physics equivalent of a young musician running into Beethoven in old Vienna: Fay Ajzenberg-Selove was Haverford’s first tenured female faculty member and an extraordinary scholar. When we met she had been here for 13 years, and would soon continue her remarkable career at the University of Pennsylvania. (Just this past September, she was honored with the National Medal of Science, the highest honor bestowed by the National Science Foundation. See our interview with her in this issue.)

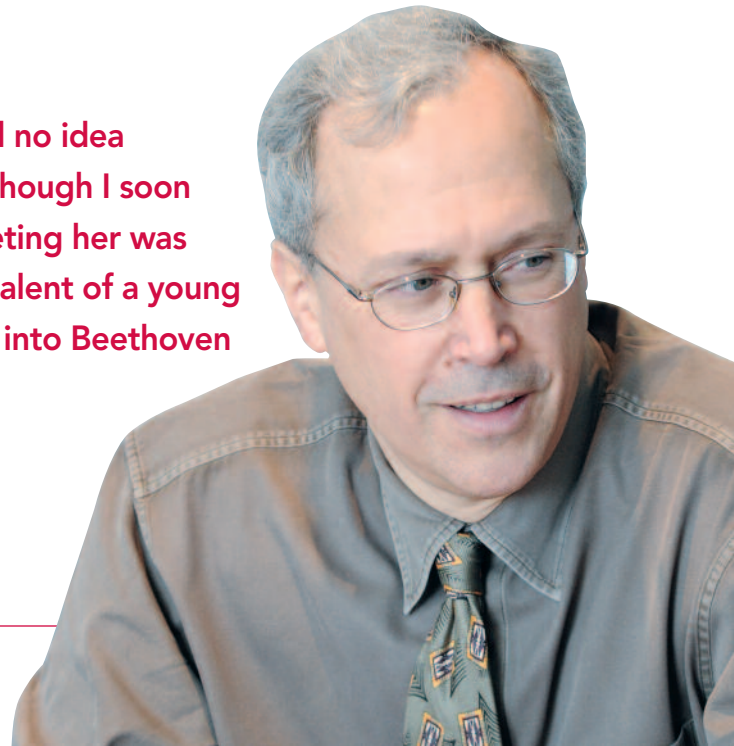
Looking back, that afternoon spent with Dr. Selove embodies what I would come to regard as distinctive—defining—about Haverford academics. In essence, it’s the intense, interpersonal, shared journey of discovery that’s made possible by close student/faculty collaboration in the creation of knowledge. For me, learning at Haverford would become a state of being, a way of life and, over time, an approach to problem solving that would serve me well throughout my careers in medicine and stem cell research as I mentored and sought mentorship in the pursuit of answers.

Learning at Haverford is the subject of this issue’s cover story by Dean of the College Greg Kannerstein '63, who continues with the second in his three-part look back at “Haverford since '83.” This installment focuses on the evolution of our academic experience over the last quarter century.



Fay Ajzenberg-Selove

“At the time, I had no idea who “Fay” was, though I soon realized that meeting her was the physics equivalent of a young musician running into Beethoven in old Vienna.”





Speaking of Greg, I'm delighted to report that he has agreed to extend the already-lengthy "Haverford College" section of his resume with the addition of a new role: Special Advisor to Institutional Advancement and Lecturer in General Programs. Much of this work will involve updating his epic history of Haverford (*The Spirit & The Intellect*, 1983) as he also goes on the road to share stories and learn new ones from other alums. Many of you have already enjoyed such evenings with Greg, and you can look forward to plenty more opportunities in the years ahead. Greg's transition will be complete in July, when his successor in the Dean's office comes aboard (our search is underway).

In addition to Greg's article about Haverford since 1983, we've also got coverage of Fords at the Supreme Court, the psych major who launched a perfume company, as well as an inspiring update on Jerry Levin '60, and a detailed look in this year's State of the College supplement at how the College is affected by—and responding to—the dramatic economic changes of the past six months. 🐾

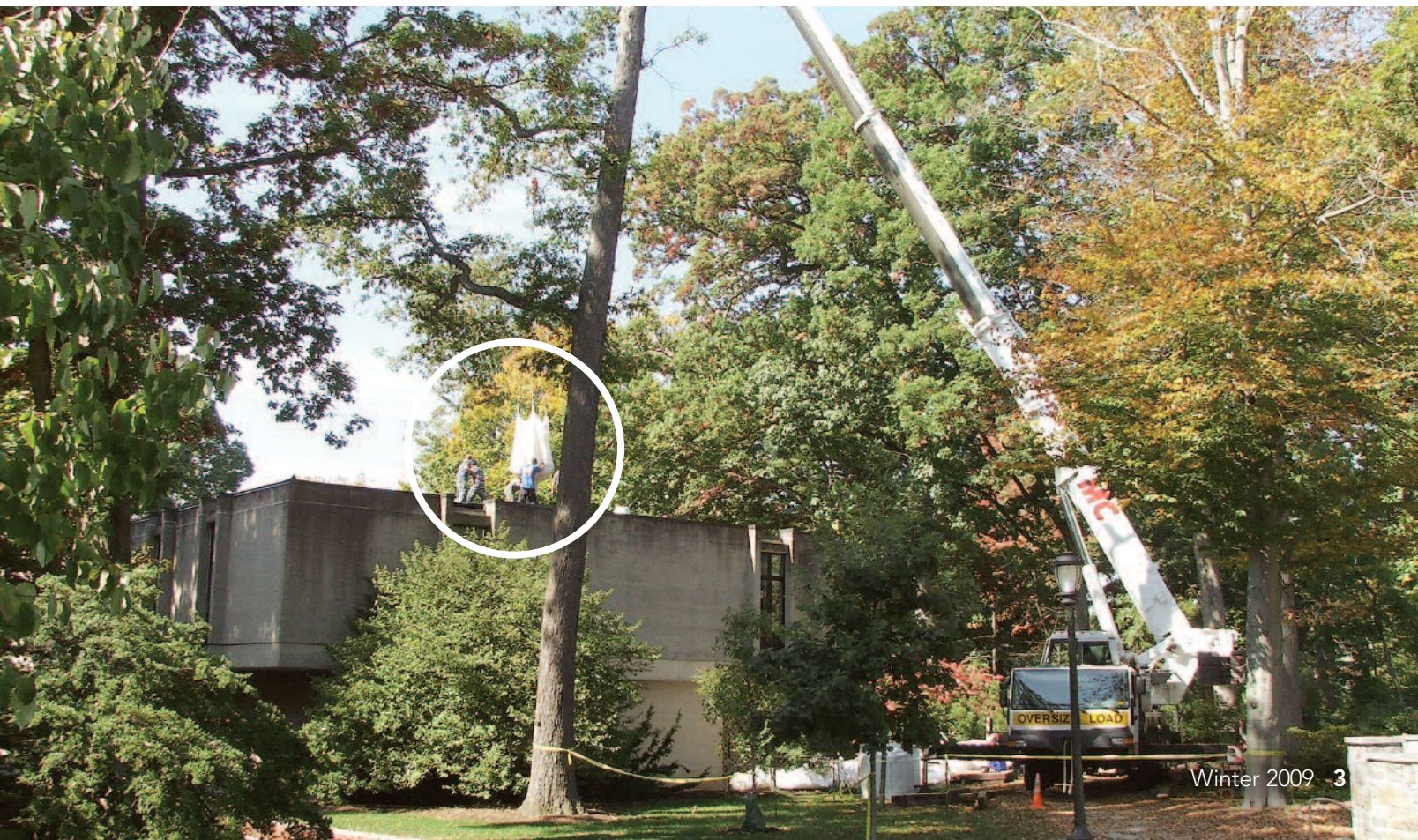
Best,

Stephen Johnson

Steve

P.S. How poetic is this: I'm writing about first meeting Fay Ajzenberg-Selove in Stokes Hall and, turning to look out my window, I see a gaggle of construction workers giving Stokes a "green roof"—the latest step in the College's journey toward sustainability. Check it out in the Main Lines section of the magazine.

A crane lifts bags of planting media onto Stokes Hall to create a green roof.



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letters

Remembering Dana Swan and Walter Sondheim

The last two years of *Haverford Alumni Magazines* have brought news of the passing of two beloved Haverford figures who were quiet giants in their worlds and in the world at large.

Dana Swan wore numerous hats at Haverford, each more valuable to the community than the next. I am sure I am not alone in stating that Dana is the main reason I attended Haverford. I was fortunate enough to interview with Dana when I visited the campus in November 1988 and spent 45 minutes with this gentleman (and he truly was a gentle man who was great in both heart and depth of thought) who seemed genuinely interested in my pontifications on Ellison's *Invisible Man* and my passion for soccer, despite my utter lack of talent. After being accepted at Haverford, my family and I had a difficult decision to make: go into debt to attend

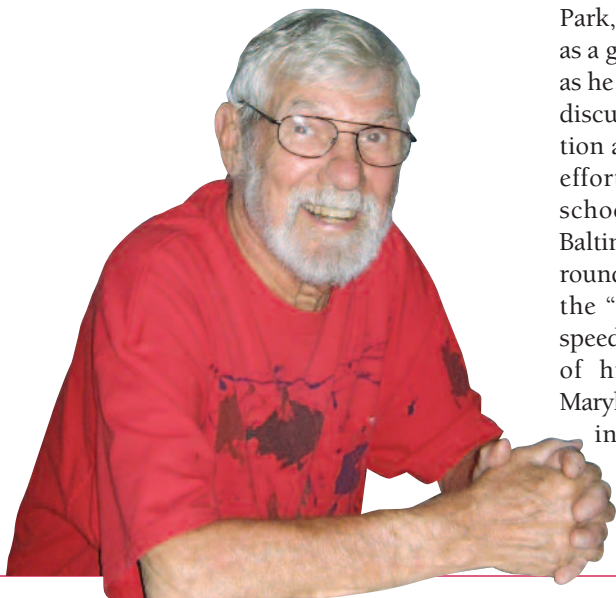
Haverford or accept a scholarship to a local liberal arts institution. After wrestling with the decision, I made an appointment to meet with Dana again at Haverford, expecting to hear all the reasons why Haverford would be the best choice, despite the cost differential. Instead, Dana spent over an hour talking me through the pros and cons of both choices, advocating a reasoned decision above all, even if it meant selecting the other school. I left that conversation convinced that I was a Ford: I wanted to attend the school where the people wanted what was best for me. I have never regretted the decision.

My interaction with Walter Sondheim '29 was much briefer than that with Dana, but he was equally powerful in reinforcing my belief in the power of a Haverford education. When I was a graduate student at the University of Maryland at College

urban students to whom he felt most devoted. I became increasingly excited as he spoke, hearing of his dual commitments to service and education. It was only at the end of his lecture, when he deemed it appropriate to share a bit of his vitae, that he shared he was a Haverford graduate. Of course he was! Who else but a Haverford graduate would serve the educational community of Maryland in such a selfless but powerful way?

My professional life affords me many opportunities to apply the lessons I learned from Dana and Walter. Any time a staff member wants to discuss a new opportunity that may take them away from our school, I remember Dana's lesson: *Our job is to find the best place for people to do their best work, no matter where that may be.* Any time a student needs a bit more individual attention in order to meet with suc-

I cannot imagine two more gentle giants, two more powerful teachers,
or two better embodiments of the Haverford spirit and intellect.

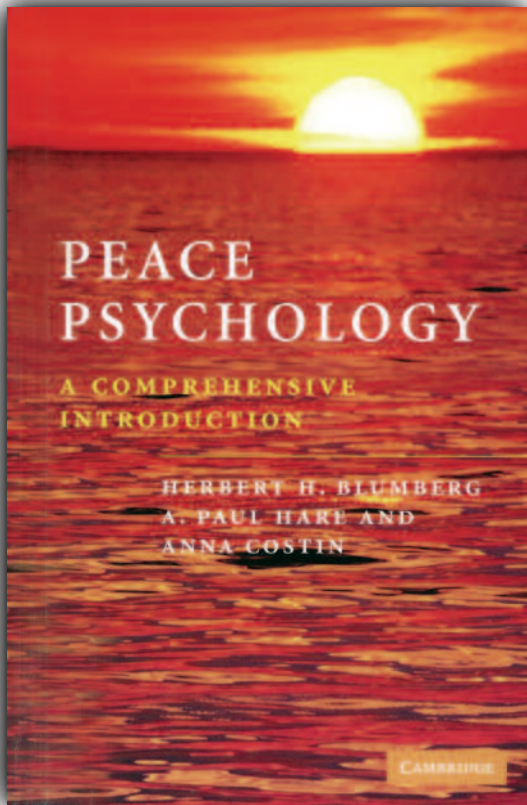


Dana Swan

Park, one of my professors invited Walter as a guest speaker to a class. Unassuming as he was, Walter began his lecture with a discussion of his philosophies of education and leadership. He spoke about his efforts to quickly integrate Baltimore schools in 1954 as a member of the Baltimore School Board, when most surrounding jurisdictions were emphasizing the "deliberate" part of "all deliberate speed." He also discussed the challenges of his present participation on the Maryland State Board of Education (he was in his mid-80s!) and his desire to ensure a quality education for the

cess, I recall Walter's teaching: *Every child is worth our very best effort.* I cannot imagine two more gentle giants, two more powerful teachers, or two better embodiments of the Haverford spirit and intellect. They are truly missed, even by those who knew them only for an all-too-brief time.

Marcy Leonard '93
Principal, Atholton High School
Columbia, Maryland

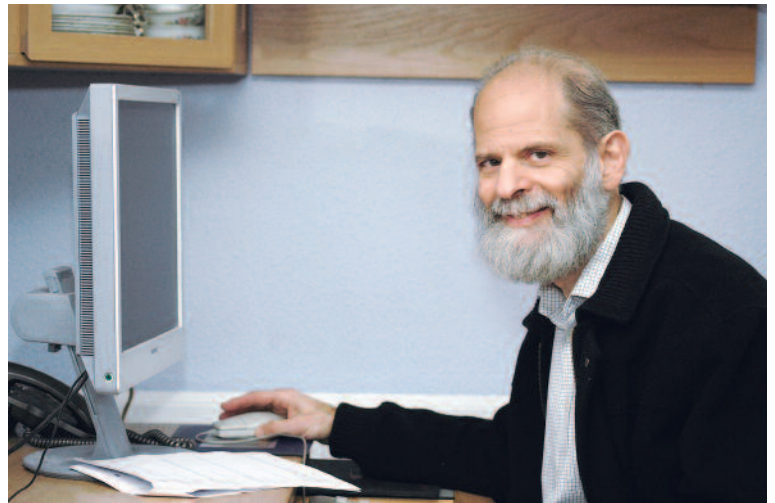


Peace Psychology

Thank you for the helpful review of *Peace Psychology* in the Fall 2008 issue of the *Haverford Magazine*.

It seems worth adding that co-author Paul Hare has had close connections with Haverford.

As Chair, starting in the early 1960s, of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology, he founded the Center for Nonviolent Conflict Resolution, which carried out a wide variety of relevant research projects. He has written widely on (among other things) nonviolent direct action and small group research. In keeping with the Friends' ethos, he went on to continue his work on nonviolent conflict resolution and related matters in universities in South Africa and in Israel.



Herb Blumberg

My ongoing collaboration with Paul over a period of nearly fifty years began when, as undergraduates, Charles Thrall '63 and latterly myself worked with him on a survey, sponsored by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, on attitudes of the American Protestant clergy towards issues related to peace and war.

Herb Blumberg '63

A Close-Up View of Conflict:

Fords Travel to the Middle East



Graffiti in the Arab quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem.

There's no better way to understand a conflict than to see how it affects the people involved," says Travis Green '07. "When students leave the beautiful Haverford campus, and see what's not so beautiful about the world, it's a great way to learn."

Green got a chance to test this theory in May when he and a group of five current Haverford students joined an American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) delegation to Israel and Palestine. The trip grew from a campus reading group on the Israel/Palestine conflict, which operates under the umbrella of the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (CPGC).

As a 2007 Haverford House Fellow, Green was working with the AFSC's Middle East program and, as part of his fellowship, was thinking of ways to connect

his work with the Haverford community. He approached the CPGC with his idea for a reading group and a potential future trip, and was met with immediate enthusiasm.

"Haverford is one of the few places where you can dream that boldly and in six months see it come true," he says.

The spring trip was organized in partnership with the AFSC and the Washington, D.C.-based Interfaith Peacebuilders (IPB). The delegation traveled with the label "Legacies of 1948." The purpose was to further dialogue on peace, and to deepen understanding of the conflict.

The group arrived in East Jerusalem on May 27, 2008; it was the same month as the 40th anniversary of the founding of Israel, which is regarded by Israelis as a celebration of independence and referred to by

Palestinians as the "nabka" or catastrophe, as they recall their displacement. During the two-week trip, the delegation met with Palestinian refugees; visited Yad Vashem, the Israeli Holocaust museum; heard from human rights workers and government figures; and interacted with the nonviolent peace movements in both countries.

Says Eric Lundblade '09 of the trip, "I'd never been in a conflict zone, and to see the walls, the barbed wire, the soldiers and the checkpoints, to be in a place you hear about in the news all the time, and to see the conflict on the ground opened my eyes to what things really look like over there."

Green recalls a visit to Birzeit University in the West Bank—once known, he says, as the Harvard of Palestinian society—and was affected by its similarity to Haverford. He heard stories of

military checkpoints on campus, the loss of an international teaching staff, and students from the Palestinian territories who could no longer get to the University.

"I thought about Haverford, and what it would be like if students from as far away as Arizona or California couldn't attend," he says. "It was inspiring to see this community carry on with an educational system during a time of conflict."

Trip participants were especially moved by an encounter with the group Combatants for Peace, which was started by an ex-fighter who had always believed violence was the answer until he was sent to prison and talked with a peace-advocating guard. Hearing the founder's recounting of the death of his 10-year-old daughter, who was killed by an Israeli soldier in a case of

mistaken identity, was something Lundblade will never forget. "It was powerful to hear him talk about his experience," he says, "and how he saw the tragedy as motivation to keep fighting for lasting peace."

Members of the IPB and the AFSC were impressed with the Haverford students' maturity and educated grasp of the conflict. In fact, the delegation's tour guide, whose regular clients were often diplomats, gave a speech at the end of the trip calling the group "the most special delegation" he'd ever seen. It gave him hope, he said, to see young people working on these issues.

Both the trip and the reading group were supported in large part by the Hitti-Winder Fund, which was started by the family of Bayly Winder '43 and noted Middle Eastern scholar Philip Hitti (Winder's father-in-law). The fund, says Bayly Winder's son Philip '73, was created to foster the development of a "center of excellence" at Haverford that would focus on the region.

Philip Winder believes both the reading group and trip were worthy of the fund's support because, he says, "they allow people to make their own assessments and learn about the facts firsthand. [The group is] a portal for other Haverford students to get a better understanding of what's going on in the Middle East, and enable them to become ambassadors between the Arab world and the U.S."

The reading group continues today, with 10 students meeting regularly to discuss books and articles from academic,

historical, religious, and political perspectives. The group includes diverse viewpoints and a cross-section of religious representation.

CPGC International Program Coordinator Alison Castel has a personal and professional interest in the reading group. "I've been to Israel many times," she says, "and my background guided me towards one perspective. I want to broaden my view." Because the Israel/Palestine conflict is such a controversial topic, Castel says, the group's conversations are based on readings, "to provide context to media coverage."

This year, Eric Lundblade and Samee Sulaiman '10 are co-facilitators of the Israel-Palestine reading group, and readings include Sandy Tolan's novel *Lemon Tree* and Amos Oz's book of essays *In the Land of Israel*.

Lundblade appreciates the exposure to materials outside of mainstream media. "As a history major, I'm always on the lookout for more information, lending context and texture to what others say," he explains. "Delving into the history and theory [of the conflict] has been really useful, and has broadened my academic experience. I'm applying things I learn in the classroom to events that are continuously unfolding."

His involvement in the reading group and trip has also influenced his vision of his own future. "At Haverford I learned about people who work for justice, and it makes me think about what to do with my life," he says. "It raises questions about taking a stand, making a difference." 🐿

-Brenna McBride

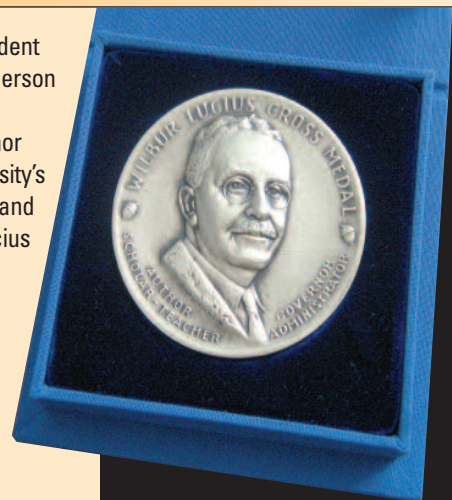
Stephen Emerson Awarded Wilbur Lucius Cross Medal

Haverford President Stephen G. Emerson '74 has been

awarded the highest honor bestowed by Yale University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences: the Wilbur Lucius Cross Medal. Emerson, who received his M.D. and Ph.D. in cell biology/immunology from Yale in 1980, was presented with the medal in a ceremony on October 7.

Emerson was recognized for his understanding of the cellular mechanisms underlying graft-versus-host disease and the biology of bone marrow stem cells, leading to improved therapy for patients undergoing organ and bone marrow transplants. He was praised for his achievements as a physician, teacher, mentor, and administrator, as well as for his leadership and public service roles.

The Yale Graduate School Alumni Association established the Cross Medal in 1966 to honor alumni for outstanding achievement in areas of activity in which Wilbur Cross excelled. Cross, who received a Ph.D. in English from Yale in 1889, was a renowned scholar, author and literary critic, who headed



The Wilbur Lucius Cross Medal presented to Stephen Emerson by Yale.

the Graduate School from 1916-1930 and later served as governor of Connecticut for four terms.

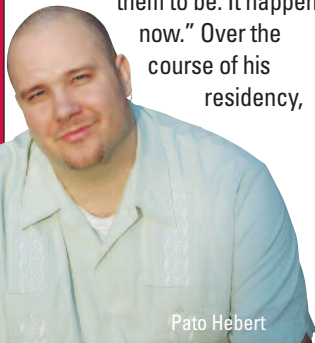
Emerson's fellow 2008 awardees include Robert Axelrod, professor for the study of human understanding at the University of Michigan; Senator Yoriko Kawaguchi, the first female foreign minister of Japan; David M. Kennedy, Pulitzer Prize-winning author and professor of history at Stanford University; and Laura L. Kiessling, professor of chemistry and biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. 🐿

-Brenna McBride

Distinguished Visitors' Corner

During the fall semester, Haverford played host to a diverse array of distinguished guests, from artists to economists, filmmakers to investment bankers.

Los Angeles-based artist and activist **Pato Hebert**, who was the fall artist-in-residence at the Hurford Humanities Center, gave a presentation entitled "I Love to Feel Where the Words Come From." He surveyed his multimedia work, which includes public sculpture, sound installations, and community art projects with students; discussed his role as associate director of education and prevention at AIDS Project Los Angeles; and told aspiring artists not to wait until they had "x, y and z under your feet. Shape things to be the way you want them to be. It happens now." Over the course of his residency,



Pato Hebert

Hebert worked with Haverford students to develop art projects based on social justice themes explored in class.

On October 2, the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (CPGC) and Haverford's Board of Managers co-sponsored a panel discussion on sustainable investing called "Going Beyond Socially Responsible." **Joseph Keefe**, president and CEO of Pax World Mutual Funds, which launched the first socially responsible mutual fund in 1971, talked about investing in companies with higher ESG (environmental, social, governance) factors. "Companies that better integrate ESG are better positioned to provide investment performance over the long-term," Keefe said. "It's imperative to undergo a sustainable revolution; a new investment strategy for a new epoch." The panel also included **Julie Gorte**, vice president of sustainable investing at Pax; **Shila Wattamwar**, business development associate with the FTSE Group; and **Peter Ellsworth**, business development manager of KLD

Research and Analytics.

Experimental filmmaker **Peter Hutton** screened his most recent film, "At Sea," on October 20. A former merchant seaman whose travels have inspired his work, Hutton's typically silent short films have been described as "contemplative," "impressionistic," "haunting" and "impossibly beautiful." "At Sea" chronicles the journey of a giant container ship from its birth in a South Korean shipyard to its death in a Bangladesh salvage yard. The event was sponsored by the Hurford Humanities Center, the Distinguished Visitors Committee and the CPGC.

David Wessel '75, Pulitzer Prize-winning economics editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, and **Timothy Taylor '82**, managing editor of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, came back to campus October 22 for a panel discussion on "Economic Issues in the 2008 Presidential Election," co-sponsored by the CPGC and the department of economics. Wessel first walked the audience through the factors that led to the economic crisis, among them the negligence of ratings agencies

and government regulators, the prevalence of "ninja loans" to hopeful homeowners without income, jobs or assets, and the collapse of such financial giants as Bear Sterns and Lehman Bros. The next president, he said, inherits "a situation of enormous expectations." Taylor offered 10 economic issues that he believed would be most pressing for the new president: national health insurance, pension reform, global warming and energy, trade and globalization, immigration reform, growing inequality among the classes, tax reform, infrastructure and public investment, education reform, and information technology. The discussion was moderated by Caitlin Coslett '05, a third-year law student at New York University.

Also among those visiting campus during the fall semester were poet **John Rybicki**, Ugandan novelist **Glaydah Namukasa**, performance artist **Pat Oleszko** and filmmaker **Vicky Funari**, who screened her documentary *Maquilopolis*, about women working in the *maquiladoras* in Tijuana, Mexico. 🦊

On Election Night, an emotional Juan Williams '76 spoke on Fox News about the historic win of President Barack Obama.

Here is a transcript of his remarks:



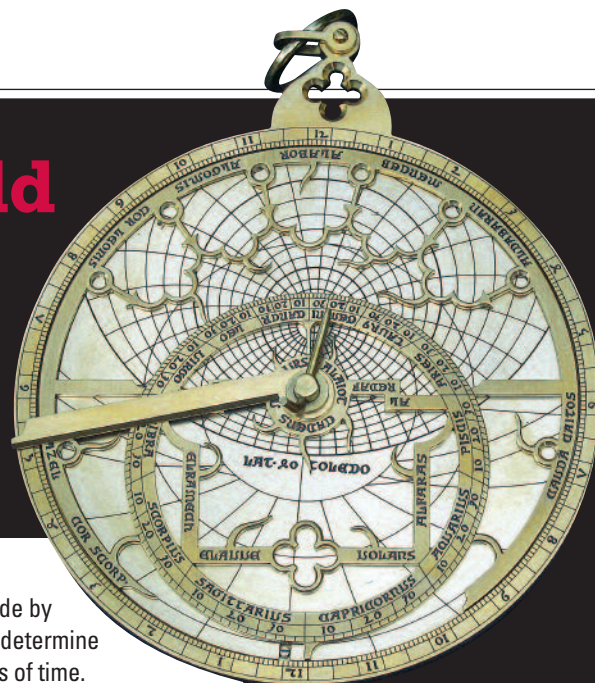
It's stunning. It's a stirring sight. But it's incomprehensible. Even a year ago I wouldn't have thought this possible, that an African American man could be elected president of the United States. And when I think of it from a historical point of view ...

black people didn't have the right to vote in this country ... until 1870. In 1870 black men got the right to vote. And of course it didn't mean much going forward until 1965 and the Voting Rights Act. And at that point Lyndon Johnson said that the

Democratic Party lost the South forever and there was no possibility really of a whole enfranchisement that would say black people could somehow be the leaders of the United States of America. This is truly an incredible moment of American

history. I can't think of another country in the world where you would have a significant minority that was once so maligned and so oppressed finally have one of its sons rise to this level. You know, I don't care how you feel about him politically, on some level you have to say that this is America at its grandest. And what it says for our children, black and white, the image of Barack Obama and those little girls in the rose garden in these years to come I think is just stunning. 🦊

The Newest Hand-Held Device on Campus: A Medieval-Style Astrolabe



In the world of science, the latest technology usually rules. But students in Assistant Professor Darin Hayton's "Introduction to the History of Science" class will be getting some hands-on experience with a scientific instrument that originated in ancient Greece and had its heyday in the 16th Century.

It's called an astrolabe, and Hayton recently acquired one with the help of a Course Innovation/Renovation Grant from the Hurford Humanities Center. The instrument—an inscribed brass disk with moveable components—can determine the height of the sun and positions of various stars at a specific time and place, and



Assistant Professor of the History of Science Darin Hayton with the College's new astrolabe.

can be used to tell time, calculate distances and construct an astrological chart.

Hayton says the device, which was made in Switzerland by craftsman Martin Brunold (one of only two or three astrolabe makers in the world) and modeled on a Gothic style astrolabe from 14th-century Iberia, will aid him in exploring a number of questions related to the history of science.

“Another thing I want students to see is that categories like science and art are not mutually exclusive and the astrolabe is a good example,” says Hayton

For one thing, says Hayton, the astrolabe illustrates how our understanding of abstract concepts, like time, can shift. Before our current method of dividing the day into 24 equal hours was universally adopted, people frequently also used a method known as seasonal, or unequal hours that counted the span between sunrise and sunset as 12 hours. Hayton's astrolabe, whose original design is from a period when the two

systems existed side by side, can determine both types of time.

“Another thing I want students to see is that categories like science and art are not mutually exclusive and the astrolabe is a good example,” says Hayton of the intricately worked, gleaming brass instrument, which resembles an over-sized piece of jewelry. In fact, Hayton believes that many astrolabes, ornate examples of which are housed in museums around the world, were likely used as much for decoration as calculation.

“I also want students to consider the question of what makes one activity scientific, and another not scientific,” says Hayton, who plans to use the astrolabe in a course he's developing called “Science and Technology in the Medieval World.”

Says Hayton, “We are certain that astronomy is science and astrology is not. But for most people [in past centuries] astrology was the practical application of astronomy. In fact, my suspicion is that most astrolabes were used for astrological purposes.”

Remarkably versatile, astrolabes could, in principle, be used for a wide range of astronomical and terrestrial observations. However, Hayton,

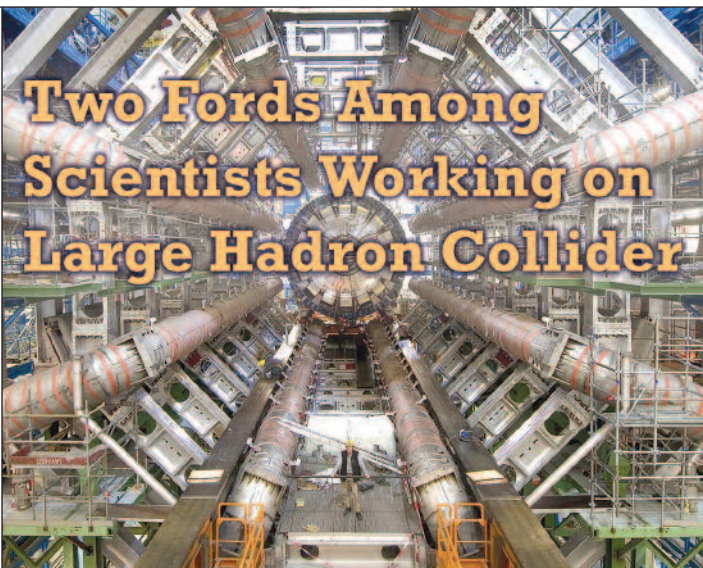
The astrolabe purchased with a grant from the Hurford Humanities Center is modeled on a design from 14th Century Iberia.

the author of a forthcoming book titled *The Astrolabe: A Guide* (Oxford, Museum of the History of Science), says he's not convinced by the volume of writings that arose around astrolabes, offering ever more complex uses for the instruments. (Among them: a treatise by Geoffrey Chaucer, written in 1391, that is considered the oldest technical manual in the English language.)

Says Hayton, “By the 16th century some of the texts ran to hundreds of pages. They explained how you could use an astrolabe to do things like calculate the depth of a well, determine the height of a tower or minaret or calculate how far away the enemy was on the battlefield. Yes, you could do it, but the question is, did anyone really use them that way? I can't really see someone walking out on a battlefield, holding up their astrolabe.” 🐉

—Eils Lotozo

Two Fords Among Scientists Working on Large Hadron Collider



Up close and personal with the ATLAS detector, developed by a Penn research team that includes Brig Williams '66.

Two Haverford alumni are involved in the most extensive physics experiment in history.

Hugh "Brig" Williams '66 and **Stephon Alexander '93** are among the international scientists working on the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), the world's most powerful particle accelerator. The multi-billion-dollar LHC, which had its official test run on Sept. 10, 2008, was designed to provide clues to the universe's composition.

Buried in a tunnel deep beneath the French-Swiss border, it will produce collisions of protons traveling at nearly the

speed of light. As the protons collide, the LHC's massive detectors will search for evidence of dark matter, hidden dimensions of space and time, and the "Higgs boson" or "God" particle, which is believed to give mass to all other particles in the universe. Although some fear that the proton collisions could create tiny black holes with gravity strong enough to swallow the Earth, most scientists anticipate that the LHC will answer some of their most pressing questions about the universe's origins.

Brig Williams, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania, is

Clearing the Air in one of the World's Most Polluted Cities

Leigh Fitzgerald '06, a senior associate at Arreon Carbon, based in Beijing, China, trades carbon credits that allow businesses to more effectively reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. She shares her thoughts on her job, the Olympics, and living abroad.



Leigh Fitzgerald on the Avenue of Eternal Peace in Beijing.

Haverford College: What are your job responsibilities?

Leigh Fitzgerald: The vast majority of the work I do is part of a Kyoto Protocol scheme called the Clean Development Mechanism. My company works with Chinese enterprises to develop projects—wind farms, for example—that reduce greenhouse gas emissions beyond what would have happened in "business as usual" circumstances. We help them develop the documentation to submit their project for United Nations approval and then invest in the carbon credits. I myself am focused on the commercial end of the business—nailing out agreements to purchase the credits.

HC: Does Beijing's problem with pollution make your job more challenging?

LF: It is polluted here. Environmental issues, therefore, are not quite as abstract to policymakers in Beijing as they would be in Washington, D.C. I suppose this may provide incentive for Chinese officials to address them—their kids and grandkids are breathing in the

"I think that I came to China for the challenge and stayed for the food."

same dirty air as everyone else in Beijing. This could affect my job from a "big picture" perspective.

On a daily level, however, the pollution affects general quality of life much more than it does my work. The skies are often gray and the air we breathe is not clean. Long term, that gets old. I ran track competitively for about ten years. Until I arrived here, I ran outside nearly every day of my life. Now I have to run on a treadmill in a gym because it is too polluted to run outside. That has been a difficult adjustment for me.

HC: Were you involved in any efforts to prepare the city for the Olympics?

LF: Unlike many of my friends working in media, PR and advertising, who had been doing nothing but Olympics for months and months, I was not very involved in the preparation in any



Peter Goldmark '67 Elected Washington State Lands Commissioner

Strong support from environmentalists resulted in victory for Democrat Peter Goldmark '67, who was elected Washington state lands commissioner in November. The lands commissioner heads the Department of Natural Resources, which manages 5.6 million acres of state lands.

Goldmark, a molecular biologist who also owns an 8,000-acre wheat and cattle ranch, defeated two-term incumbent Doug Sutherland with 51.1 percent of the vote to Sutherland's 48.9 percent. During his campaign, Goldmark emphasized his Republican rival's ties with timber and mining companies and blamed local landslides and floods on irresponsible logging permitted by Sutherland.

In a written statement, Goldmark declared his goals to be "sustainable management of public resources, transparency in management and reliance on science and law in decision making." 🐾



part of a group that has been developing one portion of the project for 14 years. The ATLAS detector will allow scientists to see particles produced by the collision of two high-energy protons and will provide images of the 40 million proton collisions that occur every second within the Collider.

Williams was in the control room in Switzerland the day scientists tested the LHC by running a continuous beam through the entire accelerator to make sure it was operational. The test was deemed a success. "There was a tremendous amount of excitement," Williams

reports, "and the control room was absolutely packed—initially they were going to restrict it to 'operators only' but they gave up trying to keep people out." He returned to Switzerland in October and December, as the Penn team refined the operational stability of the detector. Once collisions occur, they will have a better understanding of how the detector performs with a large number of particles at once.

Stephon Alexander, associate professor of physics at Haverford, has developed a new theory that unifies the weak nuclear reaction (the second

weakest force in nature) with Einstein's theory of space-time, and is working on a way to experimentally confirm this unification at the LHC. "One of the most important questions that the LHC will try to answer is the origin of mass," he says. "Also, the energy that will be accessed will allow us to understand how and if the forces [both gravity and weak force] are unified." 🐾

-Brenna McBride

formal capacity. More informally, however, Olympic preparation has been an inescapable part of life for the past few years. Even as far back as 2006, when I first arrived, I could stand on pretty much any street corner and see a sign talking about the Olympics in one way or another: "Welcome the Olympics, line up to get on the bus," "Welcome the Olympics, drive in a civilized manner." Signs like that were everywhere. A lot of people were studying English for the Games and would often spring at the chance of having a native English speaker to practice with. I taught words to cashiers at the grocery store, made a recording of the English pronunciations of Olympic venues and starred in a video made to teach police officers English.

HC: Did you attend the Olympics? What was it like?

LF: Yes, I was lucky enough to go to the rowing and a few days of track.

Having the Olympics here was a little surreal. We saw the best in the world compete, then drank a beer with them at our favorite hangout the next day.

Most expats here, I think, had more exposure to the Games than your average Beijinger. China is not a Western country and the vast majority of Olympic visitors from the West had never been to China before. They tended to gravitate to the same places that Western expats do and related to a fellow foreign face. Most of my non-Chinese friends met and hung out with athletes, coaches or journalists visiting at some point during the Games.

HC: How long have you lived in Beijing and what do you like about living there?

LF: I moved here shortly after graduation in the summer of 2006—so a little more than two years now.

I think that I came to China for the challenge and stayed for the food. American instincts do not necessarily help me here, which keeps things interesting. On a daily basis, I learn a lot more than I would working in an American city. After a few years here, though, I am becoming more and more Sinofied. The daily challenges are not as great as they were when I first arrived and

I've found myself addicted to strange dishes like "ma la xiang guo," a numbingly spicy stir fry that is almost certainly not available outside of China.

HC: How was your Chinese before you moved to Beijing? How has it improved?

LF: I studied Chinese at Haverford, including a semester studying abroad in Beijing, so I had a decent base before I moved here. Classroom Chinese, though, can only get you so far. When you are at a business meeting or eating dinner with friends, you don't speak like you would to a professor in class. Before I came here, my Chinese was pretty stiff. It's much more versatile now.

HC: What do you like to do outside of work?

LF: I try to travel as much as possible. I've gotten to see a lot of China, but also Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos. Those places are hard to get to from the US—I'd like to see as much as I can while I'm based in this part of the world. 🐾

Upgrades Put Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery in a Whole New League

When William Williams first saw the exhibition *American Horizons: The Photographs of Art Sinsabaugh* four years ago at the Art Institute of Chicago, he was determined to bring the show, then on a national tour, to Haverford.

Williams, the Audrey A. and John L. Dusseau Professor in Humanities and a noted photographer himself, appreciated the broad scope of the exhibition, which is the first major survey of the late artist's nearly 30-year career. And he found Sinsabaugh's black and white images of urban and rural landscapes evocative for the way they combined a 19th-century technique (Sinsabaugh used a giant 12 x 20-inch "banquet" camera) with a 20th-century aesthetic vision.

Williams got his wish. The *American Horizons* show opened October 3 and ran through December 14 in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery. But he got even more. In the midst of the long term planning for that show, which was organized by the Indiana University Art Museum, Williams found himself embarking on an even more ambitious project. The aim: to raise Haverford's exhibition capabilities to museum levels.

Responding to a proposal drafted by Williams, the college has invested in a number of permanent security and environmental upgrades in the gallery over the last year. In fact, the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery space now ranks as one of only a relatively few college art

The upgrades give museums and collectors the confidence to lend valuable works to exhibitions curated on campus.

galleries in the region that has kept pace with the ever more stringent standards for exhibiting fine art set by the American Association of Museums. Indeed, Haverford's is the only college art gallery in the country to host the *American Horizons* exhibition, whose previous stops have included Kansas City's Nelson-Atkins Museum, the Monterey Museum of Art and the Columbus Museum of Art.

"The Sinsabaugh show was just one part of this," says Williams. "These were things we needed to do in order to be able to bring bigger and better shows to Haverford. It's all part of enhancing the resources devoted to visual arts on campus."

Upgrades installed in the gallery include all new smoke and heat alarms, new temperature and humidity controls and two high-end hydro-thermographs, which constantly chart the temperature and relative humidity in the room. Also installed was a dry pipe pre-action sprinkler system. These state-of-the-art systems are particularly crucial for galleries, says Campus Exhibitions Coordinator Matthew Seamus Callinan. "The pipe is dry and before it acts it

dispenses some air which triggers an alarm to security," he explains. "They can shut it down if it is not needed, thus saving the artworks from water damage."

After a consultation with the lighting designer for the Philadelphia Museum of Art, more than 60 new light fixtures have been installed and new light meters now record the precise "foot candles" the gallery's lighting casts on the works.

Light levels are especially crucial with photography, says Callinan, who coordinated the installation of the Sinsabaugh show and supervised the gallery renovations. "But light can really damage all kinds of art objects," Callinan says.

Also dramatically upgraded have been the gallery's security measures. "Previously, security was whoever was sitting at the [gallery reception] desk," says Callinan. Now, there are motion detectors and four high-definition security cameras which have a feed to the monitoring station in the safety and security office.

The system proved its worth one weekend last spring, during an exhibition of landscape paintings by Norman Turner, when a security guard surveying the camera feed noted a strange mist near the ceiling in the gallery. The guard called Callinan on his cell phone and Callinan got in touch with Bob Harper, manager of central plant HVAC services. Harper soon determined the problem was a malfunction in the steam heat system and was able to quickly



Left to right: Campus exhibitions coordinator Matthew Seamus Callinan and Professor William Williams in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery.

shut it down and ensure the safety of the works.

According to Williams, the upgrades not only put the gallery in a position to host high-caliber traveling exhibitions, such as the Sinsabaugh show, they also give museums and collectors the confidence to lend valuable works to exhibitions curated on campus.

"We've seen that already with the alumni photography show," says Williams about *A Century of Haverford Alumni Photographers*, which ran through September 21 and featured some rare and priceless photographs that came to the show on loan. Williams already has some big plans for the future: "We will be borrowing again from collectors and museums for a Walker Evans show next year and after that for a Man Ray show."

"It's all for the students," says Williams about the push to build a better gallery space. "As we upgrade our exhibitions program, students get the chance to learn about visual culture, to get curatorial and exhibitions experience that can lead to great internships and maybe to careers in the arts." 🐾

-Eils Lotozo



Polyethylene sheeting is installed as a root barrier.



A biodegradable coir mat protects seedlings from the elements.

Stokes Hall got a new roof in October. But instead of using tar or shingles, workers transformed the surface into what will become an aromatic “roofmeadow,” planted with six different varieties of sedum.

Haverford’s very first green roof was designed by the Philadelphia firm Roofscapes, Inc., which has created green roofs for buildings across the country, including Chicago’s City Hall and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Dulles.

The complex project, installed over the course of seven days, involved installing drainage conduits, a root barrier in the form of polyethylene sheeting (cut and heat sealed for a custom fit), and a layer of protective fabric. The sedums—

tough, drought tolerant succulents that need no irrigation—were then installed in a three-inch layer of lightweight planting media. Finally, a biodegradable coir mat, made from coconut husks, was laid over the seedlings to protect them from the elements while they become established.

Green roofs offer many ecological benefits, including controlling storm water runoff, and conserving energy (thanks to their insulating properties). They also help cool and clean the air and provide habitat for wildlife. “Green roofs can also more than double the life of a roof,” says campus sustainability coordinator Claudia Kent.

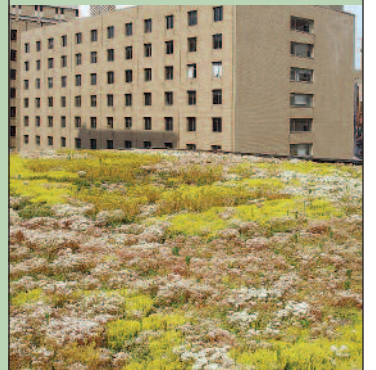
The Stokes Hall green roof is part of Haverford’s ongoing effort to meet the goals of the American

College & University Presidents Climate Commitment, which Stephen Emerson signed in the summer of 2007. The pledge calls on colleges to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, and integrate sustainability into the curriculum, among other measures. Thanks to the efforts of Facilities Management, along with Haverford’s Committee on Environmental Responsibility, a number of other greening projects are in the works, including a new campus-wide energy conservation awareness initiative that will employ students as monitors. Also in the planning stages: a move to compost the dining center’s food waste. 🐿

(For more information check out the “Going Green @ Haverford” blog at Haverford.edu/environmental)

—Eils Lotozo

Green roofs offer many ecological benefits, including controlling storm water runoff, and conserving energy.



The Friends Center in Philadelphia has the same roof system as Haverford’s. Here’s how the Stokes roof will look in full bloom after two years.

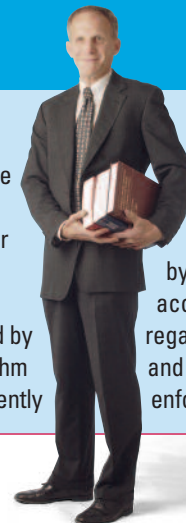


Ideas Promoted by Jay Soled '85 Included in Provision to Bailout Legislation

In 2005, Jay Soled '85, a professor of accounting, business ethics and information systems at Rutgers University Business School, wrote an article for the journal *Tax Notes* that called attention to the billions of missing tax revenue caused by people’s failure to

report their capital gains income. A year later, Soled testified before Congress in support of the 2006 START (Simplification Through Additional Reporting Tax) Act, which required brokerage houses and mutual fund companies to track and report cost basis information to

customers and the IRS. Now, Soled’s ideas have become part of a provision to the October 2008 Emergency Economic Stabilization Act. Originally authored by U.S. Representative Rahm Emanuel, who was recently



named Barack Obama’s Chief of Staff, this provision calls for closing the capital gains tax gap by providing taxpayers accurate tax basis information regarding their investments and also for helping the IRS enforce the law. 🐿

faculty news

Assistant Professor Duane Kight Gets Animated About French

Assistant Professor of French Duane Kight believes that there must be a more interactive way for students to learn languages than reading textbooks and listening to lectures.

That's why he's created a series of short Adobe Flash-animated films to help his students practice their grammar, vocabulary, and conversational skills. "They're supplements to the textbook, another way to learn the material," says Kight. "They are also set up to review class concepts in the same way I teach them."

With funding from five Mellon Teaching with Technology grants and two subsidies from the Hurford Humanities Center, Kight's films are linked directly to his multimedia syllabus (which includes sound files and video clips); are accessible from any type of computer; and are narrated by Kight himself,

resulting in a valuable listening comprehension exercise. And, according to what Kight has gleaned from his colleagues at other colleges, no one else is creating materials like these for their classes.

In Kight's films, words change color to emphasize placements of nouns and verbs, float through the air, and appear and disappear into the background. Visuals and clip art have starring roles; in one film, Kight uses cartoon images of a pig and a giraffe to illustrate the difference between *grossir* (to gain weight) and *grandir* (to grow taller). The films' Quicktime format allows viewers to stop, rewind, and repeat sequences as often as they'd like.

The professor came up with the idea for the films six years ago, when he received his first Mellon grant and wanted to find a way to effectively use technology in his language classes. "Students today are so visually oriented," he says, "that

you need something dynamic to show them outside of class." It took another five years to create the films, with Kight writing scripts and recording narrations and some of his students (including Keith Weissglass '05, Laura Perlberger '06, Duncan Cooper '09 and, most recently, Inez Suhardjo '10) attending to the animation.

Says Duncan Cooper of the painstaking animation process, "I liked making the films because I got to learn new software and because Professor Kight let me play around with different ideas so that I could be creative. So it was like half technology experiment, and half art project."

Kight's students have responded positively to the films, which he thinks are especially beneficial for novice French speakers. "Our textbook presents material in an order which doesn't provide [beginner] students with what they need," he says. Kight is confident that his beginners can learn to ask questions and handle difficult vocabulary early on, regardless of what the books say. "The films help shape language acquisition



grossir

Duane Kight uses illustrations such as this to help students remember basic French vocabulary words.

in a way more in line with natural language use."

Kight would like his films to serve as templates for other languages—"They'd be easy to adapt to Spanish or German." He also hopes to develop other films on verb conjugation and French culture, eventually amassing a whole library of basic films. "I still don't think I've explored all of the possibilities," he says. "There's much more to do."

To view Kight's films, visit www.haverford.edu/french/dkight/grammar_films.

-Brenna McBride

Haverford Welcomes New Faculty

Economics

When new assistant professor of economics **David Owens** was an undergraduate at the University of Delaware, he planned to major in engineering. However, his first economics course changed everything. "At the introductory level, engineering was very abstract. Economics seemed more concrete," he says. "The relationship between the classroom and the real world seemed more tangible with economics."

Owens, who holds a Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley,

continues to pursue the research begun in his dissertation. "I'm a choice theorist," he says. "I'm looking at individual decision-making units—people, firms, households—and analyzing their choices." More specifically, he's exploring observational learning, the practice of learning about available alternatives by observing the decisions of others.

Owens is teaching behavioral economics and introductory microeconomics at Haverford, and is so far enjoying every minute. "I have a lot



David Owens

Translating the Unprintable

Translation is always a tricky business. No two languages divide up the world in quite the same way, and cultural differences can introduce distinctions in one language that are absent in another.

Those distinctions are at the heart of the work of Haverford College Professor of Classics Deborah Roberts, who has won a grant from the Loeb Classical Library Foundation to pursue research on the translation from ancient Greek and Latin into English of a very particular kind of language: obscenity.

"If the translator's own culture considers the explicit obscene," says Roberts, "the translator is likely to encounter a taboo that complicates the translatability of the work in question." Though there may be equivalent terms in the target language (the language the work is being translated into), she says, those words may be ruled out by social constraints or legal rulings.

"In this project I'm planning to continue an exploration I recently started into the effect of shifting attitudes towards the obscene on the translation of ancient literature," says Roberts, who began her work on the topic with an article, "Translation and the 'Surreptitious Classic': Obscenity and Translatability," in A. Lianeri and V. Zajko, eds, *Translation and The Classic: Identity and Change in the History of Culture*, Oxford University Press.

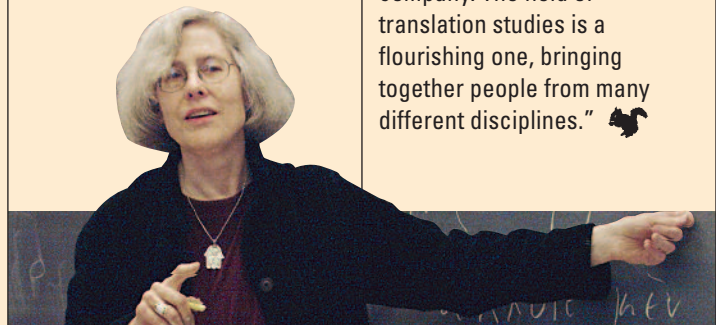
Of particular interest to Roberts: the diversity of translators' approaches in both expurgated versions (those with objectionable parts removed) and unexpurgated versions of ancient texts.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Roberts explains, the only unexpurgated versions were privately printed in limited editions that were still sometimes subjected to legal action. Other translations made

use of omission, and the curious but well-established practice of giving the problematic passages in Latin, even when the original was in Greek.

Euphemism was also much employed. Consider the passage from Aristophanes' *Lysistrata* in which the heroine tells the other Greek women how they can end the ongoing war. Unless they had access to a limited-edition version, readers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries might find *Lysistrata* commanding the other women to abstain from "the marriage-bed" "the joys of love." But, by the 1950s, translators could allow *Lysistrata* to make her point less coyly: The women of Greece must give up "sleeping with our men" or "sex."

It was the challenge of teaching texts in translation to students without knowledge of Latin or Greek, that first led Roberts to "teach *about* translation rather than simply through translation," she says. "I wanted to teach ancient lyric, a genre notoriously hard to get at in translation, so I decided to handle the difficulty by focusing on translation itself, reading selections from Sappho, Catullus, and Horace along with a variety of English versions and with essays in translation theory. Since then, both my writing and my teaching have been increasingly concerned with the theory and practice of translation. And I have a lot of company. The field of translation studies is a flourishing one, bringing together people from many different disciplines." 🐘



Deborah Roberts

of freedom to teach what I like the way I like, and I get a lot of help, support, and feedback [from colleagues] on updating my teaching methods."

Anthropology

How do the performing arts—theater, film, popular music, comedy—generate dialogue about history and political change? This is just one of the research questions posed by new assistant professor of anthropology **Jesse Shipley**, who joins Haverford after teaching at Bard



Jesse Shipley

College in Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., where he was director of Africana studies.

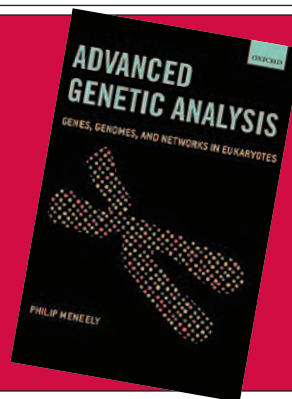
Shipley, who holds a bachelor's degree from Brown University and a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, concentrates on West African politics and religion, focusing on Ghana, Nigeria, and South Africa. An author and filmmaker as well as an anthropologist, Shipley recently released a feature documentary film called *Living the Hip Life* on West African hip-hop, which

has been featured on NPR's program *Afropop* and ABC News. He is completing a book on the same topic.

Currently teaching classes in visual anthropology and ritual, performance and symbolic practice, Shipley incorporates filmmaking and other media into his coursework. "I want to contribute to the study of visual culture at Haverford, including photography and film," he says, "and let students explore themselves creatively through new media."

New Book from Professor of Biology Philip Meneely

Oxford University Press will publish his textbook *Advanced Genetic Analysis*, which grew out of an innovative course Meneely has taught at Haverford for more than a decade.



When Professor of Biology Philip Meneely began developing his course “Advanced Genetic Analysis” in 1995, he faced a challenge: In an era when new genomes are sequenced by the day, how to capture that quickly changing wealth of genomic information? He wouldn’t, he decided. Instead of trying to corral those rapid fire developments

in his course materials, Meneely chose to focus on key principles—“on the experimental strategies and intellectual foundations that allow us to interpret genetic information.” Now, after more than a decade spent fine-tuning what has become a popular course, Meneely brings that same approach to a new textbook, *Advanced Genetic Analysis*, to be

The new textbook “is not so much about what we have learned—that will continue to change—but rather about how we have learned it.”

published by Oxford University Press in January.

“What I have aimed to do is to show how the principles of molecular biology that people have been studying for the last 100 years lay the foundation for what is being done in an age when genomes are being sequenced,” says Meneely. “The book was developed with the idea that students have Google, iPhones and Wikipedia. They can get the latest information quickly.” Thus, the new textbook “is not so much about what we have learned—that will continue to change—but rather about how we have learned it.”

Just as he does in his Haverford course, Meneely focuses on detailed analyses of five model organisms: the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*,

Sociology

Haverford’s new Assistant Professor of Sociology **Lisa McCormick** was headed toward a performing career as a cellist when she won a Rhodes scholarship to study at Oxford. “That was what took me out of the conservatory,” says McCormick, who has both a B.A. in sociology and a B. Mus. in cello performance from Rice University. “And that was when I realized I could do more for music as a sociologist than as a rank and file cellist.”

McCormick went on to specialize in the sociology of music, and recently completed her Ph. D. in sociology at Yale with a dissertation entitled *Playing to Win: A Cultural Sociology of the International Music Competition*, which she is expanding into a book for Cambridge University Press.

“Most sociologists of the arts are interested in organizations and careers and markets—the social networks of people who happen to produce artwork,” McCormick says. “In this kind of analysis the art doesn’t matter, it becomes merely an object. I’m trying to come up with a different approach that doesn’t



Lisa McCormick

bracket the art work in this way—that is more interdisciplinary.”

During the current academic year, McCormick will be teaching “Foundations in Social Theory,” “The Sociology of the Arts” and “Self and Society,” which looks, she says, “at how the concept of the self developed at the dawn of modernism, and at how person-hood is defined in other cultural contexts.”

Classics

Roman theater—and its effect on audiences—is the forte of **Robert Germany**, who joins Haverford’s classics department as an assistant professor. Germany, who received his bachelor’s degree from the University of Texas at Austin and his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, comes to Haverford from Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex., where he taught for two years.

Germany’s current research is a direct extension of his dissertation: He is studying the phenomenon of audiences imitating art as it emerged in Roman drama. “Romans were concerned about the possibility that theater would project itself onto an audience and they would absorb the ethical characteristics of what they were watching,” says Germany. This is the second part of a larger project exploring metatheatricality or theatrical self-consciousness in Roman comedy. “Plays revealed their awareness of themselves as artifacts,” he says, “whether in a reference to the audience or an explicit invocation of the language of theater.”

At Haverford, Germany will teach elementary Greek, intermediate

Latin, and a classical studies class on the ancient novel. In the future, he hopes to offer courses in postclassical Greek and Latin and the intersections of theater and philosophy. “Many [philosophical] issues were played out in comedies,” he says. “They were laboratories for Hellenistic ethics.”

Astronomy

Ultra-faint dwarf galaxies, the dimmest galaxies in the known universe, are a hot topic in astronomy. In fact, half of the 23 known satellite galaxies of the Milky Way were only discovered in the past few years. And one of those galaxies, Willman 1, is named for Haverford’s new assistant professor of astronomy and physics, **Beth Willman**, who discovered it in 2005.

Willman is also part of a team of scientists who have been using the velocities of the stars in nearby dwarf galaxies to measure their masses. In September, the team published a paper in *Astrophysical Journal* on the dwarf Segue 1. Their conclusion: It may be the most dark-matter dominated galaxy yet found.

“Dwarf galaxies like Segue 1 and

the nematode worm *Caneorhabditis elegans*, the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*, the flowering plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and the mouse *Mus musculus*.

Using examples from these organisms, Meneely illustrates important principles of genetic



analysis, dividing the book into four units, "Genes and Genomes," "Genes and Mutants," "Gene Activity," and "Gene Interaction." Also included are case studies, text boxes that expand or speculate on topics in the main text, and references to key articles in the literature.

Meneely, who finished the book in the spring while also

Meneely credits his biology students as contributors. "Their comments on my class greatly shaped the approach that I took in this book."

serving as Associate Provost, credits his biology students as contributors. "Their comments on my class greatly shaped the approach that I took in this book," Meneely writes in the preface to the text. "Many of them in the last few years patiently read fragments of chapters, scratched their heads over poorly drawn figures and helped me think carefully about better ways to describe a subject. ... I am fortunate to be able to teach such inquisitive and enthusiastic students each year."

Matthew Willmann, a research associate at the University of Pennsylvania and a visiting professor at Haverford last year, also made key contributions to the book. "He added plant genetics, corrected

some of my errors and had good ideas and suggestions," says Meneely.

Still in the development stage is the website that will accompany the book. "All scientific textbooks have websites today, with resources for instructors and students," says Meneely. "But I want to do more. I am hoping to post regular updates to the site, where I'd give additional examples or say: Here is something new in the last month related to Chapter 7. The site will have an RSS feed and I would like to make it more interactive too, something closer to Wiki." If and how that could all be accomplished is something Oxford University Press is still looking at, he says. 🐿

-Eils Lotozo



Beth Willman

Willman 1 could be of key importance to comprehending structure formation and evolution in the universe," says Willman. They could also, she adds, "have far reaching implications for understanding the formation of galaxies and the nature of dark matter."

Willman, who received her B.A. in astrophysics at Columbia University and a Ph.D. in astronomy at the University of Washington, has been a James Arthur Fellow at the Center

for Cosmology and Particle Physics, and a Clay Fellow at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. Her research focus is Near Field Cosmology, a field she helped kick start with her dwarf galaxy discoveries.

At Haverford, Willman will be teaching a course in modern Galactic astronomy. Students will get the chance to participate in the planning for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST), which will combine the largest digital camera ever built (3200 megapixels) with an 8.4m telescope to image faint objects across the sky.

Says Willman, who is part of the planning team for the project, "I want the students to help figure out what are some of the technical needs for the telescope if we want to study the Milky Way. I think it will be cool for them to see how these long time-frame, big-money science projects with lots of participants get planned."

Philosophy

In an age of instant messaging, iPhones, social networking and Google, how relevant are the writings of a bunch of guys who mused on life 2,000 years ago? For **Joel Yurdin**, Haverford's new assistant professor of philosophy, the work of ancient thinkers such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle couldn't be more current. And he's found the key to bringing his students around to this point of view.

"You need to brush off the dust and demonstrate the immediate and practical interest of the questions these philosophers are asking," says Yurdin. "And they are asking: How should one live? What kind of person should one be? Those are crucial at any time, but they are especially important when you are 20 years old and thinking about how your life is going to unfold."

Yurdin, who received his Ph.D in philosophy from the University of California, Berkeley in May 2008, counts among his research interests Greek philosophy and philosophical psychology. His dissertation, *Aristotle: From Sense to Science*, looked at how perceptual states relate to explanatory knowledge.



Joel Yurdin

Also among Yurdin's research pursuits is the role of rationality in perception, memory and imagination.

Even though few of his students are philosophy majors, he says, "The level of student engagement and intellectual curiosity here makes teaching philosophy a real pleasure."

Says Yurdin, "The bulk of my students are going to be in introductory level classes, and the point is to help them sharpen their reasoning skills, and realize that there is value in getting a reflective understanding of some everyday parts of human life, such as moral practice, and the nature of knowledge and evidence." 🐿

book reviews

Angela (Walker) Ballard '95 and
Duffy Ballard '94

A Blistered Kind of Love

The Mountaineers Books, 2003

Angela and Dustin (Duffy) Ballard were close to giving up on publishing a book about their experiences hiking the 2,655-mile Pacific Crest Trail back in 2000. They had conquered the rigors of the hike from Mexico to Canada and all the injuries, inclement weather, and lovers' spats that came with it, only to come up against the cold, cruel publishing world.

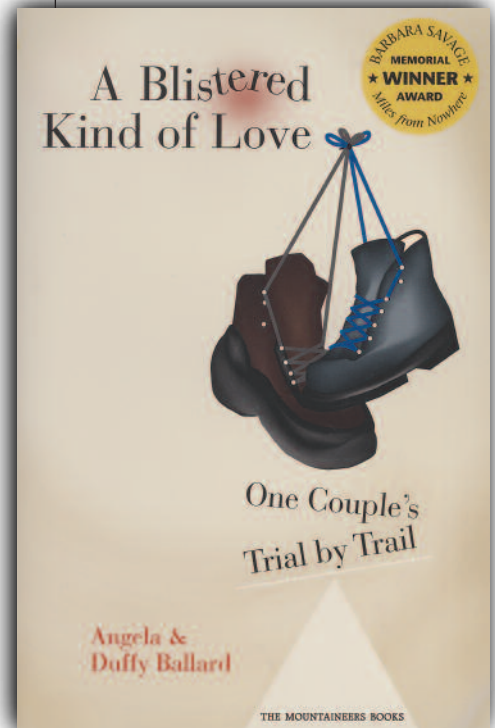
But, with characteristic determination, the Ballards pressed on and submitted their manuscript to The Mountaineers Books in Seattle—and won The Barbara Savage Miles from Nowhere Memorial Award in 2002. Given to first-time authors of unpublished non-fiction adventure narratives, Barbara Savage Award winners receive a cash prize and the all-important publication of their book.

The Ballards' book, *A Blistered Kind of Love*, is a fun and informative read about life on the trail and provides a window into their experiences finding their way as first-time Pacific Crest Trail hikers and as a new couple in love. The 262-page book will appeal to both hiking enthusiasts and anyone who's ever had a difference of opinion with a member of the opposite sex.

The book offers an instructive guide to how Angela and Duffy prepared for and accomplished the hike, along with a history of the Pacific Crest Trail, its founders, and the fortunes (and misfortunes) of hikers who blazed it.

At its core, however, *A Blistered Kind of Love* is really a relationship story. The Ballards are two people taking on a grueling physical challenge, to be sure, but they're doing it while building the foundation for a life together. How's that for a tall order?

Many of Angela and Duffy's travails as a couple are familiar territory as they adjust to spending 24 hours a day, seven days week with each other. "With our recent battle fresh in my mind, it occurred to me that this hike



was rapidly transforming us from honeymooners into bickering spouses," Duffy muses not long into their adventure.

Other difficulties may be a tad less common for the average couple, who



Q&A: Angela and Dustin Ballard by Samantha Drake

Angela (Walker) Ballard '95 and Dustin (Duffy) Ballard '94 began their trek along the Pacific Crest Trail near the Mexican border and ended it in Canada in September 2000. But their dream of publishing a book together about their experiences was just beginning.

First, they had to find the time in their busy schedules to turn the notes they had taken on the trail in little notebooks into a manuscript. After they married in May 2001, the couple moved to Sacramento, Calif., so Duffy could begin residency at the University of California Davis Medical Center. Angela launched a career as a freelance writer. While certainly not as physically taxing as the hike itself, the journey of writing *A Blistered Kind of Love* together proved to have its own difficulties for the couple.

typically don't sleep in a tent for weeks on end. A notable example is when Angela suddenly realizes that splitting their food rations 50-50 is having an unexpectedly detrimental affect on Duffy's six-foot frame and easy-going temperament.

"When I broached the subject of his new starvation look, Duffy became defensive. 'Maybe if you didn't eat so darn fast I wouldn't be burning up all my muscle.'

"Whoa. Granted, we shared our dinner out of the same pot, and I do eat fast, but it never occurred to me that Duffy didn't think he was getting his fair share. Now it was my turn to be defensive," Angela thinks. Fortunately, they have hundreds of miles to resolve their differences.

The book capitalizes on their respective viewpoints by adopting a "he said, she said" format, with Angela and Duffy narrating alternating chapters. This amplifies their distinct voices as they analyze their progress and the trail's impact on their relationship. In keeping with their own personalities, they each take a very different approach: Duffy goes the cerebral route by consulting the book *Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus* while Angela relies largely on her own intuition.

While the Ballards are often quite honest about the emotional issues they wrestled with during the hike, they allude to their lives back home infrequently and only hint at family disapproval regarding the trip. But then, this book isn't about advertising copywriter Angela and medical resident Duffy from Philadelphia. It's about the adventures of Foxtail and Lodgepole (their trail nicknames) on their first big-time hike. Readers, whether they are hikers or not, are sure to enjoy getting to know the Ballards and the Pacific Crest Trail. 🐿

-Samantha Drake is a freelance writer based in Lansdowne, Pa.

Alan Paskow '61

The Paradoxes of Art: A Phenomenological Investigation

Cambridge University Press, 2008

If someone were to ask me," Alan Paskow '61 writes, "when I began this book, I would say it was about forty-five years ago, when I stood, as a college sophomore, before

Picasso's *The Tragedy* in the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C." The man, woman, and child depicted in this 1903 painting from Picasso's Blue Period mattered to him, indeed mattered to him as something that he felt to be "real" and not just something "imagined to be real." Struck by this experience, Paskow turned first to the fine arts and to literature, next to the history of art before finally discovering that what was perplexing him was the "philosophical question" about the reality of fictional beings.

After many distinguished years of writing and teaching philosophy at St. Mary's College of Maryland, Paskow has come back to this initial question and written a provocative and compelling book about the paradoxes of art. For those who love the paintings of Vermeer, this book focuses on the painting entitled *Woman Holding a Balance*. For those who love philosophizing about art, especially about painting, *The Paradoxes of Art* will introduce you to some of the 20th century's most distinctive philosophical approaches to the question or the reality of depicted beings such as the "woman weighing the jewels."

Samantha Drake: How did collaborating on a book and getting it published compare to hiking the PCT in five months?

Duffy Ballard: Writing was a pretty long process that started even before the hike. Certainly the initial part—research, side stories—we did beforehand.

We sent out hundreds of cover letters and had agents look at the proposal. Applying for the Barbara Savage Award at The Mountaineers Books was literally the last thing we were going to do. So, we wrote some sample chapters and submitted an application.

The hike was during our honeymoon period, and it strengthened our relationship many-fold. It's a big part of who we are as a couple.

Then we won and received a contract and a six-month deadline. It was actually a short turnaround time.

Angela (Walker) Ballard: We became really good hiking partners and then came home and had to figure out how to be writing partners.

I had never embarked on a project that took years and I got very discouraged. Duffy really believed in the project but we helped each other through the times that we wanted to give up.

SD: How would you describe your writing styles?

AB: Duffy's funnier than me. I'm more sensitive and descriptive. I think I came off kind of whiny sometimes in the book. I think Duffy tried to tone that down. He really believes in my writing, probably more than I do.

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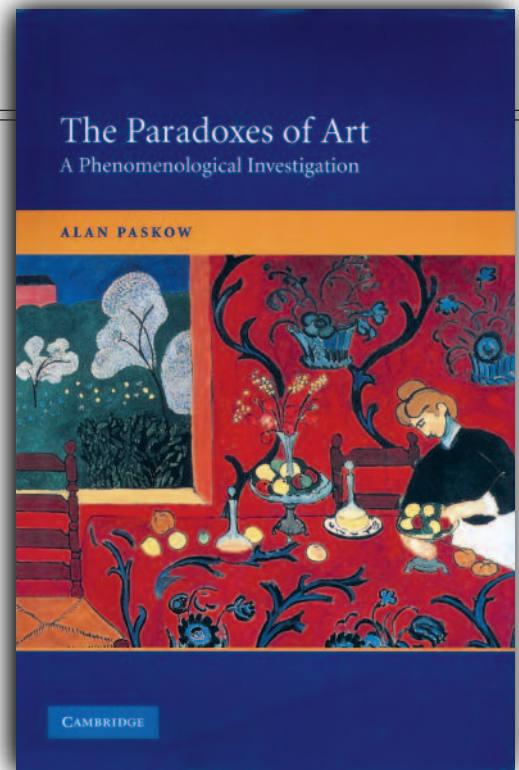
Chapter One, "The Reality of Fictional Beings," is dedicated to one such approach—analytic aesthetics—and to three different analytic theories: simulation theory, thought theory, and realist theory. Paskow sides with "realist theorists" such as Colin Radford, who affirm that (1) "most adult people at times have emotional responses to objects, characters, or events that they identify as merely fictitious" and that (2) "to have an emotional response to objects, people or events is to believe that they truly exist and truly have those features one apprehends." However, to agree with both propositions is to embrace a contradiction. But rather than concluding, as does Radford, that those engaged with fictional beings are simply confused and irrational, Paskow argues that the contradiction can be avoided if we posit that our consciousness is not unitary, but in fact divided: One part is imaginative and emotional and utterly committed to the reality of a representation (as in a painting); the other, more rational and critical, reminds us that what we are gazing at is merely a picture in a gallery.

Chapter Two, "Things in our World," and Chapter Three, "Why and How Others Matter," expand on this logical solution through a second and nonanalytic philosophical approach—phenomenology—that Paskow strongly endorses. Martin

Heidegger's *Being and Time* is especially important to Paskow because it situates human being (or *Dasein*) "in the world with others" that are both things that we care about and other human beings whom we care for. Paskow's solution to the paradox of the reality of fictional beings involves extending Heidegger's concept of "dwelling in the world" to include as well "inhabiting a subworld" (depicted in a work of art) that is taken to be real.

The crucial and high point of *The Paradoxes of Art* is reached in Chapter Four, where Paskow demonstrates "Why and How Painting Matters." Applying his new idea of a phenomenologically accessible "subworld" to Vermeer's painting *Woman Holding a Balance*, Paskow concludes that we can and indeed do invite fictional beings such as the "woman weighing the jewels" to inhabit the phenomenologically "real" world within which we dwell and have our being.

Paskow's final chapter, "For and Against Interpretation," tests his conclusions by responding to objections that could be raised by adherents of a third way to approach these questions, namely, through the lens of a hermeneutics of suspicion.



Interpretations, be they feminist, Marxist, or deconstructionist, can only "matter to us," Paskow argues, if a tension continues to exist between these interpretations and our "real," that is, felt experience of the subworlds of the artworks being interpreted.

Paskow's book, *The Paradoxes of Art*, succeeds by drawing us into taking a lingering look at paintings such as Vermeer's *Woman Holding a Balance* while at the same time challenging us to weigh the pros and cons of the philosophical theories and

Continued from page 19

DB: Angela's a very talented writer who can bring out the emotions she's feeling without being too sappy. She was an inspiration in that regard. She's also very much in the moment writing while I'm often thinking more about structure.

That said, Angela and I have completely different writing styles. She did a lot at the last minute.

AB: We couldn't change each other's work styles, but we had to adjust to it. Duffy works consistently over a long period of time whereas I am more of an adrenaline-driven writer.

The hardest part was when I had to sit down and write a new chapter. Staring at the blank page and getting started was always intimidating. I would clean the house, do the

dishes, walk the dog... because I was scared. I was scared of disappointing Duffy and I wanted to do the project justice.

SD: Why did you decide on the "he said, she said" format for the book?

AB: It was trial and error in the beginning. We felt that our unified voice was not as strong as our individual voices. Unified, it got kind of watered down. We like each other's voices and we were kind of sad to see them go away.

SD: Figuring out what personal details to keep in and leave out can be the most difficult part of writing. How did you decide what to share with the readers?

DB: That was a difficulty. There was certainly a lot that was cut during the writing process. It was more about being sensitive to loved

ones' needs. From my perspective, it wasn't that bad. In a way, my family thought we were winging it, although I didn't feel that way.

After the fact, we thought about our relationship on the trail. I wasn't at all clued into why we were arguing at the time. But in a book about couples hiking on a trail, it was important to show it wasn't 100 percent romantic all the time.

As we changed the focus of the book to make [relationship issues] a bigger theme, we kind of fleshed that part out.

AB: This story is about Duffy and me. We decided if we can't put ourselves out there we can't do this book. But for me, it was much easier to decide what to write about myself than what to write about others. You have to decide where the line is between telling your

answers, including Alan Paskow's own, to philosophical questions about the reality of fictional beings. 🐾

-Kathleen Wright is a Professor of Philosophy at Haverford.

Stanford Pritchard '65

Terminal Vibrato and Other Stories

Beaufort Books, 2007

In *Terminal Vibrato*, the title novella in Stanford Pritchard's fine collection of stories, the narrator finds himself musing aloud one day to an old college buddy, Manny, about the elegant inner workings of an automobile engine. "Does it ever occur to you that you're spending a lot of time thinking about things that shouldn't be thought about," Manny explodes moments later, "worrying about things that shouldn't be worried about? Why don't you try getting out of your own goddamn head for awhile?"

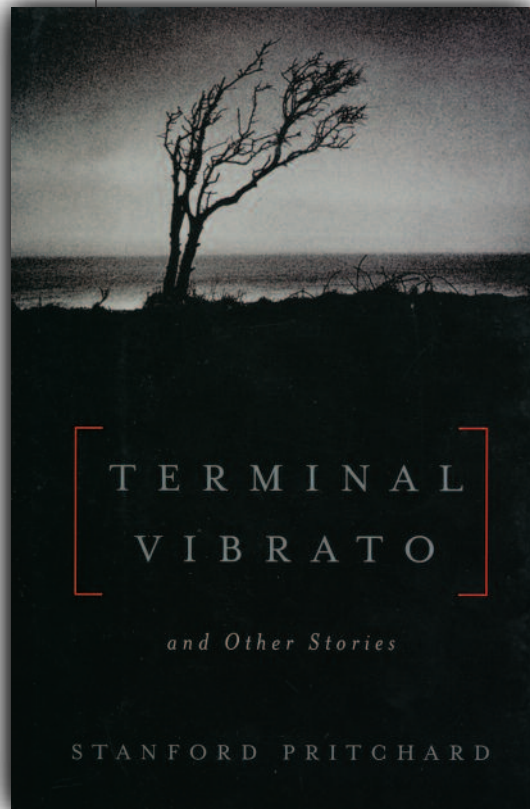
But Pritchard's narrators can't escape their big brains. Cerebral and intellectual, they philosophize about everything but the kitchen sink. In *Terminal Vibrato*, the narrator attempts to climb out of his head by

becoming a boxer, but an unfortunate seventh round knockout punch puts him in the hospital with a broken leg and arm. You can guess what he ends up doing to keep himself occupied. He thinks and carries on a one-sided conversation with his comatose roommate, which gets livelier when his roommate regains consciousness and turns out to be none other than the narrator's old psychology professor!

It is a pleasure to hear the characters in these stories think and talk. Their interior monologues and conversations are playful and broad, ranging from the nature of the unconscious to the cost of progress, from ocean liners to daylilies to love. It turns out (surprise! surprise!) that thinking doesn't make life easier for them. Self-reflection doesn't even necessarily lead to self-knowledge; the narrator in *Terminal Vibrato* cycles through a dozen different identities, proposing on one day that he and his roommate are "two people in canoes, two peas in a pod, two old soldiers...two...cadavers..." and on another that they are the

Hardy Boys. For all this self-scrutiny, however, he will not piece together an identity without faith—or "prayerful love" or "lovelife prayer" as he muses, which by any name is the opposite of reason.

In other stories, imagination, a form of thought that usually offers a sense of



story as you see it and how the story is going to affect your real life and the people in it.

I let people important to me read portions of the book before it was published and realized they had a totally different view of events. That was the hardest thing for me—I couldn't give the reader the whole picture of what was going on in my mind.

SD: How has the experience, both the hike and publishing the book, influenced your life since then?

AB: We came back from the hike and back to every day life and then we were able to sit down and relive it. It almost extended our hike by another year.

DB: When we got back from the trail, the overwhelming feeling was that it was the best thing we had ever done. Writing about it brought back fond memories.

The hike was during our honeymoon period, and it strengthened our relationship many-fold. It's a big part of who we are as a couple.

SD: Do you have anything to say to your fellow Haverfordians?

DB: The book would be a good choice for required reading for incoming freshmen. No, I'm just kidding. 🐾

Duffy completed his residency in 2004 and began his job as an emergency department physician at the Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in San Rafael, Calif., where he continues to work. Angela began writing for the Pacific Crest Trail Association in 2002 and is now its editor and publications manager. She serves as editor-in-chief of the association's Pacific Crest Trail Communicator Magazine. The Ballards welcomed daughter Hayley in 2005. They are expecting a son in February 2009.

A Blistered Kind of Love can be purchased through the publisher, The Mountaineers Books (www.mountaineersbooks.org), or through the Pacific Crest Trail Association (www.pcta.org), where part of the proceeds will go towards helping to protect and preserve the trail as a wild and scenic experience for future generations.

possibility, only reminds the characters of who they are not and cannot be. Jack Willoughby Junior, the narrator of "Immigrant," contemplates what would have happened if he could have fashioned a different personal history, arriving in this country a stowaway and living the mythical "pulled himself up by his bootstraps" narrative of American success. But this is not his story, and by the time he tries it out, he can't learn anything from putting himself into another man's shoes. It's too late for him to free himself of the burden and privilege of being born into a wealthy family.

Thinking is also distracting in "Player in the Symphony," a lushly told story about a pianist performing the fictional "Symphony in G. Minor." After the start of the symphony, the pianist idly thinks of a stool he saw on the street earlier in the week, and how, if he didn't take the stool, someone else would. This leads him to contemplate the relentless nature of progress, how people make decisions (to develop land, to invent a toy, to pick a flower from a public garden) for fear of losing the opportunity to someone else. The pianist's mind is everywhere, except on his music, and it suddenly dawns on him that he could hit a wrong note during his solo in the fourth movement. Only when the pianist stops thinking, subjugating himself to the piano, "the instrument dictating what the body will do..." can he perform his part. His solo rushes by largely undescribed, and his

performance is almost, but not quite, flawless. It is, however, wholly human. 🐘

-Stephanie Reents is a Visiting Assistant Professor of English at Haverford.

Mark Werner '75

Army Fatigues: Joining Israel's Army of International Volunteers

Devora Publishing, 2008

Mark Werner's adventures in Israel began on a chicken farm in Southern New Jersey. His Polish-born father joined a resistance group fighting the Nazis, came to the United States after the war, acquired the farm, and became a participant in the little-known Jewish farm movement, in a setting not so different in many ways than those his fellow survivors were finding in Israel. Not surprisingly, Werner became a Zionist like other family members, but his own involvement with the Jewish state took an unusual turn, one he explores thoroughly in his rich and closely-observed memoir *Army Fatigues*.

Werner had already made four trips to Israel as a tourist when the Passover

Werner accomplishes something rare and rewarding in an autobiographical account; he lets us get to know a varied and valuable group of people, the young men and women of the army who spend their late teens and early twenties in the almost-surreal atmosphere of the endless conflict and still maintain perspective and humor.

massacre of 29 people in Netanya in 2002 impelled him to seek a more meaningful connection. He envisioned a program that would send American volunteers to work on Israeli army bases—and found that one already existed. Thus, in October 2002 Werner found himself on Batzop army base, near the town of Ramle, sorting blankets and fatigues and cleaning weapons.

And meeting people. All sorts of people. Pamela, from the volunteer organization; Herb and Don, 72-year-old Americans who met in grade school; Avigail, their *madricha* (soldier instructor); Elena,

Barak Mendelsohn on *Army Fatigues: Joining Israel's Army*

In the winter of 1992, I was a young officer cadet hating the officers' course, counting the weeks until it would end, so I could return to my small, though air conditioned, office back at my home base in Tel Aviv. We were in the Negev desert suffering from the heat of the day and the cold of the night. We had very few conversations about the reasons

each of us ended up taking the torturous road to becoming an officer in the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF). None of us ever mentioned ideology as a reason. It was probably due to

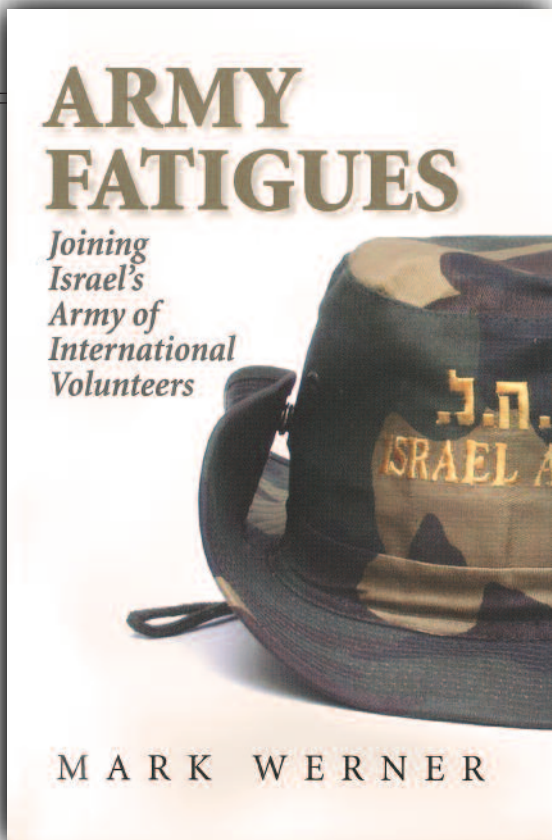


the type of course and the people that were grouped together, future logistics and intelligence officers. The combat soldiers were grouped separately and received more intense military training. If there was ideology on the base, it was probably to be found with them.

Far from being a book about politics, this is a book about the volunteers' personal journey as shaped by their relationship with Israel and her people.

But there was another group of people on the base: civilian volunteers, of all ages, from all across the globe. They wore military fatigues that were usually a few sizes too large. We hardly saw them because when we were busy training, they were performing odd jobs on the base: maintenance, kitchen work and other types of critical, yet, unglamorous odd jobs. We dedicated only little thought to these people, preferring instead to focus on our own misery. Had we paid attention, we might not have missed their inspiring stories.

I was reminded of my experiences while reading Mark Werner's book *Army Fatigues: Joining Israel's Army of*



throughout the book: his work on Batzop and other bases during three subsequent trips, his explorations of the country during his time off, encounters with relatives and other Israelis, and, always, always, early every morning, an insistent drumbeat that never completely disappears, the reading of the morning news to the volunteers.

The reading of the news rescues *Army Fatigues* from mere travelogue or diary. The descriptions of Werner's days on army and navy bases, his travels around the country, and the memorable personalities he encounters are interesting. But one could easily dismiss his four stints in Israel as just another escape from middle-aged reality in

Raleigh, North Carolina, if not for these frequent reminders of what is going on all around him—violence in the occupied territories and fears of terrorism inside Israel, the doom of the “road map for peace,” the Israeli government’s removal of Jewish settlers from Gaza, Egypt’s successful pressure on Yasser Arafat to turn over his military forces to the Palestinian Prime Minister and Ariel

Sharon’s movement away from the hard-liners in his Likud Party. There’s no escape from the present nor from the past, as Werner shows us by tying together the sights he sees with the tangled history of the Middle East.

Werner’s ability to mingle his own story with the Israeli story allows the reader to get past some occasionally flat prose and an overabundance of mundane details of life. Even those details take on meaning when the context of life in Israel today is so deftly sketched. One almost wishes Werner had employed a format more thematic than the chronological account of work, trips, meals and encounters which, however fascinating, can become staccato and hard to follow. In the end, though, Werner accomplishes something rare and rewarding in an autobiographical account; he lets us get to know a varied and valuable group of people, the young men and women of the army who spend their late teens and early twenties in the almost-surreal atmosphere of the endless conflict and still maintain perspective and humor. Back in Raleigh, with a close-knit family and a law practice, Mark Werner makes it clear he left a big piece of himself on those Israeli military bases—but that he got even more back. 🐘

-Greg Kannerstein '63

Werner’s 19-year-old supervisor; Alex, the quartermaster, a boxer when not working on the base; Maya 00, a black Jewish native of Ghana; and volunteers from Canada, Holland, South Africa, New Zealand, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Finland, many of whom were not Jewish.

The experiences of these acquaintances and of the soldiers he meets form one of several themes interwoven

of International Volunteers

...many of the soldiers themselves see the military as part of their daily routine and nothing more.

International Volunteers, which details his experience in Sar-el, an organization that brings volunteers to serve on military bases in Israel.

Far from being a book about politics, this is a book about the volunteers’ personal journey as shaped by their relationship with Israel and her people. This is also a book about Israeli society, which has made military service mandatory, and its youth

serving in the IDF. While the reader comes to appreciate the contribution of foreign volunteers and identify with the young soldiers, the subject of the nature of ‘service’ looms large throughout the book. With the help of the author we learn to see the military as a form of service to the state and its people. This is particularly interesting given that many of the soldiers themselves see the military as part of their daily routine and nothing more.

It is ironic that military service becomes so trivial that it can hardly be recognized as such by Israeli citizens. I wonder, though, whether the recognition that one is participating in a ‘service’ is not critical for the quality of the service. In this way the

volunteers offer Israelis a mirror and allow them a view of themselves that they often miss. It is through those outsiders—who can appreciate the value of serving because for them it is a personal choice not a duty—that the notion of service is highlighted. Ultimately, this raises the question: What is the best way to encourage work for the larger good? One can only hope we will be able to find a middle ground where volunteering, for whatever positive goal, is not forced and yet taken on by more than a few.

**-Barak Mendelsohn
is an assistant professor of
political science at Haverford**

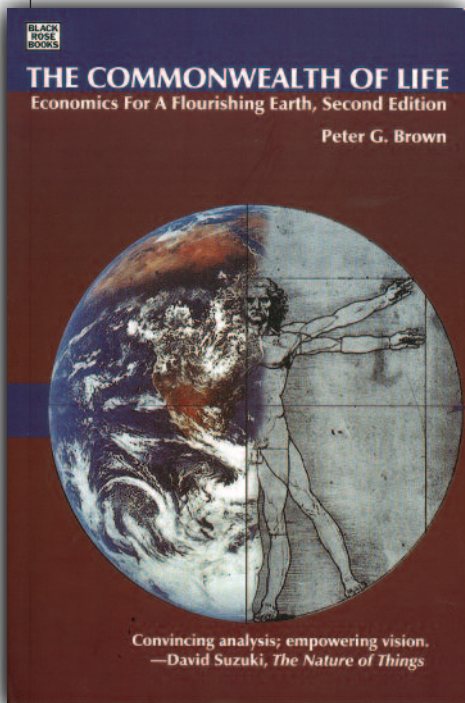
Additional Alumni Titles

Peter G. Brown '61

The Commonwealth of Life: Economics for a Flourishing Earth, Second Edition

Black Rose Books, 2008

In the second edition of this book, McGill University professor Brown expands on ideas from the first edition and draws new conclusions about how the global community should function.



Jackie Corley '04

The Suburban Swindle

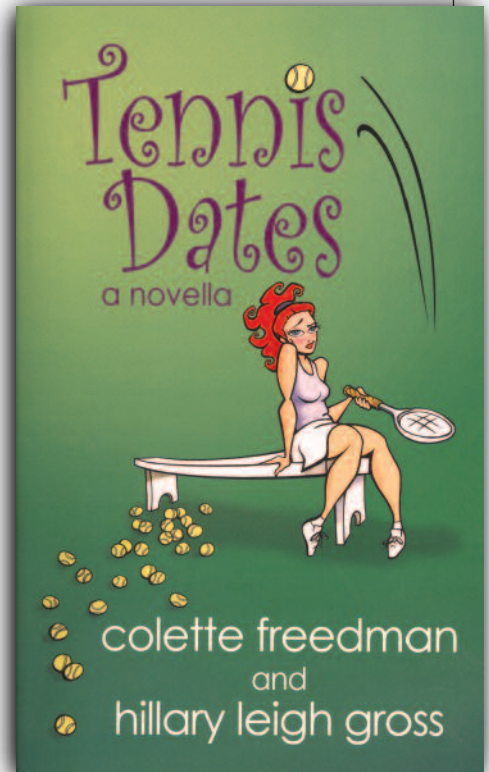
So New Media Publishing, 2008

Corley, publisher of the online literary magazine Word Riot, turned to her Garden State roots for inspiration in this collection of short stories.

Colette Freedman '90
and Hillary Leigh Gross
Tennis Dates

Outskirts Press, 2008

L.A. singleton and tennis nut Nora Gold goes online to find love both on and off the court in this light, fun novella.



Geoffrey C. Kabat '67

Hyping Health Risks: Environmental Hazards in Daily Life and the Science of Epidemiology

Columbia University Press, 2008

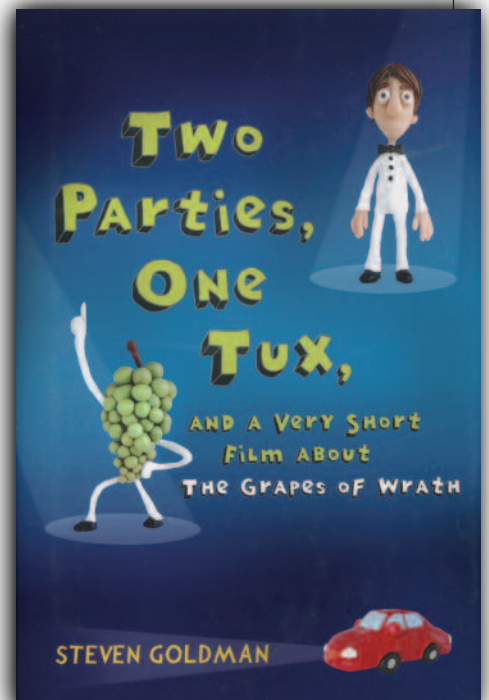
Author and epidemiologist Kabat says that the media's hyping of low-level environmental hazards leads to needless anxiety and confusion on the part of the public.

Steven Goldman '86

Two Parties, One Tux, and a Very Short Film about The Grapes of Wrath

Bloomsbury USA Children's Books, 2008

Teenager Mitchell Wells deals with his best friend's homosexuality and his sudden relationship with the most popular girl in school in Goldman's humorous young adult novel.



At Home On Skates



The bi-college Liberty Belles get in synch.

by Charles Curtis '04



LISA GODFREY

From left to right: Audrey Saul '12 and Elizabeth Zoidis '11, two Haverford members of the current Liberty Belles synchronized skating team.

An usher entered the changing room at the Richmond Coliseum to give the five-minute warning and was surprised to see the nine women clad in dark red dresses with beige and black bodices ready to step on to the ice. Usually the five-minute mark meant dressing-room chaos and last-second changes—but for not this group.

As they made their way to the rink and passed behind a large black curtain, they heard the assembled crowd roar in approval for a competing team. No one watched their opponents as they stayed in

focus. Moments later, they skated onto the ice, arm-in-arm in two groups, before meeting in the center and striking a pose. The announcer called, “Ladies and gentlemen, the Liberty Belles!” The bi-college synchronized skating team was ready for the biggest victory in its extremely brief history.

Synchronized skating, not dissimilar to its counterpart in the pool, is a discipline in which a team of eight to 20 performs precise moves simultaneously, creating what looks like a Busby Berkeley musical from above. These moves include forming lines, making circles, and performing steps like twizzles



LISA GODFREY

The Liberty Belles practice at nearby Springfield Ice Rink.

(defined as a “multi-rotational one-foot turn that moves down the ice”). Even for experienced skaters, synchronized skating, with all of its demanding teamwork and artistic intricacies, takes time and hard work to conquer.

Just ask Emily Lehrer BMC '08, who, along with Yanika Wolfe BMC '08, started the synchro club using the only tool that could root out the skaters in the bi-college community: Facebook. Lehrer, a skater since the age of seven, describes the entity that would become the Liberty Belles as her “baby.” “We worked really hard to recruit enough members to compete,” she says. “Yanika got club money from both colleges and made sure everyone got gym credit. I choreographed, coached, and signed us up for competitions.” All the hard work came with some joy and excitement for Lehrer, whose email signature contains a quote from 1976 Olympic figure skating gold medalist Dorothy Hamill: “If I’m on skates, I feel at home no matter what I’m doing.”

Christine Yeung HC '08 feels the same way about the sport. “I stuck with the team because nothing beats the feeling of ice beneath your blades and wind in your face,” she says. Yeung, a free skater since she was nine, arrived at Haverford from Canada and joined the team in 2005. “The only knowledge I had of synchronized skating was from television and the figure skating books I pored over as a kid,” says Yeung. “In pictures, the girls smiled with their mouths open real wide and they weren’t quite as synchronized as they claimed to be.” But with more experience than most members, she was a perfect addition to the burgeoning team.

With the requisite minimum of eight members ready to compete, the Belles’ schedule would have been more than

skate for two hours. “Sleep deprivation was a given. Sometimes I’d skip practice to sleep so that I could be awake in class the next day. Other days, I would procrastinate so that I could wake up for practice the next morning,” says Yeung. She also reports that practice was made more difficult because the group had a broad range of skating abilities and lacked enough practice time to make up for it. Even more challenging was the fact that the rink they used was smaller than the one the Belles would skate on in competition.

Despite multiple challenges, the Belles pushed forward. Lehrer was one of two coaches in the Collegiate division who also skated with the team, and the double role proved challenging. “Our team was self-coached, for financial reasons,” explains Yeung. “Not having a second pair of eyes that could watch us for the entirety of the practice meant that we had to take turns watching each other, which ended up being a great learning experience, but is also more time-consuming.” The team also used a camera to tape practices and showed them to the skaters to help aid the learning process as the team prepared for its first competition, the Quaker Classic at the University of Pennsylvania.

Unfortunately, that was the moment the Belles learned just what it would take to compete with the rest of their collegiate counterparts. Yeung says the judge at the Quaker Classic criticized the Liberty Belles for the music they chose, their choreography, costumes and facial expressions. Undeterred, and with support from friends and family, the Belles turned the criticism into a list of improvements they needed to make. In the process, they also found a rival: the

enough for a group of non-students: practice three times a week (twice on the ice, once off of it to help solidify choreography). At nearby Springfield Ice Rink, only early times were available for rental, so the team would drive over at 5:30 a.m. and

Connecticut College Flying Camels, who were the only other self-coached team in the Open Collegiate division. As the Belles continued to improve, they set their sights on beating the Camels.

Three years passed and the Belles were armed with newly-developed weapons to win the fight to accomplish their goals: brand new costumes imported from Canada, a better selection of music (from *Pirates of the Caribbean*), a slew of facial expressions that now included complex feelings such as longing, and choreography that played up the team’s strengths as well as hid some of their weaknesses. This past January, after coming back to Pennsylvania a week early from winter break for more practice, the Belles, with Yeung and fellow Haverfordian Elizabeth Zoidis HC '11, headed to Richmond, Virginia for the Eastern Synchronized Team Skating Sectional Championships, still looking to surpass their last-place finishes. It was a last hurrah of sorts for Lehrer and four other seniors, who saw the Easterns as their final chance to show how far they had come.

Their intricate three-minute program couldn’t have gone better, and is forever immortalized on YouTube under “Liberty Belles '08 Eastern Sync Skating Champs Virginia.” The team stepped off the ice knowing they had skated their absolute best. And the scores showed it. When the competition ended, the Belles finished 11th out of 12 teams, just ahead of Connecticut College. One judge had even projected them as finishing ninth, scoring them ahead of the University of Maryland and George Washington University.

“It felt like a win,” Yeung says. “I was so proud of how far we’d come. We set a very manageable goal, and had a very specific action plan. What’s more significant, especially to the seniors, is that we witnessed the evolution of the team from rented skates, inconsistent attendance at practices and doubtful commitment to the team, to being a family unit.”

The Liberty Belles continue to practice for further competitions next year, building on that first victory and recruiting skaters from both Haverford and Bryn Mawr. The “baby” has, at last, grown up. 🐾

Theoretical Physics ...and All That Jazz



Life has led him from Trinidad to the Bronx to the worldwide pursuit of the mysteries of dark energy. Now, physicist and saxophonist Stephon Alexander '93 has found his way back to Haverford.

By Chris Mills

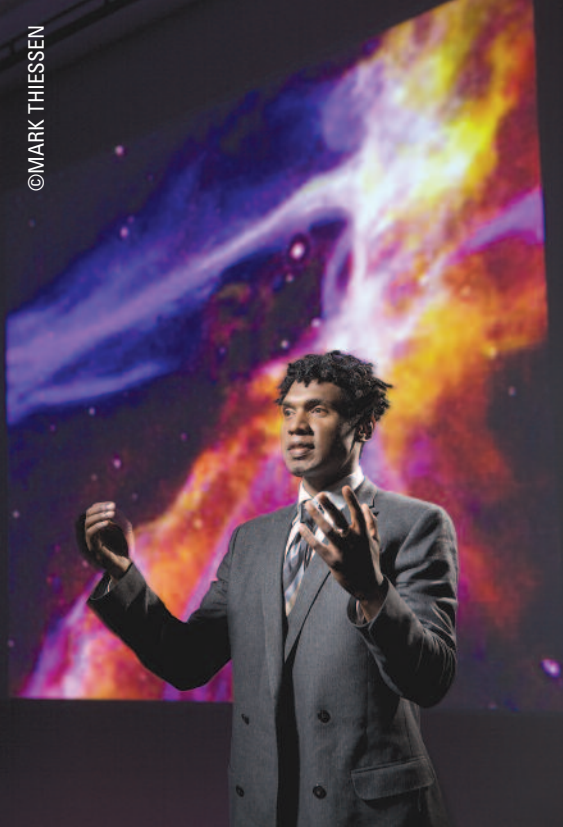


Stephon Alexander '93 has joined the department of physics & astronomy as an associate professor. Focusing on theoretical cosmology, quantum gravity and particle physics, he has studied at Brown University and done postdoctoral research at Imperial College, London and at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory. Alexander also plays jazz saxophone and sees improvisation as an extension of his scholarship. As he points out in the following interview with Communications Director Chris Mills '82, his interest in music reinforces his understanding of

physics, and has also fostered a friendship with renowned musician and producer Brian Eno.

Chris Mills: Let's begin by learning a bit about your principal research and academic interests.

Stephon Alexander: My research spans a very wide range of topics in theoretical physics but focuses on fundamental problems in cosmology and particle physics, very similar to the type of physics Dr. Stephen Hawking does. Over the last four years, I have been attempting to understand how non-local



events, when we unite quantum physics with Einstein's theory of general relativity, may resolve the dark energy mystery.

CM: Was that always your principal area of interest? Tell us about your formative years here at Haverford; what inspired you to study in this field?

SA: No it was not. I went to grad school to become a laser jock (quantum optics). In the middle of grad school I entertained becoming a high school physics teacher and even dabbled in structural biophysics at Harvard med. I was always attracted to the fundamental questions in physics and philosophy but was afraid that I was not 'smart' enough to tackle them. The years at Haverford were crucial—especially doing research with [former professor of physics] Lyle Roelofs during the summers at Haverford. Lyle was a theoretical solid state physicist and taught me how to systematically and creatively tackle theoretical problems. He taught me to respect the quantum. The Haverford years gave a strong back for what I was to encounter in grad school and the five-year postdoc gigs.

CM: Where did you grow up and how did your secondary education shape your interest in science? Why come to Haverford as an undergrad?

SA: I left Trinidad when I was eight and attended the public schools in the Bronx where I grew up. I went to De Witt Clinton high school in the Bronx (other alums are Stan Lee and James Baldwin). I had two very influential teachers at Clinton, Mr. Daniel Feder (math) and Mr. Dan Kaplan (physics and music). When they taught, they were like children at play; this inspired me on the math/physics route. To my surprise, I had gotten into all of the 14 colleges I applied to, including some Ivies, but I knew myself too well: I would go to the big schools in big cities with big names and party too much. I opted to go to the most academically rigorous school in the nation that was small enough to ensure that eyes were on me—some call it nurturing—so that I wouldn't backslide too much.

CM: What appeals to you about returning to Haverford? How is this a logical next step in an impressive career to date?

SA: Tough question. The logical step for someone on my trajectory is to work at a "research one" university with big graduate programs and lots of faculty in my field—which is what I did for three years. But when [Associate Professor of Physics] Suzanne Amador invited me to come to Haverford to give a colloquium, I saw a part of myself in those students. It's a Ford cliché, but Haverford students are special—their questions were penetrating; they got me; and they are proud intellectuals. I see high level teaching and high level research as mutually dependent and Haverford is all about that. I resonate with President Emerson's vision to continue to strengthen the research activities between students and faculty. Also, I love the greater Philadelphia area. This is definitely the dream physics gig.

CM: How do your scholarly interests figure into the Haverford physics/astro program overall? What can your students look forward to with respect to what—and how—you teach?

SA: The Haverford physics program and research breadth is diverse and deep.

First of all I will benefit from interacting with all the members of our department and hope to be involved in cross-disciplinary research. There are currently two new theoretical physicists on board, Peter Love and me, and a theoretical astrophysicist, Beth Willman. [Professor of Astronomy] Steve Boughn and [Professor Emeritus] Bruce Partridge have already established Haverford astro/cosmology as a key player in the field, [so] it's good that they'll be there to guide us newbies. We will work together on research projects that cross-pollinate topics in quantum cosmology, quantum information theory, dark matter, dark energy. Chances are that we'll be one of the few departments in North America doing this cross-boundary research, maybe one of two. On top of other things, Beth and Peter do lots of interesting numerical work and they'll help me incorporate my research in the computational domain. It will be exciting to bring students on board with research projects. I also intend to create a college wide course on the Big Bang theory and modern cosmology for non-physics majors. I am developing a course on quantum physics and jazz improvisation. In general, I think that my classes will be a mix of lots of fun calculations with a bit of humor even if my jokes may be a bit corny. Sort of like being in a fun house of physics.

CM: You're also a sax player. How does jazz—and improvisation particularly—relate to your academic interests?

SA: Big time. I tell my friends that studying and playing jazz sax gives me an edge. You see, a great deal of what I do is figuring out the correct way to visualize a problem so I rely heavily on my intuition. For reasons I can't really explain, when I play jazz, I turn from Bruce Banner into a physics hulk. Okay, I'm exaggerating here.

For fun I like playing geometrical patterns on my sax to see what they sound like. I often try them on an audience when I play out.



“There is a deep connection between geometry and music. This musing came to me when I first heard John Coltrane’s improvisation in *Giant Steps*.”

CM: How do you play a “geometric pattern” on a sax? Is that a shape suggested by notation on a staff or a sonic waveform, or what? And what do audiences make of that?

SA: There is a deep connection between geometry and music. This musing came to me when I first heard John Coltrane’s improvisation in *Giant Steps*, I just had to figure out what made those songs swing so hard and work so well musically. I knew that there was a hidden logic behind the chord changes, otherwise known as Coltrane Changes. In jazz improv there is normally a harmonic movement that tends to repeat itself. But Coltrane’s changes are just mind bending. Over the years I figured out an easier, more geometric way to see these changes. This is because my sax playing has developed into a reliance of finger patterns which I can relate to a finite set of visual patterns. So turning chords, timing and other typical musical notational devices into visual forms helps me to be more creative in my improvisations. I’m also beginning to have some more serious discussions with composer and artificial intelligence researcher Robert Rowe at New York University on how these geometrical forms, and algebraic topology, may actually play a role in music cognition.

CM: In what context did you get to know musician/producer Brian Eno, who has produced albums for U2, Coldplay, and Talking Heads?

SA: When I did my first postdoc at Imperial College, London I collaborated with Lee Smolin. Being good friends, Lee introduced me to Brian at an informal quantum gravity meeting that took

place at the home of Fay Dowkers, a theoretical physics professor at Imperial. We hit it off immediately. Brian is quite an intellectual and amongst other things is very interested in cosmology, quantum mechanics and relativity theory. He told me that he perceives music in multi-dimensions. Most mornings on my walk across Hyde Park to work, I would stop by Brian’s studio to hang out. I would tell him the often wrong ideas I was up to and he would always have something useful to say. In the meanwhile, I was learning so much about the science of sound and the mystery behind why Brian is the top producer in the world, in my humble opinion.

CM: What about that mystery, that sound of his?

SA: I tried to figure it out, but Brian is simply a musical genius. Some of his songs that became generational hits he heard in dreams—just like how Ramanujan, the great Indian mathematician, had proofs revealed to him in dreams. Brian loves African music, especially how the bass interplays with rhythm as one unit. Brian electronically and acoustically sculpts sound with precision and a scientific method that is unparalleled.

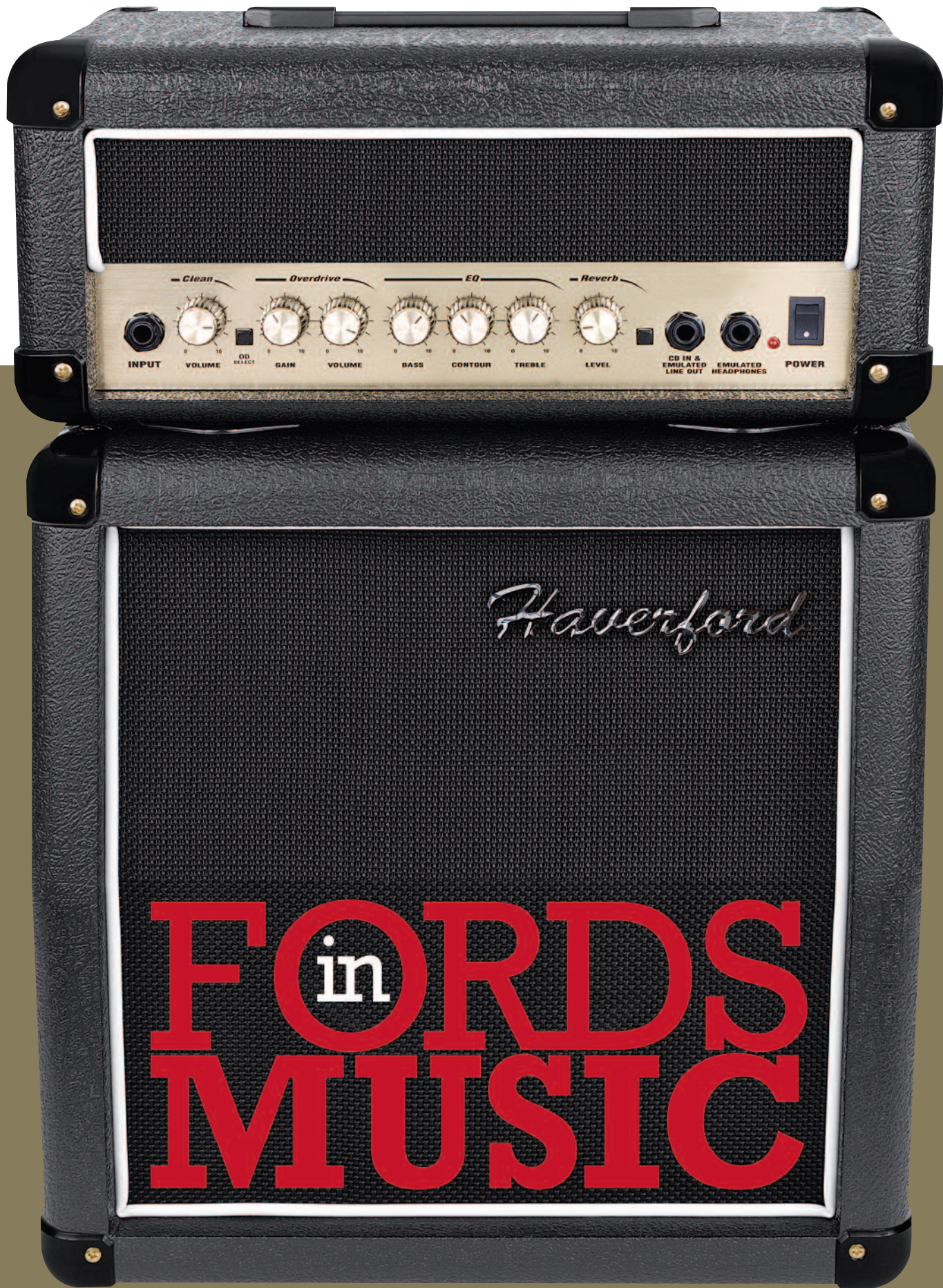
CM: On that rare occasion when you wake up and have nothing on the schedule, what do you most enjoy doing?

SA: So much of my Haverford experience was running on the track team and the spirit that Coach Tom Donnelly awoke in me. If my knees aren’t bothering me I just love to go on a nice run through the trails. Then when I’m done have a nice cup of coffee and chocolate.

I also like to play my horn alone without any thought about it making any musical sense.

CM: How well-represented are African-Americans—and particularly African-American men—in the community of physicists and astronomers? If you believe the situation should be improved, what should secondary and higher education do or do more of?

SA: African-Americans are not well represented in physics higher education. A fact: In the top 50 physics institutions in the U.S there are only 13 African-American physicists on the faculty. Black physicists are out there, but they mostly teach at historically black colleges. There is a general sense in the African-American physics community that the glass ceiling still exists at majority institutions; I think that facts speak for themselves. We need more places like Haverford, Penn State, U Maryland, Michigan that set the example to hire top notch physicists that also happen to be African-Americans. Also, I never had a black physics professor. Now I can be that professor and role model for all students including African-American ones. I think that it also benefits majority students to learn from faculty spanning a wide range of cultural and life experiences; a ninth dimension! Since I strongly believe there is an issue with African-Americans in physics, higher education should simply go out and hire great black physicists. They’re out there. 🐾



Tyler Richie graduated Haverford in 2006 with a degree in music. He is now an up and coming recording engineer in the Los Angeles area. We got a chance to ask him some questions about life as a recording engineer and how he got into the biz. You can visit his Myspace page at <http://www.myspace.com/TylerMakesHits>.

Haverford Conversations

Tyler Richie '06

by Mike Lipsitz '09

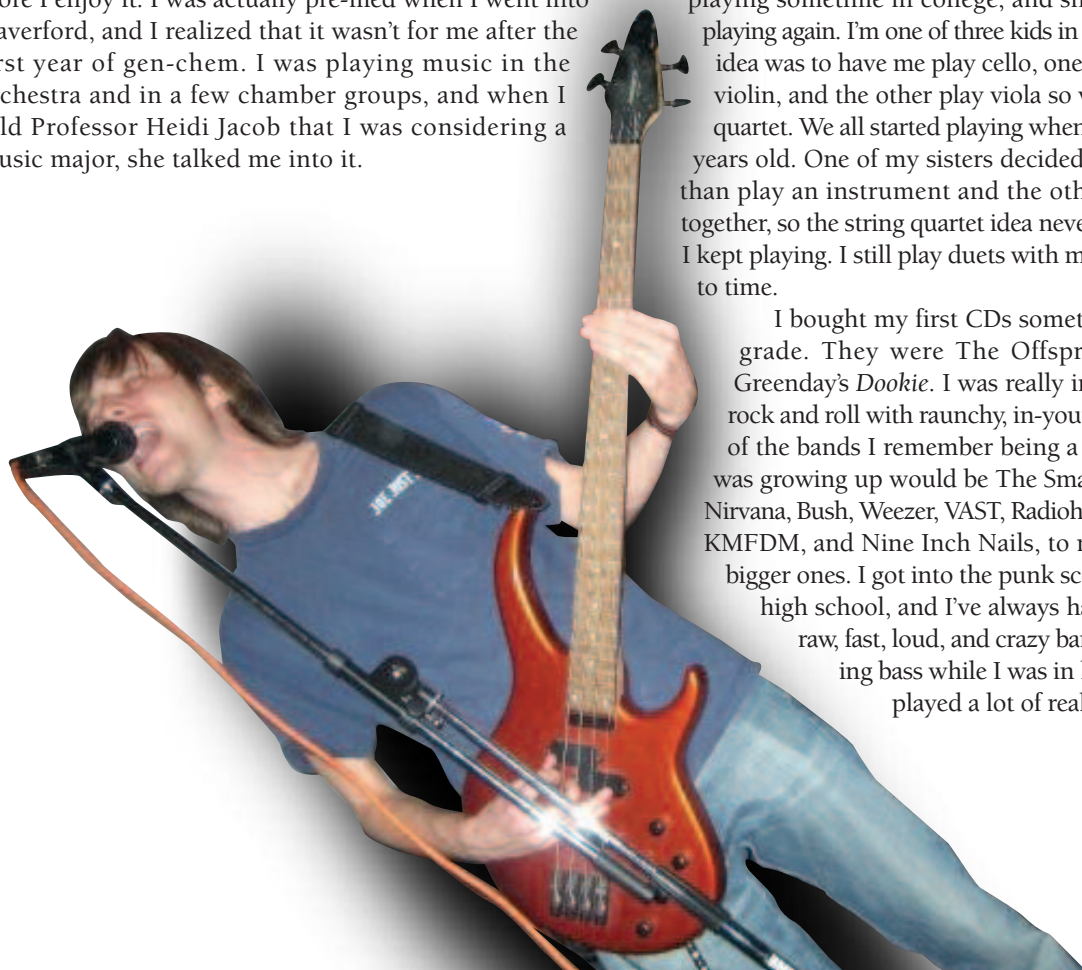
Haverford College: How did you decide that you might want to make a career out of music?

Tyler Richie: I've loved music for as long as I've been exposed to it, and the more engaged in it I become, the more I enjoy it. I was actually pre-med when I went into Haverford, and I realized that it wasn't for me after the first year of gen-chem. I was playing music in the orchestra and in a few chamber groups, and when I told Professor Heidi Jacob that I was considering a music major, she talked me into it.

HC: Who were some of the first bands you were into? Did you start playing an instrument at a young age?

TR: I was actually playing music before I really started listening to it. My mom grew up playing the violin, but stopped playing sometime in college, and she wanted to start playing again. I'm one of three kids in my family, and her idea was to have me play cello, one of my sisters play violin, and the other play viola so we'd have a string quartet. We all started playing when I was about eight years old. One of my sisters decided she'd rather sing than play an instrument and the other quit music all together, so the string quartet idea never worked out, but I kept playing. I still play duets with my mom from time to time.

I bought my first CDs sometime in the fourth grade. They were The Offspring's *Smash* and Greenday's *Dookie*. I was really into raw-sounding rock and roll with raunchy, in-your-face lyrics. Some of the bands I remember being a big fan of while I was growing up would be The Smashing Pumpkins, Nirvana, Bush, Weezer, VAST, Radiohead, Led Zeppelin, KMFDM, and Nine Inch Nails, to name a few of the bigger ones. I got into the punk scene when I was in high school, and I've always had a weakness for raw, fast, loud, and crazy bands. I started playing bass while I was in high school, and I played a lot of really awful music.



HC: What kind of music do you listen to now?

TR: My internship at a recording studio really changed what I listen to and how I listen to it. I listen to a lot of pop-rock and singer-songwriter stuff now. I also listen to a lot of classic rock and try to figure out how the engineers and musicians got certain sounds on some of their bigger records. For me, it's all about hearing something and figuring out how they did it. I really like the new Radiohead album because of all the crazy sounds they get. Basically, if the musicianship and the production quality are good, it's probably something I'd like to hear.

HC: What inspired you to take the route of engineering, mixing, and production rather than joining a rock band or an orchestra like most aspiring musicians would?

TR: This is actually a really weird story. After I graduated I knew that I could never be a professional musician. As a musician, you live check to check, usually dirt poor, and one mistake in a performance or studio session can end your career. I love music, but I don't love playing it enough to live that lifestyle. I actually thought that there wasn't a lot I'd be able to do professionally in music after I graduated. I was living in South Philly, working for a catering company as a bartender. It was hands-down the worst job I've ever had, and I've had some pretty awful jobs. My life changed when I came back to California to visit my parents for the holidays.

Let me give you a little history on the situation first. My dad is a podiatrist (foot doctor), and he works with sever-

"The musicians I've enjoyed working with played simply for the love of music."

al orthotics labs that make braces and orthotics from casts of patients that he sends to them. He's really good friends with the guys that own a lab called KLM. They went to podiatry school together and go way back. For the last several years I've heard stories about these guys, the Marshall brothers, who own this successful lab, play in a rock band, and party like rock stars. I won't go into details, but needless to say, I wanted to meet these guys.

My flight got into LAX around six in the evening, and my parents picked me up. As we were driving back to Long Beach, my dad told me that the Marshall brothers were throwing a party up at their production facility in Valencia. This was looking to be a two hour drive from Long Beach at this time of day, but he wanted to go, and I did too. We got to the facility around 8:30, greeted by the Marshall brothers with tequila shots. While I was walking around and mingling, I struck up a conversation with an older looking man with long, grey hair. He told me his name was Jim Scott. I found out that he was a successful recording engineer and producer with three Grammy awards under his belt, and that he was opening his own studio. He invited me to come in and check it out if I could push a broom for him. I jumped at the chance and went back up to Valencia the very next day. He showed me around and liked my attitude, so he kept

inviting me back to watch him in action. After about a week or two, I asked him if he would keep me on as an intern if I moved out to L.A. He agreed to let me stay.

HC: Have you ever worked with any artists who you really admire?

TR: While I was interning with Jim, I got to watch him mix the new Wilco album, and I got to meet almost everyone in the band, including Jeff Tweedy. Jeff was an amazing guy. You'd never know he was a big rock star if you bumped into him on the street. It's hard for me to explain, but there was just no way that someone couldn't like the guy. I also met Nels Cline who, in my opinion, is the best studio guitar player in L.A., and Benmont Tench, the best keyboard player in L.A. These guys had all worked hard to get to the top of their profession, but they were all very humble and down to earth. They were very professional.

On my own, I've worked with a few bands that I have a lot of respect for, and a lot more that I had very little respect for. There are a lot of bands and musicians out there that play because they want to be rock stars or have what they think will be an easy, high paying career. In my experience, these people are difficult to work with and don't make it very far. The musicians I've enjoyed working with played simply for the love of music, and they were willing to work as hard as they needed to in order to be able to pay the bills and get their music heard. Gardner Street comes to mind when I think of bands that I worked with who embodied this approach, along with Brian Paul, Willy Jayson, The Stoics, and probably a few others I'm leav-

While cleaning out his parents' home, **Joe Stern '92** came across an unexpected treasure: his Peavey KB100 amplifier, unused since his days as a member of the Haverford band Murphy's Lawyers. He has decided to donate this amp to its place of former glory.

"I loved being in a band at Haverford, but sixteen years after graduation, I realized that I wasn't going to get another chance anytime soon," he says. "Kids, work and the quotidian chores of every day life are consuming all the time I once had to give to figuring out how to play my favorite pop songs.

"Though I have moved on," he adds, "I hope my trusty amp will still be useful to current students looking to 'rawk.'"

Have you got an old musical instrument or amp you would like to donate to Haverford's band practice room? Please contact Jason McGraw at jmcgraw@haverford.edu.



ing out. Playing music is a job that takes a lot of hard work, and the only way to make it in the music industry is to be willing to put the work in.

HC: What exactly is the job of a recording engineer? How much say do you have in what the final product sounds like? I imagine it's a lot more than just making sure the levels are right.

TR: I could probably write a book answering this question, but in short, it depends on the band and the team they're working with. Traditionally there is a producer who tells everybody how things should sound, an engineer who gets and records those sounds, and an assistant who does grunt work for the engineer (usually setting up mikes, running cables, de-essing vocals, running pro-tools or the tape machine,

"I prefer to have the artist sitting in with me, or at least available to listen, to make sure that what I give them is what they were looking for."

and lots of other stuff). With all the changes in the music industry as of late, the job descriptions of these people have been blurred. At Jim's studio, he would have two people, himself and an engineer, working on a record. In most cases, Jim would act as producer and do several engineering duties, and the second guy would act as an assistant only with more responsibility. For example, if the console ever went down, the second guy would have to fix it. Jim knows quite a bit about engineering, but he preferred to have a guy on hand with a little more technical knowledge. Jim preferred to let the band do their thing, and he only interfered when he thought that something wasn't working, but if the band still felt strongly about it, he always let them have their way.

My philosophy on control of the sound is based off of Jim's. I've been focusing on

mixing lately, and I prefer to have the artist sitting in with me, or at least available to listen, to make sure that what I give them is what they were looking for. With that said, I have a huge amount of influence over how things sound. I could turn a country singer-songwriter's song into a hip hop track if I wanted to. A recording engineer can make or break a song. Their work can mean the difference between people loving a song and thinking that a song is terrible.

HC: Do you work alone or do you collaborate? How much time do you spend with the artists before you start mixing their stuff?

TR: I try to collaborate with the artist as much as possible. I believe that my job is to get their music to sound as close as possible to how they envisioned it. I'll usually ask a few questions before I start, like if there's an album they want me to try and make their music sound like or if there's a certain sound they're going for, but generally I start making it sound how I like it and work on it from there. Jim did things this way in his studio, and I found it to be pretty efficient, and it's been working really well for me.

HC: Who are your influences, in a musical and career sense? Who inspired you to go into this field?

TR: My biggest influence, as you might have guessed, would have to be Jim Scott. He's the guy that inspired me to go into recording, and I have a huge amount of respect for the work he's done. I'm also inspired by George Martin (The Beatles' recording engineer and producer). George had little to no experience recording rock bands before he met The Beatles, and they were one of the more difficult bands to work with in the studio (i.e. John Lennon would tell him things like, "Make my voice sound like it's coming from the moon," and, "I want to record the vocals for this song lying on my back."). He managed to define the sound of a new generation of rock and roll by dramatically changing the way things were done, and many engineers and producers today are trying (and failing) to recreate those sounds. 🐾

roads taken and not taken

Steven Gerber '69

I entered Haverford in September, 1965, a few weeks before my seventeenth birthday. My main interests were music and literature. In high school I had written some poetry and music, and while my greatest love was music, it didn't occur to me to be a music major, since I didn't yet think of myself as a composer and didn't envisage any other kind of career in music. If asked, I would probably have said I would major in philosophy.



Towards the end of my freshman year something happened which changed my life: a concert at Collection of student compositions. I showed Professor John Davison, a composer and chairman of the music department, a minute-long atonal fugue I had written in high school. He was enthusiastic, as were my fellow students, I performed the piece at Collection, and that encouragement made me realize almost immediately that I wanted to spend my life writing music.

Would that have happened anyway? Had I gotten the same encouragement for my poetry I might have moved in that direction, but I am certain that I had much less talent as a poet and that that would have been a mistake. I have always been grateful to John, the more so since he himself wrote very conservative, tonal music and was not really sympathetic to the style of my fugue.

That support also gave me the courage to show that piece and other pieces I had written to my high school piano teacher, Robert Parris, a fine composer in Washington who had a reputation as a vitriolic critic for the *Washington Post*. He then became my compositional mentor. During the summer, at a program sponsored by Bryn Mawr College, I lived with a family in Avignon and spent some of my spare time writing a sonata for

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Alumni Band Puts a Modern Spin on a Classic Horror Film

There's no one word or phrase that perfectly captures the distinctive musical style of the Philadelphia band Golden Ball, though many have tried: "freak folk," "psychedelic," "rhythmically oriented psych-pop," and sometimes just plain "offbeat and weird."

Keyboardist Sarah Jacoby '06 particularly bristles at that last descriptor. "We have distinctive voices, we all sing together, and we play instruments that aren't typical," she says, referring to her two synthesizers, one an old analog Juno 60 and a new digital version, a Yamaha ds55.

Her husband, sometime Golden Ball drummer Timothy Tebordo '03, adds, "The band is known for interlocked rhythms and stream-of-consciousness lyrics."

However you describe the band's sound, there's no question that it was exactly what

the staff of the Philadelphia Film Festival was looking for last spring when they asked Golden Ball to write an original score for the classic 1920 silent movie *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, starring John Barrymore. The group performed its score live during a screening of the film at the Prince Music Theater on April 14, 2008.

When the request came from the Film Festival, the band was on a brief hiatus while members concentrated on individual projects. The group quickly reassembled, reinstating Jacoby, who'd been part of Golden Ball since 2006, on keyboards and adding newcomer Tebordo as drummer. ("It's a fluid line-up; they pick up and drop members at will," explains Tebordo. "Whenever they need a live drummer, I'm their guy.")

The band had only six weeks to memorize the film and write as detailed a score as possible. "It was to the point of, 'When he opens the door and bends his finger, then we change the key,'" says Jacoby. She found the

experience occasionally daunting but ultimately exhilarating: "Doing so much in so little time, applying ourselves so intensely, was invigorating."

The morning of the performance, the band members arrived at the Prince Music Theater to set up and have a sound check, and, to their shock, discovered that the reel cut of the film scheduled to be shown that evening was not the same as the DVD cut they'd been working with for the past six weeks, even though the Film Festival had assured them that the two films were the same. "We started watching [the reel cut]," recalls Jacoby, "and within the first two scenes we saw things happen that we hadn't been anticipating." The musicians barely had time to digest this turn of events when the theater informed them that they'd have to leave, to make room for the first film screening of the day.

With some members near tears, the band met for brunch to discuss its next move: "We weren't sure it was even worth it [to perform]," says Jacoby. The musicians devoted the next four hours to learning



John Barrymore in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, for which Golden Ball wrote an original score.

Breaking Out of Lunt Basement, Sex Piano Finds Success at Philly Fringe Festival

When Sex Piano took the stage during the Philly Fringe Festival in October, it was a triumphant return to form for one of Haverford's most popular rock bands. Performing a satirical rock opera about a faux political campaign, "Henry Truman for City Co-Chair," Zack Grunau '06, Nick Krefting '06, and Peter English '06 brought down the house at the Adrienne Theatre in Philadelphia.

When Haverford's housing office paired Grunau and Krefting their freshman year, it was the first step to the creation of Sex Piano. "We both liked to fool around on guitars and write songs," recalls Krefting.

"Then, sophomore year, we played a terrible show in Lunt Basement."

It wasn't until their junior year that the housing office again intervened. "It was very random," says English. "We lived in suites next to each other in HCA 14, and after about three months I found out they were in a band and needed a drummer."

That year, they played another show in Lunt with English on the drums, Krefting on guitar and vocals, and Grunau on bass and vocals. "After that, we realized none of us wanted to play bass," says Krefting. So they held tryouts, and Matt Klinman '08 became their new bassist. This was also the time that they settled on a name for the band.

"I used to sit in psych class, just thinking up band names," says Krefting. "Sex Piano was probably the least obscene one I came up with, so we went with it."

The new band practiced, wrote some new songs, and then in the fall of 2005 played their first show in Lunt Basement.

"It made no sense to us how well it went over," English says about the early Sex Piano shows. "We like to play music. A lot. It was surprising to us that people wanted to listen to us."

"Haverford's Worst Rock Band," as posters for Sex Piano shows promoted them, played about a half-dozen shows that year, each one of them packing Lunt Basement. These were not typical concerts: The band became known for crafting lively shows built around satirical themes, and for garnering loyal audience participation—in fact, many fans attended shows dressed as their favorite characters from Sex Piano songs. The band's most ambitious project, "Jonas and the Unicorn," was a post-apocalyptic rock opera about one boy's journey to save the last dance floor on Earth.

Then, after a triumphant final set at Haverfest, Sex Piano went the way of most college bands: They broke up. "Being in a band is a lot like being in a relationship,"

everything they could about the differences between the two *Jekyll and Hyde* cuts. Jacoby found a site called Video Watchdog that had written an essay on this very subject; as luck would have it, the group's subsequent question-filled e-mail to the site was answered immediately by one of the few employees working on a Sunday. She sent the band a PDF of the original essay, and the musicians were relieved to find that the differences in the two versions were not significant.

"Fortunately, our parts had been written to be repeated as necessary," says Tebordo. "The parts were short themes that could be repeated to fill a scene. The music was to match the feel-

ing of the scene without having to necessarily match the timing."

"We just riffed on the parts we'd already created," adds Jacoby. "It wasn't as bad as we thought it would be."

She considers the evening's screening and performance a success, though audience reaction was mixed. Some appreciated the score, while others didn't understand its purpose. Perhaps one elderly woman whom Jacoby overheard summed it up best: "It was really loud, but I liked it!"

("It didn't seem loud to us," Jacoby says.)

For Tebordo, it was something of a shock to go from six weeks of rehearsing in an enclosed space to a live performance in

a cavernous auditorium. "It's a different experience to no longer hear the band in a vacuum," he says.

Today, Golden Ball continues to perform at various venues throughout the Philadelphia area with Jacoby on keyboard and Tebordo sporadically on drums, but the couple is also focusing on its new band, Tinmouthy, which Tebordo describes as a "ramshackle pop band." Jacoby plays keyboard and sings harmony; Tebordo plays guitar and writes songs. In the meantime, Tebordo works as a records management contractor for the EPA and Jacoby is a freelance graphic designer and writer for such publications as *Philadelphia Weekly* and *Spur* (founded by her '06 classmates Asher Spiller and Scott Sheppard).

To see clips of *Jekyll and Hyde* as scored by Golden Ball and to hear samples of the band's music, visit www.myspace.com/goldenball. 🐾

Brenna McBride

Timothy Tebordo '03 (far left) and Sarah Jacoby '06 (to his left) with their band Golden Ball at the 2008 Philadelphia Film Festival.



says English. "Everyone has their own lives." Grunau and English stayed in Philadelphia, but Krefting moved to San Francisco, effectively putting an end to Sex Piano.

It was only a few months after moving west, however, that Krefting says he knew he wanted to restart the band. "I was at a concert in California," he explains. "And it hit me: I realized I would rather be on stage playing than watching." So in the spring of 2008, when *The Bi-College News* offered to sponsor a Sex Piano reunion show, Krefting and his bandmates leapt at

the opportunity. Krefting flew back to Philadelphia for two weeks of practice, and then, for the first time in almost three years, Sex Piano was together on stage.

"What was really impressive was the crowd," says English. "At that point, only one class still at Haverford [2009] had seen us play. We looked out from the stage, and were thinking 'What are all these undergrads doing here?'" The show was such a success that Krefting decided to move back to Philadelphia permanently.

Now that they have played the Fringe

Festival, the goal is simple: become a working band. "We realize how hard it is to 'make it,' and Philadelphia is a tough city," says English. "But it is a rare opportunity to find a group of people who really enjoy playing together." They are finding it much more difficult to break into the bar and club circuit than to win their way into the hearts of hundreds of their fellow Fords.

"The hardest part is we can't just decide to have a show and have 200 people show up," says Grunau. "And we can't write songs with some clever puns and know that the audience will appreciate it, especially if they're hearing it for the first time."

Wherever they play, and whatever success they end up having, none of them will forget their first shows at Haverford. "What we'll really miss is how Haverford students really worked with us to have fun," says Grunau. "People at Haverford like to party creatively."

-Dave Merrell '09

Sex Piano treated Fords to a reunion concert in Lunt Basement last spring.



Haverford Celebrates the Legacy of Martin Luther King Jr.

To honor the life of Martin Luther King Jr. Haverford College is planning a public event during the spring semester featuring a panel of alums with ties to the civil rights movement. Last winter, the College commemorated the life and legacy of Rev. King with [continues the same from here] a number of special events, among them an exhibition entitled “Get Off the Dime and Deal: A History of Haverford’s Struggle to Diversify.” Coordinated by Dean of Academic Affairs Phil Bean, the exhibit opened on Martin Luther King Jr. Day 2008 and ran in the Sunken Lounge of the Dining Center January 22-February 29. It used historical photographs to illustrate the story of Haverford’s earliest—and ongoing—efforts to become a diverse, multicultural community, and took its title from an interview with the philosopher Howard Thurman, who in 1929 became the first known black American to study at Haverford; he used the phrase during discussions with Haverford’s noted Quaker philosopher Rufus Jones about the exclusion of blacks from Quaker educational institutions.

Bean led a video tour of the exhibit for the College website; excerpts from that tour are found here, along with the photographs and art included in the exhibit.

“Get
Off
the
Dime
and
Deal”

“We wanted to commemorate King as a historical figure,” says Dean Bean as he begins the exhibition tour.

“But we also wanted to draw connections between his legacy, broadly conceived, and the present, and to give some people a sense of how King’s legacy is not just a

historical artifact: It offers something to a broad range of people thinking about how to navigate through social change.”



Diversity first came to Haverford in the form of Asian students. The consensus is that these Asian students made their way to Haverford as the result of Quaker missionary efforts in Asia in the late 19th century. The first Asian to graduate from the College was **Man Hoi Tang '15**; he spent a full four years at Haverford and came to the College by way of the Haverford School, across the street.



John Bhaskar Appasamy '31, the first Indian who was known to have graduated from Haverford.



Jose Padin '07 was the first Latino to earn a Haverford degree. He went on to briefly serve as acting governor of Puerto Rico, where he was also the education commissioner.



The college yearbooks of the early 20th century often had satirical biographies of the students who were graduating, and these included caricatures. This is a caricature of J. Usang Ly '17, who went on to become president of Jiao-Tong University in Shanghai.

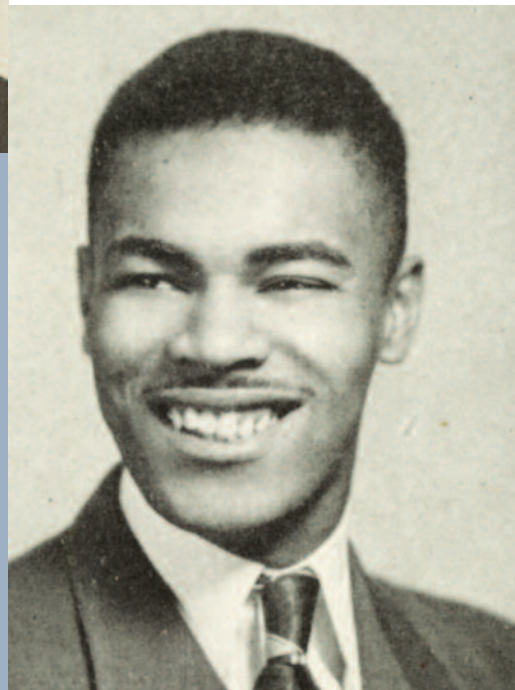
Our first student of African descent was not an American but a Jamaican, Osmond Pitter '26 (located on the left-hand side of the photo). Four of the first five black students at Haverford were not Americans: Three were from Jamaica, one from Nigeria.



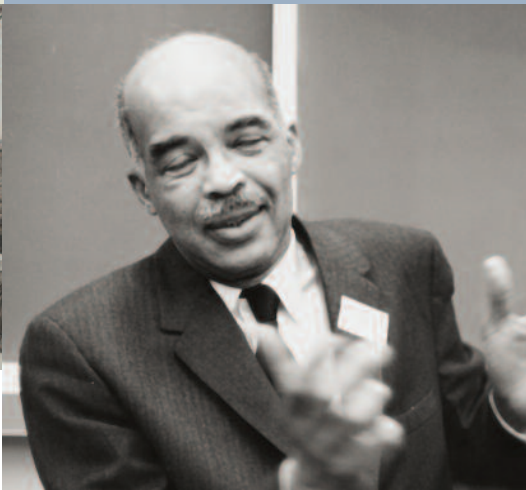
A similar story can be told about the Asian student population. Many of the first Asian students were not American-born. The first Asian student of American parentage to come to Haverford was Augustus Tanaka '47, a Japanese-American.

A Quaker conference held at Haverford and Swarthmore in 1937 generated a report which was highly critical of Quakers' unwillingness at the time to do anything beyond simply celebrate their anti-slavery history. The report urged Quakers to put words into action and start living by the implications of their historical legacy.

One of the signature events in the 1940s was the hiring of Ira Reid, a distinguished sociologist who, while a visiting professor at NYU, gave a talk at Haverford; he so wowed the students that they demanded President Gilbert White hire him. Ira Reid became the first African American professor at Haverford College and taught for 25-30 years. His portrait now hangs in the room in which the faculty has its monthly meetings.



Another event of great importance was the admission of the College's first African American student (the first student of African descent who was actually born in America), Paul Moses '51. A native of Ardmore, Paul Moses not only graduated from Haverford but went on to distinguish himself as a student of fine arts at Harvard and the University of Chicago, and is credited with having assembled the first significant display of Degas prints ever shown in the United States. He was well on the way to a great career in his field, but unfortunately he was killed in a mugging in Chicago when he was only 35 years old.





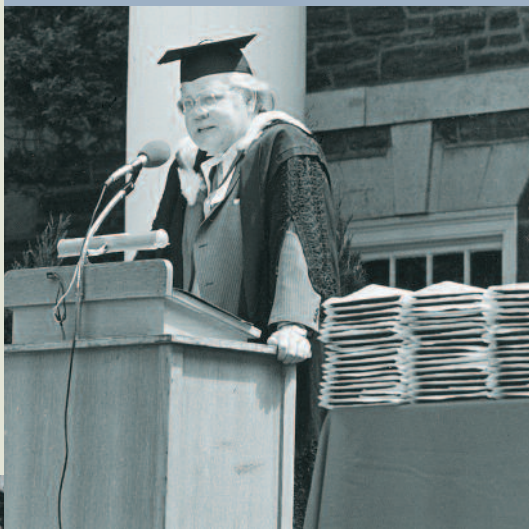
As Quakers began to recognize that they needed to actively pursue social justice, one of the key figures in moving Haverford forward in that direction was Jack Coleman, president in the 60s and 70s. Coleman (shown here with local peace and civil rights activist Bayard Rustin at a peace vigil at Haverford in 1969) insisted that the College had to dramatically diversify by admitting more black and Latino students, and became the leading proponent of co-education.

In the early 70s there were a number of protests by students of color who felt that the College wasn't paying attention to their distinctive needs. The most famous event for many people of that generation was the 1972 boycott, during which student protesters went to class but absolutely refused to participate in any other activities on campus. This powerful image shows protest leaders lined up on the portico of Roberts Hall in 1972. Eventually they did succeed in getting the College to make a number of commitments that satisfied their principal demands.



These are the first women to graduate from Haverford in 1979; they were admitted as transfers. The year after they graduated, the first class of women who were admitted not as transfers but as regular admits arrived at Haverford.

Here, president Robert Stevens dons his Oxford garb at the 1981 commencement where Rosa Parks was awarded an honorary degree for her contributions to the Civil Rights Movement.



The display ends with a discussion of the creation of the Office of Multicultural Affairs, featuring a picture of the office's first director, Karla Spurlock-Evans, who has gone on to a distinguished career at other institutions of higher learning.

Social change requires people to take responsibility and to exercise leadership...we hear a lot of talk in America about diversity and multiculturalism, and I fear sometimes we don't question enough what this really means. If [multiculturalism] is to mean something more than simply statistics and demographics, it has to be a dynamic. It requires everyone to contribute and act in a process of constant creation.

Haverford College's seventh quarter-century began with academic enrichment under President Robert Stevens and ended with ambitious plans for further enrichment under new President Stephen Emerson. In between, new departments arrived, a major change in distribution requirements occurred, areas of concentrations and minors became parts of many students' programs, academic cooperation with Bryn Mawr College deepened, and the faculty, like the students, began to look much less homogeneous as women and individuals of color, rare on the roster in 1983, became well represented by 2008. Indeed, the events of the past 25 years at Haverford have been a reflection of the myriad changes in liberal arts education across the nation.

An Expanding Mandate, Shaped by Faculty

A major contributor to continuing academic excellence at Haverford throughout this period was the stability of the faculty. Many intellectual leaders who had been hired in the late 1940s and 1950s remained well into the period starting in 1983, which allowed departments formerly only one or two faculty deep at the senior level to grow and broaden their curricular range. Also, the generation of faculty that had arrived in the mid-to-late 1960s as Haverford expanded its student body were fully installed and influential by the early 1980s. As senior faculty gradually retired, the effects of the renewal of the 1980s became evident.

The late 1980s and the '90s was a period in which a number of new departments were formed. Anthropology, represented for years solely by Wyatt MacGaffey as part of a combined Sociology and Anthropology Department, secured "independence" in the late '90s and flourished with faculty members Laurie Hart, Maris Gillette and Zolani Ngwane. Bi-college Comparative Literature, initially led from the Haverford side by Julia Epstein, offered a major in 1992. A computer science department was founded in 1988, eventually attract-

ing Steve Lindell, David Wonnacott and John Dougherty to establish a full curriculum in this cutting-edge field.

Beginning in 1989, as founders of an East Asian Languages Department and then, during the late '90s, a more comprehensive East Asian Studies Department, Shizhe Huang (Chinese) and Yoko Koike (Japanese) added these ever-more-important Asian languages to the College's linguistic offerings. Historian Paul Smith, joined in 2001 by Hank Glassman, helped East Asian Studies quickly become a major after its origin as a bi-college area of concentration in 1990.

While German and German Studies, Italian, Romance Languages and Education and Educational Studies were all bi-college programs, several non-counterpart Bryn Mawr departments grew to be especially popular with Haverford students and were listed in the Haverford catalog. These included Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology, the Arts Program (Dance, Theater and Creative Writing), Growth and Structure of Cities, Hebrew and Judaic Studies, History of Art, and Russian. (One other BMC department listed at Haverford, History of Religion, was abandoned in 1992). These departments provided irre-

The Faculty



Contributing to Haverford's rich intellectual environment during the last quarter century was a distinguished group of Haverford faculty who had been hired in the late 1940s and 1950s, many of them under Gilbert White.

A significant number of these scholars remained into the early 1980s, providing a strong foundation for growth in many academic departments. Among these professors: Belgian scholar of French and nearly everything else Marcel Gutwirth, biologists Ariel Loewy, Melvin Santer and Irv Finger (who teamed to create a pioneering focus on molecular biology at Haverford), chemist Colin

Astronomer Bruce Partridge

By Dean of the College Greg Kannerstein '63,
with John F. Mosteller, Assistant Vice President
for Academic Resources

Haverford Since '83

Part Two

Part One, which appeared in the fall issue of the magazine, focused on student life. This installment looks at academics, Haverford's presidents and the athletic scene. The final installment, to appear in May just before the end of the college's 25th year of full coeducation, will examine the coeducational experience and the presence of women students and others as partners in the previously predominantly-male Haverford environment.

We encourage alumni and others to suggest possible angles for that story by contacting Greg at gkanners@haverford.edu.

placeable curricular enrichment to the possibilities available to Haverford students for courses and majors, making the "bico" one of the finest examples of inter-institutional cooperation anywhere.

Music and Fine Arts deserve special mention. These "worldly" arts had not been looked upon with favor by the Quaker guardians of Haverford throughout the 19th and well into the 20th century. The iconic American painter/illustrator Maxfield Parrish never completed his Haverford degree in the 1890s and future opera sensation David Bispham, class of

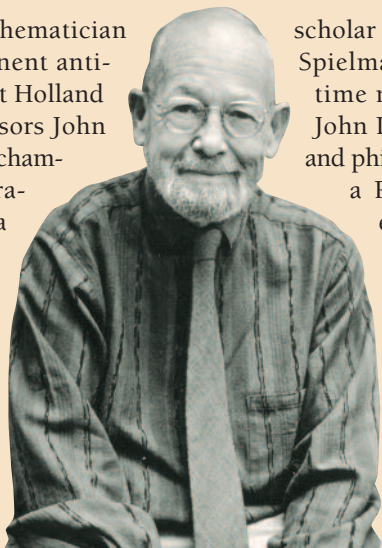
1879, had to practice at the Haverford train station to stay on the good side of College authorities.

For years, Music had been taught solely by choral leader William Reese and composer John Davison. Pianist Sylvia Glickman and harpsichordist Temple Painter taught and played for Haverford students into the 1980s, but the department began to take its modern shape when Curt Cacioppo, a pianist noted for compositions on Native American themes, arrived in 1983 and was joined later by Richard Freedman who taught music his-

tory and Ingrid Arauco who taught composition. A constantly-changing parade of orchestra and chorale conductors was finally succeeded in 1998 by the extremely popular Heidi Jacob for orchestra and Tom Lloyd for choral groups—both remain wielding their batons a decade later.

Fine arts began in the early 1970s and consistently attracted many students to introductory courses, though majors were few. Painter Charles Stegeman, sculptor Chris Cairns and photographer Willie Williams were active artists as well as teachers. Later, painter Ying Li replaced

MacKay, physicist/mathematician Bill Davidon (a prominent anti-war activist), economist Holland Hunter, English professors John Ashmead (an eccentric champion of American literature) and Bob Butman, a drama specialist. Also anchoring the faculty were alumnus and professor of German John Cary, European history



scholar and one-time dean John Spielman, composer and long-time music department head John Davison (another alum), and philosopher Paul Desjardins, a Roman Catholic who exemplified Haverford's Quaker values and spirit.

Also moving into senior positions by the 1980s was a cohort of faculty who had come

on board in the 1960s as the College expanded its enrollment. Among this group bringing new verve and ideas to campus were professors such as physicist Jerry Gollub and astronomer Bruce Partridge, economists Vern Dixon and Mike Weinstein, English scholar Jim Ransom, historians Linda Gerstein and Roger Lane and mathematician Dale Husemoller. Enriching the philosophy department were Dick Bernstein, Aryeh Kosman, and Ashok Gangadean, in polit-

Continued on page 42

Haverford Since '83, Part II

Stegeman and printmaker Hee Sook Kim joined the staff. But the department did not grow and facilities in the Fine Arts building were clearly inadequate. The arts finally assumed a major place on the College's agenda for the future around 2005; additional studios in two campus houses were added, and further provision for fine arts will be a priority as the College moves forward with master planning.

Teacher education marked one of Haverford's earliest ventures into a vocational emphasis in the curriculum. The program in Education and Educational Studies, which arranges placements for practice teaching, began in 1998 as a bi-college area of concentration.

The Emergence of Interdisciplinary Studies

"Areas of Concentration" like education were a product of the mid-1980s and a reflection of the increasing interest in inter-

disciplinary studies. The earliest were Comparative Literature and Computer Science, which developed into majors, African-American Studies (which morphed in a few years into Africana, then Africana and African Studies), Gender and Women's Studies (which became Feminist and Gender Studies) and Peace Studies (now Peace and Conflict Studies). A program in "Intercultural Studies" also began in the 1980s but disappeared in the mid-1990s as many of its courses were "mainstreamed" into other departments. The 90s, though, saw development of additional areas of concentration, including Biochemistry and Biophysics, East Asian Studies (soon also to be a major), Latin American and Iberian Studies, Mathematical Economics, and



V. I. Mudimbe taught philosophy, history and sociology.

Neural and Behavioral Studies.

Great momentum for interdisciplinary courses as well as enrichment of the curriculum came out of General Programs courses, which allowed visiting faculty to teach in their specialties and Haverford profs to deal with academic areas outside their normal departmental duties. Nurtured throughout the quarter-century by historian Linda Gerstein, GP courses introduced students to fascinating topics

The Faculty

ical science was Harvey Glickman, Sid Waldman and Sara Shumer, and in sociology, Mark Gould and Bill Hohenstein. Also among the ranks of key faculty at this time: psychologists Sid Perloe, who studied animal behavior and Doug Davis, a social psychologist; religion scholar Richard Luman, a specialist in Icelandic sagas; Wyatt MacGaffey, Haverford's first true anthropologist; classicists Dan Gillis and Joe Russo; and chemists Bob Gavin (later provost), John Chesick, Claude Wintner and Terry Newirth.

Even among this distinguished group, Dick Bernstein deserves special mention. He had become a cause celebre at Yale when, as one of the most popular teachers and a favorite of the questioning generation of 1960s students, he was denied tenure. At Haverford Bernstein quickly became part of and led one of the finest philosophy departments in small-college circles, and inspired



Biologist Judy Owen



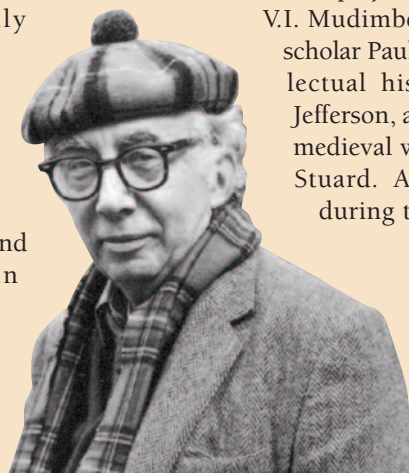
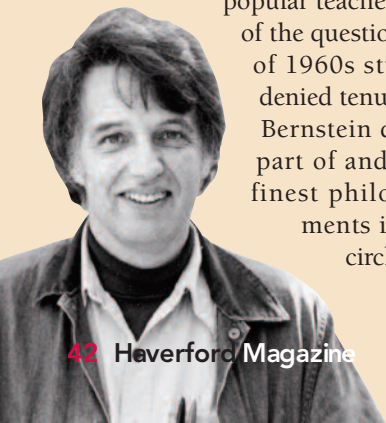
Anthropologist Wyatt MacGaffey

students and colleagues alike while bringing noteworthy visitors to campus, including such world figures as German philosophers Jurgen Habermas and Herbert Marcuse.

As senior faculty gradually retired, the effects of the renewal of the 1980s became evident. Haverford's intellectual environment was boosted by the presence of physicist/astronomer Steve Boughn, physicist Lyle Roelofs, biologists Judy Owen and Chris Goff (who suffered an untimely illness in the early

1990s and died too soon), classicist Deborah Roberts, computer science icon Steve Lindell, Russian economist Vladimir Kontorovich, and an exciting quartet of historians—the polymath Congolese

V.I. Mudimbe, East Asian scholar Paul Smith, intellectual historian Paul Jefferson, and expert on medieval women Susan Stuard. Also arriving during the decade of



and also helped in the development of courses which were later included in regular departmental offerings.

The current decade brought availability of minors, complementing the emphasis Haverford has traditionally placed on majors. This focus had for many years effectively blunted any momentum toward establishing minors, but in the end the interests of students (perhaps anxious to place another “credential” on their transcripts) and the example of neighboring Bryn Mawr, which had long offered minors, were too much to resist. This year, Haverford students may minor in any of about 20 departmental programs.

Changing Course Requirements: Dimension Points and Beyond

Haverford has historically steered a middle course between colleges with core curricula, such as Columbia, and those which

Haverford celebrates its 175th birthday during the academic year 2008-2009. We're commemorating the anniversary with a number of special events on- and off-campus, along with this three-part history of the college since 1983 by Dean Greg Kannerstein.

The series covers the quarter-century since the 1983 Sesquicentennial History of Haverford, *The Spirit and the Intellect*, which Kannerstein edited.



in the last three decades abandoned most or all course or distribution requirements, such as Brown. The College continued on that path in the last 25 years, but some significant changes took place, particularly in distribution requirements. “Dimensions of Liberal Education” became the guiding philosophy in the 70s, asking students to earn three points in courses which typically carried two points in one dimension and one point in a second. The seven dimensions were Natural Science;

Quantitative or Symbolic Analysis; History; Being and Value; Social and Behavioral Science; Aesthetics and Literature; and Laboratory, Field and Artistic Experience.

The point system was augmented by a “Sophomore Inquiry,” which arranged special conferences with panels of professors about students’ academic futures.

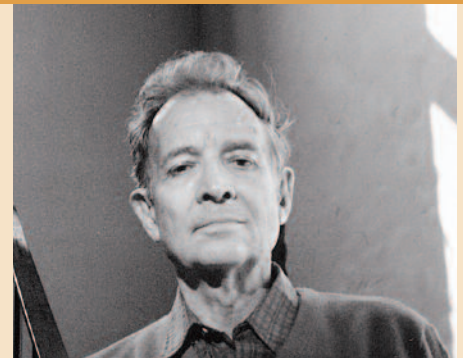
The dimension system lasted until 1989 when, perhaps having become unwieldy, new distribution requirements, calling for three courses in each in each of the three



Philosopher Richard Bernstein



Mathematician Yung-Sheng Tai

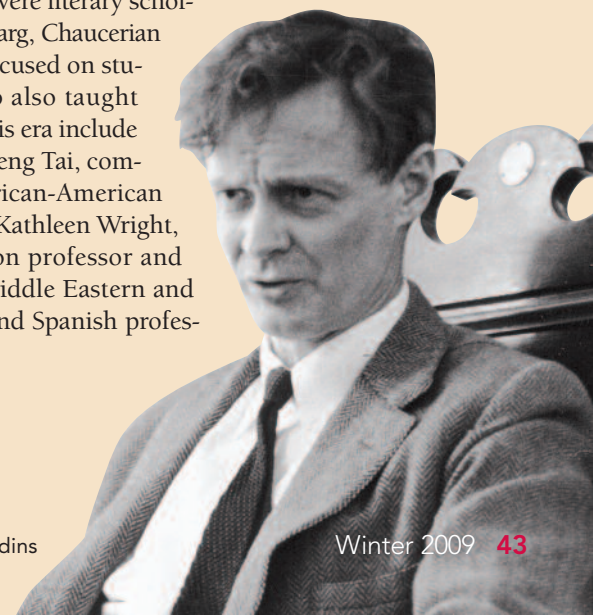


Biologist Irv Finger



Historian Linda Gerstein

the 1980s to add new luster to the faculty were literary scholars Steve Finley, Julia Epstein, Christina Zwarg, Chaucerian Elaine Hansen, Deborah Sherman, who focused on student writing, and Martha Wintner, who also taught German. Other notable additions during this era include mathematicians Curtis Greene and Yung-sheng Tai, composer-pianist Curt Cacioppo, charismatic African-American philosopher Lou Outlaw and colleague Kathleen Wright, psychologist Marilyn Boltz, religion professor and future provost David Dawson, Middle Eastern and Islamic authority Michael Sells and Spanish professor Ramon Garcia-Castro. 🐾



Philosopher Paul Desjardins

major academic divisions (and in at least two different departments in those divisions), were implemented. One of the nine courses required had to be quantitative. At the same time, more ways to fulfill the language requirement were offered, including allowing students to “place out” through high College Board or AP language test scores.

One surviving element of the dimension requirement is the “Eighth

1980s computer lab



Dimension,” Haverford’s active volunteer program directed by Marilou Allen. The name signifies the importance given to this activity, which was never part of the actual requirement.

The most interesting requirement of the quarter-century was the Diversity Requirement, adopted in 1984, which became the Social Justice Requirement in 1990, and was abolished, at least in its current form, by the faculty in 2008. Responding to globalization and the growing diversity of American society and Haverford’s own community, the faculty asked students to take one course in “history, perspectives or culture of non-Western peoples, United States minorities or women, or history and workings of prejudice suffered by any collectivity on account of religion, culture, perceived membership in an ethnic group or sexual orientation.” The goal was to use a Haverford education “as a powerful means for confronting and

understanding cultural differences and for appreciating the contribution of diverse groups to the dominant culture.”

By 1990, responding to increasing sophistication about diversity, the requirement, now named “Social Justice,” called for at least one course in either: “the nature, workings and consequences of prejudice and discrimination” or “efforts at social and cultural change directed against and cultural achievements that overcome prejudice and discrimination.” (The latter was changed in '98 to “prejudice, inequality and injustice.”)

Haverford was one of the first colleges to adopt a requirement of this sort and students and faculty embraced it. Why, then, did 80 percent of the Class of 2007 speak in favor of abandoning the requirement in their senior exit interviews? And why, after a year-long discussion, did the faculty with some, but not strong, opposition, lay it down in May, 2008?

The Academic Centers at Haverford College: A History

In the Beginning

Prior to the presidency of Thomas R. Tritton (1997-2007), Haverford College had for a very long time been organized academically as groups of affiliated departments under three academic divisions: the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences. However, this organization was significantly modified under Tritton’s leadership with the creation of three new interdisciplinary academic centers.

This evolution of Haverford’s academic landscape grew from an intense, multi-year discussion of how best to improve the laboratory facilities (then located in Stokes Hall) used by the natural sciences faculty. These talks led to plans for a major new science facility that would replace the aging facilities in Stokes. By Tritton’s first year (1997), fundraising for the new complex was underway and advanced quickly with a significant commitment

from Dan Koshland in honor of his recently deceased wife Marian, who had been an active member of Haverford’s Board of Managers. Thus the first academic “center” was born, initially in the guise of a new 144,000 square foot facility that housed all the natural science departments in a single home. (It would be some years, though, before this building became a self-consciously program-focused center.)

The creation of a shared physical home for the natural sciences division, in combination with its long history of collaborative teaching and research, led Tritton—himself a scientist—to formulate one of the key themes of his presidency and of the Educating to Lead, Educating to Serve fundraising campaign: *integrated learning*. The administration sought to identify Haverford as an institution that was organizing itself to address the complex issues that face humanity by providing a curricular context for pursuing learning in a fully integrated way. Again, based as it was on the



A lab at the Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center.



1980s chemistry lab

To some extent, the requirement was a victim of its own success. “Diversity” and “social justice” had been mainstreamed into many courses which did not carry social justice (SJ) credit. With a declining number

of SJ courses offered, faculty seemed less willing to ask for credit since that often meant large classes, with some percentage there only to meet the requirement. Also making the course requirement seem no longer essential has been the notable engagement of Haverford’s students, many of whom have found ways, through volunteering, internships, and other means, to enhance diversity and advocate for social justice through non-curricular activities.

Had the SJ requirement outlived its usefulness by 2008 or did it suffer untimely extinction? It seems certain that something will arise to take its place within a year or two. This likely will be some sort of requirement involving community service or other pro-active manifestations of social concern. Some of the leading faculty opponents of the requirement last year were also those who cared most about the cause it had tried to serve back in 1986. Students, too, clearly want some visible statement

of their college’s commitment in this area. The next chapter of social justice at Haverford will soon be written.

Study Abroad, Diversity Within

In 1982, only about 15 percent of Haverford’s students traveled abroad or to other American colleges for a semester or a year. At that time, students had to find their own way to programs abroad and take a chance on what they’d find and whether credits would be accepted here. Since 1985, students seeking credit toward their Haverford degrees for international study have been able to choose from among more than five dozen programs with which Haverford cooperates and monitors. Now almost 50 percent of the junior class studies abroad.

The current program, under Associate Dean Donna Mancini, began with programs in Germany, Italy, the United

example of the natural sciences, this integration was to be understood as both interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary in its approach, with the emphasis on collaboration across fields.

Thus, as the visible new home of the Marian E. Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center (KINSC) rose on campus behind Sharpless and Hilles Halls in 2000, Tritton and the rest of senior staff and the Board of Managers embarked on an ambitious plan to create two additional academic centers to further the concept of integrated learning across the entire college and to direct new resources to other key areas.

The Center for Peace and Global Citizenship

Conversations that ultimately led to the creation of the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (CPGC) began many years before Tom Tritton became Haverford’s 12th president, revolving around the development of a social justice requirement at the college, the cre-

ation of a bi-college concentration in Peace and Conflict Studies, and the persistent interest in updating Haverford’s Quaker dimension.

The President charged a diverse group of faculty, administrators and students to envision a new center that responded to the social justice interests of the college and would respond to the broad interests of the faculty and students in helping to build a peaceful world. This group worked for the better part of a year and produced a white paper outlining a comprehensive vision for what would be named a Center for Peace and Global Citizenship. A true hybrid creation, the new Center was not strictly defined as devoted to the social sciences but rather as a campus-wide entity which advanced a strong agenda of experiential learning for students working in tandem with faculty.

This white paper quickly became the basis of a major fundraising effort that had a specific prospect as its ideal candidate. Ironically, this specific effort



Brian Lakey '09 on a field trip to an art gallery organized by the HHC’s Dialogues on Art program.

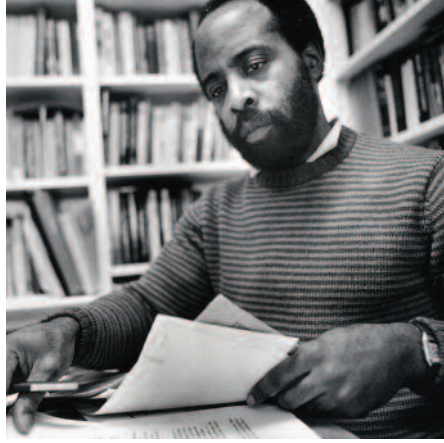
did not yield the support the college sought and for its first several years of life the CPGC was, like the Humanities Center, underwritten by the president’s discretionary fund. These funds permitted the Center to start a summer internship program for a limited number of students to pursue social service projects overseas, as well as to run a few on-campus events. However, in the fall of 2002, another donor suddenly became engaged by the potential to transform student learning at Haverford

Continued on page 46

Haverford Since '83, Part II

Kingdom, France, Spain and the former Soviet Union. Popular programs developing since then include those in China, South Africa, Costa Rica and Argentina. Haverford students have enrolled in universities in South Africa, Senegal, India, Ireland, Hungary and the Czech Republic, among others. Domestic exchange programs have sent Fords to places such as Claremont McKenna, Spelman and Fisk, and a few students have even convinced advisors and deans that they had a solid academic reason to spend a semester at the University of Hawaii.

While Haverfordians were going out to the world, the world was coming to Haverford through its faculty, with new professors arriving both from previously under-represented and excluded groups



Philosopher Lou Outlaw

in this country and from many nations abroad. With three of four classes already fully coed in 1982, just under 25 percent of the total faculty were women, but only 19 percent of tenured/tenure track appointees were women, and of those only four had actually achieved tenure. Those pioneers, historian Linda Gerstein,

political scientist Sara Shumer, English professor Hortense Spillers and psychologist Mary Naus, together represented only seven percent of the tenured faculty. Today, in each category (tenured, tenure-track, long-term appointments and visiting instructors) the numbers are close to 50-50.

In 1982, three black professors—Spillers, economist Vernon Dixon and philosopher Lou Outlaw—Chilean native Ramon Garcia-Castro (Spanish) and a philosopher from Trinidad of Asian descent, Ashok Gangadean, gave Haverford a faculty with nine percent members of color in the tenured group, which by the standards of those times was unusually diverse. Today, about 22 percent of tenured faculty and 28 percent of tenured, tenure-

The Academic Centers at Haverford College

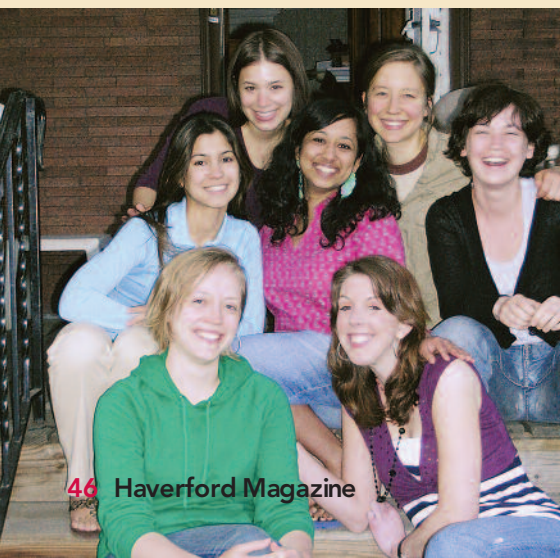
and made a large commitment to support the Center's total operating budget through at least 2012. Thus, beginning with academic year 2003-2004, the CPGC was a fully funded and fully operational academic center with a new faculty director (Kaye Edwards, Associate Professor in General Programs), a steering committee, and a new full-time program coordinator (Jennifer Carrie Oelberger '99). In addition to a greatly expanded schedule of on-campus events, the Center's summer internship program grew to 20 internships per year and, with donor

support, the fledgling post-baccalaureate Haverford House Program hosted five Fellows working in five different social service agencies in Philadelphia over the course of a year.

The subsequent growth of the CPGC led, within two years, to an increase in the number of summer internships from 20 to 30, and to a necessary increase in staff with the addition of a second program coordinator and a full-time administrative assistant. The growth of the Center under Kaye Edwards' directorship finally led the College to seek support for creating a new position: a full-

time executive director who would oversee day-to-day operations and serve as a key liaison with external constituencies. Beginning with academic year 2006-2007, CPGC moved to an administrative model that divided leadership responsibility for the Center between an executive director and a faculty or academic director. After a false start with the first hire for the position, the Center brought in Parker Snowe '79, who is now in his second year as executive director. His colleague as academic director is Alexander Kittroeff, Associate Professor of History.

Below, left: CPGC's Haverford House fellows spend a year after graduation working for Philadelphia nonprofits and sharing a West Philadelphia home. Below, right: Pulitzer Prize-winning author Junot Diaz reads from his work at a CPGC sponsored on-campus event.



track and long-term faculty are of color, with the tenured faculty split almost equally between black, Latino/a and Asian/Asian-American individuals. Also today at least 23 faculty members, most of them natives of the countries where they studied, hold degrees from institutions in such countries as Bulgaria, China, India, Japan, Korea, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Taiwan, Togo and Turkey.

The Senior Thesis

Also changing at Haverford has been the senior experience. Instead of the comprehensive examinations that used to be offered by most departments, the emphasis has shifted toward a senior project, now most frequently a research thesis completed in close collaboration with an advisor.



A 1980s French class with professor Frances Hoekstra

The John B. Hurford '60 Humanities Center

The humanities faculty had, in the early 1990s, developed a new seminar that made it possible for a small group of professors, drawn from different departments, to gather and examine a theme over the course of an academic year. The early success of this seminar in strengthening faculty interchanges and new areas of the curriculum inspired outgoing President Tom Kessinger to designate his remaining Presidential Discretionary Funds to support the Humanities Faculty Seminar until the funds were exhausted.

This made it possible for the Seminar to continue through 2002.

Parallel to the Faculty Seminar, beginning in 1999, Haverford began to benefit from the presence of a new Post-Doctoral Fellowship position in the humanities supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. This new position, which was ultimately endowed, allowed the faculty to bring in (in the context of the annual Seminar) a young scholar teacher whose fresh research perspective provided additional intellectual stimulation and curricular support. The ongoing presence of the Mellon Fellows in

association with the Faculty Seminar began to create a level of sustained activity that suggested a more permanent structure and heightened possibilities.

The tradition of the seminar, the new Mellon Post-docs and an ongoing conversation among seminar participants about directions the Humanities faculty might pursue if resources were available, all became the organizing focus of a new Humanities Center which Tom Tritton seeded beginning in 2003 with a grant from his Presidential Discretionary Fund. This funding was put in place with the anticipation that other funds would be

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Below, left: Jenny Rabinowich '08 (far left) did peer education with an AIDS group in Kenya thanks to a CPGC summer internship. Below, right: The HHC's Student Arts Fund helped bring poet John Rybicki to campus for a workshop.



JUSTIN DAIKNER-BEST '08



Professor Ying Li teaching a fine arts class

The list of topics for these theses is varied and striking and this fall, for the first time, the College began compiling descriptions of senior theses into a book available for perusal in the Admissions Office.

As research becomes a watchword for student experience at Haverford, the senior thesis may loom even larger and become even more distinctive as a symbol of Haverford academics. Indeed, increased faculty-student collaboration and the enhancement of student scholarship are among the goals of the “Blueprint for Academic Excellence.”

The Academic Centers at Haverford College



Professor Tom Lloyd, photographer Coriana Close and professor William Williams speaking at “From Slavery to Freedom,” a symposium sponsored by the HHC.

raised through the Campaign. A faculty director was named to oversee this new Humanities Center (Kimberly Benston, Professor of English) and a faculty steering committee spent academic year 2003-2004 developing a multi-faceted program. This important work helped provide the College with the vision of what the Center could become and this, in turn, inspired a group of alumni donors to help endow the Center.

Academic year 2004-2005 was the first year the Humanities Center was fully funded. With Richard Freedman, Professor of Music, succeeding Kimberly Benston as faculty director, the Center hired its first full time staff person (Program Coordinator Emily Cronin) in the fall of 2004. The Center’s programmatic agenda was refined

and expanded, and staffing evolved with the addition of a new Post-Baccalaureate Fellow (James Weissinger ’06), charged with developing student programming for the Center. By the end of Prof. Freedman’s three year term (2004-2007), the Center had been transformed from a fledgling enterprise into a major catalyst for humanistic inquiry on and off campus.

Academic year 2007-2008 saw the return of Kimberly Benston to the position of Faculty Director and the promise of a major new expansion of the Humanities Center with the addition of new arts-specific programming. Funding from a major estate bequest from Edwin E. Tuttle ’49 has allowed the Center to hire a full-time Campus-wide Exhibitions Coordinator (Matthew Seamus Callinan) and to begin the expansion of a professional exhibitions program on Haverford’s campus. In addition, Callinan’s arrival and the evolution of the arts on campus have led to the integration of Haverford’s Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery into the Humanities Center’s growing arts program. More staff positions are in the offing, including a curator to oversee the College’s growing art collection.

The Marian E. Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center (KINSC)

While the Koshland Center’s building was officially opened in September 2002, it was not until 2007 that the

KINSC received funds to endow its programming. These funds came to the College from the estate of Dan Koshland, who sadly passed away earlier that year.

Prior to the fall of 2007, the Center had been successively overseen by two faculty directors (first Julio De Paula, Professor of Chemistry and then Suzanne Amador, Associate Professor of Physics) and a steering committee that had spent much of their time thinking of programs they would like to mount once the funds became available

During these initial few years, it is important to note that Haverford continued to enjoy a significant grant from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI). These four-year grants in support of undergraduate biomedical education had been the lifeblood of Haverford’s science division since the 1980s and had contributed mightily to the integration of the sciences. This major grant program was administered by a faculty director and an oversight committee of science faculty. As a result, even when the new natural sciences complex was built and the Koshland Center conceived, the long tradition of Haverford’s HHMI program stood as the most important division-wide program. Prior to spring of 2008, there were three discrete but related components bundled up in Koshland: the building, the HHMI program and its administrative structure, and the nascent “Center.”

This report, issued by the Faculty Committee on Academic Excellence (FCAE) and adopted by the Board of Managers in 2007-08, also outlines plans for a 25 percent increase in tenure line faculty, and an intensified focus on four dynamic areas of learning: environmental studies; arts, visual cultures and performance; computational social and natural sciences; and cross-cultural and area studies. These will be items for prioritization as long-term planning and an eventual comprehensive campaign come to the fore in the next few years.

The Haverford curriculum and faculty are now far more exciting, global and inclusive than at the dawn of the coeducational era. The College's commitment to the liberal arts remains strong, with students still required to take 19 courses outside their majors. The effect of computers and the Internet is outside the scope of this article, but has brought both new challenges and opportunities to what Haverford seeks to achieve in the education it provides its bright and questioning students. Twenty-five years from now, Haverford may well look back at the years between

1982 and 2008 as a period when more changed than at any time since the College's founding in 1833, but also as a period that significantly strengthened the academic program and incorporated continuing change and development as powerful traditions in themselves. 🐿

In the spring of 2008, a new faculty director for the KINSC was named (Robert Fairman, Associate Professor of Biology) and another steering committee was formed. With the new endowment in place, the KINSC was now able to function like the other academic centers at the College. The formative planning work done by the previous steering committee provided the basis for moving the Center from concept to reality. As part of this move, the Provost and the Center's director, with the concurrence of the science faculty, agreed to merge the HHMI program with the KINSC so that the former now functions as a program of the latter, with administrative oversight of HHMI provided by the Center's director and steering committee. This shift was a major development that effectively unified the existing components of the natural science division into one overarching program.

Finally, to help realize the potential of this newly unified Center, the KINSC appointed a full-time program coordinator (Natalie Marciano).

The Centers Today

All three academic centers continue to be dedicated to supporting collaborations that cross departmental and divisional boundaries. However, the nature of each center remains unique. The KINSC is a center that represents the programmatic dimension of an entire academic division now housed in new facilities. The CPGC is a center whose mission speaks to Haverford's traditions of commitment to social justice and peace-building, with an audience for its programs that is campus-wide. The expansive nature of the Humanities Center is being heightened by its growing role in the development of Haverford's new arts programming.

Over the course of their first five years

of expansion, these centers have begun to have a significant impact on the academic experience of our students, on faculty research and teaching and on Haverford's reputation. Indeed, the overlaying of three well-funded, well-organized interdisciplinary centers on what is one of the smallest elite liberal arts colleges in the country has created a rare and perhaps unique environment for innovation within liberal education. Together, these three Centers are providing infusions of resources (both money and staff support) that allow Haverford's faculty and students to undertake new projects and develop new programs. Synergies have started to emerge as each of the Centers has begun to reach a certain level of maturity. As a result, the next five years promise to be a period of great enterprise as the Centers intensify their collaboration around larger institutional projects. 🐿

Left: KINSC under construction in 2001. Right: The completed building which brought together all the natural science departments in a single home.



The President's Office

Four presidents and two acting presidents served Haverford during the past quarter-century. Except for being white and male, they had comparatively little in common; the differences among them reflected larger issues vying for command of the College's direction.

nel turnover of the preceding years. Somewhat of an engineer manqué, Kessinger was an eager planner and sidewalk superintendent of the construction of the new outdoor Johnson Track and the Whitehead Campus Center.

Kessinger also brought Haverford into the electronic era, insisting early in his presidency that all administrators learn to use e-mail. He also urged Haverford to adopt a more international outlook. Kessinger ended his presidential term somewhat earlier than expected, after eight years, to take what many saw as his dream job—representative of the Aga Khan, the leader of the world's Ismaili Moslems, in the care, preservation and construction of important Islamic buildings the world over.

The Board once again went the Acting President route, choosing someone wise in the ways of both college leadership and Haverford. Robert Gavin returned to Haverford where he had once been a professor of chemistry and Provost, following a 12-year stint as head of Macalester College in his native Minnesota.

Under Gavin, plans to renovate Stokes Hall, showing its age and failure to keep up with new scientific developments, were scrapped. Gavin saw that a new state-of-the-art science facility, bringing biology closer to chemistry and physics, was needed, and the planning of the Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center began.

While the search that yielded Kessinger's appointment showed clear consensus on the kind of President the Board wanted, the make-up of the finalists in the search for the 12th Haverford President left many scratching their heads, not because of the four candidates' qualifications, which were ample, but because of their diverse backgrounds and visions for the College.

R

obert Stevens (1978-1988), a rotund, orotund Englishman who was an Oxford law graduate, Yale law professor, and Provost of Tulane before coming to Haverford, had perhaps the biggest challenges. Stevens

needed to rebuild Haverford's finances and faculty while implementing the decision to become "fully coed," all of which he accomplished skillfully.

The Stevens years were tumultuous ones, with many departures and key appointments, perhaps the most important in the latter category the hiring of G. Richard (Dick) Wynn as Vice-President for Finance and Administration. Stevens and Wynn began the task of pulling Haverford out of the financial morass it had sunk into by the early 1980s.

Stevens was surely the only Haverford president who would have had a birthday party for King George III, replete with fireworks. His not-always-admiring comments about Quakers set off fireworks of another kind. If he was not beloved by Friends, Stevens formed a close friendship with Bryn Mawr President Pat McPherson, and the tension of the 1970s between the two institutions over the eventual coeducation decision largely dissipated during the Stevens years.

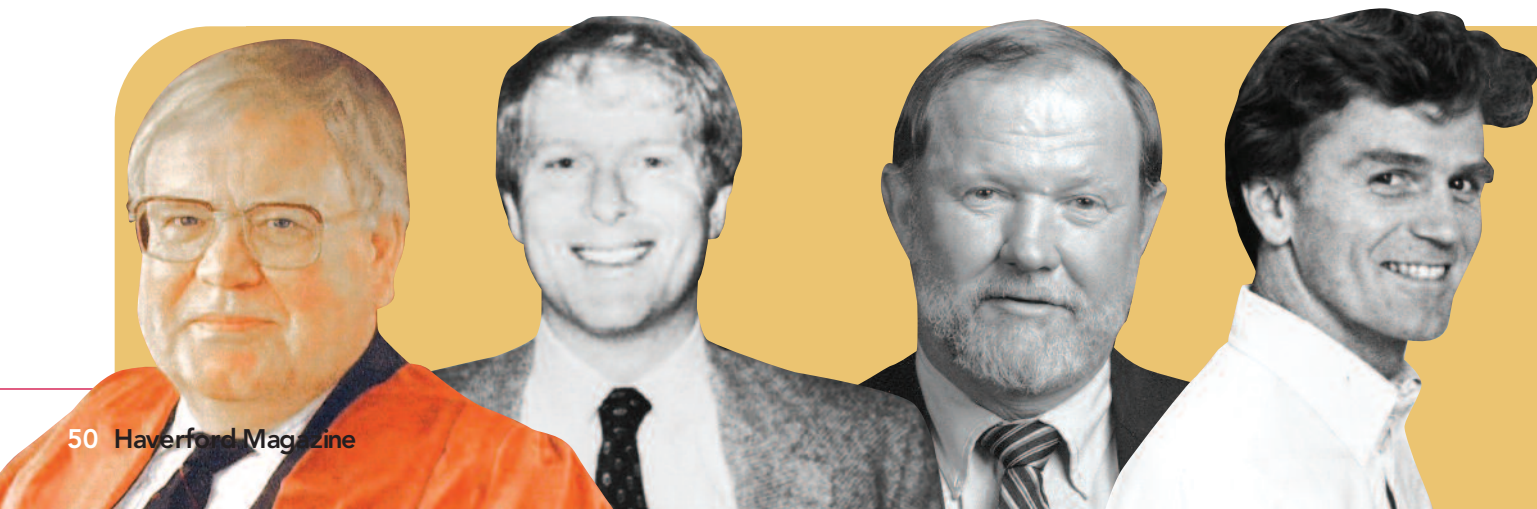
When Stevens resigned to take up the chancellor's position at the University of California Santa Cruz, the Board chose Provost Harry (Hank) Payne, a Yale-trained historian, as Acting President.

Payne was among four candidates, the other three alumni, who were finalists in the search for Haverford's 11th president. Clearly, those choosing the President wanted someone more in Haverford's historical model of leadership than the irreverent Stevens. That emphasis was confirmed when Tom Kessinger '63/65 was selected, returning Haverford's top office to a Quaker alumnus.

Kessinger grew up in Ridgewood, N.J., a high school football star, but injuries and the plight of Haverford football 1959-61 disillusioned him about the sport. He left Haverford and joined the first Peace Corps delegation ever to go to India. While there, he discovered two passions: South Asian studies and his wife, Varyam.

Back at Haverford, Kessinger finished his studies with distinction, earned a Ph.D. at Chicago and taught at Penn. He spent most of his career working for the Ford Foundation in India and Indonesia, where he was living when his alma mater called him back.

Plain-dressing and plain-speaking, Kessinger assembled an effective and stable senior staff team, welcome after the person-



The candidates included a distinguished scientist with little administrative experience, the provost of another elite liberal arts college, and a sitting U.S. Congresswoman. Two of the four finalists were women, a first for Haverford's search committees.

In the end, though, with a somewhat-divided Board and campus, the nod went to a Quaker, like Kessinger, who was also a scientist, like Gavin. Tom Tritton, Vice-Provost of the University of Vermont, a cancer biologist from Ohio Wesleyan and Yale, became the new occupant of One College Circle, serving as Haverford's President from 1997-2007.

Tritton's years were dominated by the \$200 million "Educating to Lead, Educating to Serve" campaign, which achieved its ambitious goal. One product of the campaign was Haverford's long-awaited new athletic facility, which became the Douglas B. Gardner '83 Integrated Athletic Center. Under Tritton's leadership, Haverford also established three integrated academic centers—the Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center, the John B. Hurford '60 Humanities Center, and the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship.

"Tommy T" was a favorite of students for his informality and quirky manner and projects, such as the "Tommy T. Do It in the Dark Challenge" which aimed to cut down electrical use by the student body. In the spring of 2005 though, one group of students became critical of Tritton for his handling of an Honor Council case, and other matters. Those tense months led to Tritton's initiation of "First Thursdays," monthly issue-focused community gatherings in Founders Common Room during 2006-07 which proved a successful safety valve for student discontent. During these years, the diversity of Haverford's student body

increased significantly, with nearly 30 percent of the student body composed of students of color.

Tritton was also the first Haverford president whose spouse played an active role in his administration. Louise Tritton, with a doctorate in forestry and a deep interest in spirituality and Quaker values, led many discussions and conducted a unit in the wellness course required of all frosh as part of their physical education requirement.

Tritton's resignation after 10 years in office was announced well in advance, and no Acting President was needed. The search process was conducted with far greater secrecy than any in the previous 40 years. Three finalists were known only as "X," "Y" and "Z" until just before their ultimate campus visits.

Passing over two more conventional academics (the provost and dean of top New England institutions, one of each gender), the Board made a decidedly non-traditional choice in one respect—that of a physician-researcher who had spent his career in medical schools—and one very much in the Haverford grain in another way. Stephen G. Emerson was a Haverford alumnus of 1974, who had double-majored in philosophy and chemistry and played on the College's first-ever lacrosse team. Emerson's selection was seen as determination to refocus Haverford's development on its curriculum and faculty.

EPILOGUE

After a contentious four-year term at UC Santa Cruz, Robert Stevens found happier times as Master of Pembroke College back at Oxford. His retirement from that post led to practice of law in London and he now lives in England with his wife, Kathy Booth, daughter of noted former Haverford English

Professor Wayne Booth. Robert and Kathy met during his Presidency and her term as Head of Friends School, Haverford, with a fallen tree across the Meeting House path allegedly playing Cupid.

Hank Payne went on to be president of both Hamilton and Williams Colleges, and then of the Westminster School, a celebrated preparatory institution in Atlanta, GA. Hank died suddenly in Atlanta in 2007, at age 60.

Tom Kessinger continues his involvement with the Aga Khan's Trust for Culture, living in Geneva and traveling frequently to remote places. Bob Gavin found several interesting post-Haverford positions, leading the Cranbrook Schools and a museum in Chicago among other assignments.

After a semester's stint at the Harvard Graduate School of Education as a writer and teacher on the college presidency and social justice, Tom Tritton returned to Philadelphia, where he took up the presidency of the Chemical Heritage Foundation in early 2008.

Steve Emerson was inaugurated as Haverford's 13th President in October 2007, and his first year in office was marked by adoption of the report of the Faculty Committee on Academic Enrichment, committing the College to an ambitious program of adding 27 new faculty over an unspecified period along with several new curricular emphases. On an extremely hot June 8, 2008, Emerson was married in New York to Haverford Professor of Biology and department chair Jenni Punt BMC '82, with a well-attended reception at One College Circle that evening for the entire community. 🐿



From left to right:

Robert Stevens, president from 1978 to 1988, rebuilt the College's finances and faculty during some of the most tumultuous years in Haverford's history.

Hank Payne was the College's Provost when he was asked to serve as acting President in 1987.

Tom Kessinger '63/'65, occupied 1 College Circle for eight years and brought Haverford into the electronic age.

Robert Gavin, a former Haverford chemistry professor who'd gone on to head Macalester College in Minnesota, returned to campus as acting president in 1996.

The decade-long tenure of **Thomas Tritton**, a cancer biologist known as "Tommy T" to students, included a successful \$200 million fund raising campaign.

Stephen G. Emerson '74, a physician-researcher, took over the President's office in 2007.

The Good

Two Fords Make an Impact in Human

Each June, the United States Supreme Court ends its annual session by issuing a barrage of decisions on the cases that have been brought before it. On June 12, when the Court handed down its latest opinions, two Haverford alums were waiting anxiously for the results.

Those Fords, both attorneys, had each been involved in cases before the court that session. In another unlikely coincidence, both suits involved fundamental questions of human rights.

For Vince Warren '86, Executive Director of the Center for Constitutional Rights, whose staff attorneys represented detainees at Guantanamo Bay, the Supremes ruling that day was a victory. In *Boumediene v. Bush*, the Court held that individuals held without trial as illegal combatants did indeed have a constitutional right to challenge their detention.

Taking the Long Road

After more than two decades fighting for victims of wars and dictatorships, Robert Swift '68 has learned there are no easy wins.

Ask attorney Robert Swift '68 to describe the last 35 years of his life, and he'll take you on a tour of history: through the horrors of the Holocaust, the massacres of the Korean War, the abuses of the Ferdinand Marcos regime. He'll speak of those left in the aftermath—of victims and heirs stripped of dignity and rights, with no way to regain what was plundered from them. He'll mention (quietly, without fanfare) pioneering firsts, including the first class-action human rights case ever filed—his own Ferdinand E. Marcos Human Rights litigation, which won a \$2 billion judgment for the nearly 10,000 Filipinos who were tortured, executed, or disappeared during the Marcos years. He'll mention how he is in the business of shaping the jurisprudence surrounding how human rights victims can seek compensation. It is work that Swift, a senior member of the Philadelphia law firm Kohn, Swift, & Graf, PC, calls “rigorously intellectual.” This is a term that will surface repeatedly over the course of a fascinating conversation.

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Fight

Rights Law

By Beth Kephart

For Robert Swift '68, an attorney in private practice who has tried human rights cases around the globe for more than two decades, the ruling in *Philippines v. Pimentel*, which he had argued himself before the Court, was a disappointment. The justices had dismissed the claim he'd made on behalf of human rights victims of Ferdinand Marcos to \$30 million dollars the late Philippine dictator had stashed in a New York account.

From very different generations and backgrounds, one lawyer is passionate, the other pragmatic. One is a big-picture strategist, the other tends to the minute details of a case. Yet, despite those differences in style and approach, Warren and Swift come at what they do from a similar place. What they share: a profound belief in the possibility of justice, and a firm faith in the law as a tool to achieve it.

Heading Toward the Light

Vince Warren '86 found himself as an activist at Haverford. Today, he's using the law as a force for social change.

It was August 1982, and school had not yet officially begun. Still, on the narrow pathways, in the airy classrooms and slowly awakening residence halls of the Haverford campus, a small group of incoming freshmen was getting the lay of the land through a pre-semester orientation program.

Among that cluster was a young New Yorker named Vince Warren. He had chosen Haverford because he had sensed, during the admissions process, that this was a place where community was real and actually mattered, where students, administrators, and faculty were encouraged—no, expected—to respect each other's opinions.

Still, there was the matter of race. Students of color, it was clear, were an overwhelming minority at Haverford, and that reality was not sitting quite right with Warren, a passionate man who today leads the non-profit Center for Constitutional Rights.

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Time and again during Swift's career he has found himself at the center of controversy—arguing before the Supreme Court, landing on the front page of Filipino newspapers, pressing for Congressional hearings. He commissions full-page political ads in foreign newspapers when he wants to make a point. He stirs the pot and pricks the conscience with websites, such as www.koreanmassacres.com. He takes depositions in a hostile foreign country, even as crowds of protestors gather in the street outside the courtroom door. "I suppose," Swift says, with a hint of humor, "that I'm a bit of an activist."

And yet, his is a quiet brand of activism. It is straight-backed and modest, unfailingly polite, persistent but not demanding. Swift asks questions and waits for a response. Into chaos he injects a steady stream of calm. We are speaking, after all, of a vegetable gardener, an inveterate do-it-yourselfer, a fly fisherman. We are speaking of a father of two who can be found regularly at the Haverford Quaker Meeting with his wife of 30 years at his side.

Christopher Dunne '70 refers to his long-time friend as steadiness personified, with a measured but unfailing way of moving things ahead. "There are lawyers who trash and burn," says Dunne. "That has never been Bob."

Stuart Eizenstat, Deputy Treasury Secretary and the President's Special Representative for Holocaust-Era Issues during the Clinton administration, summarized Swift's demeanor in his book *Imperfect Justice*: "an atypical class-action lawyer: the consummate gentleman, understated, calm, reserved and flexible.... He wanted to convert the concept of criminal

responsibility from the Nuremberg trials into civil liability in favor of human rights victims, still a novel theory of law."

History is what is at stake for Swift. Complexity is the rule. The man who was once named one of the top ten trial lawyers in the country (and whose name consistently shows up as a finalist for the Trial Lawyer of the Year Award) is still doing his own research, still writing his own briefs, still taking his own depositions, still fighting cases that first emerged more than two decades ago. There are no easy wins in human rights law. No governments, no banks, no courts that simply yield. There are detractors who surface, accusations that get made, press attention one wants and press attention one doesn't. Swift has patience; he has fortitude. Says Swift, "My blood pressure is good."

Swift has always been on the hunt for knowledge. A voracious reader in high school, he sought out a college where he would be expected to read more. In Haverford he saw a shot at "15 students sitting around an oval table talking to a full professor." He saw a place where he could explore his love of history.

Haverford, for its part, saw that rare elixir of outstanding scholar-athlete. A highly ranked high school tennis player, Swift came to the Haverford team as its top player and never relinquished the role. In later years, Swift would take that love of tennis and share it broadly, serving as chairman of the Arthur Ashe Youth Tennis and Education Center for several years and, later, stepping in to ensure the construction of its acclaimed \$13 million facility.

"He put the deal together systematically, step by step," says Dunne, an attorney who sits with Swift on the Haverford Board of Managers. "Just as with everything else he has ever done, he stepped back, took in the whole picture then meticulously began to build his case."

At Haverford, in classes taught by Professors Wallace MacCaffrey, Roger Lane, Gerhard Spiegler, Edwin Bronner and others, Swift delved deep into American history and religious studies and decided on a legal career. But after just one year at New York University Law School, he was drafted to serve in Vietnam. "I never thought about not going," he says now. "If I'd avoided the draft someone else without the advantages I had would have served in my place."

War changes those who serve. It deeply affected Swift. "Like most GIs, I have some bad memories from the war," he says. One that haunts him is of a 12-year-old Vietnamese girl who worked with her mother doing laundry in the compound where Swift's unit was stationed. When her mother was run over and killed by a careless GI, the girl was left alone to care for her 10-year-old brother. "I took up a collection for the daughter and gave the money, about \$250, to a sergeant to give to her so she would not be embarrassed to take it," recalls Swift. But after the sergeant was transferred, Swift learned he had never given the girl the money.

After his wartime service, Swift worked his way through law school and wrote a treatise that he would later turn into a book, *The National Labor Relations Board and Management Decision Making*. He graduated with a determination to do complex litigation, joined his current firm, and stayed.

Swift has spent more than 22 years on the Marcos case and he's fully prepared to spend a few years more. He's taken 35 trips to the Philippines and was once a regular traveler to Hawaii, where parts of the case were tried. (Hawaii was where Ferdinand and Imelda Marcus first fled into exile carrying suitcases filled with jewels and gold bars.) More than



Swift has spent more than 22 years on the Marcos case and he's fully prepared to spend a few years more. He's taken 35 trips to the Philippines and was once a regular traveler to Hawaii, where parts of the case were tried.



The Holocaust work, like many of the cases under Swift's purview, is still ongoing, entailing complex negotiations with European corporations for aged Holocaust survivors.

20 Marcos cases have been filed on three continents, and Swift and his firm have spent some \$1.5 million in out-of-pocket costs on litigation. It's a modest outlay by Swift's accounting, an expenditure that has been made possible by the success Swift's firm has achieved in other cases. "Managing costs is critical to maintaining a level playing field when opposed by adept lawyers in large firms with deep-pocketed clients," he says.

Swift's work on the Marcos case grew out of a desire to help victims of the Marcos regime, which transferred almost \$1 billion into Swiss bank accounts, gain compensation for their losses. "I did not set out to develop human rights jurisprudence," he says. "I started the Marcos case to, pragmatically, recover compensation for 10,000 victims of serious human rights violations. The intense and well-financed opposition forced me to develop theories to prevail on both liability and damages which, in the end, was an intellectual triumph."

In February 1995, a Honolulu jury awarded \$2 billion in damages to the more than 9,500 victims or heirs in the class-action suit, which was then affirmed on appeal. The issue then became the common problem of such cases: How were the victims to collect the money the courts said they were owed?

"Certainly the Philippine government did not want the victims to receive the money," says Swift. "But the fact is that those who were murdered or disappeared during the Marcos regime were the family breadwinners. Two generations on, their children and grandchildren remain uneducated, underemployed, and poor. They are in the fields cutting sugar cane. Their time for justice has come."

Despite wins in the Hawaii court and in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, the Supreme Court this past June thwarted the recovery of compensation once again, applying a doctrine that bars legal proceedings against governments (in this case the Philippine government) that invoke sovereign immunity and do not

consent to the trial. If there's real disappointment on the part of Swift and the victims, there will be no retreating. "We will get that money for those victims," promises Swift.

When asked which cases Swift decides to take on, he offers a straight-forward criterion: "To put together a case I have to look ahead and see if ultimately I'll be able to recover assets for those I'm being asked to represent. I'm often asked to consider cases with excellent causes of action, but they lack an ultimate outcome I can support."


Swift's firm has represented human rights victims in South Korea and Ecuador and is currently pursuing several cases involving American citizens who have been the victims of suicide bombings in Israel. But some of Swift's biggest successes have come from his work on class action suits against Swiss, German, and Austrian banks and insurance companies for financial abuses stemming from the Holocaust.

"It wasn't until the 1990s that political pressures were brought to bear on Swiss banks to determine just how much money they had kept that rightfully belonged to Holocaust victims," he explains. With President Clinton appointing Stuart Eizenstat as his special envoy on Holocaust issues, Swift played a crucial role in cases which resulted in approximately \$7.5 billion being paid to over two million Holocaust survivors and their heirs for slave and forced labor and for unpaid proceeds from bank accounts and insurance policies.

The Holocaust work, like many of the cases under Swift's purview, is still ongoing, entailing complex negotiations with European corporations for aged Holocaust survivors. It is also providing an introduction to international law to recent Haverford graduate Jessica Hall '07, who traveled to Italy with Swift this summer to help work out compensation issues for victims whose families never received the proceeds from insurance policies issued before World War II.

"This experience has taught me how truly complex such litigation can be, how multi-faceted," says Hall, a paralegal grateful for her experience at Kohn, Swift. "The adversarial relationships one sees on television between attorneys does not apply in the work that I have done with Bob. In Italy, we worked collaboratively with [global insurance giant] Generali on behalf of the victims. We worked with a defendant that wanted to do right by victims of a long-standing injustice. Many of my preconceptions about law have been changed by this experience."

Hall is one of a long line of Haverford or Bryn Mawr graduates who have had the chance to intern at Swift's firm, thanks to a program Swift began in the 1990s. "They study with us for about two years," Swift explains. "My goal is to give them life-shaping experiences." For currently matriculated students, Swift hopes that Haverford's new Center for Peace and Global Citizenship, which he helped establish, will prompt the sort of passions that were stirred for him during his Haverford years. "I want the Center to stir the souls of generations of Haverfordians," says Swift.

"Over and over I have found myself talking truth to power," he says. "I've found myself trying to convince the courts that the unheard victims' cases must be heard and convince heads-of-state that compensation should be paid. In the 1980s it was thought that you could not bring a case on behalf of large groups of torture victims—that the cases couldn't be proved, that the monies could not be collected. But if you work hard, if you work lean, if you know what outcome you are seeking, you'll be respected for the advocacy that you bring. It's a lesson I want to share with this new generation of Haverford students." 

Attorneys



An artist's sketch of Robert Swift arguing before the Supreme Court.

What's it like to go before the Supreme Court?

The U.S. Supreme Court receives more than 7,000 requests each year to review a lower court decision. Of these, only about 100 cases are selected, allowing attorneys from both sides to argue the case in front of the justices. Cases are decided by a simple majority, which means that five or more of the justices must agree on a ruling.

"The justices are very familiar with the briefs and pepper counsel with successive questions," says Swift, who has argued two cases before the Court. "Often, they don't allow for complete answers before another question is posed." Just as tricky: "A question is often pregnant with the answer the justice is reaching for," Swift says. "So correcting a misapplication of fact or law requires adroit reasoning as well as diplomacy."

Warren, who was listed as counsel on the Guantanamo case but mainly provided strategic direction to the Center's attorneys, was at the Supreme Court as an observer the day the case was heard. "For being the nation's highest court, it is surprisingly small and intimate," he says. "Judges sit much closer to counsel than they do in federal courts."

Both lawyers use the same term to describe the experience of arguing before the court, likening it to a "conversation."

"It literally is like having a conversation," says Warren, who says the Center's lawyers spent hundreds of hours preparing for the two hours they got before the Court. "You are providing the facts. The justices are interpreting. It goes back and forth. Sometimes it can get heated, but in a space that size, there is only so hot it can get. In our case, the more heated exchanges were between some of the justices and the lawyers for the government. When we saw that they were beating up on the other guys, we felt as if it was going to go in our direction. But you never can tell."

"The justices are not naïve," says Swift. "They are well aware of the political repercussions of their decisions. In my case, the presence of both the Solicitor General's Office and a foreign nation arguing in opposition to human rights victims was of consequence. But in the end, a majority opinion had to be written which demonstrated at least a loose consistency with prior decisions of the court."

“You have to remember that Haverford wasn’t nearly as diverse as it is now,” says Warren, whose organization uses law as a force for social change. “Race and justice were compelling, relevant issues. There were voices that would have to be heard.”

In the orientation session, meanwhile, Professor Mark Gould’s minicourse, “Introduction to Sociology,” was stirring, in the young Warren, a particular way of paying attention. “The course was way over my head, and it remained way over my head,” Warren says with a laugh. “But three things resonated. The first was Professor Gould’s deep engagement with the theoretical underpinnings of sociology and his absolute refusal to dumb things down—his insistence that we read to understand not just the sociological theories, but the constructs. The second was that our class was meeting in this professor’s home on College Avenue, that we were actually sitting on the floor of his living room while his dog Trager—an absolute brontosaurus of a dog—went about whacking his tail against our tea. The third was that Professor Gould had an extensive John Coltrane collection, and that he played that music in such a way that it became a very tangible part of my own education.”

A few weeks later, with the official freshman year now begun, the minority students of Haverford would organize a silent protest. “We wanted to bring attention to the need for greater campus diversity,” says Warren. “We lined the walkway leading up to the cafeteria, and we stood without speaking while the other students filed by. It was such a powerful moment, because silence like that can speak volumes. It also reminded all of us of what a powerful place Haverford was,

and is, because our kind of protest was respected.”

Sarah Willie-LeBreton ’86, now an associate professor of sociology at Swarthmore College, recalls that silent protest vividly. “I remember that both Vinny and I felt like we expended a tremendous amount of emotional work with classmates during and after that protest,” she says. “Frankly, we were

unprepared as first-year students to explain how students of color experienced this predominantly white and sometimes subtly racist campus. We were trying to talk about white privilege without having the language to do so, and it was exhausting.”

It wouldn’t be the last time that Warren would take a public stand on a Quaker campus. There would be conversations conducted late into the night with fellow students and with faculty. There would be, a few years later, a petition brought, with Willie-LeBreton, to Plenary, demanding that the Board of Managers divest itself from companies that did business in South Africa.

Everywhere Warren and his classmates looked at Haverford there was the chance, even the calling, to get involved. Warren’s inclination was to engage, to talk, to take the activist’s stand.

“One thing that has remained constant with Vince is his sense of community and his ability to actively engage those around him,” says Ken Kaplan ’86, a former Haverford classmate and now an associate professor of molecular and cellular biology at University of California, Davis. “For example, at Haverford he was very aware of how being African American affected both others’ perceptions of him as well as his perceptions of the community. The impressive thing was that he never let this awareness isolate him. In some ways, Vince has always been the consummate politician; I mean that in the best sense (and lost meaning) of the word – one who influences the opinions of those around him.”

Kaplan recalls this telling anecdote: “As a freshman, Vince made the trip down from the main campus to our HPA unit to visit a woman in our group. At the time, our HPA group had formed those bonds that made us protective of our housemate



“I’d like to leave a society in which people who are poor and disenfranchised have a very powerful voice in government and a strong leadership role in their own communities...”



“I arrived at Haverford rather a-historical in terms of the pre-Civil Rights era. In Professor Jefferson’s class I was exposed to the issues that I’m still grappling with today—with the role of the African American in white society, with new forms of action and activism.”

and so I’m sure it must have seemed intimidating for Vince to be greeted at the door by a large group of us. I think I may have been the lead ‘greeter,’ curious to meet Vince and see what kind of fellow New Yorker would turn up. Later, I found out that Vince was equally curious about me; I can’t imagine what could have been more nerve-wracking than to have to deal with an obnoxious New Yorker when he just wanted to pick up his date. Rather than being defensive or intimidated, Vince made everyone feel instantly at ease with his sense of humor and charm. Although the details have faded, I clearly recall feeling this instant bond of comradeship that has never faded. For me, this episode highlights one of Vince’s strengths that has served him well in his professional life – a remarkable ability to make people feel at ease even as he makes them aware of issues that often create tension and divide us.”

At Haverford, Warren had the great good fortune, he recounts, of having had professors who kept him on track. There was, for example, Professor Lucius Outlaw, whose 8:30 a.m. philosophy class was taught with contagious passion. “He entertained us with ideas, engaged us in conversations about the formulation of democracy,” says Warren, who speaks with the energy of a consummate storyteller, the lilt and jazz of a musician. “He was there for the black students, available, offering guidelines. He didn’t brook anything but academic excellence. He got all of us to do more. He got me to channel my energy into academics, to put myself on the right timeline.”

History Professor Paul Jefferson left a lasting impression, too—taking his students through an anthology called *Twentieth Century African American Thought*, and exposing them to

writers such as Booker T. Washington, not to mention the personalities of the Black Renaissance.

“I arrived at Haverford rather a-historical in terms of the pre-Civil Rights era,” says Warren. “In Professor Jefferson’s class I was exposed to the issues that I’m still grappling with today—with the role of the African American in white society, with new forms of action and activism. In my work I seek to move the ball forward for people of color, people on the short end of the power stick in America. I still have Professor Jefferson’s anthology at home, within reach.”

As the Executive Director of the Center for Constitutional Rights, Warren oversees a staff of close to four dozen who are engaged in education and in cases that often float toward the forefront of the American dialogue on right, wrong, and all shades of injustice. There’s *Bowoto v. Chevron*, a class action lawsuit charging Chevron/Texaco Corporation with gross violations of human rights in the Niger Delta region. There’s *Corrie v. Caterpillar*, which was filed in federal courts against the manufacturer Caterpillar, on behalf of the parents of Rachel Corrie, a 23-year-old American peace activist and student who was run over and killed by a Caterpillar bulldozer in Palestine on March 16, 2003; the case also seeks justice for Palestinian families whose family members were killed or injured by bulldozers that pushed through homes and lives. There’s *Harrington v. MTA*, a civil suit involving the Sikh subway motorman Kevin Harrington, who, shortly after 9/11, was asked not to wear his turban while on his job with the Metropolitan Transit Authority of New York.

And then there are the series of Guantanamo Bay cases undertaken by



Warren supervises a 20-person legal department working on cases of national and international significance.

the Center over the course of the past six years—cases that resulted in, among other things, the first habeas corpus attorney to ever visit the prison, and in the organization of more than 500 pro bono lawyers all committed to securing legal representation for the prisoners of Guantanamo Bay. The Center's own lawyers represented the detainees with co-counsel before the Supreme Court in 2007. In June 2008, the Supreme Court ruled that Guantanamo detainees do have a constitutional right to habeas corpus. On October 7, the ruling was made tangible when a federal court ordered the release into the United States of 17 men who had been detained at Guantanamo Bay for nearly seven years. "Everyone knows that these men are innocent of any crimes," says Warren. "They needed to be released and, pending further hearings, they finally will be."

Of course, cases such as these aren't always easy to fund, and Warren has, he says, been grateful to other Haverford alumni who have stepped up and made some of the Center's work possible. "Just after 9/11 many were afraid of the work the Center was doing," says Warren. "And yet H. Scott Wallace '73 of the Wallace Global Fund, stepped up and helped. Another Haverford alum, George

Stavis '67, the son of one of the Center's founders, is also a long-term supporter of our work." And Sarah Willie-LeBreton has been there, too, cheering her old classmate on.

She recalls attending the Center's 40th anniversary gala in 2007: "I heard Vince give the closing address of the evening and realized no one else in that room in the Puck Building in Manhattan knew him when he was 18 and could seem him at 40 so eloquent and passionate, politically energized, and leaderly."

Vince Warren has already taken a remarkable journey since his days at Haverford—through law school at Rutgers, through a staff attorney position in the criminal defense division of the Legal Aid Society in Brooklyn, through seven years of groundbreaking work as an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union. Once, under the auspices of the National Lawyers Guild, he traveled to South Africa to monitor the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Hearings. Once he found himself at work on the groundbreaking University of Michigan Affirmative Action Case that made its way to the Supreme Court in 2002 and ultimately resulted in the ruling that diversity can be used as a compelling state interest in the admissions

process. He coordinated the ACLU's Hurricane Katrina Response team. He created and chaired the New York Indigent Litigation Roundtable.

What drives him? "I'd like to leave a society in which people who are poor and disenfranchised have a very powerful voice in government and a strong leadership role in their own communities," he says. "A society in which race would no longer be the mechanism by which communities would be repressed and individuals would be limited in creative, personal, and intellectual opportunities."

Shaping that society will require Vince Warren to remain the force that he has always been—funny, passionate, curious, insistent, a musician who can be found in a Soho club called Boom on Wednesday nights, playing drums with his jazz quintet. It will call upon the hopefulness that sits right at his core.

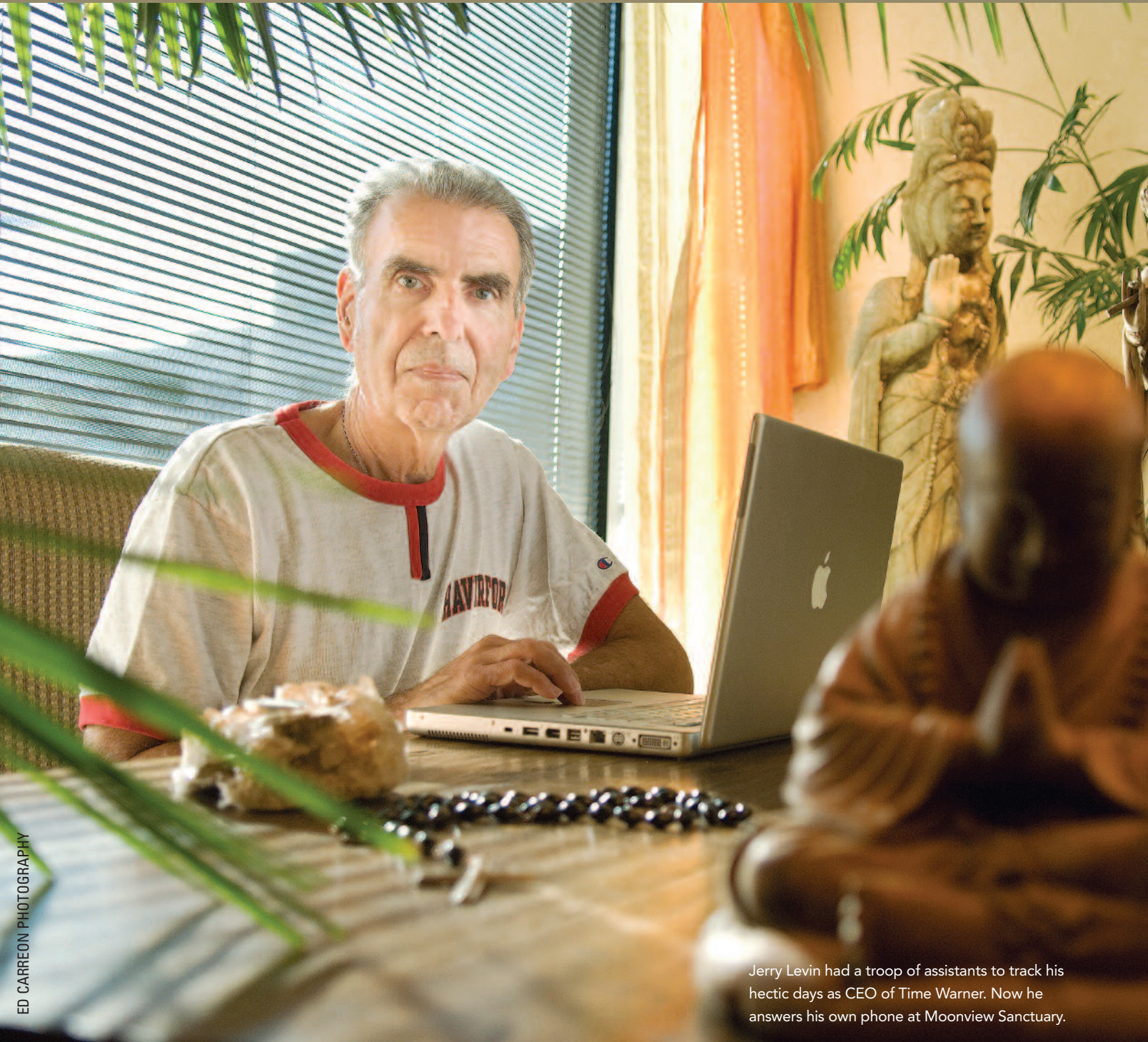
"I wouldn't do the work I do if I didn't believe there was a light to which we all are headed in this tunnel," he says. "My hope is coupled with vigilance and with the tremendous responsibility I feel in raising three young African-American boys with my wife of fourteen years, Ann Marie Scalia, who represents, by the way, a large part of my happiness. My ultimate mission is to remove some of the race-based impediments my children—and other children—might otherwise have to face." 🐶

Beth Kephart is the award-winning author of nine books, including FLOW: The Life and Times of Philadelphia's Schuylkill River and a winner of a Pew Fellowships in the Arts grant. She last wrote for the magazine about her trip to a Juarez, Mexico, squatter's village as part of a volunteer construction team.



"I wouldn't do the work I do if I didn't believe there was a light to which we all are headed in this tunnel."

From deal maker



ED CARREON PHOTOGRAPHY

Jerry Levin had a troop of assistants to track his hectic days as CEO of Time Warner. Now he answers his own phone at Moonview Sanctuary.

to healer:

After a dramatic exit from the corporate world, former Time Warner CEO Gerald Levin '60 left New York for California and a new life.

By Eils Lotozo

Gerald Levin '60

used to be a master of the universe. The former chairman and CEO of Time Warner had 90,000 people in his employ and a palatial office in Manhattan. A troop of assistants tracked his marathon schedule and private jets and helicopters whisked him to important meetings where he put together billion dollar deals.

Today the man once known as the most powerful media executive in the world works out of a small, sunny office in a non-descript building in Santa Monica where he answers his own phone. His deal-making days are done. Instead, Levin spends his time helping to mend suffering psyches at Moonview Sanctuary, the holistic treatment center he opened with his wife Laurie Perlman Levin four years ago.

The outpatient facility, which offers confidential services to high-profile clients looking to keep their problems out of the news, emphasizes mind-body health and serves up a blend of Eastern and Western approaches. Along with traditional psychotherapy, the Moonview menu includes yoga, acupuncture, meditation, cranio-sacral massage, neuro-feedback and something called equine therapy, which involves getting attuned with a horse. Ceremonial men's drumming circles are a regular occurrence and Levin sits in on every one.

The guy who once swam with the sharks now swims with dolphins and he couldn't be happier. "I'm not the hard-driving executive anymore," says Levin. "If someone sees me now and we talk, I'm all about emotions and being open. I meditate and run by the ocean every day. I live a very quiet life."

Levin's departure from the ranks of the corporate titans was a major story when he retired from Time Warner in 2002. He'd worked for the company for 30 years and run it for a decade. He was the guy who predicted the future of cable television, who launched HBO with a hockey game in 1972 and engineered the world's first satellite-TV broadcast (the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier "Thrilla in Manilla" boxing match). He'd been called Time Warner's "resident genius" and a "media-industry seer."

Then came the merger between Time Warner and AOL, a move Levin had championed. What was then the largest merger in history quickly became what some have called the worst merger in history. Barely a year in, the merged companies were forced to take a \$100 billion loss. Levin's career at Time Warner was over.





But Levin says he'd been contemplating an exit from the corporate world long before then. "It was less related to the ups and downs of Time Warner and AOL than it was to my realizing that I was 63 and I had no belief system," he says. "When I came out of Haverford, I thought I wanted to be an English teacher. I thought I would go into the world and gather material for the novel I would write or the movie I would make. But somehow I got consumed by 40 years in the world of business."

It was a growing sense of the briefness and fragility of life that finally made Levin reconsider what he was doing with his own.

In 1997, Levin had endured an unimaginable tragedy. His 31-year-old son Jonathan, an English teacher in a public high school in the Bronx with whom he shared a birthday and a fierce love of sports, was murdered by a former student and an accomplice. The pair bound him in his apartment and cut him with a knife until he gave them his ATM number. After withdrawing \$800, they returned and shot him in the head.

"It was the most powerful thing that has happened to me in my life, but instead of taking a lot of time off and trying to understand what it all meant, I started working 25 hours a day and really closed down. I couldn't deal with it," says Levin. "Then 9/11 happened. Seeing fathers, sisters, sons just going to work one day and losing their

"In my mind I wanted to return to the state of mind I had when I was a student at Haverford, when I was open to so much philosophy, when I was studying Christianity and Judaism and existentialism. I thought I really needed to take my self back to that person I was."

lives; seeing the pain and the agony opened the wound of my own son's death."

On top of all that, his marriage was crumbling and his college roommate, Bob Miller '60, was dying of cancer. "That's when I realized I needed to make a change," says Levin, who served for many years on Haverford's Board of Managers, including a stint as Chairman. "But I'll tell you something that's curious. In my mind I wanted to return to the state of mind I had when I was a student at Haverford, when I was open to so much philosophy, when I was studying Christianity and Judaism and existentialism. I thought I really needed to take my self back to that person I was."

His retirement approaching, Levin was still mulling his options when serendipity came calling.

Laurie Perlman, a Hollywood agent-turned-psychologist, had seen a CNN interview with Levin in which he'd talked

about wanting to "bring the poetry back" into his life post-Time Warner. A woman who trusts deeply in intuition, she decided he would be a good board member for the holistic treatment center she was trying to get off the ground. So she called Levin out of the blue to ask for a meeting. She wanted to talk about her concept for Moonview, she said, a place she envisioned as "a temple of transformation, about self-love and inner peace."

"I said this is not in any area that I'm familiar with," says Levin. "But she said, don't say no. She was very persistent and there was something compelling about the voice."

Perlman got her meeting. More meetings followed and along the way the two fell in love. After his divorce, Levin moved to California and married Perlman, who claims the ability to communicate with the spirits of the dead. "She calls it soul communion and it's a beautiful thing," says Levin.

Far Left: The yoga room at Moonview Sanctuary, where the blend of Eastern and Western approaches includes psychotherapy, meditation, neurofeedback and craniosacral massage.

Left: With furniture and artwork brought back from Bali by Levin's wife Laurie, the founder of Moonview, the center's decor has a distinctly Eastern flavor.

Right: "I'm not the hard-driving executive anymore," says Levin. "I meditate and run by the ocean everyday. I live a very quiet life."



At Moonview, whose interior decor has a distinctly Eastern flavor, no sign on the building betrays the center's presence. Celebrities are whisked upstairs in private elevators and hallways are monitored to ensure that clients never bump into each other. "If you are in the public eye and have some issues that need attention, you need a place to go where you feel comfortable being open," Levin explains. "Publicity really does not help the recovery process."

Initially he thought he'd be simply a business advisor, but Levin has come to have an integral role in the center's day-to-day operations. He sits in on intake interviews and takes part in planning sessions where as many as 12 practitioners create individualized treatment plans and review progress. And then there are those drumming sessions.

"Even though I don't have the professional background, I thought I could be of help to people if I use my life as an example of transformation," Levin says. "I thought that if I somehow made myself available in a very open fashion it would help people to know where I've come from and see where I am now."

In addition to a steady stream of clients dealing with substance abuse and addiction issues, Moonview, whose fees start at \$2,500 for a half-day, also offers a transformational health program. "This is for someone who maybe has had a life altering diagnosis that is affecting their destiny and their

family," says Levin. "In cases like this, there is often not enough attention paid to what is going on emotionally."

"Then we have a category called "Optimal Performance" which is really designed for CEOs, athletes and performers," Levin says. "We're trying to get at issues preventing people from operating at their peak. It's kind of preventive mental health medicine. It's to try to help clients get grounded, and integrated and secure in themselves when there is a lot going on."

Closest, perhaps, to Levin's heart, though, is the center's "Overcoming Personal Crisis" program, designed, according to Moonview's website, "to assist those accomplished individuals in business and other prominent fields, who often work at an all-consuming pace, regardless of the toll it takes on their personal lives."

"So many of us have this drive for success," says Levin. "But if it is at the expense of putting your family in the number two position that is a problem. And I'd have to say I wasn't sufficiently present for my family. That doesn't mean I didn't provide for them, but in terms of being there, I don't think I was. It was always about Time Warner.

"That title, that resume, that business card we use as our identity, that's temporary," Levin says. "You're going to die, or get fired, or retire. Why not work on understanding who you really are and not get overtaken by all that?"

Levin is increasingly convinced that the testosterone-driven, sharp-elbowed corporate world he once navigated so successfully must find healthier ways to operate. "We need to bring in the feminine factor," says Levin. "Management is a humanist art, it's not a martial art. It's all about people and caring about people's lives, whether it's who you are working with or who you are trying to serve. If the person at the top believes this, I think companies can change and do well."

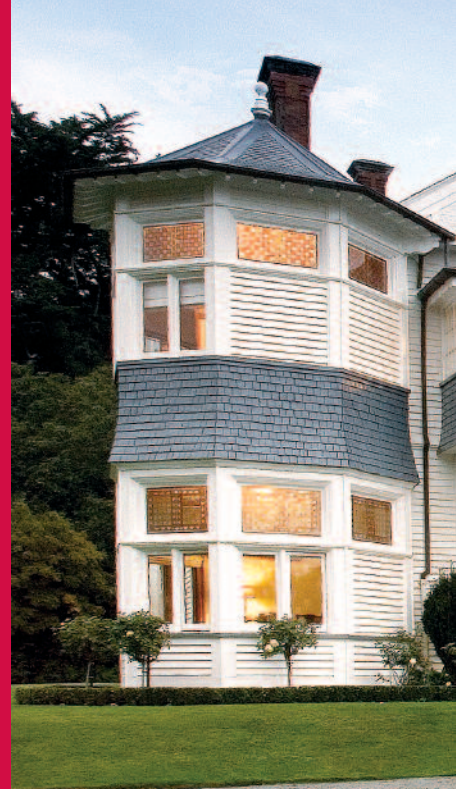
What most delights Levin, whose many gifts to the college include the David Levin Fund for Visitors in the Humanities (named for his father) and the Jonathan Levin Scholarship Fund (for his son), is that his new life has indeed connected him to who he once was: that young Haverford student with the questing soul. Says Levin, "I'm seeking my own truth as a 69-year-old, just as I did as a 20-year-old, but it feels a lot better."

He also sees another echo of Haverford in the meditation practice that has become so important to him. "The Quakers believe that there is a divine light in all of us and that in calm, reflective quiet you can access the divine," says Levin. "That is basically a form of meditation. It's somewhat amazing to me that after all these years that's what I'm returning to." 🐿

A top-notch liberal arts education might not seem the most likely preparation for running a resort, a bed and breakfast or a conference center. But for several alums, a few twists and turns of the career path have happily led them to thriving careers in the hospitality industry.

By Eils Lotozo

Fords in Hospitality



Hall Cannon and Miles Refo, '99

In 2005, Hall Cannon and Miles Refo decided it was time for a change. The couple, together since their days at Haverford, had been living in New York City. Cannon was a developer who specialized in converting commercial properties into residential lofts. Refo was the marketing manager for *Nature Magazine*. But they wanted something different. “We wanted to go someplace that was less frenetic,” says Cannon. “We wanted a smaller community where we’d be less anonymous.”

They gave themselves a year to travel and decide their next step. They looked at vineyards and farms, and spent time on the West Coast and in British Columbia. But on a three-month driving tour of New Zealand they spotted Otahuna Lodge. Built in 1895 by a prominent New Zealand politician, it had been the largest private historic residence in the country and was a lavish

example of Queen Anne architecture, with 15 fireplaces and a hand-carved staircase.

Cannon and Refo bought the lodge in 2006 and spent four months working there and learning the ropes before embarking on a major renovation. Otahuna re-opened in 2007 and its spectacular redesign, which employed local materials, craftsmen and manufacturers as much as possible, was featured in the pages of *Architectural Digest*. Their goal, says Cannon: “To run the finest lodge destination in New Zealand.”

Otahuna has seven lavish suites (including one that features a 30-foot long veranda), a library and a ballroom for private events. The public rooms are a showcase for New Zealand art, with 28 works specially commissioned for the lodge. The 30-acre grounds, which Cannon and Refo employed six gardeners to restore, feature orchards and vegetable gardens, along with lush flower gardens. Among them: the Dutch Garden, which blooms with millions of daffodils in September.





“The model for what we do here doesn’t exist in the United States,” says Cannon. “With seven rooms, we would be more of a B & B there. But we are not. We are a completely hosted experience. Our guests have breakfast and dinner here and they can have lunch as well.

“People who travel at our level are looking to have experiences they can’t have anywhere else. We can charter a helicopter for guests to go heli-skiing. We can arrange a tour of extinct volcanoes that are about 40 minutes away. We’re located in Canterbury, a province that is known as New Zealand’s top food and wine destination, so we also organize culinary tours—to vineyards, walnut orchards and honey farms.”

Cannon and Refo employ a staff of 16 at the lodge, including a chef who each night creates meals whose five-courses are each paired with New Zealand wines. “They are doing the real hospi-

tality work,” says Cannon, who shares the crucial job of marketing the lodge with Refo.

Asked if there was anything from his Haverford experience that has helped him in running Otahuna, Cannon says, “I think it’s the management of people. One thing Haverford stresses is the value of equity and fairness and doing what’s right. That becomes very important and interesting as you try to apply those values in a small work environment. You have staff coming to you with problems. How do you manage those fairly? And how do you make sure they are doing the job you want them to do?”

“I don’t know many businesses that run on consensus, but we are one hotel where everyone on the staff sits down and has a meal every day. We try to ensure we have a friendly and equitable environment. A happy staff makes happy guests.”

For more information: www.otahuna.co.nz

Left: Hall Cannon and Miles Refo left behind successful careers in New York City to open Otahuna Lodge in New Zealand.

Top: Otahuna Lodge was built in 1895 by Heaton Rhodes, the son of one of New Zealand’s first settlers.

Bottom, left: The entry hall at Otahuna features hand-painted wallpaper on the ceiling and a staircase that was handcarved from Kauri wood.

Bottom, right: The Rhodes Suite, one of seven suites available at the lodge, has stained glass windows, a Victorian fireplace and an octagonal sitting area.



Fords in Hospitality

Hunter Lowder '02

After graduating from Haverford, Hunter Lowder, who majored in sociology and minored in Spanish, went on to study French at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. She thought she'd become an interpreter, but soon changed her mind. "I had always loved food and wine and I had this itch to open my own restaurant," says Lowder, now sales manager for weddings and events at picturesque Holman Ranch in Carmel Valley, California.

So, she trooped back across the country to Philadelphia and enrolled in the Restaurant School. "My family has always been epicurean," says Lowder. "We would go on a lot of these Butterfield and Robinson guided tours, where we'd go to these small towns in England or Spain or Italy, eat these extravagant meals and then walk or bike the next day. So it was great combination of health and gluttony. Also, my dad always had a huge wine collection and he loves to cook."

The Restaurant School, where she learned both cooking and restaurant management skills, was like real world boot camp after the "cerebral intellectual" world of Haverford, says Lowder. After finishing the program in 2004, Lowder got married, and she and her new husband, Nick Elliott, moved to Carmel where she found a job as a restaurant manager.

"It was like being dropped in the deep end of the pool and trying to learn how to swim," says Lowder about that restaurant, a Carmel landmark that could serve upwards of 400 din-

ners on a busy night. "That experience really taught me a lot about hospitality service. The owners were really old school. For them, the customer was always right. If they say the steak is overcooked, you don't argue with them, you get them another one. That's very rare nowadays. Everything's very bottom line, but what [many restaurant owners today] don't realize is that turning away an unsatisfied customer costs a lot more than cooking them a new steak."

Meanwhile, her mother and father, who'd retired from the commercial real estate business, were living in a small home they'd bought in the Carmel Valley and were looking for a bigger place. One day Lowder attended a wedding at Holman Ranch, a historic 392-acre estate-turned-event facility. She was charmed by the setting and when she learned the ranch was up for sale, she saw a unique business opportunity. "I told my parents about it and they laughed at me for five minutes," she says. "They were looking for five or 10 acres. But then they saw it and they just fell in love with the views."

"Also, my father and his brothers had worked in a family business. My grandfather started a commercial real estate company and gave them the opportunity to build it. My father saw this as the same kind of chance for me."

Now, after two years of renovations, Holman Ranch features a newly restored main house and carriage house, where meetings and conferences can be accommodated, as well as lush lawns, gardens, terraces and courtyards where outdoor dining and dancing can be set up. A stable offers riding lessons, trail-rides and boarding, and a small vineyard has begun to produce wine. A hacienda on the property is being restored and will soon provide eight guest rooms.

While her husband acts as event manager, Lowder's niche is in sales. "I learned that I really loved the salesmanship side of hospitality," says Lowder, who has found her Haverford education a real boon to selling potential clients on booking their event at the ranch. "We are selling an experience," she says. "And I think my study of sociology has helped me tremendously with that. It has helped me to understand people, what makes them tick, and what might make them want to buy my product instead of someone else's."

For more information:
www.holmanranch.com



Greetings from
Carmel
California

Right: Hunter Lowder '02 now runs Holman Ranch, an event facility, conference center and vineyard in Carmel Valley, California. Top left: Outdoor weddings on the veranda are a specialty at Holman Ranch. Top right: The conference room at Holman ranch.



RACHAEL SHORT

Mukul Kanabar and Mark Maggiotto, '00

When Mukul Kanabar moved to Ambergris Caye, a tiny island off the coast of Belize in 2003, friends and family were aghast. "They said, what are you doing? You can't possibly do anything serious there," Kanabar recalls.

But Kanabar, an economics major, made the move for love. His soon-to-be wife, Kelly McDermott, a native of Ambergris Caye, had returned home to open a restaurant called the Blue Water Grill. As it happened, her father was a pioneer of tourism on the island and the builder of one of its first hotels and he was looking to retire from the real estate development company he'd built.



Kanabar took over the reins, and in 2004 began construction of The Phoenix, a full service resort comprising 30 condominiums, two pools, a restaurant, bar and spa. General manager of the project is Kanabar's best friend and fellow Haverfordian Mark Maggiotto.

The two had worked together for a time at a Boston consulting company, analyzing emerging business and technology issues. "We'd had a couple of years in business and had a sense of what makes companies successful and what makes companies fail," says Maggiotto, who was teaching English in Prague when Kanabar extended the job offer.

Kanabar, who, with his wife, now owns a second restaurant as well as the largest distributor of wine and gourmet foods in

Belize, describes The Phoenix as one of the first high-end luxury developments on the island. "All of the condominiums are individually owned, but when the owners aren't using them, they can put them into a rental pool, which we manage," he says. "That allows us to run the place like a resort."

At press time, Maggiotto expected the resort, which was in the final stages of completion, to be fully operational by December. "It's been complicated," he says. "We've had to set up software for a booking system that allows owners to mark off the days they want to come. In theory, we do everything. We advertise, clean the rooms, pay the bills and share in the rental revenue."

Besides luring his old roommate to the island, Kanabar says The Phoenix, whose distinctive design utilizes local materials, has other ties to his days at Haverford. "Three Haverford alumni have purchased condos at the Phoenix and another two families with Haverford connections are investors in the project itself," he says.

Kanabar says he's grown to love the hospitality business. "Because this is such a tourist town, you get to meet lots of interesting people doing neat things," he says. "But work is work no matter where you are, and you still can get stressed out. The difference is, this place is so beautiful and the climate is so terrific. When you've had a bad day you can go home, sit on your veranda and look at the ocean."

"I never could have imagined this when I was at Haverford," says Maggiotto. "I used to get a lot of jokes about being an English major and all the great job options that was going to give me. But I feel really fortunate. I live on a Caribbean island, I never have to wear a tie to work, I work with my best friends and it's never been boring for one day in the last four years."

For more information: www.thephoenixbelize.com



Right: Mukul Kanabar (l.), his wife Kelly McDermott, and Mark Maggiotto in front of The Phoenix, the Belize resort they worked together to build. Top: The Phoenix is located on Ambergris Caye, a tiny island that has become one of Belize's most popular tourist destinations. Above, left: The distinctive interiors of the The Phoenix's 30 condominiums feature furniture and cabinetry made from local materials.

Fords in Hospitality

Boyd "Skip" Ralph '58, who runs the 1708 House, a bed and breakfast in the beachfront town of Southampton, on Long Island, got into the hotel business via a career in real estate. For Ralph, the stage was set back in 1960, when he talked his parents into buying an old Pittsburgh mansion built by one of Andrew Carnegie's partners. "We saved it from the wrecking ball," says Ralph, whose mother ran a dance school as well as a theatrical and dance supply business out of the vast home. She used the upstairs hallway, which was as big as a ballroom, to stage recitals.



Fast forward 30 years. Ralph, by then well established as a real estate consultant, was charged with selling that huge old house. When this proved no easy task, he and his brother decided to fix the place up and run it as a bed and breakfast. It was purely a marketing device to sell the property, but Ralph found he enjoyed the venture. "It was fun," he says. "We got into buying furniture for the place and we found all this stuff at auction. We ran it for a little over a year and it was getting very, very popular when we found a young guy to buy it."

Ralph knew, then, what he wanted to do next. In 1993, he and his wife Lorraine, an antiques dealer, found the home in the center of Southampton that would become the 1708 House. After a three-year renovation, the bed and breakfast opened with 12 rooms



and three two-bedroom cottages, all decorated with fine antiques. "It was quite a struggle," he says of the renovation process, which required balancing his keen desire to preserve some of the home's 18th and 19th century structural elements with the demands of contemporary building codes. Also transformed in the renovation was the cellar (now a cozy sitting room), whose massive oak beams, stone walls and brick fireplace date to 1648.

These days, Ralph and his wife live on the premises and run the place with the help of a full-time manager, a housekeeping staff, plus some extra hired hands in the busy summers. "We put up a full breakfast buffet," says Ralph. "We can set up the dining room for 22 people and we also seat on the patio in the summer. Sometimes, when everyone comes at once, you really have to hustle."


What's his formula for B&B success? A stellar location, a building with some history, and "proximity to a selection of good restaurants," says Ralph. Also key is size. "People get burned out when they have only five or six rooms because that won't generate enough income to hire help."

Says Ralph, "People always ask me what it's like to run a bed and breakfast and I tell them, "it's not a job, it's not a business, it's a way of life. And it's a very pleasant one. The reason is, you are meeting people under the best possible circumstances. They don't have anything on their plate. They want to relax, shop a bit, go to the beach. They have set out to have a good time. They're intent on having a good time and, unless you do something stupid, they will."

For more information: www.1708house.com



Top: When Ralph bought what would become the 1708 House, the home had been in the hands of the same family since 1799. Middle: The dining room, where guests enjoy fine antiques. Bottom: Skip Ralph and his wife Lorraine live on the premises and run their Hamptons B&B with the help of a small staff.

A man with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a blue denim shirt, is seated at a jewelry-making bench. He is holding a hammer and working on a piece of metal. The background shows a workshop with various tools, a gas cylinder, and hanging pendant lights.

Jewelry maker Caleb Meyer '88 builds a passion for craft into a solid business.

By Andrea K. Hammer

Flourishing With Things

Between his junior and senior year at Haverford Caleb Meyer '88 took a year off to embark on the classic quest to find himself. With that aim, he headed out on a bike trip across the country. But Meyer, a philosophy major, experienced no dramatic epipha-

nies in stark deserts or rolling plains. Instead, he discovered his true path when he returned home and began apprenticing as a goldsmith in his father's Williamsport, Pa., jewelry-making studio.

"I was really searching for something," Meyer recalls. "Spending time in the shop, I realized how easy it was for me, and how

comfortable it was, to focus on working with my hands for eight or 10 hours at a time, which was a real revelation. It felt natural."

Two decades later, Meyer is still happy to be working with his hands, making gold and platinum jewelry, which he sells, along with fine crafts, at his two Caleb Meyer Studio shops in Philadelphia.

Flowing with Things

It's a way of life that just might be in his blood. His father James Meyer, a 1962 Haverford graduate and a renowned maker of gold jewelry, spent 30 years running James Meyer Company in

Williamsport, where he also showcased the work of some of America's finest craftspeople. Since closing the store in 1999, James Meyer has concentrated solely on his own work, which he sells out of his home workshop and through his son's shop.

For his own jewelry designs, the younger Meyer draws on different influences from architecture, art and nature. "Bringing those together with a contemporary feel and a little bit of myself is a challenging and interesting process," says Meyer, who grew up in a house whose basement housed his mother's pottery studio, and which also featured a woodworking shop.

With custom-designed jewelry, though, the process often involves responding to customers who are interested in expressing their own personal style. "People who already know our work make it easier," says Meyer, who enjoys the give and take, and the new ideas that clients often bring him. Still, he says, "We work within our own style and make things we're comfortable with." That policy means Meyer and his studio staff sometimes opt to turn down a commission. "I feel like that's an important part of defining ourselves as a shop," he says. "Even though we do custom work, we're not working to execute their drawings."

Along with jewelry, an important part of Meyer's business is devoted to the sale of a wide range of craft objects. Showcased in the shops are hand-turned wood bowls, mouth-blown glass vases, turned and carved wood pieces, pottery, metal work and even lighting, made by artisans across the country.

Meyer admits to a passion for functional art. "It's odd coming from a jeweler, because what is the function of jewelry?" he says. "That's something I think about all the time and what I come back to is the fundamental need people have to ornament themselves."

ROBERT DIAMANTE



Right: The exterior of Meyer's Locust Street shop. Above: Two examples of Meyer's jewelry. Facing page: Inside Meyer's Chestnut Hill store.



RUDY LEWIS

It was as a runner at Haverford under coach Tom Donnelly, says Meyer, that he learned about endurance and dedication—two qualities that have shaped his business and aided his success.

That fundamental need for beauty, he says, is what gives functional art value. Why buy a hand-thrown, porcelain coffee mug when you can get one for a fraction of the price at Target? “Because every time you pick it up and look at it, it gives you pleasure,” says Meyer. “Maybe you enjoy the design in some way, the color or shape. I think those things are what make your daily life great.”

Unlike many craft galleries, which take artisans’ work only on consignment, Meyer buys the pieces he shows in the shop outright. “We buy all of the work and then we resell it,” he says. “I think that galleries abuse that relationship with craftspeople a lot by taking things on consignment. I’ve seen that relationship go badly too many times.”

Something Meyer has found over the years is that too often craftspeople resist dealing with the business side of their careers. “I think you need to embrace it and make yourself into a business person in some ways,” he says. His biggest challenge: overcoming shyness to deal with suppliers and customers. “For me, it’s been about being comfortable ... telling someone what [I] will and won’t do. For me, that’s been a big deal.”

Meyer, who employs two other goldsmiths in his shops, also learned something about running a company by watching his father. “You have a lot of things to deal with in terms of personnel, and it really is like another family dynamic in the shop. But you have to keep your vision of what the shop is and wants to be. There are constant distractions with people’s per-



STEPHANIE RICHARDS

sonalities and with customers. They’re not trying to throw you off track; they’re trying to get what they want.”

But it was as a runner at Haverford under coach Tom Donnelly, says Meyer, that he learned about endurance and dedication—two qualities that have shaped his business and aided his success.

“He was a big influence on me,” says Meyer of Donnelly. “He taught me about applying yourself to things, learning from your mistakes and moving forward.” And that approach has served him well off the track and in the studio, Meyer says. “If you

want to make a living doing craft, you really need to flow with things.” 🐾

To learn more and see an online gallery, visit www.calebmeyer.com.

Andrea K. Hammer is the founder and director of Artsphoria: Celebrating Arts Euphoria (www.artsphoria.com).

Cassie Gray '97 Forges a Second Career as a Jewelry Maker

Cassie Nysten Gray '97 was once the envy of many a Haverford English major: An on-campus interview during her senior year netted her a plum job in the copy department at Random House. For seven years, she crafted book jacket blurbs for what she coins "women's literary fiction" and enjoyed the one-of-a-kind social and cultural perks of New York City. Her similarly bibliophilic classmates would have given anything for that kind of life.

But Gray needed something different.

Jewelry-making—which had once been a childhood hobby, a summer camp craft project—soon became a lifeline. "I had this nine-to-five job, and at the end of the day, I just felt the need to produce something," she says. She wasn't thinking in terms of selling her pieces—until, after seven years, she recognized the need for a drastic change of lifestyle.

Her father's cancer diagnosis prompted Gray's relocation to her western Massachusetts hometown, located in the foothills of the Berkshires: "It seemed like a good time to not be in the city," she recalls. She continued freelancing at Random House to earn regular money, and took a course in metalwork at nearby Snow Farm: the New England Craft Program.

"I wanted to focus on making a second career out of this," she says.

Today, Gray sells her wares on a website

called Etsy.com, which has been described by its fans as an Amazon.com for handmade items. On Etsy, it was easy for Gray to set up her own virtual storefront, with an individually tailored banner and logo, under the business name ShopClementine. Within months of joining the site, she was attracting customers from all over the world.

"Etsy has brought new attention to the handmade movement," she says. "There are those who feel that materialism and commercialism go hand in hand, and that people should take a step back and think about what they buy, where it came from, and who they're supporting by buying it. When you buy something made by hand, you know where your money is going. It's an effort to support smaller businesses."

Gray calls her pieces "youthful, not young, and simple. I use vintage pieces that I can rework into modern jewelry." She uses such materials as vintage Lucite, silver and other base metals, beads, and gemstones of all sorts. She is particularly fond of a stone called labradorite. "It's undergoing a resurgence," she says, "though it's hard to drill, and can flake easily." But she likes the grayish stone's "labradorescence," a flash effect that can make it seem any color of the rainbow.

"It's incredible and inspiring," she says.

Presently, Gray is working on a number

Below: Gray inside her Massachusetts studio.

Left: A pair of "radiant hibiscus" earrings crafted by Gray.



of diverse pieces, including work inspired by antique Indian silver pendants based on Hindu gods, as well as necklaces featuring natural geode slices. One of the luxuries afforded to her as an online vendor is that she can create and sell a fall-themed pair of earrings, for example, during the actual season for which the piece was designed, while real-world jewelers need months of lead time for seasonal wares. "There's no middleman," she says, "nothing between me and the storefront."

Gray is making a living with her Etsy sales (and has discovered that '97 classmate Joanne Spector Tracy is a fellow Etsy vendor, selling under JoanneTracyDesigns) and her freelance work for Random House. For the most part she loves living the country life—except for the occasional unexpected visitor. Last spring, late one night, she went to investigate strange scuffling and scratching noises coming from her living room and saw what she believed to be an unusually large German shepherd with one paw on the window.

"I was heading to the front door to comfort the poor lost dog when I remembered that the window was six feet off the ground, and realized that was no dog!" she says. "The front porch confirmed it, with huge bear prints down the length of it. He/she was trying to climb up the side of the house to get to the birdfeeders hanging on the second floor. There were big muddy bear prints on the windows in the morning."

See some of Gray's creations at www.ClementineJewelry.com.

—Brenna McBride

THE SWEET SCENT OF SUCCESS

Jessica Dunne '98 finds her niche in the perfume business.

By Elizabeth Wellington

Jessica Dunne '98 majored in psychology with a concentration in neuroscience. Perfume was the farthest thing from her mind. Today, though, the 32-year-old mom is the creative force behind Chicago-based company Ellie D. Perfume. The two scents Dunne developed, Ellie Parfum and Ellie Nuit, a nighttime version of Ellie, are sold at such exclusive stores as Henri Bendel, Fred Segal in Los Angeles and Harrods in London.

Recently Dunne was profiled in *The Philadelphia Inquirer* as well as *The New York Times*, which described her foray into the high-stakes world of perfume as “a tale of pluck, luck, word of mouth and exquisite timing.”

She credits her time at Haverford College for her success.

“At Haverford, I learned how to take on a project full force,” says Dunne. “I learned the importance of working on a project from start to finish and how to apply due diligence and do the research to get it off the ground.”

Ellie Parfum is packaged in a tiny half-ounce bottle decorated with dainty French dots and a ribbon. The scent is named after Dunne’s paternal grandmother, Eleanor Dunne, who she describes as a woman with a passion for fragrances of old and the bottles they came in.

“I used to love to watch my grandmother put on her perfume,” says Dunne, who made homemade perfume as a child and has her own collection of vintage perfume bottles. “She’d blot a little dab behind her ears. It was such a lovely ritual.”

Dunne transferred to Haverford after spending her freshman year at Carnegie Mellon University. That school’s downtown Pittsburgh location, she decided, lacked the intimate campus experience she craved.

Her dad, Christopher Dunne ’70, suggested Jessica visit his alma mater – just three miles from where the family lived in Villanova.

“I didn’t consider Haverford because it was in my own backyard,” Dunne explained. “I got the right feeling, though, after my first visit.”

Dunne studied psychology, and in her junior year she began working with then-brand new assistant professor Wendy Sternberg. For her senior thesis, Dunne studied the brain’s ability to inhibit pain. Her test subjects were rats.

“She didn’t have any experience in these

“I used to love to watch my grandmother put on her perfume,” says Dunne, who made homemade perfume as a child and has her own collection of vintage perfume bottles. “She’d blot a little dab behind her ears. It was such a lovely ritual.”

kinds of procedures, but she did well,” said Sternberg, now associate provost at Haverford. “She’s a quick learner who was willing to take chances and try new things. I’m not surprised at all about her success.”

After graduation, Dunne went to New York to work in banking and later earned a master’s degree in liberal arts with a concentration in art history at the University

stores worldwide and often have a unique blend of scents. They are the fastest growing category in fragrance.

Looking for help, Dunne sent an e-mail to Michel Roudnitska who runs a fragrance laboratory near Grasse, France. Roudnitska is the perfumer behind the popular, spicy niche fragrance Frederic Malle. His father Edmond Roudnitska, also a master perfumer, created Christian Dior’s Eau Sauvage.

After more than a year’s work, in which Roudnitska sent Dunne 40 variations on the scent she was seeking, the two found what they were looking for: a blend of vetiver (common in men’s cologne) musk, lily of the valley, rose and gardenia notes.

Ellie went on sale in early 2007. Dunne’s initial investment of about \$100,000 has financed the production of 2,000 bottles each of Ellie and Ellie Nuit, which sell for \$180 each.

The business now consumes her full-time as Dunne works to get her perfumes distributed in more boutiques and online sites. She’s received upwards of 250 e-mails from people hailing her as an inspiring business woman.

“It’s been really exciting,” Dunne said. “There were so many times in the process when I felt disillusioned and overwhelmed. Now it’s really happening.”

For more information on Dunne’s products go to www.elliedperfume.com

Elizabeth Wellington is a writer at the Philadelphia Inquirer.



of Pennsylvania. Back in New York, she worked at Christie’s and managed an art gallery.

In 2005, Dunne decided to follow her childhood dream and make her own fragrances for the niche perfume market. Niche perfumes, such as Jo Malone 9, Bond No. 9 and Creed, are so-called because they debut in less than 2,000

giving

Mark Chehi '78 hopes the Class of 1978 Scholarship will give current and future Fords the same opportunities afforded him and his son.

by Brenna McBride

Honoring Haverford's Influence



Stephen '11, Mark and Johanna Chehi during Haverford's 2008 Family and Friends Weekend

Haverford's rigorous undergraduate education, coupled with a focus on individual social responsibility, are what Chehi values most about his alma mater.

As a public high school student in Pennsylvania, Mark Chehi '78 had his eye on a first-rate undergraduate education. "During my senior year of high school I did some coursework at Moravian College," he says, "hoping to get an advantage in the admissions process." He was introduced to Haverford by a political science professor at Moravian who was a Haverford alumnus, Robert Hammel '69. Hammel encouraged Chehi to visit and apply to Haverford, and wrote him a letter of recommendation.

Haverford's rigorous undergraduate education, coupled with a focus on individual social responsibility, are what Chehi values most about his alma mater: "When I think of Haverford and what sets it apart, that's it." His fondest memories are of good friendships and close relationships with such professors as Wyatt MacGaffey and Bill Hohenstein. The sociology and anthropology major particularly enjoyed a class in political anthropology taught

giving

by MacGaffey. “It introduced me to social anthropology and put me on the path to the major.”

Chehi followed an unusual path to graduation, taking two different years away from Haverford. After his sophomore year, he went to New York to work as a proofreader at a Wall Street law firm, then returned for his junior year, then took another year off serving as the assistant to Haverford’s fine arts department, working at his own painting and drawing and contemplating a change of major. “But at the end of that year,” he says, “I decided I would finish my degree in sociology and anthropology and move on.”

After graduating, Chehi earned a law degree from the University of Chicago, and is now a corporate restructuring partner at the law firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, LLP in its Wilmington, Delaware office. He has remained an active supporter of Haverford, involved in numerous fundraising efforts during reunion years and capital campaigns. He’s stayed in regular contact with former and current members of the fine arts department, including Chris Cairns, Charles Stegeman and Willie Williams. Their influence led Chehi and his wife Johanna to start a residency program at their home on Fogo Island off the coast of Newfoundland, where Haverford students can spend four to eight weeks focusing on their art and exploring the local culture. [Read more about this program at www.haverford.edu/news search term “Fogo.”] Chehi’s passion for the arts also led him and Johanna to sponsor the 2007-2008 Alumni Year

“Think about where you would be or what you might be doing had you not gone to Haverford, and how much Haverford has contributed to your success and the success of your children.”


—Mark Chehi

in the Arts program, which brought alumni actors, writers, artists, directors and filmmakers back to campus for panel discussions and workshops.

Chehi is also a current Haverford parent, of Stephen Chehi ’11. “I didn’t actively promote Haverford; I used negative psychology,” he laughs. “He had been to Haverford on more than several occasions during his young life; we would go to events and reunions, Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery openings, and he became familiar with the Haverford fine arts crowd. We had Haverford events at our home, alumni programs and informal events. Stephen knew Haverford pretty well, but when he was applying I never said, ‘You should apply to Haverford.’ I encouraged him to look at all the different schools, and he on his own came around and chose Haverford. It was his first choice.” Stephen, says Chehi, wanted a liberal arts education in a college that had reasonable access to a nearby city. Chehi hopes that, at Haverford, Stephen will “grow intellectually, develop his analytical thinking skills, receive a broad introduction to many disciplines, and become a stronger writer.”

In 2003, Chehi, along with other members of his class, established the

Class of 1978 Scholarship, marking the occasion of their 25th reunion. The scholarship assists students with “high academic promise, a passionate and determined spirit and a personal commitment to service,” according to the official description. “We thought it would be a useful way to encourage greater giving in our class.” To date, they have raised close to \$250,000 for the fund.

When convincing fellow alumni to give back to Haverford, Chehi says, he tells them to “think back to how Haverford has influenced the outcomes of your life, assumedly for the better. Think about where you would be or what you might be doing had you not gone to Haverford, and how much Haverford has contributed to your success and the success of your children. Haverford students leave [the College] as well-educated, socially responsible people who have terrific opportunities.” 

**Alumni Association
Executive Committee
Leadership and
Members 2008-2009**



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Bradley J. Mayer '92
Seattle, Washington



Vice President

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Awards Liaison

Robert M. Eisinger '87
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*[Ex-Officio, Chair of Annual Giving
Executive Committee]
Annual Giving Liaison*

Jamie Ersbak '01
Brookline, Massachusetts
Regional Coordinator (Boston)

Continued on next page

Dear Fellow Alumni,

I hope this issue of our alumni magazine finds you well rested from a fun and festive holiday season and off to the start of a good new year. The holidays always provide an opportune time to reconnect with many friends and acquaintances. If this past season included visits or catching up with some of your fellow 'Fords, please write in and share your latest news and stories. We'd love to hear from you!

Speaking of connecting with fellow alumni, we are extremely excited to announce the rollout of our brand new alumni website: www.fords.haverford.edu. If you have not yet done so, I encourage you to check it out. We heard all of your feedback on the previous site and worked in conjunction with the College's Communications Office to incorporate your suggestions. It's never been easier to register to use the site as well as search the online directory to reconnect with fellow alumni. In addition, we've simplified the site navigation to make exploring and registering for Haverford events in your local area a snap. While you are checking out the new site, please take a few brief moments to update your profile and your preferred email address. With the College continuing to provide more communications electronically, having your correct email provides a terrific way to keep you updated on what's taking place on campus and on Haverford events in your neck of the woods.

We have several exciting national events that kicked off this past autumn, and which will continue through the new year. Haverford continues its 175th anniversary celebration with a fun and exciting program in several U.S. cities led by none other than Greg Kannerstein '63, currently serving as Dean of the College. Greg's long-time service at the College provides a wonderful backdrop for sharing stories of the past and learning more about Haverford's future. In addition, President Stephen G. Emerson '74 continues his national tour to meet with alumni, parents and friends in many cities. Please watch your mailbox (both email and regular mail) or check out the new website for dates and cities. If you have the opportunity to attend either of these programs, I highly recommend them. They are terrific opportunities to reconnect with old friends, meet fellow 'Fords in your area and discover what exciting new activities and initiatives are taking place at the College. Additionally, at the request of many alumni, we are continuing to work with the Office of the Provost to arrange for more local events featuring professors. Many of the College's professors are excited to share their current research with alumni, so look for more of these events in the future!

Last, but certainly not least, I want to remind you that Reunion Weekend this year is May 29 – 31. There is an exciting lineup of events including the opportunity to relive the classroom experience (don't worry, not much homework!) and a fantastic and festive evening of food and entertainment. Again, more details can be found on our website.

Thank you for reading. As always I welcome your comments and suggestions at any time.

Best regards,

Brad Mayer

**AAEC Leadership
and Members
2008-2009**
Continued

David L. Fogelson '73
Pacific Palisades, California
Career Development Liaison

Elliot Gordon '78
Santa Monica, CA
Regional Coordinator (Los Angeles)

Garry W. Jenkins '92
Columbus, OH
Past President

Neil Kahrin '04
Bloomfield, NJ
Multicultural Liaison

F. Scott [Scotty] Kimmich '11
Wilton, Connecticut
Annual Giving Liaison

Douglas N. Mason '81
Royersford, Pennsylvania
Athletics Liaison

Ghebre (Gabe) Mehreteab '72
Washington, District of Columbia
Regional Coordinator (Washington, DC)

Eric Muther '94
Lansdowne, Pennsylvania
Career Development Liaison

Thalia Myrianthopoulos '95
Chicago, IL
Admission Liaison

Jim Pabarue '72
Philadelphia, PA
Multicultural Liaison

Theo Posselt '94
Berkeley, California
Regional Coordinator (San Francisco)

Polly Ross Ribatt '90
Chestnut Hill, MA
Member at Large

Alex Robinson '96
New York, New York
Alumni Weekend Liaison

Benjamin L. Rose '80
Chicago, Illinois
Regional Coordinator (Chicago)

Burton R. Sidel '53
Dayton, Ohio
Scarlet Sages Liaison

Gabriella Sarnoff '95
New York, New York
Regional Coordinator (New York)

Bruce Segal '83
Narberth, Pennsylvania
Regional Coordinator (Philadelphia)

**Alumni Association
Executive Committee
Student Representatives**

**Jeff Bumgardner '09 and
Paul Minnice '09**

If you would like to nominate an alumnus for the Alumni Association Executive Committee, please contact the Alumni Office at (610) 896-1004.

**Volunteer Leadership Weekend,
October 3-5, 2008**

Volunteer leaders integral to Admission, Career Development, Annual Fund, and Alumni Regional programs returned to campus to learn where Haverford is headed in the next decade and how their volunteer roles will be crucial to the College's overall success. Board of Manager members shared and discussed: Haverford's academic future, which calls for new and breathtaking cross-curricular study; College finances and the crucial part that the endowment plays; how best to configure the campus physical spaces so that they will serve the changing needs of our community; and differences in Admission yield (we saw a significant increase in our yield on admitted students) attributed to Haverford's having replaced student loans with grants.

Another weekend highlight was the student panel discussion in which current students discussed their research and service experiences through the John B. Hurford '60 Humanities Center, The Marian E. Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center, and The Center for Peace and Global Citizenship.

To see videos of both discussions go to <http://tinyurl.com/6xg5oo>



Cathy Koshland '72, co-chair of the Board of Managers, talks with Ann West Figueredo '84, Director of Leadership Gifts.



Award recipients, from left to right: The Macintosh Award for outstanding service as an admission volunteer, Ronald B. Norris '71; The Friend of Haverford College Award to honor a friend of the College for especially loyal and active support for the mission of the College, Elizabeth "Betty" Cary; The Perry Award given for exemplary service to the College in fundraising, Mark Chehi '78; and the Sheppard Award given for exemplary service to the College in alumni activities, Charles "Chas" O'Donnell '73.

Presidential Regional Events, Spring 2009



Please join President Stephen G. Emerson '74 in:

- Atlanta, Georgia, February 26
- San Diego, California, March 12-13
- Cities to be determined, Ohio, April 2-3

For full details on these events as well as up-to-the minute 24/7 access to all Haverford Regional Events, please visit fords.haverford.edu.



Accepting the Annual Fund awards on behalf of their classes: For 1966, the Alumni Association Cup for the class with the highest percentage of participation among the classes celebrating the 25th through 50th reunions, Thomas Bonnell '66; for 1988, the Founders Bell Award for the class with the highest percentage of participation among the ten most recent classes, Alan Weintraub '88.



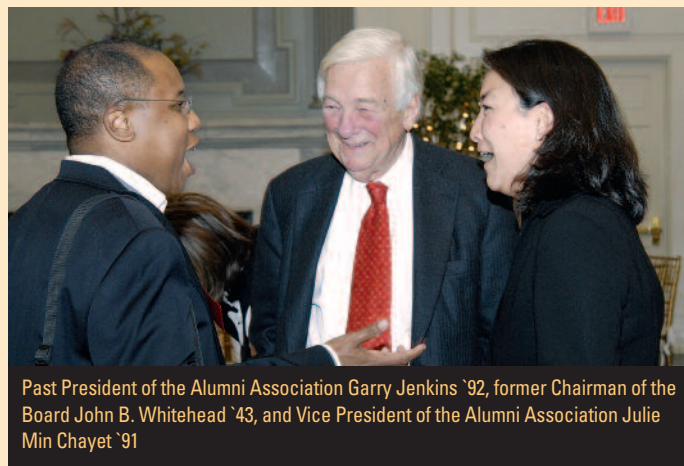
Chris Pasakarnis '09 (center) and Paul Minnice '09 (right).

**Honor your classmates
and nominate them for
this year's alumni awards**

See page 80 for details



Friend of Haverford College Award Winner Betty Cary, Elinor Goff, and Alan Weintraub '88.



Past President of the Alumni Association Garry Jenkins '92, former Chairman of the Board John B. Whitehead '43, and Vice President of the Alumni Association Julie Min Chayet '91

Reunion Weekend, May 29, 30 and 31, 2009

We know that the number one reason Haverfordians return for their reunion is to see classmates who are among their closest friends. If you could see anyone, who would it be? Maybe it's your freshman year roommate who endeared herself to you (the late riser) by leaving a sloppily cream-cheesed bagel on your desk each morning. Or maybe you have a group of friends who shared your uncertainties about life after Haverford, secure at least in the knowledge that you would be friends forever.

Reunions celebrate these deep and enduring friendships, and the experiences and stories that grow from them. Reunion Weekend 2009 also will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the

first fully coed class's graduation at Haverford and the 175th anniversary of the College's founding.

All alumni, whether in a reunion year or not, have the opportunity this year to share their stories, via written submission to the 'Ford Board at fords.haverford.edu.

A lucky few will, with a Haverford friend, record their Haverford story for posterity via Story Corps (www.storycorps.net), whom we have asked to visit Haverford for Reunion Weekend 2009.

Reunion details can be found at fords.haverford.edu.

Haverford College Seeks Nominations for Alumni Awards

These are Haverford's most prestigious awards and we need your help with nominations.

Please read the descriptions below and if they bring to mind any Haverford alumni that you know well, please let us know. Keep in mind that these awards, with the exception of the Forman Award, will be presented during Reunion Weekend (May 30, 2009) so it's a great time to honor someone who is celebrating a reunion year!

Submit your nominations today via the College's website: www.haverford.edu/alumnirelations/awards

Please include the following information:

- Nominee's name and class year
- Your name and class year
- Your contact information
- How you know the candidate
- The accomplishment that make this candidate eligible for a specific award
- Why this candidate is exemplary or outstanding (compared to others)
- Any additional sources of information (e.g. press articles)

For Service to Humanity

Haverford Award: The Haverford Award supports and demonstrates the College's expressed concern for the application of knowledge to socially useful ends. It seeks to identify, reward and focus public attention on those alumni who best reflect Haverford's concern with the uses to which they put their knowledge, humanity, initiative, and individuality. Neither age nor service to the College is a consideration in granting the award.

Forman Award: The Lawrence Forman Award goes to a superior Haverford athlete who, throughout his or her career or volunteer time, has devoted a significant portion of his or her energy to the betterment of society. The award honors Lawrence Forman '60, one of the outstanding athletes in the history of Haverford College. After graduation, Larry committed his life both to the betterment of humankind and to international understanding. This award will be presented at the annual athletics awards banquet.

For Sustained Service to the College

Alumni Award: The Alumni Award, the most distinguished award given by the Association for alumni activities, honors an individual who, in a variety of ways, provides or has provided sustained service to Haverford. It recognizes especially loyal and active support of the work of the College.

Haverford College Young Alumni Award

Established in 2007, this award is designed to recognize established and future leaders among Haverford College's young alumni, defined as those who have been an alumnus for 10 years or less. Nominees will have shown great promise and accomplishment in their chosen profession and/or community, public or humanitarian service, demonstrated leadership capability and substantial commitment to the mission of the College.

Achievement

Haverford College Alumni Distinguished Achievement Award

Established in 2007, this award is designed to recognize an individual who has achieved personal success, made an outstanding contribution to his/her chosen field of endeavor, achieved recognition by his/her colleagues, and brought honor to themselves and to Haverford College through their distinguished achievements.

For questions, call the Alumni Office at 610-896-1004 or email alumni@haverford.edu.

DEADLINE for Alumni Award nominations is March 16, 2009.

**HELP
WANTED**

Career Development Lead Volunteer for Bay Area

If you're interested in helping both students and alumni/ae develop their careers, please join the Bay Area alumni volunteer team! Contact Northern California Regional Coordinator Theo Posselt '94 (tposselt@yahoo.com) if you have interest or questions.

Events space in the Bay Area

If you have space in the San Francisco area that you can volunteer for alumni meetings, faculty presentations, and admission interviews, please contact Northern California Regional Coordinator Theo Posselt '94, tposselt@yahoo.com.

Why We (Need to) Give

By Robert Eisinger '87, Chair of the Annual Fund

Fundraising is not generally easy. It requires determination, patience, and confidence that the product for which one is seeking funds is, for lack of a better word, outstanding. As Chair of the Haverford Annual Fund, I find that fundraising for Haverford is not all that complicated or difficult. In many ways, Haverford sells itself. The superb students, faculty and staff are evident upon arriving on campus. Haverford's commitment to academic rigor and intellectual inquiry reveals itself both in and out of the classroom. A Haverford student or alum is likely to be literate, analytical, musical, artistic, athletic, and well read. She is gifted not merely in her love of learning, but her commitment to appreciating the complexities of ethics and justice.

The problem lies simply in too many of us not habituating a contribution to Haverford.

And so I write this letter not with a heavy heart, but rather with a troubled one. The College's Annual Fund participation rate dropped below fifty percent last year, for the first time in a while. This decline in participation cannot and should not be blamed on the efforts of the Development Office, or the numerous class volunteers whose efforts are commendable and worthy of kudos. Rather, repeated analysis of Haverford's alumni body shows that too many of us forget to give to Haverford annually, or follow a calendar-year giving cycle that does not match Haverford's fiscal year.

When Haverford seeks foundation money we are in much better standing if we can document a 60 percent giving rate, rather than a 49 percent rate.

One study showed that over a three-year period, Haverford's participation rate exceeds 75 percent! This statistic shows that we share a continuing commitment to the College, but that commitment may "take a year off" unintentionally. The problem lies simply in too many of us not habituating a contribution to Haverford.

Make no mistake about it—these numbers matter, not merely in the college rankings. They matter because, for better or worse, Annual Fund participation rates are the crude proxy within higher education to determine affinity for one's alma mater. When Haverford seeks foundation money, say, for a new

performing arts center, we are in much better standing if we can document a 60 percent giving rate, rather than a 49 percent rate. Such a difference would show what many of us already know— that our Haverford education shaped us in innumerable and invaluable ways.

While this year has certainly posed its challenges from an economic standpoint, there are many donors who have already made their annual contributions. For this I thank you. A number of these donors and others are members of the College's Whitehead Circle, which recognizes consistent support for the Annual Fund for ten or more consecutive fiscal years. Your continuing generosity truly keeps the Annual Fund afloat year after year. For those who have not yet given to Haverford, I respectfully ask that you regularize your Haverford giving in any of the following ways:

To contribute online:

go to www.haverford.edu/makeagift

To give by credit card:

call the Office of Annual Giving at 610-896-1131, or toll free at 866-443-8442

Or mail your gift to:

Haverford College
The Haverford Annual Fund
370 Lancaster Avenue
Haverford, PA 19041





Why I Give

In honor of Haverford's 175th anniversary, current Annual Fund donors were asked about their connections to the College and their interest in supporting Haverford financially. Here are a few donors who explained "Why I Give to Haverford."

Neil Kahrin '04

Nine years ago, Haverford College accepted me based solely on the merits of my application and the strength of my character, regardless of my financial need. I needed just about the full freight. Haverford honored its need-blind admissions policy and provided me with a financial aid package that paved the way for an experience that would change my life. I was given the opportunity to interact both academically and socially with some of the world's greatest minds, who challenged me to reach for goals that I had not thought I could achieve. My Haverford education, which has laid the foundation for my accomplishments, would not have been possible without the contributions of the alumni who came before me.

Every year, Haverford relies on us to help provide a well-rounded educational experience in an environment that continues to produce some of society's most talented individuals. We can all point to one close friend at Haverford who has had a major impact on our lives, a friend who may not have had that opportunity to attend this unique institution were it not for the assistance of the extensive network of committed alumni.

As young alumni, our contributions may not be large, but collectively they are

Every time I make a donation to Haverford, I am reminded of the doors that were opened for me as a result of someone else's generosity



very significant. Assuming a 300 person class size, a \$25 donation from each individual in just four classes amounts to \$30,000. I can think of many students who would appreciate a fraction of that support, especially in the current economic environment. Every time I make a donation to Haverford, I am reminded of the doors that were opened for me as a result of someone else's generosity and I ask that you remember the same when you make your contribution.

Marilyn Machlowitz, current parent '11

Despite the high cost of tuition, it alone does not cover all the costs of attending Haverford. It is a privilege to contribute to the place doing so much for our sons and daughters so it can continue to do so.

The bar continues to rise on what colleges must do in terms of offering financial aid to ensure that a broad group of students can enrich the educational experience. Contributing to Haverford helps make this possible.

Like many parents, we had the opportunity to visit many colleges and universities when our daughter was considering where to apply and, later, where to attend. Happily, she had numerous good choices. Haverford always stood out from the very first visit.

I am a headhunter, or executive search consultant, and over the years I'd been impressed by the caliber of candidates who had "Haverford" on their resumes. I am sure that was a factor in encouraging my daughter to consider Haverford. Most of us can contribute only to a few causes close to our hearts and what better one

than the place our children will call "home" for four years?

I had read the story of how Haverford helped Howard Lutnick '83 keep attending school after he was orphaned very early during freshman year. It was quite another thing to hear him tell that story himself. It is so moving, and only contributions to Haverford make that kind of consideration of students' circumstances (and changing circumstances) possible.

I love seeing John Whitehead's name all over campus and appreciate his generosity. He was a hero in World War II and a hero on Wall Street. I can't contribute on his scale but I can do my part.

Russell "Ronnie" Reno '54

I loved my four years at Haverford, and as a scholarship student, I felt early on that I should give back to the College. Over the years, I've shown my gratitude to Haverford in a number of capacities. I support Haverford financially, but I have also contributed through my involvement with the Alumni Association and the Annual Fund, and through my 12 years of service on the Board of Managers. I am so fond of Haverford, and I find staying connected to the College in all of these ways very rewarding.



State of the College



With letters from

Stephen G. Emerson '74
President

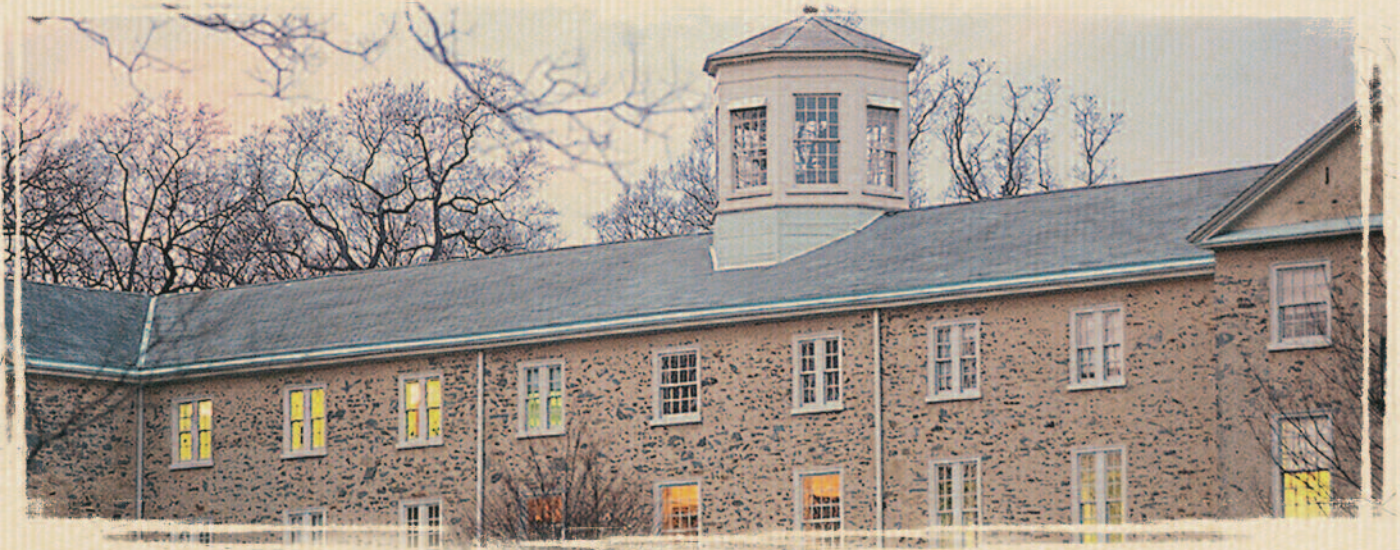
Jess Lord
*Dean of Admission &
Financial Aid*

Linda Bell
Provost

G. Richard Wynn
Treasurer of the Corporation

Michael Kiefer
Vice President for Institutional Advancement

STATE OF THE COLLEGE



Greetings from the President

With the nation and the world in the midst of a dramatic economic downturn, we have been fielding many questions from alumni, parents and friends about the finances of the College. We've been looking closely at the current situation—and at forecasts for the future—as we plan how best to weather this storm, just as we have weathered so many others in the 175-year life of the College.

Before I get into the details of how we'll address the current fiscal challenges, I want to let you know that we remain committed to what we see as our primary responsibility, which is to protect the students, faculty and staff who together form the essence of Haverford. Current students who have benefited from the policy that replaced loans with grants can be assured that we will stand by our commitment to them, just as we stand by our need-blind admission policy; faculty can remain confident that they will have the resources necessary to provide a rich academic experience; and staff can be certain that Haverford will remain a rewarding place to work.

The good news is that we have been extremely well and cautiously run by Treasurer Dick Wynn and his staff, under the guidance of the Board of Managers. If any college is well-placed to maneuver through these rocky times, Haverford is that college. Additionally, this upheaval occurs at a time when Haverford is between fundraising campaigns and we are fortunate that no major capital projects, such as construction of new buildings, are underway just as the value of the required capital has been reduced.

That said, Haverford, like all colleges, is being affected by the economic crisis. To help understand how, I'd first like to summarize how we pay our bills.

The college's revenue derives primarily from three sources. The largest share comes from tuition—what we charge students and their parents—which made up 42.6 percent of our operating revenues in 2008. Then there are gifts and grants. This includes the money we get from your support of the Annual Fund, from the National Institutes of Health and other entities that fund our scientific research. Finally, there is income from our endowment, itself the result of alumni generosity through the years, which in 2008 contributed about one quarter of our operating revenues. It's interesting to note the varying degree to which the College has depended on each source of revenue over the years. To put this into perspective,

income from endowment covered a huge percentage of our operating costs in the early part of the last century. But that percentage declined over time until it began to increase in recent years as endowment performance improved.

Each year we permit ourselves to spend only a certain percentage of our endowment (generally between four percent and five and a half percent) according to a formula that takes into account several years' worth of investment performance. This allows us to preserve our principal while preventing us from being whipsawed by sudden shifts in market value. The challenge we face now, with the plunging stock market, is that the value of the endowment is a lot lower than it was in 2007. Therefore, the available income will go down by the same percentage.

The reality that the funds available to budget and spend come from this limited number of sources highlights why we have worked so hard to increase our endowment: It helps us keep tuition as low as possible. Indeed, the same economy that affects us as an institution also affects our students and their families and their ability to pay tuition. In fact, more students may well need more financial aid, a situation that is enhanced given our policy of need blind admissions, as well as our new policy, which we worked so hard to initiate last year, of replacing loans with grants.

Put it all together—declines in endowment spending coupled with limited tuition increases—and gifts such as those made to our Annual Fund become more important than ever. Quite simply, the Annual Fund plays a critical role in our day-to-day operating budget, and your support is vital.

On the expense side, we're reviewing our current budget with an eye toward identifying possible savings now that will help immediately and going forward. We are taking a very close look at the budget and identifying near-term expenses we could forgo. These include such things as travel and event catering. We're also looking at postponing certain "replacement and renovation" expenses that won't compromise the integrity of our physical plant or the well-being of our community members. At the utility level, we are looking at lowering our operating expenses by turning off lights and setting the thermostat a little bit lower. We're also looking at lowering food costs and finding savings through consolidating some fragmented services and bidding out contracts.

The biggest fraction of our operating expenses goes to compensation, the salaries and benefits we pay our employees. And in this area we are going to have to be creative. When people retire or leave, we are asking ourselves, do we need to replace that position now? Could the work be divided and done by others in that

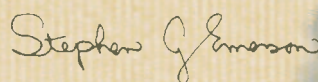
area, or could we reorganize? We'll be looking at ways we can do things more efficiently, more leanly, so that when the economy recovers we'll be able to deploy the new resources efficiently.

The bottom line: All of us here at Haverford, in all of our areas, will be charged with finding ways we can reduce spending. We'll be looking at what we do, how we do it, and asking ourselves, do we need to send that dollar out the door? Is this something we can do ourselves, internally?

The timing of what amounts to zero-based budgeting is opportune. Not only will it help us run most efficiently at a time when efficiency is essential, but it will help us evaluate and position our priorities in anticipation of the day when this current crisis has passed. In short, we'll be a better-organized, better-running organization that will be better prepared to capitalize on future opportunities.

Most importantly, our promise to our students remains firm in the face of this economic turmoil. We will be here for them, just as those who went before us stepped up when it was their turn to ensure that those who followed would have a chance to experience what they had enjoyed. It has been that way for 175 years and will remain so into the future, one generation of Haverfordians, taking care for the next.

In this season of thanksgiving and hopeful expectations for a new year, I am reminded—daily—of the blessings that Haverford brings. I am utterly confident that together we can overcome whatever challenges confront us and emerge stronger, wiser and better prepared for the bright future that awaits.



Stephen G. Emerson '74



STATE OF THE COLLEGE



Jess Lord *Dean of Admission & Financial Aid*



ast year was an extraordinary year for Haverford in terms of admission, most notably because of the significant changes that were made to financial aid punctuated by the elimination of student loans beginning with the Class of 2012. The ultimate objective in making these changes was to bring our financial aid policies better in line with our enduring goals and mission. Our long-standing commitment to addressing issues of accessibility and affordability, embodied in our need-blind admission policy and our need-based financial aid program, remains as important as ever. We are also compelled to compete with other extraordinary institutions for the best students in the world; financial aid plays an essential role in our ability to make admission decisions solely based on the qualifications of the candidates, and to make sure Haverford will remain a viable option for those students we do admit. Given what we were able to see with the Class of 2012, we believe that the changes made to financial aid were successful on all counts, both strengthening Haverford and supporting our students better than ever before. It is our dearest hope to continue these policies into the indefinite future, despite recent turmoil in the world's financial markets.

Evidence of the success of these policies was revealed in many of the ways the admission process played out this past year. For instance, overall for the Class of 2012 we saw a significant increase in our yield on admitted students (that is, the percentage of admitted students who chose to attend Haverford). This reverses a trend of the past several years—a trend that we believe had its roots in the extent to which some of our financial aid policies had become out of step with the policies of many of our peers. This reversal takes on even greater significance in the context of college admission trends this past year. Many institutions actually saw a decrease in their yield this past year, and most of our peers went to their waiting list for between 30-150 students. In contrast, we admitted just three students from the waiting list.

Looking again at yield rates, and this time correlating it with family income, also reveals an important change that we believe can be attributed to the policy changes in financial aid. In the past, students coming from both low and high-income family backgrounds tended to yield at much higher rates than students from middle income families. This year, however, the general pattern for yield by family income was nearly flat. In admission and financial aid, the ideal is that a student's college choice will be based on whether or not a particular school will provide them with the college experience they want to have—and not on how much it will cost to attend. It would certainly be naïve to suggest that cost is not a concern for families. There is no doubt it continues to be, but the flattening of the yield curve suggests we have eliminated the significant differentials by family income and suggests that we are closer to our ideals than we were before.

The Class of 2012 is also, we believe, the most diverse class in Haverford's history with over 36% of the class identifying themselves as students of color. Additionally, 14% of the members of the Class of 2012 are the first in their family to go to college – a number that is the highest in many years. While financial need is certainly not a proxy for diversity, there is little doubt that the new financial aid structure played a role in our ability to enroll such a diverse class.

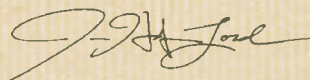
On a more anecdotal level, we also felt the impact in the kinds of reactions we received directly from families. It will come as no surprise that last year Director of Financial Aid David Hoy fielded many calls from families of admitted students expressing anxiety about their ability to afford the cost of education in the current economy. However, in a shift from past years, these calls were no longer unfavorably comparing our financial aid packages with those of our peers.

We are committed to preserving the grants-for-loans policy for current and soon-to-be admitted freshmen, for the duration of their Haverford careers. When we made the decision to alter our financial aid program last year, we certainly did not anticipate the condition the economy would be in today. In that light, supporting the program represents an even greater commitment on Haverford's part—and one that underscores the importance of philanthropic support for financial aid.

Indeed, even more than we imagined last year, these changes will help us to bring some of the best and brightest students in the world to Haverford. They will also allow us to work with students and their families on the highest level to make Haverford an affordable and accessible option.

As you read this, we are already deep into the process of bringing together the Class of 2013 for Haverford. It continues to be an extraordinary pleasure and privilege for me to have the opportunity to get to know these remarkable young women and men and to play some role in the beginning of their Haverford experience. I look forward to reporting to you more about them in the future.

Sincerely,



Jess Lord
Dean of Admission & Financial Aid



STATE OF THE COLLEGE



Linda Bell Provost

This year is our reaccreditation year—the year in which we reflect as a community on who we are, what we do well, and how we wish the College to change and grow. The Middle States Commission is the body that grants accredited status to colleges and universities in our region. Institutions are "re-accredited" every 10 years through a process of self-study followed by a site visit. Our self-study document must be submitted to Middle States in fall 2009 in anticipation of our spring 2010 site visit by a group of evaluators. It is a herculean effort involving many.

As Provost, I have been co-chairing the Middle States reaccreditation process along with Associate Provost and Professor of Psychology Wendy Sternberg. Teams of faculty, students, staff and Board of Managers members have been organized to evaluate and report on all aspects of Haverford College—from student life, to curriculum, to institutional procedure and governance, to bi-college relationships and cooperation. The Haverford community is participating actively in the process through on-going questionnaires, open meetings and casual discussion.

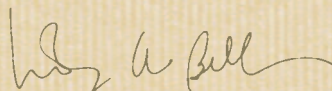
Although many of us on campus have been through this process before, this effort is decidedly different because the Middle States Commission has refined its standards and strengthened its emphasis on assessment. Much of what we've been focused on so far this year is evaluating appropriate assessment measures and understanding ways to make information more useful, more accessible and more integrative. In that vein, the timing of the Middle States review couldn't be better. Our special emphasis theme for Middle States—"Academic Excellence and the Creation of Knowledge"—resonates importantly with the planning that's been done on campus over the last three years as part of the Faculty Committee on Academic Enrichment's "Blueprint for Academic Excellence," which was enthusiastically endorsed by the Board in April, 2008.

In fact, we've already done an intensive self study of the academic mission—and delved deeply into questions of academic excellence, student-faculty collaboration, measuring student outcomes and expanding and deepening curriculum. Building on the theme of academic excellence, and on the importance of data analysis and narrative, we are structuring a Middle States document that will reflect the institution's core values and mission starting with the academic program, but extending beyond this to evaluating our governance and administrative structures, and important aspects of student life. We are confident that we will learn, continue to grow our ideas, and at the end of the process be formally reaccredited by Middle States.

This academic year, Haverford welcomed with great enthusiasm eight new tenure track faculty. The process of adding to our faculty continues, with six searches in Fine Arts, History, German, Sociology, Peace, Justice and Human Rights, and Environmental Chemistry currently on-going. The latter search, in Environmental Chemistry, will be the first of three searches for faculty with environmental expertise. This effort is partially supported through a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon foundation, and will help us build a dynamic program in environmental studies that will complement and add to the program at Bryn Mawr. The three academic centers—the Hurford Humanities Center, the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship, and the Koshland Integrated Natural Science Center—are collaborating in sponsoring a spring 2009 symposium in which experts from the domains of cultural studies, public policy, and science will come together at Haverford and help us to define what is required as we move forward in implementing these plans.

Finally, this past academic year envisioned a bold reaffirmation of the emphasis of this College on academic excellence. This was embodied in the Faculty Committee on Academic Enrichment's "Blueprint for Academic Excellence," which calls for an increase in tenure line appointments to facilitate faculty scholarship and enhance faculty-student collaboration. The economic realities of the financial crisis we face today will affect the speed of implementation, but the curricular changes envisioned in this plan have begun to take effect in a gradual but profound way throughout the College. In some cases, departments have revised requirements, and in others, they have implemented new opportunities for students to engage in active research. The bottom line—financial crisis or not—is that the message of the "Blueprint" is alive and well, namely, the preeminence of teaching our students to be active learners and to engage in scholarship as agents in the creation of knowledge. This year, we are working together to refine the implementation plan in a way that makes economic sense. We are confident that the changes the community envisioned will occur in a sensitive and compelling way as we continue to hold true to our fundamental commitment to academic excellence.

Sincerely,



Linda Bell
Provost



STATE OF THE COLLEGE



Dick Wynn *Treasurer*



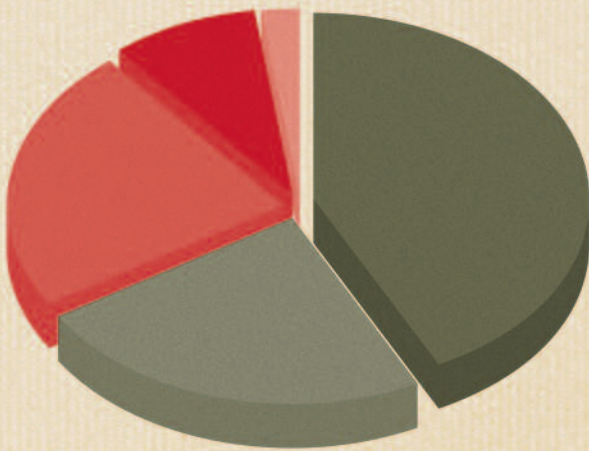
Haverford's budget accommodated several new initiatives this year, including the replacement of loans with grants for students receiving financial aid, beginning with the class entering in the fall of 2008. Additionally, reduced reliance was placed on the net equity of a family's home in determining financial need, an especially welcomed change in light of uncertainty in national housing markets. Finally, a substantial supplementary increase in faculty salaries was implemented, bringing Haverford's compensation levels more in line with those of peer institutions.

Operations

Operating revenues grew to \$79.2 million in 2007-08, exceeding operating expenditures for the 32nd consecutive year. During 2007-08 Haverford's net assets declined slightly to \$581 million, as falling security markets reduced the size of the College's endowment. The enrollment of 1,146 students compared to the budgeted figure of 1,100 generated excess revenues that were assigned to continuing the interior renovation of Stokes Hall, installing Haverford's first green roof on part of Stokes Hall, and adding various academic and technological enhancements.

Physical Facilities

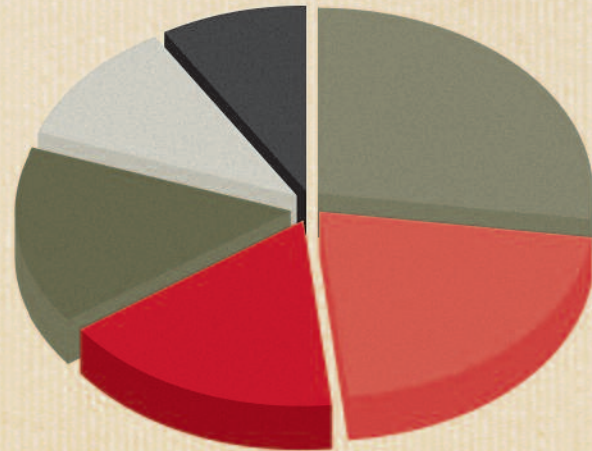
A steering committee representative of the College community, led by professors Laurie Hart and Wendy Sternberg, has been working this past year on a campus master plan to provide direction for the spatial arrangement of building projects for the next several decades. Assisting the steering committee is a nationally recognized firm, Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates. A document that offers both a ten-year plan and a twenty-five-years-and-beyond plan will be presented for consideration by the Board of Managers in the near future.



2008 Sources of Operating Revenues

	(%)
Net student charges	42.6
Auxiliary enterprises	23.6
Endowment	23.1
Gifts and grants	8.7
Other	2.0

Total 100.0



2008 Operating Expenses by Use (%)

Instruction	27.3
Auxiliary enterprises	21.2
Facilities management	16.5
Management, general, and fundraising	15.7
Student services	10.8
Library and academic support	8.5

Total 100.0

Voluntary Support

Haverford received \$22,277,131 from private sources in 2007-08. Unrestricted gifts for annual giving which help support the operating budget climbed to \$4 million, and more than \$15,340,646 was received in gifts for capital (plant and endowment) purposes.

Investments

After enjoying a robust 13.6% annual compounded return for the past five years, the endowment's total rate of return for the year ended June 30, 2008 was -2%; recent market turmoil has seen the value of the endowment decline to \$465 million at the close of the quarter ended September 30. We plan to remain diversified in our investments, an approach which has served the College so well in the long run.

Respectfully submitted,

G. Richard Wynn

G. Richard Wynn
Treasurer of the Corporation



STATE OF THE COLLEGE



Michael Kiefer

Vice President for Institutional Advancement

President Steve Emerson and the Haverford community welcomed me warmly when I arrived at Founders Hall on July 1 for my first day of work. Getting to know the College has been an exhilarating experience for my family and me. This is a unique and lovely place—a place built on trust, rigor, tolerance, and respect. Haverfordians are accomplished and engaged men and women bound and determined to make the world a better place. I am honored to serve Haverford and eager to help you keep the College strong, resilient, and attentive to our Quaker values and our commitment to academic excellence.

As has been the case for many generations, Haverford is uniquely positioned to educate young men and women to be agents of change. We have assembled a remarkable faculty, all of whom are scholars committed to undergraduate teaching. All of our students write a thesis, and all have opportunities to experience a life-changing intellectual apprenticeship with a member of the faculty who takes the student and his or her habits of mind quite seriously. Haverfordians are in this way prepared to be leaders in healing, renewing, and enriching the world.

This could not happen—this could never have happened—without the philanthropic support of our alumni, parents, and friends. In the academic year ending June 30, 2008, total giving to the College reached \$22,277,131. This included over \$4 million in unrestricted operating support through the Annual Fund. Fifty percent of our alumni made a gift to Haverford last year. We are grateful to you for your generosity. In the academic year now underway, as we face declining endowment income and falling tuition revenue, we have set an Annual Fund goal of \$4.5 million with 52 percent alumni participation.

The academic year now underway is a building year for Institutional Advancement. We are re-organizing and consolidating our departments—alumni and parent relations, development, communications, and advancement services. This is a tricky time to raise funds for Haverford, but it is a great time for planning and housekeeping.

Although the College, like the rest of the world, has been shaken by the turmoil in the financial markets, we are pushing ahead with our institutional planning and, in the next several years, the Board of Managers and the President will launch a major comprehensive campaign. The campus community and the Board are now articulating the College's highest priorities, which include increased support for financial aid, academic enrichment, and facilities. These priorities have arisen organically from the strategic plan that we know as the Blueprint for Academic Excellence, which is tap-rooted in Haverford's tradition of a mentored learning experience.

We take the long view and focus always on lifelong relationships. We are celebrating our 175th anniversary by having Greg Kannerstein '63 meet with alumni across the country to talk about the history of the College. Following our successful 25th and 50th reunions for the Classes of 1983 and 1958, we're making plans for big reunions for the Class of 1984 (the pioneer co-ed class) and the Class of 1959. Members of these classes are working hard to plan a wonderful get-together on campus in May and to secure record-breaking levels of support from a high percentage of classmates. Because there is a special opportunity to make charitable gifts using IRA assets this year, we have high hopes for the reunion classes from 1939 through 1959.

By the time you read this, our new website for alumni should be up and running. The communications staff has worked hard to transition us to a new platform that will help us all make the most of new social networking technology while providing easy-to-navigate core services such as directories and event registration. Check it out at www.fords.haverford.edu.

In the United States and abroad, we will probably have to endure economic uncertainty for quite a while. Still, though we must be cautious, the American experience inspires in us a positive view of the long term. American philanthropy and gift-supported institutions like Haverford have weathered significant financial downturns in the last 40 years. In fact, philanthropy has grown steadily during that period, despite shifts in the stock market.

We will focus on the activities that have always served Haverford well. We will continue to focus on academic planning, and we have already begun to redouble our efforts to build understanding, appreciation and support for our educational mission. We will nurture relationships, invite philanthropic support when appropriate, and help our donors understand the impact of their gifts. And we will express our gratitude whenever and wherever we have a chance to do so.

I send you greetings and thanks from Haverford.

Sincerely yours,



Michael Kiefer
Vice President for Institutional Advancement





Faculty Friends

Catching Up with Former Faculty Members

Fay Ajzenberg-Selove is a pioneer in science. She was one of country's first female physicists, and was the first tenure-track female professor hired at Haverford, where she taught from 1957-1970 before moving on to the University of Pennsylvania. Now retired and living in Wynnewood, Pa. with her husband, fellow scientist Wally Selove, Ajzenberg-Selove was honored with the 2007 National Medal of Science (presented by the National Science Foundation) in September. Here, the author of *A Matter of Choices: Memoirs of a Female Physicist* (Rutgers, 1994) shares her memories and experiences with *Haverford Magazine*:

How did you come to the United States as a teenager?

I was born in Berlin of Russian parents; at least, they considered themselves Russian although technically they were Polish. Then, Dad went bankrupt in Germany and we moved to France and stayed there for 10 years. He paid his debts and became an industrialist, and was a millionaire once again. He almost lost it all when the Germans came in, but then through a great deal of luck and with my help (I spoke not only Russian but also French and English, because I had had lessons) we got out and went to Spain and Portugal. Then in order to immigrate, we went to Cuba at the time of Battista. We were lucky to be awarded immigration visas, and we landed [in the U.S.] with a hundred bucks between the four of us. Dad went to work, because there was no money waiting, and before his death he was a millionaire once again. His integrity was absolute; he is certainly the biggest influence on me, although then [Caltech professor] Tom Lauritsen and my wonderful husband also became my heroes.

How did you become interested in science?

My father was an engineer and he didn't have a son, so he decided I would be an engineer. I adored him, so my first degree was in engineering. Then I decided I preferred physics, so I switched...it was more fun. Also, at the time in engineering I could only have been a draftsman, and I hated drafting!

In many of your science classes, you were one of the only (if not the only) woman. What was that like for you?

It was fine. The guys were terrifically nice to me, and taught me how to swear like a stevedore. They treated me as a sister. Because of them, I always felt very comfortable with men.

What was your experience like as Haverford's first full-time female professor? What was the atmosphere at the time?

The students were outstanding; in fact I'm still in touch with many of them. One of my students (Curt Callan '61) is going to be the new president of the American Physical Society, and has been chair of the department at Princeton for eons. There were lots of fabulous students; I loved it.

I didn't have all that much interaction with the professors. They were more political than I was...it was also the time of the Vietnam War and all that.

What did you enjoy most about teaching?

It's emotional. I love to seduce kids into liking physics.

Tell us about your research on light nuclei and the elements of stars.

I worked for 38 years on book-length papers (one a year) on these nuclei. I started out working with Tom Lauritsen at Caltech. He was a wonderful man; I worked with him until his death and then I continued our work alone. Also, whenever I saw that there was something missing in our knowledge of light-and-medium-weight nuclei, I would call a friend who had the right kind of accelerator and I would go down for a day to expose the photographic plates I used at the time, and then take them back to Haverford and scan them and write a paper together with the accelerator fellow.

What was your reaction to winning the National Medal of Science?

I was amazed. And then I found out who had nominated me: several of my old students at Haverford (Bill Forman '69 and his wife, both prominent astrophysicists) and Boston University. That was particularly pleasant.

How would you describe today's environment for women in science?

Considering that it was zero for many years, it's much better now! Of course it's not perfect. I am a feminist, and I want opportunities for both men and women, according to their interests and abilities and luck; luck has a lot to do with it too. 🐘

1928

Frederick M. Burgess died July 24, 2008 at Chester County Hospital due to complications from pneumonia. He was 99 years old. He was a retired dean of Villanova University's business school. He is survived by children Eric L. (married to Arlene) and Geoffrey M. (married to Bernice); grandchildren Kristy, Colleen and Adam; and great-granddaughter Grace. **To sign an online guestbook, visit www.legacy.com and use Advanced Search including the keyword 'Haverford.'**

1938

Charles H. Ligon, of El Cerrito, Calif., died June 11, 2008. After graduating from Haverford he attended the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine. He was a member of the Coast Guard during World War II and afterward served as a physician, surgeon and obstetrician. He is survived by his son, daughter, eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. **To sign an online guestbook, visit www.legacy.com and use Advanced Search including the keyword 'Haverford.'**

1942

L. Paul Saxer, 87, of West Chester, Pa., died on September 2, 2008 at Paoli Memorial Hospital. He was born in Philadelphia on September 3, 1920. During World War II he worked as a civilian contractor for the U.S. Army till 1947, and worked for Rohm & Haas from 1947 to 1958. He was a manager for American Cyanamid from 1958 to 1982, retiring in 1982. Saxer was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and the American Chemical Society. He was a dedicated Haverford College supporter, serving as Class Chair and a member of the Beta Rho Sigma Society and Varsity Club. He was also an integral member of the Scarlet Sages Planning Committee and an avid athlete, train enthusiast and the president of the Master Association and Merrifield Village at Hershey's Mill of Chester County. Saxer was involved in development and production of Hershey Mill's television programming and helped move Hershey's Mill into a self-governing group. He was also a member of the First

Presbyterian Church of West Chester where he served as an Elder and treasurer. **To sign an online guestbook, visit www.legacy.com and use Advanced Search including the keyword 'Haverford.'**

1949

Robert I. Parkes of Marco Island, Fla. Died at his home on October 13, 2008. He was born on August 31, 1925 in Port Washington, N.Y. During World War II he served as a radio operator in the 136th Army Airways Communication Squadron in Greenland. After graduating from Haverford he earned a law degree from the University of Virginia Law School in 1952. He joined General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y. in 1960, where he became counsel for the real estate and construction operation.

Expressions of sympathy in Parkes' memory may be made to Haverford College, 370 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, PA; the Unitarian Universalist Congregation, 6340 Napa Woods Way, Naples, FL; or the charity of your choice. **To sign an online guestbook, visit www.legacy.com and use Advanced Search including the keyword 'Haverford.'**

Dr. Harold Whitcomb, known affectionately as "Dr. Whit," died at his home in Aspen, Colo. on March 2, 2006. He was 79 years old.

Born on Jan. 30, 1927 in Harrisburg, Pa., his college years were interrupted by two years of duty in the Navy during World War II. In 1953 Whit, his first wife, Yolande Shaw, and his two children, Michael and Deirdre, moved to Denver to begin his medical internship. He was chief resident in internal medicine at the University of Colorado medical school in 1958-59. That year, his sister and brother-in-law persuaded him to move to Aspen and combine family forces at the Heatherbed Lodge. He commuted to a staff position at the VA Hospital in Grand Junction until he joined the Aspen Clinic.

In 1968 he married Polly Bent and became father to her two little girls, Verena and Thea. In 1970, their son Oliver was born.

Dr. Whitcomb was elected Pitkin County coroner in 1970, a position he held for 12 years, and was an Aspen Valley Hospital Board member for another 12. He co-founded the Aspen Skiers Educational Fund and was an executive committee member of the Center for Frontier Sciences at Temple University. In 1987, he began lobbying the hospital for an assisted living center. In 1990 the doors of the Castle Creek Terrace Assisted Living Center opened, and Dr. Whit became the medical director. In 2000 he was inducted into the Aspen Hall of Fame.

Friends of Haverford

William Falls '65 writes, "My wife Rachel Melchior Falls died August 24, 2008, of the brain cancer that was first diagnosed in 1999. She had been Hotline Director at the National Abortion Federation."

Anne Ramsay Somers, a pioneer in the field of healthcare economics and an expert on geriatrics and long-term care died September 24 at Pennswood Village, Newtown, Pa. She was 95 years old. She was the wife of Herman M. Somers, a former member of the Haverford Corporation and the Board of Managers, who received an honorary degree from the College in 1991.

roads taken and not taken

continued from page 33

violin and piano, which was performed in my sophomore year at a Haverford concert.

After spending my junior year at Columbia University, I returned to Haverford and decided to major in music rather than philosophy. One day in my senior year, composing at Prof. Davison's office piano, I thought it would be interesting, as a homage to him, to try to write something much more tonal than what I had been composing. I came up with a tune that I loved, but I wasn't sure what to do with it. Years later, I used it as a setting of a Gerard Manley Hopkins poem but for years after that the material still haunted me, and when in 1993 I decided to write a violin concerto, I used the same material to begin the work. Finally I'd gotten the tune out of my system.

I hadn't seen John for many years when, in the mid-90's, on a visit to Haverford because some pieces of mine were performed at a concert there, I played a tape of that violin concerto for him. He not only liked it a lot but seemed pleased that I was writing much more tonal and melodic music than when I was a student. He joked in his typically self-deprecating way about how glad he was that tonal music had come back into fashion but that he was afraid he wasn't clever enough to profit from this in his career.

Unlike most composers, I do not teach in a university. I occasionally perform as a pianist, mostly my own music, but composing takes up most of my time. I have written two symphonies, five string quartets, a lot of songs, choral works, and various solo and chamber compositions, but no operas, ballet scores, or film or electronic music. My most recent composition, "Music in Dark Times," was commissioned by Vladimir Ashkenazy, who will conduct the four world premiere performances with the San Francisco Symphony in March 2009. 🐿

Steven Gerber '69 lives and composes in New York City. For more information, please visit www.stevengerber.com.

Sarah (Allen) McQuaid '87

Virtually every important decision I've made in my life has come about more or less by accident, and the decision to attend Haverford was no exception.

I'd already visited several colleges as a prospective student, feeling increasingly lost, invisible and uneasy. Not so at Haverford: There, people bent over backwards to make me feel welcome. One particularly friendly and enthusiastic group of freshmen practically frog-marched me into Paul Desjardins' Philosophy 101 class, and when I came out again an hour later, I was determined not only to go to Haverford but to major in philosophy.

Which I did, and it's a decision I've never regretted. What I do regret is that I didn't take my studies further. Dick Bernstein had even offered to help me expand my senior thesis into a book, and to this day I'm still kicking myself for letting such an incredible opportunity slip by; of all the stupid things I've done in my life, that's the one I'd most like to undo.

But I was young and foolish, as the song goes, and all I wanted was to get out of academia and into the "real world." I'd met a woman at a party who told me that she was leaving her job at a music shop in Philadelphia. Her soon-to-be-former boss was there, too—did I want to meet him?

So it was that I spent the next seven years working in Vintage Instruments, an Aladdin's cave of a place that sold fine violins and other old and rare instruments: 18th century flutes, Martin and Gibson guitars, theremins and sousaphones, nyckelharpas and chittarones.

I'd spent my junior year abroad at the University of Strasbourg, struggling through French translations of Hegel and Wittgenstein while singing and playing guitar with an Irish band whose members I'd met at, you guessed it, a party.

The banjo player in that band became my first husband, and while the marriage eventually foundered, my love affair with

folk and traditional music didn't. By the time Noel and I split up, we'd moved to Ireland. I took Irish citizenship and stayed there for thirteen years.

I spent eleven of those years working as a magazine editor, a job I fell into by accident and eventually left when I couldn't stand it any more. I decided to try playing music for a living—and to my utter astonishment, it's been more successful than I could ever have envisaged.

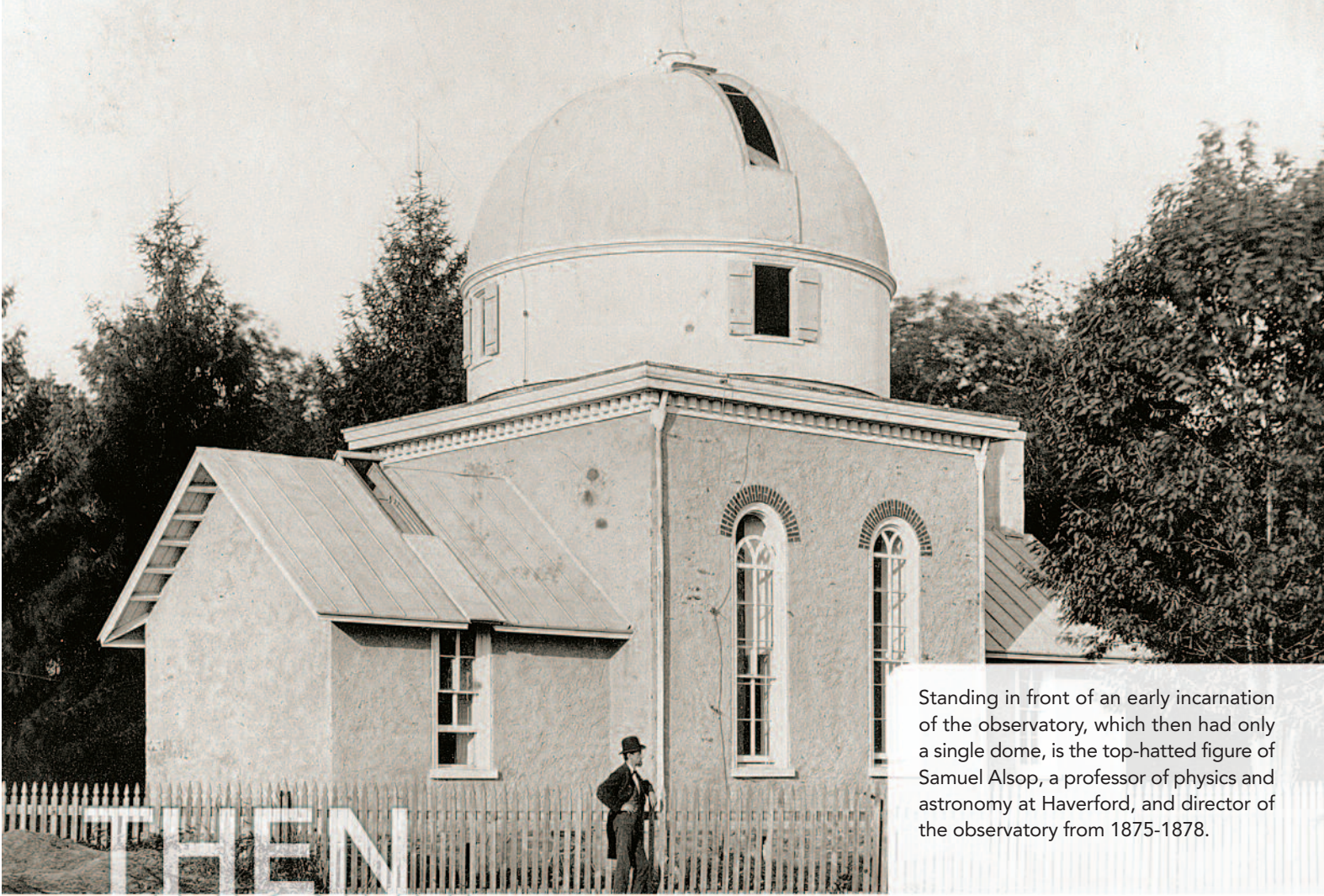
Last year, I moved with my husband Feargal (another Irishman!) and our two children to Cornwall, in the southwest of England. My mother had died three years previously, and my stepfather, unable to manage on his own, made us an offer we couldn't refuse whereby he would renovate an outbuilding into a cottage for himself and hand the main house over to us.

We're living in a beautiful place, just a few miles from Land's End, and now I'm very excited about a new project I'm working on with another singer/songwriter I've met locally. I still play a guitar I bought from Vintage Instruments while working there, the payments coming out of my wages each month. My experience as a journalist comes in handy for writing press releases and newsletters, and philosophy continues to dominate my thinking and my reading.

So in a way it all makes sense ... but there was no master plan, and still isn't. I've no idea what the next ten or twenty years will bring. The one thing I'm certain of is that whatever it is, it's the last thing I could imagine at the moment. 🐿

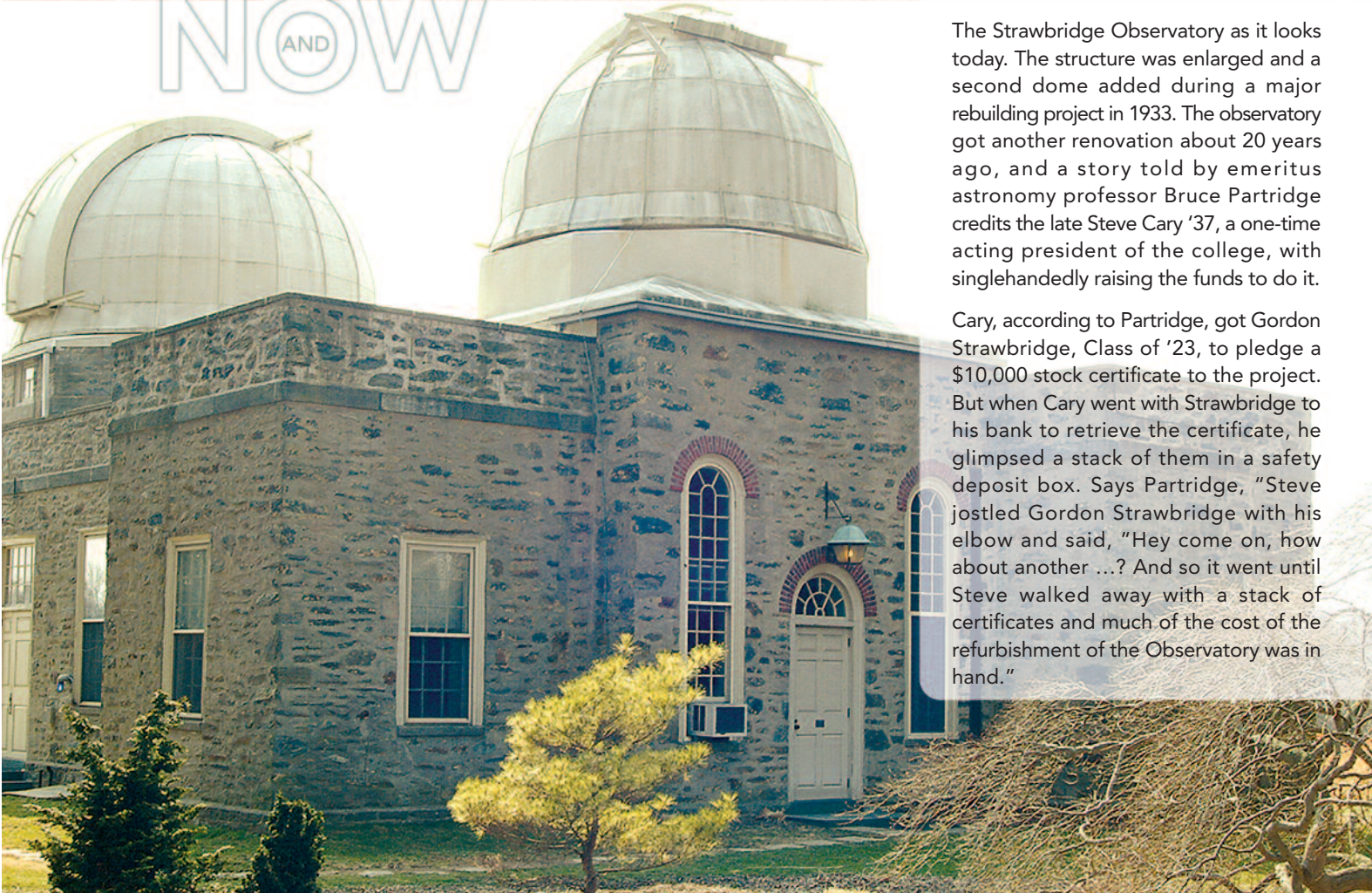
Sarah (Allen) McQuaid '87 is a singer, guitarist and writer. She is the author of The Irish DADGAD Guitar Book and has recorded two albums: When Two Lovers Meet and I Won't Go Home 'Til Morning. For more information on Sarah McQuaid, visit www.sarahmcquaid.com or www.myspace.com/sarahmcquaid.





Standing in front of an early incarnation of the observatory, which then had only a single dome, is the top-hatted figure of Samuel Alsop, a professor of physics and astronomy at Haverford, and director of the observatory from 1875-1878.

THEN
AND
NOW



The Strawbridge Observatory as it looks today. The structure was enlarged and a second dome added during a major rebuilding project in 1933. The observatory got another renovation about 20 years ago, and a story told by emeritus astronomy professor Bruce Partridge credits the late Steve Cary '37, a one-time acting president of the college, with singlehandedly raising the funds to do it.

Cary, according to Partridge, got Gordon Strawbridge, Class of '23, to pledge a \$10,000 stock certificate to the project. But when Cary went with Strawbridge to his bank to retrieve the certificate, he glimpsed a stack of them in a safety deposit box. Says Partridge, "Steve jostled Gordon Strawbridge with his elbow and said, "Hey come on, how about another ...? And so it went until Steve walked away with a stack of certificates and much of the cost of the refurbishment of the Observatory was in hand."



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