



Mexico's "Disposable Women"

Two from the class of '07 bring hope to Ciudad Juarez



Reinventing the Practice

Skip Herman '75 creates a new kind of law firm



Tell Her Where it Hurts

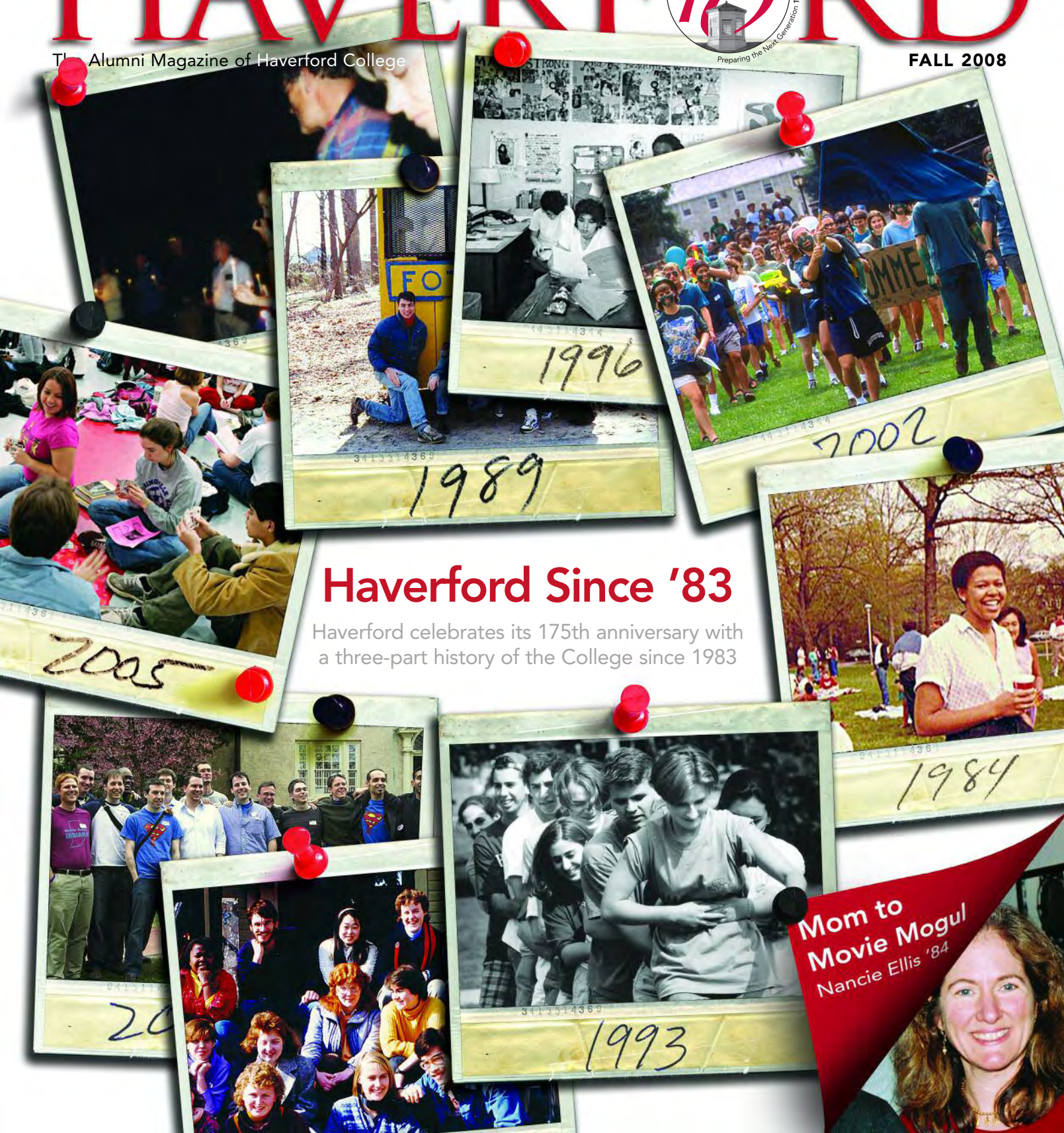
Prof. Wendy Sternberg on the psychology of pain

H A V E R F O R D



The Alumni Magazine of Haverford College

FALL 2008



Haverford Since '83

Haverford celebrates its 175th anniversary with a three-part history of the College since 1983

Mom to Movie Mogul
Nancie Ellis '84





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Haverford celebrates its 175th anniversary with a three-part history of the College since 1983.

By Greg Kannerstein '63

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“Looking ahead to the next two semesters, I see us building on the momentum of what we’ve accomplished in our first year together.”

by Stephen Emerson '74

view from founders

For me, September has always signaled a time of renewal, of rejuvenation—feelings I trace back to my undergraduate years here at Haverford. Sure, I loved summer vacation as much as any other young adult — the beach! the parties! the follies of youth! — but on even the most relaxing of summer days I always looked forward to my return to campus and all it would bring.

Now, as president, I get to experience campus life once again and those “September feelings” remain, but they’re multiplied by a factor of about 1,200 on account of the students I’ll get to work with. Each has ambitions, dreams and challenges; all inspire me to contemplate how I can help make the most of the extraordinary opportunity we have here.

Looking ahead to the next two semesters, I see us building on the momentum of what we’ve accomplished in our first year together. To begin at the beginning (with the literal beginning of one’s Haverford experience!) our admission officers report that not one family told us that their child would attend a different school because our financial aid package was less generous. None. That’s a wonderful thing, and something I credit to our decision to replace student loans with grants, a move to make a Haverford education more accessible to more students as it eases their debt burden upon graduation, which broadens career options to include more social service opportunities. To help ensure this remains the case, we’ll soon announce details of our Next Generation Fund, a new way for you to give direct financial support to this hugely important part of our mission. (Meanwhile, you can expect details of our freshman class in our State of the College report, which will be included in the January '09 issue of this magazine.)

On the academic side, the Board of Managers has approved the faculty’s outline for academic enrichment. It is a breathtaking vision for our future and calls for the full-flowering of cross-disciplinary study enabled by our small size and the opportunity for close faculty-student collaboration. As we’ll detail in our January magazine, we seek to move beyond the traditional dichotomy of “teaching-oriented” colleges vs. “research-oriented” universities by offering a third way: empowering students to create, through research and scholarship, the material that forms the basis of study. And who better to chart this new territory than the original, independent thinkers working in Haverford classrooms, labs and libraries?

Come spring and our May issue, we’ll detail the Campus Master Plan (currently in the works) that will guide our stewardship of the physical space that we all know and love. In this first year as president, I’ve been struck by your recollections of how the landscape and architecture have been setting and backdrop for so many of your defining college life experiences: from dorm rooms and the people with whom you lived, to favorite trees and the way they marked the passing of time, to the way the sunlight reflected off a certain building that you always passed on the way back from soccer practice. One cannot live here and not be affected by this as a place. Our Master Plan will respect the history of Haverford as a physical space while enabling us to make changes to better serve the emerging needs of our campus.

Throughout this academic year we’ll be celebrating the College’s 175th birthday, beginning in this magazine with the



The turf field is stitched together in 15-foot sections; some 12” of those stitches are mine!

See the complete story online in the Haverblog at www.haverford.edu/turf.



Our Master Plan will respect the history of Haverford as a physical space while enabling us to make changes to better serve the emerging needs of our campus.

first installment of Greg Kannerstein's updated history of the College that covers the period 1983-2008—a companion to his *The Spirit and the Intellect* which was published upon our sesqui-centennial celebration. Surely nobody is in a better position to tell this story than Greg (class of '63) who has served the College in so many capacities over the decades, including his current role as Dean. Look for a variety of events and ways in which you can participate in commemorating the College's birthday.

You may recall that my last column mentioned our plan to name the new artificial turf field after former Athletic Director Dana Swan. I'm deeply saddened to report that Dana passed away in June. It's impossible to overstate the impact he had on so many Haverfordians. Perhaps it's best to say simply that Dana was there for us—as mentor, coach, guiding influence, confidant, shining example. It was Dana who taught me to live by the motto "Rest when you get there." He will be missed—and remembered. You can read more about his life in the tribute we've included in this issue.

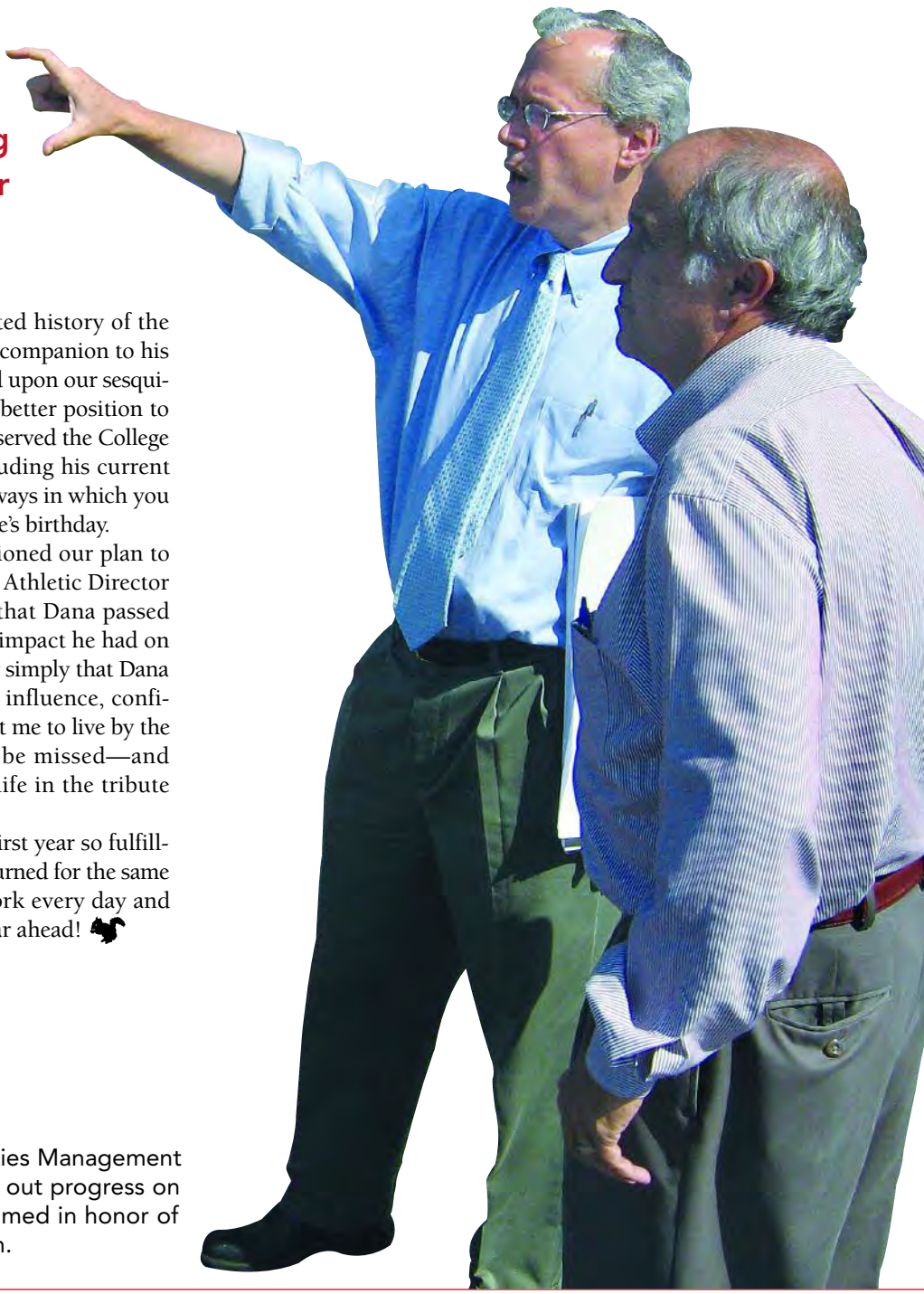
I want to thank all of you for making my first year so fulfilling. I came to Haverford for the people and returned for the same reason. You are a great reason to come to work every day and I look forward to working with you in the year ahead! 🐾

All the best,

Stephen Johnson

Steve

Ron Tola (right) heads up our Facilities Management Department. Here we are checking out progress on Swan Field, our new turf surface named in honor of former Athletic Director Dana Swan.



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letters

Dissecting "Local" and "Sustainable" Food Options

It's always interesting to take the current concern and dissect it a bit.

With regard to the Dining Center's new bills of fare: Good on em for thinking to put the fruit first and the pure calories last.

Concerns about "local" and "sustainable," however, are interesting.

The Leopold Center for Sustainable Agriculture at Iowa State University shows that only 4 to 7% of the greenhouse gas emissions associated with meat actually come from transportation over distance, this reported in *Science News* May 24, 2008. Nearly all such emissions result from production. The question here, then, is not one of our distribution system, which has been well documented to introduce pathogens, reduce nutrient content in food, and for which tough skinned varieties have been bred over the past seven decades; rather this is a question of production methods. In the case of meat, the problems with hormone and antibiotic treatments are documented in Michael Pollan's books as well as in Jeffrey Smith's *Seeds of Deception*. We see that cattle fed grain grow obese, flatulent and dyspeptic, as well as wasting grain that humans could eat, whereas pastured cattle do not develop these symptoms and eat grass which we cannot eat, and provide the fatty acids that benefit our physiology. Those flatulent, dyspeptic cattle are producing abnormal amounts of methane due to poor diet.

An additional aspect not addressed in those sources is the divorce of pasture, cattle and their droppings. In pastures, droppings are a principal source of nutrient for the grass; in feedlots they are a disposal problem. This is a question again of distribution, and finally of an economic model that has become superannuated.



"Sustainable," economically and in food production, might mean a state of equilibrium: When profits are good, do they need to increase?

Economies of scale are often invoked to indicate that "bigger is always better" and that endless growth is a positive development. Were this growth part of your body, you'd have it cut out. "Sustainable," economically and in food production, might mean a state of equilibrium: When profits are good, do they need to increase?

As reported in the May 28 issue of *High Country News*, companies producing vegetables in California have been required recently to implement "scorched earth" policies (elimination of all "harborage" for wildlife, including pollinators and predators of pest species—and consequent elevated runoff in rainy seasons, escalated removal of topsoil in dry seasons by wind, and need for more intensive chemical methods of pest control at all times) in response to bacterial pathogens introduced by feral pigs in California spinach farms. Distributors and large retailers are reported to be engaging in a game of one upmanship, seeing who can make the most

extreme demands to eliminate wildlife near fields. On a smaller scale such measures would be unnecessary, and these large distributors and retailers wouldn't occupy a position to allow them to dictate policy.

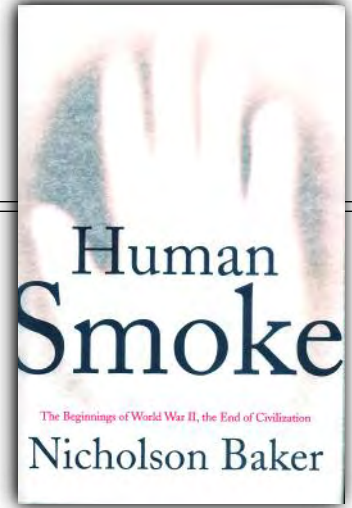
To wrap this rather long note up, the quality of what we eat certainly is determined by how it was grown, whether animal, plant or "other" (out here, there are a half dozen collectible and delicious mushrooms in the rainy season); how it is distributed affects nutritional value as well, varieties suited to shipping are not best for eating, meat grown in a sickly state will be less salutary than meat from healthy animals; and the closer to whole, unprocessed plant, fruit and animal products the better. This does mean quite likely buying close by, but more important is how it's produced at least as regards greenhouse gas emissions, which means buying from smaller, more attentive producers.

Carson Barnes '78

Encouraged by Human Smoke

I can't remember when in recent years I read anything that has allowed me to feel better about the present time at Haverford than does your review of *Human Smoke* in *Haverford Magazine*. Although I haven't yet managed to get the book, which now moves to the top of my reading agenda, I have read several reviews. Yours surpassed them by far for establishing Baker's perspective and scholarship in context, for portraying the achievement of the book, and for doing so with an impressive combination both of advocacy and hard-headed realism. Your review's conclusion is especially fine in that regard. I entered Haverford in the immediate aftermath of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and then John Hersey's revelation in publishing his

Hiroshima in *The New Yorker*. Rufus Jones spoke at almost every Fifth Day meeting for worship. Because of him and Gilbert White, who brought to Collection speakers like Clarence Pickett, Milton Mayer and Norman Cousins, and because of such faculty members as Douglas Steere, Lawrence Wylie, and Jack Lester, all in that atmosphere of returning veterans and returning CPS and prison c.o.'s, I became a pacifist. Somewhat later I became a "convinced" Quaker. The ideas



Because of him [Rufus Jones] and Gilbert White...I became a pacifist. The ideas and purposes of my entire life in activism and teaching resulted from those four years.

and purposes of my entire life in activism and teaching resulted from those four years.

Allan Brick '50

Refuting James House

Your article on James House reminded my why I never took sociology at Haverford. He's obviously made a career out of stating the obvious, namely that people with low incomes and low-status educations die sooner than, say, Haverford students. Yes, of course, poor people don't get the health care that rich ones do, therefore they statistically die sooner than wealthy ones.

...without stating a position on the inequities built into American capitalism, and without offering a program that would equalize the income of all, is simply meretricious scholarship.

But to make that the core of his work without stating a position on the inequities built into American capitalism, and without offering a program that would equalize

the income of all, is simply meretricious scholarship.

If Dr. House would simply look, as Michael Moore did, at Canada, Great Britain and France, all of which have a proportion of their people who live in poverty, but all of which have greater longevity than the United States because they each have a single-payer, government-sponsored health care system, through which no one need go without food or any other necessity of life, in order to take advantage of the medical system, he would find a simpler, more effective and more efficient way to accomplish his goal.

Robert Glatzer '54



main lines

Giving New Meaning to “Campus Politics”

The Democratic presidential campaigns visited Haverford this April.

The campaign trail led to the Nature Trail this past April when the Democratic presidential candidates, sights set on capturing the college vote in the Pennsylvania primary, brought their respective messages to the College’s campus during an unprecedented week of political activity.

It began on Tuesday, April 15, when **Michelle Obama**, wife of Senator Barack Obama, came to Alumni Field House for a rally and community gathering. “I’m honored and delighted to be here,” said Obama, who spoke at length about America as a country where “the bar is set, and people struggle to reach that

bar only to get there and find that the bar has moved.” These same people, she said, become naturally cynical, unable to believe that politics can have an impact on their lives. They don’t vote, they become isolated from others, and they become more susceptible to fear of everyone and everything.

“Fear is a veil of impossibility,” she said. “We talk about what we can’t do, and we pass that negativity on to the next generation. We’re raising a



nation of doubters.” She believes that every child in the nation “should be dreaming huge, gigantic dreams, and have the confidence to go after them and have the love and resources of the whole nation behind them.”

Explaining to the crowd why they should vote for her husband both in the April 22 Pennsylvania primary and in the November election, Obama stressed, “I know this man—he gets it. Our greatest challenge is not a deficit of resources or policies or plans...it’s a deficit of empathy. We’ve lost our way as a nation; we don’t sacrifice for anyone else.”

She dismissed opponents’ claims of her husband’s lack of experience, pointing to his eight years in the Illinois state Senate, where he worked to strengthen civil rights, expand health insurance

coverage, and amend a flawed death penalty system. She also praised his early and steadfast opposition to the war in Iraq, an opinion he voiced during a particularly contentious Senate race.

“It’s not a question of his being ready to lead,” she said. “He’ll be ready on day one, day 100, day 200.”

This race, she reminded the crowd, is not about her husband. “It’s about us, and what we’re ready to do. If he wins with you, he cannot lead without you.” She concluded by leading the cheering throng in a call and response: “Can we do it?” “Yes we can!”

Two days later, on Thursday, April 17, **Senator Hillary Clinton**—accompanied by daughter Chelsea and mother Dorothy Rodham—held a town hall meeting in Founders Great Hall. The purpose of the meeting was to address issues close to the hearts of women and families.

In her introduction, Chelsea Clinton expressed pride in her mother and the belief that

A Limit to “The Politics of Selfishness”?



John Harkins '58 (l) and political science professor **Sid Waldman** discuss Waldman’s recent book, *America and the Limits of the Politics of Selfishness*.

John Harkins: Hello, Sid. I really enjoyed your book and was surprised, as I read it, to gradually realize that you were writing more about government than you were about politics.

Sid Waldman: Hi John: I did write more about government, about the problems the country faces and what we should do about them, than about politics, which is about how to do that and

On the Web

Search: www.haverford.edu



Jon Delano '71, political editor for KDKA-TV in Pittsburgh, and **David Burstein '11**, a Haverford freshman and director of the documentary "18 in '08" (about the role and impact of young voters), have been chatting regularly about the 2008 presidential campaign in a special forum on our website. Go to www.haverford.edu and search for "Burstein" or "Delano" using our Google-powered search engine.



Clinton was the strongest candidate to address such issues as safety in schools. "My mother and my grandmother are my role models," she said, "and I hope to be as good a mom as mine has been to me."

Hillary Clinton began her own speech by praising Haverford: "[This is] an extraordinary college, with a well-deserved reputation." She announced her intention to help families throughout the country by "creating conditions so that people can live up to their God-given potential and pursue their dreams." These conditions, she said, include good jobs, a stable economy, health care for everyone, and education as "a passport to opportunity."

Clinton also spoke about the continuing underpayment of women in the workforce, and promised, as president, to invest more money in quality child care, as well as put programs in place supporting women who opt to stay home, and create tax credits for caregivers of elderly and disabled family members. She paid special



tribute to breast cancer survivors, honoring members of the National Breast Cancer Coalition who were in the audience. "I want, in your lifetimes, to find a cure for breast cancer," she told the group.

The senator then took questions from the audience, first answering a query from Maggie Bishop '10 about the best ways to help Hurricane Katrina survivors who continue to suffer, and how to handle future natural disasters. Saying it was "disgraceful" that this issue is still being discussed due to the current administration's failure, Clinton lauded students who had volunteered to help hurricane victims and said, "This is a perfect example of what America can do together—we can fulfill any mission, just give us the mission."

Samuel Leath '10, who sported a Hillary sticker on his shirt, asked a two-part question: how would she handle immigration, and what would she want students canvassing for her to say? Responding to the first part, Clinton spoke of

her immigrant grandfather and called immigrants "a source of strength for the country, giving us the gift of diversity."

Answering the second part of Leath's question, Clinton joked, "You could knock on doors and say, 'She's really nice,' or 'She's not as bad as you think.'"

Will fall bring a renewed surge of campus politicking? David Burstein '11, director of the documentary "18 in '08," says yes. "Our track record of events during the Democratic primary and during the 2004 election makes us a highly prized venue," he says. "And of course Haverford is in Delaware County, which, with its mixture of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, will make it even more important in the general election than it was in the democratic primary. When we were working on trying to get the candidates to come to Haverford, we used to repeat the line that Haverford has the largest enclosed space in Delaware County [the Alumni field house], and we'll be repeating that come this fall." 🐾

how politicians maintain support. That is because I think the problems the country faces are our prior concern, that is, what our purposes should be. It is because of the limits of what our politics can achieve, based on a careful study of Congress, the presidency, the public, and public policy, that I focus on the problem of excessive self-love or selfishness and on the possible role of morality in overcoming some of these limits.

JH: Well, it was a constructive emphasis, particularly in the midst of the current campaign for the presidency. I have come to think of politics as the process of campaign war chests, sound bites, opinion polls, and speculations about electability. Karl Rove and James Carville come to mind. Your book focuses more on the questions of appropriate laws and decisions for our

society—the problems the country faces, as you say. I see that as the topic of government rather than politics. Plato comes to mind.

SW: Plato and other political thinkers focused on the good society and government, as I do. I consider this a very practical focus since America would be better off if we focused on our most failing

schools and on the plight of people in other countries and what we might do about it. These are practical considerations as they may affect the quality of our lives. Politics is supposed to be about solving some of the problems the country faces. The focus on campaigns including money, sound bites, etc. reflects the media's

Continued on the next page

John Harkins '58 and Sid Waldman continued from previous page

notion, especially TV's notion, of what will be entertaining and get good ratings. The real question is how and whether we can break out of that pattern. Perhaps as people face real problems that are not being solved, problems that affect their perceived interests, they will demand something else, but it is so easy to "escape from freedom," that is, elect people to office and expect them to solve problems just as it is easy to care only about oneself and one's family.

JH: Is it another situation of misguided self-interest that lets us tolerate easy-to-watch newscasters and lets broadcasters produce money-making fluff? I have a question about your critique of self-interest. You describe the ways in which self-interest weakens government and thereby hurts us all. So, it would be better if we were less influenced (or should I say governed?) by self interest. Isn't there a circular argument buried in there? It would be in our self-interest to have less self-interest?

SW: I am speaking about excessive self-interest, an excessive concern with yourself and your family. I think such a

concern is legitimate and even valuable, but it is excessive in that it ignores others too much. A more balanced approach would be in our self-interest. It would also involve a change in who we are, a change in ourselves, so that what we see as our self-interest changes. This would be in our self-interest both as we saw it and also in the way you describe, that is, we would all be better off and, I believe, would feel better about our lives and our country.

JH: So the key word is "excessive." Your answer brings Plato back to mind. It sets the goal of being better people with a better society. I noted that this grounding of good government in moral, and perhaps religious,

motives was a crucial part of the conclusions in your book. Are such motives essential for good government or a good society?

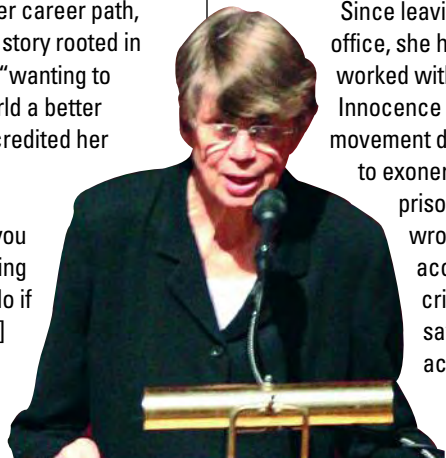
SW: I believe such motives are essential for a good government, a good society, and a good life. There is only so much people in political office can achieve without a change in our motives (including theirs). Even if they want the public good, what they can take on is limited by our limits. I focus on morality and religion in the book because I think each could be an aid to us. I of course believe in the separation of church and state, but religion can be an important force for good or ill. It depends on us, on the choices we make.

Distinguished Visitors' Corner

Two distinguished public servants came to campus last spring to share their insights into law and public policy.

Janet Reno, former Attorney General of the United States in the Clinton Administration, spoke on April 6 as part of the College's Distinguished Visitors Series while Harris Wofford, who spoke on April 4, was invited to participate in the Tri-Co Peace Week celebration.

Reno focused on the how and why of her career path, sharing a life story rooted in the notion of "wanting to make the world a better place." She credited her mother with instilling the notion that "you can do anything you want to do if you put [your] mind to it." Indeed,



Reno's mother built the house she grew up in with her own hands, reaching for the help of her husband only when heavy lifting was necessary.

Through that example, Reno resolved never to stand by in the face of wrongdoing, adding that she has tried to remain true to herself throughout her career. "If you equivocate, pussyfoot and tell everyone what they want to hear, you'll wake up feeling miserable because you haven't been true to yourself."

Since leaving federal office, she has worked with the Innocence Project, a movement dedicated to exonerating prisoners wrongfully accused of crimes. She says her academic

background in chemistry enables her to understand the function of DNA testing in criminal detection and prosecution.

Asked about being the nation's first female Attorney General, Reno acknowledged that she felt she was treated differently. "After a hearing, I would get calls complimenting my new suit and others telling me I was being too rough on the defendant." And regarding the 1993 confrontation with the Branch Davidians in Waco, Tex. (in which 74 civilians died), she said, "Again and again people ask me 'Why?' and I answer, 'I was doing what I thought was right.' In the end I had to make one of the hardest decisions of my career."

That same week, Harris Wofford, former president of Bryn Mawr College, advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., and former senator from Pennsylvania, delivered a brief lecture entitled "Gandhi, King, and the Kennedys – Now!"

Discussing his extensive



experience with the Civil Rights movement, Wofford described Gandhi and King as "the keys to peace for me." He debunked published claims that he deserves credit for introducing King to Gandhi's philosophy ("not true at all") and called for "the fierce urgency of 'now'" as a way of invigorating activism and civic involvement in today's world.

As for the upcoming election, Wofford said he was optimistic because "85 percent think that the country is on the wrong track." 🐾

-Genna Cherichello '11 (Reno) and Ryan Fackler '11 (Wofford)
Bi-College News

I understand that you served as a congressional aide and a congressional fellow. How did these experiences relate to politics and government and scholarships and teaching? What came first? What parts are still lively in your life?

SW: I was a congressional intern and later a congressional fellow. I had the good fortune of working for two members of the House who were interested in the public good and who also focused on how to get things done politically. I saw how the Civil Rights Bill was passed in 1964 and how energy deregulation was passed in 1977. Both involved a lot of politics and government in the

better sense. My experience in Washington began to alert me to how the Congress sometimes did the public good even when it was not popular, here I am thinking about energy legislation of the 1970s. I pursued that theme into the 1990s, but saw that certain problems could not be solved that way, thus the idea of the limits of politics because of our self-love. All of this affected my teaching, and I have learned much from discussions with my students as I have from research and careful observation. It all started with my interest in government back in college, which led to my career and teaching.

Scholarship and teaching are still active in my life. I love what I do. I also have occasionally participated in politics, usually by offering advice to people running for office, which they sometimes take and sometimes disregard.

I am currently working on what makes people moral, compassionate, able to really see, and realize "there but for fortune go I," all of which emerged as important questions as a result of the work I did on my book. I feel blessed that I have these interests and the energy to pursue them.

JH: Do your students provide you with a window into the

future? Are they interested in better government? Are they active in politics? What do they reveal to you about the prospects for our country and our society?

SW: Students are interested in better government. Some of them are active in politics. They define politics in different ways so some focus abroad, others at home. I have known many students who are fine people, and I am happy to have them be citizens and future leaders. They will continue the work that we and those before us have done. I am not pessimistic about the prospects for our country and society. Realistic I hope yes, but pessimistic no. 🐿

Historic Torah Scroll Has a Home with the Haverford Community

It is estimated to be more than 100 years old. It has traveled many miles, having come from Europe to serve the Jewish community of Titusville, Pa. (site of the United States' first oil well) and later moving to nearby Oil City (where it was sustained until recently). And on Sunday, March 30, this Torah scroll, donated to

"It bridges Jewish students at Haverford with American Jewish communities from over 100 years ago."

-Ben Zussman '08

the Haverford community by the Sandra Brand Torah Project, was dedicated in a bi-college ceremony on Haverford's campus.

"It bridges Jewish students at Haverford with American Jewish communities from over 100 years ago," says ceremony co-organizer Ben Zussman '08 of the scroll, a handwritten parchment of approximately 300,000 letters containing the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. "As a student, it is

powerful to know that the College, and especially the Tri-Co Chabad, are here, willing and ready to make such sincere investments in Jewish students and Jewish life."

The ceremony consisted of several parts. First, students assisted in completing the writing of the scroll, using a feather quill and natural ink, aided by a trained and certified scribe. Faculty and administration officials went on to inscribe the final letters.

Once the ink had dried, Rabbi Eli Gurevitz of Tri-Co Chabad gave a talk on the history of the Torah dedication ceremony. He traced the scroll's journey to Haverford and told the story of Sandra Brand, who lost her husband and child to the Holocaust during WWII and eventually fled to the U.S., where, according to Rabbi

Gurevitz, "She then decided that she would do everything she could so that Jews would not have to live the way she did in those years of war. People should be allowed to be proud of their tradition, proud of their heritage and proud of their Torah." She established the Torah Project to donate scrolls to centers serving campuses that lack Torahs of their own.

Finally, the Torah was raised and covered in traditional fashion and celebrated with dancing and a traditional musical procession to Ryan Gym, followed by a kosher dinner. The scroll will be cared for by the Tri-Co Chabad House and used in its monthly services.

Zussman says, "It is my sincere hope, as an outgoing senior, that this Torah scroll will continue to be utilized frequently and with great love by the Haverford community." 🐿



President Steve Emerson dances with the new Torah under the Chuppah.

The Future (We Hope) of Journalism

John S. Carroll '63, former editor of the Lexington Herald-Leader, the Baltimore Sun and the Los Angeles Times, gave the annual Creason Lecture at the University of Kentucky on April 1, 2008. Carroll focused on the future of journalism and has given us permission to print an edited portion of his remarks which you can read in full by visiting www.haverford.edu and entering the search term "John Carroll."



There are many reasons to be a journalist. Perhaps you have a curious nature, and journalism gives you license to scratch that itch. Maybe you get a craftsman's satisfaction from working with words. Maybe you enjoy the company of journalists and share their outsider's perspective on the orthodoxies

of business and government. Maybe you'd like to expose the next Enron scandal—or thwart some future president's plan to invade the wrong country.

Well the good news is that all those opportunities are open to you today. And, beyond that, there is better news.

There *will* be journalism in the future. And the journalism of

the future will have tools unlike any imagined by earlier generations.

You will have new tools for finding things out, and tools to send your stories to the entire world at the speed of light.

Journalism has always been a one-way bulletin from journalist to public. Now it is a conversation with millions of

participants, which gives us access to new facts and new ideas.

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EXTRA! EXTRA!

Haverford's First Journalism Seminars are a Success, Say Students and Alumni

Despite second semester workloads, much-needed recovery from Friday nights, and the once-a-week possibility of actually doing *nothing*, a group of bi-co students took the opportunity to give up Saturday afternoons last semester and participate in a series of journalism seminars led by Haverford alumni. For four Saturdays from 2-5 p.m., I went to Chase Auditorium and listened to Fords who've found success in journalism talk about their experiences. And not only did I do it for no academic credit, I actually had homework: Each of us got assigned projects to complete in the weeks following the seminars, which the panelists critiqued "distance learning" style. (OK, the cookie platter at each seminar was an initial draw.)

I, along with 12 other students whose journalism resumes range from a few articles in the *Bi-Co News* to past internships with publications, met with five different alumni journalists every seminar. Topics covered included journalism basics like writing news and feature stories, as well as the direction modern journalism is heading: The importance of blogs, video-editing and learning as much as you can about HTML and software programs was stressed. And they didn't leave out what we all really came for—how to actually get a job in journalism.

The alumni panelists were enthusiastic about returning to campus and sharing their experiences with current

students. "I decided to attend the workshop because I believe in journalism, in its power to change the world, and I want to do what I can to help inspire smart, passionate young people to get into the field," says Adi Ignatius '81, executive editor of *Time Magazine*. "I also went as a scout. Despite the problems our business faces, particularly the decline in advertising, we're still always on the lookout for new talent. So I figured if there are

"I loved talking with alums one-on-one, having my work critiqued with them,"

**says
Brian F. Johnson '08.**

promising graduates coming out of Haverford, I want to know about them."

Ariel Hansen '01, assistant features editor for the *Twin Falls Times-News* in Idaho, says, "I was very excited to come back to campus, to meet with peers in the industry who are also alumni, and to get a sense of how current students are

On the Web

Search: www.haverford.edu

Haverford alum panelists including Loren Ghiglione '63 participated in the series of workshops this spring which were captured on video and can be seen at www.haverford.edu/journalism.



will be flexible, making fluid use of video, audio and text to tell stories as they can best be told.

I won't attempt to list all the new forms journalism is taking. A noteworthy example is YouTube, which is playing an important role in the current presidential election campaign.

Among many promising experiments is a nonprofit outfit called ProPublica, which is assembling a cluster of high caliber investigative reporters to take up the slack from the old media.

There are many other exciting new ventures in journalism—far too many to enumerate here.

And we still have the old media.

With the combination of the two—the old media and the new—we, with a little luck and hard work, could be embarking on something quite wonderful.

The other day I had occasion to re-visit the *Herald-Leader*, and I wasn't exactly sure what I'd find in my old newsroom. Lo and behold, it looked pretty much like a newsroom. Exactly like a newsroom, in fact. People were tapping at their keyboards, talking on the phone, gossiping, telling jokes, and no doubt complaining about heavy-handed editors.

They, too, are fretting. They

feel they don't have enough staff. But the staff of the *Herald-Leader* today is almost exactly the size it was when I left in 1991, which isn't bad. You can do a lot with such a staff.

So, among the old media, the game is far from over.

My hope is that the new media, these wondrous vehicles for individual self-expression, will continue doing what they're already doing: enriching the national conversation, keeping the old media honest and creating entirely new languages of journalism. I also hope that they'll find ways to make more money and thereby to employ reporters in meaningful numbers.

At the same time, I'm hoping

that the old media will continue to employ large teams of professional journalists, to propagate their traditional definition of ethical journalism, and, when necessary, to stand up decisively to the government and other big institutions.

With the combination of the two—the old media and the new—we, with a little luck and hard work, could be embarking on something quite wonderful. Something a jaded old editor might even acknowledge as unprecedented, even historic. I'll go further, unveiling perhaps for the first time, the fragile flower of my own creativity, by saying that possibly—just possibly—we might live to see a new age, a golden age of journalism. 🐾

approaching the study of journalism. I'm not that far from my roots, as I've been a professional journalist only four years, but I was reminded how far I came in that time—and that there's no substitute for jumping in and learning as you go."

Given that Haverford is a small school with no formal journalism program, it's impressive that such a large number of graduates have gone on to successful journalistic careers at such places as the *Wall Street Journal*, the *New York Times*, NPR, *Us Weekly*, and *Time Magazine*. I thought the majority of them must have gone on to journalism school (or "J-School" as the alumni called it), but I learned that few of them had, and even fewer recommended it. They all agreed that you could learn more about journalism by hitting the streets, talking to people, and looking for stories, and that the key to success was getting your "by-lines" on as many published pieces as possible.

Both student and alumni participants found the seminars beneficial and worthwhile. "I loved talking with alums one-on-one, having my work critiqued with them," says Brian F. Johnson '08. "Dennis Stern [from the *New York Times*] was an excellent editor; I ended up totally restructuring my feature piece at his suggestion."

"I was intrigued by the chance to hear working journalists at well-respected and well-read newspapers talk about their own work and give advice, and especially by the chance to have them read work of mine," says Margaret Ernst BMC '11, a feature writer for the *Bi-Co News*. "Having spent a year trying to figure out the best way to write a feature article, it was an opportune time to hear words of wisdom and honesty, a little bit of genius from people who do the same thing on a professional level." 🐾

Ellen Freeman '11



A team of brass polishers has been tackling the entry to Magill Library.

These surfaces have not been cleaned since 1970.





A Downtown Impresario's New Uptown Campus

Bill Bragin '89 now leads two summer programs at Lincoln Center.

Between sets backstage at Joe's Pub one evening recently, the crew was busy carrying out a menagerie of African drums for one act and carefully loading in a piano for the comedy-cabaret group coming up next. Inches away, fans crowded the merchandise table while the artists squeezed through to their dressing rooms, and patrons from a play down the hall rushed to the restrooms at intermission.

Cross-cultural juxtapositions like these are part of the plan at Joe's Pub, the tiny, upscale club at the Public Theater that for nine years has served as a center of downtown eclecticism, presenting a nightly travelogue of world music, jazz, singer-songwriters and genres in between, from unknowns to superstars like Elvis Costello and Norah Jones.

Its philosophy is largely the work of Bill Bragin, a 40-year-old music obsessive from Long Island who has become one of the most influential figures in the New York live-music business, wooed by talent agents and record company executives eager for the endorsement of a prominent booking.

But in an unusual move, Mr. Bragin left Joe's Pub for Lincoln Center at the beginning of this year, where he will oversee two

summer series, Midsummer Night Swing and Lincoln Center Out of Doors. Many in the industry are now waiting to see if he can bring his golden touch to such a large and rigid uptown institution.

"Bill had a vision," said David Bither, senior vice president of Nonesuch Records. One of that label's stars, Audra McDonald, was the club's first booking when it opened in 1998, and Mr. Bither said he had discovered one of his newest artists there, the singer Christina Courtin. "It's not a jazz club, it's not a cabaret, it's not a poetry club," he added, "but it is all of those things."

The Public has appointed Shanta Thake, Mr. Bragin's second-in-command for five years, as his successor. And Mr. Bragin's move comes just as one of his signature achievements, the rock musical "Passing Strange," transfers to Broadway, opening Thursday at the Belasco Theater. As with "Passing Strange," by the acid-tongued indie songwriter Stew — a show he helped shepherd in its earliest stages at the Public Theater — Mr. Bragin's own uptown transfer is a natural and carefully thought-out move, he said.

"The way I define myself and my work is as an arts presenter, not a nightclub booker," Mr. Bragin said in an interview. "This was exactly the right move. It's

multidisciplinary, it's multiethnic. I have always been a generalist working in those boundaries between popular art and high art."

With curls of jet-black hair and a boyish excitement in his voice, Mr. Bragin is known as a musical omnivore who is often several steps ahead of the hype. He got his start promoting concerts at Haverford, and while

"There was a managerial statement to Joe's Pub: basically, you figure out how to pay for yourself, and you can keep going."

still a student there, began working at Festival Productions, which presents JVC Jazz and other major festivals.

He booked five seasons of Central Park SummerStage, beginning in 1994, and then went to Symphony Space before starting at Joe's Pub shortly before Sept. 11, 2001. Operating under the aegis of a nonprofit arts institution, the club was ailing financially when Mr. Bragin took it over, and his first job was to bring accounts into the black.

"There was a managerial statement to Joe's Pub: basically,

you figure out how to pay for yourself, and you can keep going," said Oskar Eustis, who took over as artistic director of the Public Theater in 2004. "Bragin did that brilliantly."

He did it by tripling the number of presentations to more than 700 a year, which increased revenue, and expanded its musical reach. Its diversity has limits, though. An intimate room with red, romantic lighting; pricey drinks; and a capacity of 150, Joe's Pub specializes in mellow music — very little hip-hop and rock — that appeals to upmarket adults.

The annual operating budget of the Public Theater is \$19.5 million. A spokeswoman declined to break down what portion of that is for Joe's Pub, which has fund-raising money specifically earmarked for its programming and also takes a portion of the profits from the independently owned company that operates the food and beverage service at Joe's.

By embracing Mr. Bragin, whose new title is director of public programming, Lincoln Center is aiming to capitalize on the Joe's Pub cool factor and further its slow and sometimes fitful effort to attract younger audiences. Jane S. Moss, the vice president for programming at Lincoln Center, who hired Mr. Bragin, said it was also a chance to give greater credibility to two outdoor series that have often been perceived as lightweight.

"We are eager that they not be perceived simply as a kind of community-outreach audience access point but as significant artistic entities in their own right," she said.

Mr. Bragin says the substance of his presentations will not change with the move uptown, only the scale. "The metaphor I've been using," he said, "is that you're painting watercolor

miniatures on the one hand, and you're painting murals on the other."

Some in the live-music business note that the freedom Mr. Bragin enjoyed at Joe's Pub might be curtailed on a bigger and more public stage.

"Because Joe's is so small, you can take a lot of risks," said Danny Melnick, the president of Absolutely Live and the former artistic director of Festival Productions. "You could do a lot for 100-odd people that you can't do for 2,000 or 3,000 people."

Mr. Bragin said the opportunities on a big stage could be even more extensive, and his influence could also widen the range of summer concert offerings in the city, which have already expanded significantly in recent years, with series like the River to River Festival downtown and the indie-rock concerts at McCarren Park Pool in Brooklyn.

The success of his tenure at Lincoln Center — and of any concert, uptown or downtown — is ultimately in the hands and dancing feet of the audience, Mr. Bragin said.

"It's about putting artists together in combinations that might not be the most expected," he added. "But it's also about the community that's being built in that period of time. You get people dancing together on the plaza. The next song comes up, and you grab a partner. You build bridges." 🐼

Ben Sisario

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Papal Privilege: A Recent Graduate's Encounter with Pope Benedict XVI



Aditya Vora '08 meets Pope Benedict XVI in Washington, D.C.

It's been months, and Aditya Vora '08 still exhales in wonder and disbelief when he thinks about it.

"It was unreal," he concludes. "Nothing like this has ever happened to me in my life. I didn't know how to feel or react." How often do you get to meet the Pope?

His April 17 encounter with Pope Benedict XVI came during the pontiff's first and much-publicized U.S. visit. Vora was one of five young people who met with the Pope as part of an interfaith peace-building event organized by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, which took place at the Pope John Paul II Cultural Center in Washington, D.C.

Vora was representing the Jain religion, one of the oldest faiths in the world. Originating in India, Jainism counts among its main principles nonviolence, respect for all life ("Most Jains

are vegetarians," says Vora, "and don't eat anything that was once living") and acceptance of multiple worldviews. Vora's father, Arvind, a prominent figure in the Jain community who served as the adult Jain representative during the Pope's event, likes to illustrate the latter concept with a popular tale: Seven blind men are gathered around an elephant, trying to determine exactly what it is. One touches its trunk and says, "It feels like a hose." One touches its leg and says, "It feels like a pillar." One touches the bristles on its tail and says, "It feels like a broom."

"The whole point," says Vora, "is that we each have our own limited perspectives on life and can't grasp everything. Each thing we see is true; to grasp the whole picture, you have to accept and respect other people's viewpoints."

This winter, when the U.S. bishops were in the process of selecting young representatives

of world religions to interact with the Pope, they met with young Jains at the Jain Center of America in New York. They were impressed with Vora's resume, detailing his high school activities with the Long Island Multi-Faith Forum (through which he helped organize "cultural awareness day" at his high school), his involvement with anti-prejudice and multicultural training programs, and his ongoing dialogues with a local Holocaust survivor. He had also received the Student Human Rights Award from the Smithtown, N.Y. Anti-Bias Task Force.

Fr. James Massa, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, met Vora for coffee early one morning along the New Jersey Turnpike to learn more about him. Obviously, he liked what he heard; just weeks later, Vora learned that he would be traveling to D.C. in April.

Despite his elation at being

Continued on the next page

Papal Privilege continued from previous page

chosen, Vora reacted with typical Haverfordian modesty. "I thought there were much more deserving Jain youths," he says. "But I recognized it as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity, quite an honor."

Vora planned to present the Pope with a gift, a metallic cube largely designed by his father: "It was his blood, sweat and tears." The idea of the cube was

in keeping with the Jain principle of *aparigraha*, or multiple viewpoints: "When you look at a cube, you can't see all six sides at once." The sides were inscribed with texts including five Namokar mantras that are recited daily by faithful Jains and also featured the symbol of *ahimsa*, a hand that serves as a Jain representation of nonviolence, and a documentation of the date and the fact that Aditya Vora was

presenting the gift to the Pope. "It even had my birthday," laughs Vora, "so no one else will be confused as to which Aditya Vora it is." The top of the cube bore the face of Mohandas Gandhi, who, although not born into the Jain religion, adopted many of its principles of nonviolence.

On the day of the event, which was billed as "Religions Working for Peace" and included a papal speech and a

prayer service for Jewish attendees, Vora shared his anxiety and excitement with the youths representing Judaism, Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism: "We were all really nervous." Vora had briefly rehearsed what he might say during the ride to D.C.—he figured that he would at least wish the pontiff, who turned 81 on April 16, a happy birthday—but practicing didn't prevent his heart from tapping out an uncomfortable staccato

Plaque Honoring Gilbert and Anne White

The Gilbert F. White Science Library was created to commemorate the life and scientific contributions of the former Haverford president, but until recently, there hadn't been anything permanently displayed inside the library explaining to students and visitors just who White was.

That changed on Friday, April 25, when the Gilbert F. White and Anne U. White Memorial Plaque was formally unveiled in the White Science Library on the third floor of Hilles North.

White, who served as president of Haverford from 1945-55, was a world-renowned expert on floods and natural hazards. He and wife Anne

shared the goal of bringing potable water to the world's people as a human right, and together they conducted pioneering research on domestic water use in East Africa. During World War II, White did relief work with the American Friends



Gilbert and Anne, doing field work in Egypt, 1977.

Service Committee in France and was taken prisoner and interned in Germany for a year before being exchanged. After leaving Haverford, White taught at the University of Chicago and University of Colorado. He passed away in October of 2006.

"Gilbert White was a tremendous mentor who meant so much to so many," says James Wood '50, who was instrumental in both the creation of the plaque and the campaign to raise funds for the White Science Library. "He came to all of the reunions and considered all classes at Haverford his boys. He was always challenging us to do more, to become active in political processes."

In the fall of 2006, Wood



Anne and Gilbert White in front of 1 College Circle at Haverford, December 1954, with children Mary, Frances, and Will.

attended a memorial service for White in Colorado and briefly discussed with White's children the idea of a memorial plaque. That spring, William White '67 (father of Lydia '10), Mary White and Frances White Chapin met with Alumni and Friends Associate Dee Delaney to put

Assistant Professor of Political Science **Craig Borowiak** attended a conference called Thinking (With)Out Borders: International Political Theory in the 21st Century, June 12-13 in St. Andrews, Scotland, where he gave a talk entitled "Disorienting Cosmopolitan Democracy: The Predicament and Promise of Democratic Accountability." His article "Theorizing Europe and its Divisions" was published in the journal *Political Theory*, Volume 36, Issue 1, while another article entitled "The World Tribunal on Iraq: Citizens' Tribunals

and the Struggle for Accountability" was published in *New Political Science*, Volume 30, Issue 2.

Professors of Astronomy **Stephen Boughn** and **Bruce Partridge** co-authored an article called "Radio Source Contributions to the Microwave Sky" for Volume 120, Issue 865 of the journal *Publications of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific*.

Associate Professor of Psychology **Rebecca Compton** co-authored the article "Error Detection and Post-error Behavior in Depressed Undergraduates," which was published in Volume 8, Issue 1 of the

journal *Emotion*.

Visiting Assistant Professor of Fine Arts **Gerald Cyrus**' one person exhibition of his jazz photographs titled "Stormy Monday: Harlem's 1990 Jazz Scene" showed at the Leica Gallery in New York City May 2-June 21, 2008. His first monograph, with the same title as the show, made its debut at the opening reception on May 2.

An article co-authored by John and Barbara Bush Professor of Physics **Jerry Gollub** called "Polymeric Filament Thinning and Breakup in Micro Channels" was published in *Physical Review.E*. Another article,

"Random Organization in Periodically Driven Systems," appeared in *Nature Physics*. Gollub was awarded a Visiting Professorship at Cambridge University by the Leverhulme Trust, as well as a research grant entitled "Spatiotemporal Chaos and Particle Dynamics in Complex Flows" by the National Science Foundation. He completed three years of service on the National Academy of Sciences governing Council in June.

Assistant Professor of Biology **Rachel Hoang** presented a poster entitled "Evolution of the *Drosophila*

rhythm as the time of the meeting neared.

When His Holiness finally appeared, Vora noticed what he describes as an aura about him: "When he walked in, he was practically glowing." His movements, Vora reports, were serene and peaceful.

The actual meeting itself took no more than 40 seconds: Vora presented the cube and explained its significance to Jainism, the Pope thanked him

and he received a special commemorative coin from a member of the pontiff's entourage. In retrospect, Vora wishes he'd taken more time to savor the moment. "I think I rushed through it more than I would have liked; I wasn't thinking straight," he says. "I also didn't know it was a tradition to kiss his ring."

Vora calls the meeting life-altering. "It was the transformation of fantasy into

reality," he says. "A few months before the ceremony, I could only imagine an event in which the Pope was united with leaders of eastern religions like Jainism, Hinduism and Buddhism as well as the more universal Judaism and Islam, in the joint cause for universal peace. That it actualized, and I was able to participate in this magnanimous ceremony, has become a lustrous part of the fabric of my life, and I can look back on it and draw inspiration for

day to day activities." He hopes the event itself, with its intention of promoting peace through interfaith dialogue and cooperation, has an even more significant impact on the world at large. "For the Pope, a respected authority figure to millions, to head this event was a good step," he says. "I hope many people who admire him will follow his lead of tolerance rather than oppression." 🐿

Unveiled in White Science Library in April

the plan in motion. "The idea was to have something short that would give people a sense of who Gilbert and Anne were, but could be easily read by a student taking a quick study break," says William White.

In choosing photos and text, William White says, the children wanted to "capture some sense



Gilbert F. White speaking at his inauguration as President of Haverford at Roberts Hall in 1946.

not only of Gilbert and Anne's time at Haverford, but their lives together and how they integrated science and Quakerism in their work." With the help of Dee Delaney and White Science Librarian Dora Wong, they selected three photos—one of the family standing in front of One College Circle, one of White giving his inaugural address, and one of Gilbert and Anne White performing fieldwork on water issues in Egypt in the 1970s.

For text, the children picked a quote from a 1951 interview with White on Edward R. Murrow's "This I Believe" radio program: "While watching the German occupation of France I became convinced that man can no more



Alumni and Friends Associate Dee Delaney (l) and White Science Librarian Dora Wong in front of the Gilbert F. and Anne U. White Memorial Plaque.

conquer or preserve civilization by war than he can conquer nature solely by engineering force. I found that an occupying army or a concentration camp can repress men's basic beliefs but cannot change them."

The April 25 plaque unveiling included a tribute from James Wood and remembrances from

William White, who said, "Not only were my parents truly a team who were bound together by love and affection and a natural sociability and sense of hospitality, together they shared a mission to serve and a deep belief that scientific knowledge can be effectively harnessed for the betterment of mankind." 🐿

Folded Gastrulation Gene" at the 67th annual meeting of the Society for Developmental Biology, July 26-30.

Associate Professor of Chinese and Linguistics and C.V. Starr Professor of Asian Studies **Shizhe Huang** gave an invited talk called "A New Puzzle in the Studies of Modification Structure" at the 16th Annual Conference of the International Association of Chinese Linguistics (IACL-16), May 30-June 2 at Peking University in Beijing, China. Huang was also recently elected by the general membership to the Executive Committee of the International

Association of Chinese Linguistics for a two-year term representing North America.

At the Friends Association for Higher Education conference in Birmingham, England, June 19-22, Senior Lecturer in East Asian Studies **Yoko Koike** addressed the queries of a teacher at a college with Quaker roots: "What is it That I Do Differently Because I am a Friend?"

Research Professor of Social Science **Roger Lane**'s article "Jim Crow Moves North: The Battle over Northern School Segregation" was published in Volume 38, Issue 3 of the

Journal of Interdisciplinary History.

Professor of History **Emma Lapsansky-Werner** gave a talk on "Thomas Clarkson's Manuscript and the Quaker Book Trade" at the 17th Biennial Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists, June 26-29 in Birmingham, England.

Assistant Professor of Psychology **Benjamin Le** presented two papers at the International Association for Relationship Research Biannual Conference, July 17-21 in Providence, R.I.: "Commitment and Relationship Maintenance During Short-Term Geographic Separations:

The Mediatonal Role of Missing a Partner" and "Long Distance in Close Relationships: Exploring Communication, Coping, and Mental Health in Geographically-Separated Relationships."

Assistant Professor of Chemistry **Casey Londergan** presented a poster on "Response of Cysteine-based Vibrations to the Local Biomolecular Environment" at the Vibrational Spectroscopy Gordon Conference, August 3-8 at Mt. Holyoke College.



Preparing for Bright “Futures”

Haverford’s partnership with Philadelphia Futures helps Philly high school students succeed in college.

Left to right: Students in the Sponsor-A-Scholar Class of 2010 who attended the Haverford Futures Program this summer: Kareem Norton, Malieka Champion and Asia Norton.

Every weekday, Asia Norton gets up at 7:30 a.m. to take a bus, the subway, and a train from her home in Philadelphia’s Olney neighborhood to her “desk job” at Haverford College. What makes it worth the effort for her? “I love meeting new people,” she enthuses, “and we’re being taught so many things I didn’t know before.”

For Norton and other students like her, this is more than a summer job. It’s part of a much larger effort by Philadelphia Futures, a non-profit organization that prepares Philadelphia public high school students for college through mentoring, academic

enrichment, and financial incentives.

“This program is changing the way I think, what I think, how I think,” says Norton, who hopes to be a lawyer (“because I love to argue and get the big point across”).

The core of the program pairs students like Norton with adult mentors and a sponsor who helps pay for books and transportation to and from college. Norton and the other scholars are encouraged to take the most challenging courses available at their schools and are required to participate in after-school activities and summer programs.

Philadelphia Futures’ summer programs are funded by the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the Philadelphia Youth Network with funds granted by the federal Work Force Investment Act. This funding allows Philadelphia Futures to partner with local colleges to provide intense instruction in reading, writing and research during the summer.

“It’s a taste of what college will be like—learning critical thinking, developing ideas and making them your own,” says Dean for First-Year Students Raisa Williams, who spearheaded the summer program (and was also a Philadelphia Futures staff member before coming to Haverford in 2001). “We all get

something out of it.” Students also meet Career Development staff to discuss possible careers and majors, and talk with interns about what it’s like to be a student of color at a primarily white school.

On the last day of classes, the students give presentations on what they’ve learned throughout the month. Students are paid three dollars an hour for the time they spend in class. The summer curriculum and teaching support is provided in collaboration with Alison Cook-Sather, associate professor of education.

“I admire the students,” says Heather Curl ’03, a teacher in the summer program. “They are intelligent, dedicated and funny. I

Associate Professor of English **Maud McInerney** gave a talk entitled “Barbarians at the Gates: The Late Medieval Fantasy of a Fallen Rome” at the 43rd International Congress on Medieval Studies, May 8-11 in Kalamazoo, Mich., and also organized a round-table on Arthurian geographies at the 22nd Annual International Arthurian Congress, July 15-19 in Rennes, France, where she presented a paper entitled “Universal Arthur: The Once and Future King in Medieval and Early Modern Encyclopedic Chronicles.”

Assistant Professor of Political Science **Barak Mendelsohn** attended the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association August 28-31 in Boston, where he presented papers entitled “Bolstering the State: A Different Perspective on the War on the Jihadi Movement” and “Border Security and The War on Terrorism: An English School Account.”

Associate Professor of Mathematics **Weiwen Miao** co-authored the article “Confidence Intervals for the Difference Between Two Means,” which appeared in Volume 52, Issue 4

of the journal *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry **Alex Norquist** gave a talk called “A Synthetic Strategy for Noncentrosymmetric Molybdates” at the Gordon Research Conference on Solid State Chemistry, July 27-August 1 in New London, N.H. He also gave a talk on “Synthesis of Noncentrosymmetric Molybdates” at the American Chemical Society National Meeting, August 17-21 in Philadelphia.

Professor of Classics and Comparative Literature **Deborah Roberts** gave a talk called “Somewhat Underservedly Neglected: Style in the Ancient Novel and the Ambivalence of the Translator,” exploring the changing attitudes of 20th century translators towards the elaborate and mannered prose style of several of the ancient novelists and their corresponding strategies of translation, at the International Conference on the Ancient Novel VIII, July 21-26 in Lisbon, Portugal.

Getting the Name Around

Yep, that's Bill Cosby in a Haverford t-shirt as he appeared in news coverage of a recent speaking engagement in Hartford, Conn. Cosby received an honorary degree from Haverford in 2002.



admire the way they engage with the material in interesting ways and often teach me more than I teach them."

This summer's group has been reading James Baldwin's *The Fire Next Time* and exploring human rights and the struggles of such war-torn countries as Sierra Leone, Serbia and Bolivia. There have also been discussions on civil rights as a national and international issue, the economy, terrorism, media and technology, all leading up to the final project focused on the question: What will be the biggest problem of the 21st century?

Williams says the summer program students love the extra education. "They think it's helpful, and they're surprised at how much they haven't learned before." Her dedication inspired Philadelphia Futures to give Haverford its "Hats Off to You" award in June, honoring the College's contributions to the organization and to the national discourse on diversity.

"Philadelphia Futures is deeply grateful for Haverford's commitment to racial diversity and how it impacts the broader world of higher education and our world at Philadelphia Futures," says Executive Director Joan Mazzotti. "Haverford is a great partner to our organization and our students."

Haverford was recognized not only for its summer program, but also for having 10 former Sponsor-A-Scholar students graduate from the College. Recent graduate Sarah Joseph '08 is herself an alumna of Philadelphia Futures and says she appreciated the support she received from people like Raisa Williams and from groups like the Black Students' Organization and Women of Color.

"I enjoy working with Futures students in whose shoes I once walked," says Joseph, who plans to attend graduate school for education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I want to be a role model for them."


Ruben Alexis '10 is set to be the 11th Philadelphia Futures alumnus to graduate from

Haverford. He first heard about the College from Rashida Miller '02, who was working for Philadelphia Futures when Alexis was part of the Sponsor-A-Scholar program. He visited the campus with his mentor, and says that "it felt like a place to be at ease, to pursue what you want to pursue and be comfortable." Philadelphia Futures stays connected with its Sponsor-A-Scholar students all the way through college, which distinguishes it from other college access programs.

A current religion major who would like to attend medical school, Alexis is grateful for the help of Raisa Williams and of faculty advisors like Professor of Biology Jenni Punt and Assistant Professor of Religion Terrence Johnson. "Everyone is here to help you grow, and become the most that you can be," he says.

The impact of Philadelphia Futures hasn't escaped the notice of Haverford's alumni base. For the past nine years, Arn Tellem '76 has teamed up with Dave Montgomery of the Philadelphia Phillies to host a fundraising event for the

organization, inviting athletes and local celebrities to participate in pool and bowling tournaments. Says Tellem, "The Futures program has been making a remarkable difference in the lives of so many urban youths. And for me, there is nothing more rewarding than helping to give a child a chance for a better life through education."

Raisa Williams also believes that the College benefits from its relationship with Philadelphia Futures. "It's an asset to our institution," she says. "Working in this program as teachers and interns enhances the experience of our college students and provides them an opportunity to work with students representing diverse backgrounds and perspectives. The interdisciplinary nature of the project ensures that the high school students touch our campus in many positive ways and provides our suburban community with a taste of the complex realities of education in Philadelphia." 

Professor of Chemistry **Rob Scarrow** presented a talk (co-authored with **Scott Kleespies '08, Katherine Clark '09, Jeff Suell '08 and Matt Eppright '07**) on "Hydrogen-bonding in Coordination Complexes with Ureato and Guanidine Groups" at the American Chemical Society National Meeting, April 6-10 in New Orleans. He also presented a poster (co-authored with **Clark**) on "Coordination Complexes of Guanylurea Ligands" at the Gordon Research Conference in Environmental Bioinorganic Chemistry, June 15-20 in Waterville Valley, N.H.

An article co-authored by Assistant Professor of Chemistry **Joshua Schrier**, "Mechanical and Electronic-structure Properties of Compressed CdSe Tetrapod Nanocrystals," was published in Volume 8, Issue 4 of the *Journal of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology*. Professor of Fine Arts **William Earle Williams'** photographs were featured in a one person exhibition titled "African American Battlefields of the Civil War" at the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, Texas through September 14, 2008. (See this link for more info:

<http://tinyurl.com/HavWEW>) Two exhibitions of Williams', "Unsung Heroes: African American Soldiers in the Civil War" and "Uncovering the Path to Freedom: Photographs of the Underground Railroad" were on exhibition at the Schweinfurth Memorial Art Center in Auburn, New York from April 26 -June 14, 2008. (See this link for more information: http://www.schweinfurthartcenter.org/exhibits/past_exhibits.html)

Williams also gave a lecture entitled "The Underground Railroad and Photography" at Colgate University as part of the NEH Summer Institute on Abolitionism and the Underground Railroad on July 16, 2008. Assistant Professor of Astronomy **Beth Willman** was co-author of an article entitled "The Most Dark Matter Dominated Galaxies: Predicted Gamma-ray Signals from the Faintest Milky Way Dwarfs," which appeared in Issue 678 of the *Astrophysical Journal*.



2008 COMMENCEMENT

Despite forecasts to the contrary, rain stayed away from Haverford's 2008 Commencement ceremony, held Sunday, May 18. President Stephen Emerson '74 presided over his first such event as 295 newly minted alumni received their diplomas and were sent on their way to bright futures.



What's In A Name ("Neym")

"If you're a graduating senior," begins the outgoing voicemail greeting, "please pronounce your name slowly and clearly two times." And if there's a secret to Professor Aryeh Kosman's success, the voicemail solution is it.

As Faculty Marshal at Commencement, Kosman reads the 295 names of those who'll walk across the stage. And with just two weeks to learn how to pronounce each senior's name correctly and with the proper inflection, all seniors are expected to phone his voicemail and do their duty at the sound of the tone.

On this day in early May, he plays one of the recordings then repeats the name twice. And while many might regard this particular name as hopelessly challenging, Kosman will

learn to say it just as the student prefers. Now only 294 more to go. "What's a poor boy supposed to do?" he implores with wide eyes and raised hands.

But Kosman is not a "poor boy" in this arena, as he knows several languages and can easily adopt accents, though when asked about which languages he speaks, he laughs. "I don't speak many languages...I fake many languages."

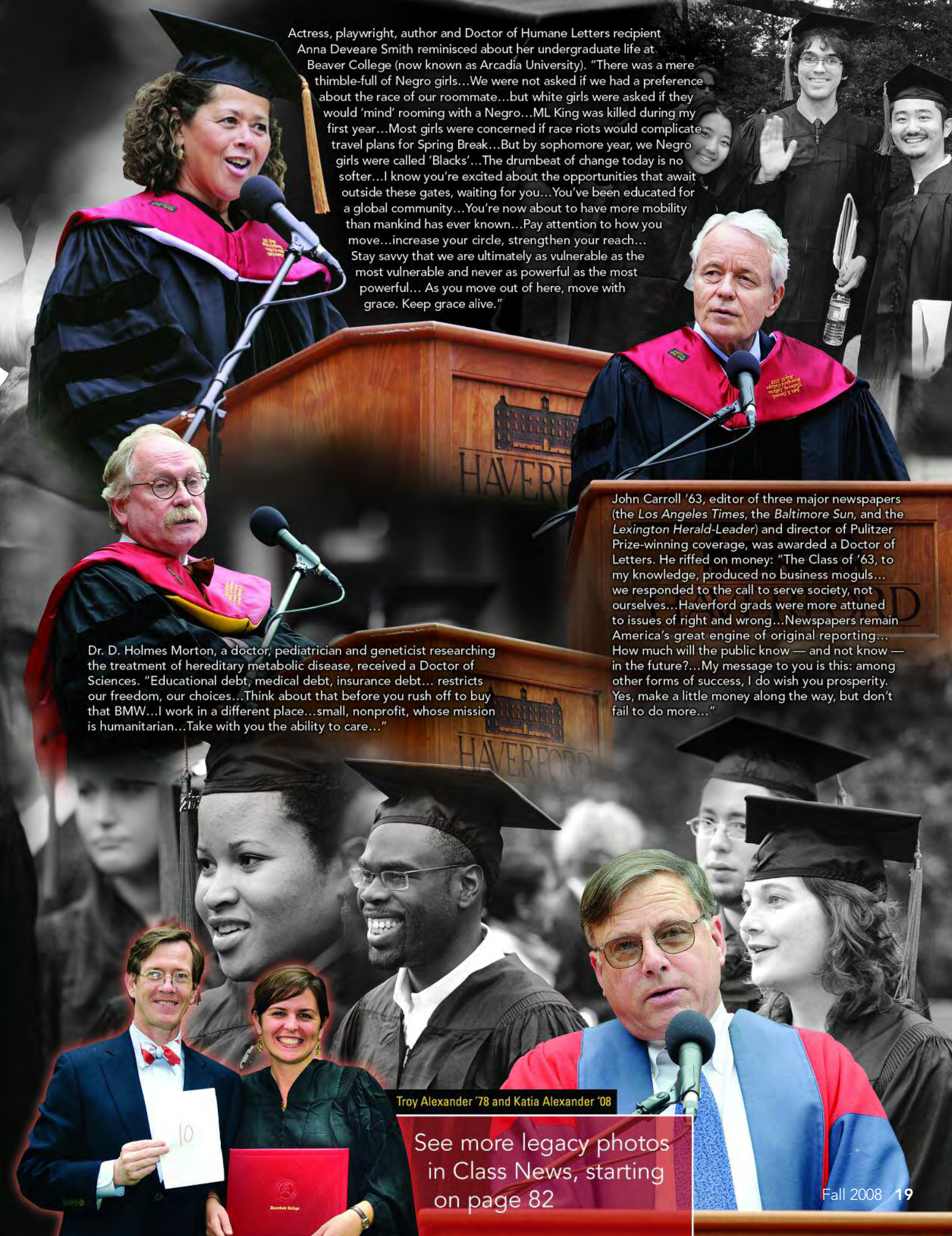
As he points out, there are many ways to pronounce one name; even one that is seemingly easy could prove to be tricky. To avoid the possibility of confusion or a mistake, he writes down the phonetic pronunciation of each name along with something it rhymes with. Why does he do it? "It's a lot about vanity on my part," he admits, though it's also about the students; Commencement is an important part of life—for them, and for their parents—and Kosman wants to get it right.

He assumed this job 20 years ago "because somebody had to do it," but enjoyed it so much (and is so good at it) that he is on

track to own it for life. Kosman points out that students don't always know the proper pronunciation of their own names, and so, transitioning from orator to genealogist, Kosman will research its proper pronunciation. This often occurs due to the lost legacy of heritage, and so for a student, learning how to say a family name correctly can become a reconnection to this ancestry. He has been praised by many grandparents for recovering this proper pronunciation.

While there have been few mishaps, they do occur. But with so many names to read, a few flubs would seem like a good night to anybody else. Most memorable of these occurred when instead of reading the student's name, Kosman read the rhyme he had put beneath it. The 2008 commencement, however, was yet another chance to prove his dedication to this uncommon yet critical job, as he took on the challenge of pronouncing so many names just-so.

-Mandy Ball '11



Actress, playwright, author and Doctor of Humane Letters recipient Anna Deveare Smith reminisced about her undergraduate life at Beaver College (now known as Arcadia University). "There was a mere thimble-full of Negro girls...We were not asked if we had a preference about the race of our roommate...but white girls were asked if they would 'mind' rooming with a Negro...ML King was killed during my first year...Most girls were concerned if race riots would complicate travel plans for Spring Break...But by sophomore year, we Negro girls were called 'Blacks'...The drumbeat of change today is no softer...I know you're excited about the opportunities that await outside these gates, waiting for you...You've been educated for a global community...You're now about to have more mobility than mankind has ever known...Pay attention to how you move...increase your circle, strengthen your reach... Stay savvy that we are ultimately as vulnerable as the most vulnerable and never as powerful as the most powerful... As you move out of here, move with grace. Keep grace alive."

John Carroll '63, editor of three major newspapers (the *Los Angeles Times*, the *Baltimore Sun*, and the *Lexington Herald-Leader*) and director of Pulitzer Prize-winning coverage, was awarded a Doctor of Letters. He rified on money: "The Class of '63, to my knowledge, produced no business moguls... we responded to the call to serve society, not ourselves...Haverford grads were more attuned to issues of right and wrong...Newspapers remain America's great engine of original reporting... How much will the public know — and not know — in the future?...My message to you is this: among other forms of success, I do wish you prosperity. Yes, make a little money along the way, but don't fail to do more..."

Dr. D. Holmes Morton, a doctor, pediatrician and geneticist researching the treatment of hereditary metabolic disease, received a Doctor of Sciences. "Educational debt, medical debt, insurance debt... restricts our freedom, our choices...Think about that before you rush off to buy that BMW...I work in a different place...small, nonprofit, whose mission is humanitarian...Take with you the ability to care..."

Troy Alexander '78 and Katia Alexander '08

See more legacy photos in Class News, starting on page 82

book reviews

Herbert H. Blumberg '63

Peace Psychology: A Comprehensive Introduction

Cambridge University Press, 2006

In academia, the field of peace studies is becoming a discipline in its own right, moving out from under its parent disciplines of political science, anthropology and history. In light of this trend, scholars have begun to augment direct research with overviews of this burgeoning field to provide students with the resources they need to contribute to its continued growth. One of the subsets of this field is peace psychology. *Peace Psychology: A Comprehensive Introduction* by Herbert H. Blumberg '63, A. Paul Hare and Anna Costin is an academic text that attempts to provide a broad overview of both the topics that make up this discipline and the leading research to date.

Herbert H. Blumberg '63 is a reader in the department of psychology at Goldsmiths College, University of London. He has written numerous articles on social psychology and is the review editor of *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*. His two collaborators are A. Paul Hare, professor emeritus in behavioral science at Ben-Gurion University in Israel, and Anna Costin, a journalist with Jane's Information Group in London. Hare has written extensively on social interaction and was editor of *Sociological Inquiry* and founder of *Israel Social Science Research*; Costin writes and reports on terrorism and security issues.

In its broadest sense, peace psychology is the application of principles of social psychology and personality toward the study of ethno-political conflict. As such, it attempts to explain the psychological causes of conflict, such as war and terrorism. It also tries to explain social behaviors related to war and peacemaking, including government

policy and international relations, religion, education, ethics, and language and communication. Finally, it offers a way of studying the effects of conflict on victims, with special emphasis on women and children.

According to Blumberg, peacekeeping has played an increasingly important role in dealing with the aftermath of war and with conflict in general.

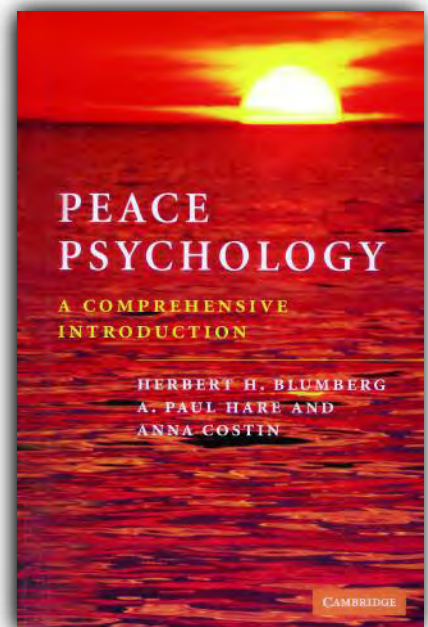
The book is organized in five parts: an introduction to current trends in peace psychology; interdisciplinary aspects of the field such as the interplay between government policy and international relations; primary psychological problems such as developmental issues, language, and communication; descriptions of core topics in peace studies, such as conflict resolution, crisis management and peacemaking; and terrorism. Each part is broken down into chapters by one of the three authors. While the introduction assumes a fair amount of previous knowledge of the field, the section on core topics provides the reader with helpful definitions of various terms (e.g., peacebuilding, sustainable development) that have crept into the modern lexicon.

In addition to providing an overview of each topic, the authors heavily cite others' research and related opinions in order to guide the reader toward a broader understanding than is possible in one tome. In fact, the last 100 pages of this book contain a list of references cited throughout the book, by author. There is also a complete index, which runs another 30 pages.

It seems appropriate to focus on one of the chapters written by Haverford alumnus Herbert H. Blumberg as a way to provide a small taste of this work. In "Peacemaking,

Wars and Crises," he covers one of humanity's major concerns: direct and institutionalized violence. Blumberg begins the chapter discussing the nature of war, including its cultural factors, perceptions around the effect of bombing civilians, and the scripts used by various nations to justify entry into conflict. Using the 1991 Gulf War as an example, Blumberg chooses to cite Herbert C. Kelman's list of psychological assumptions that influenced decision making that led to war. Among them are the fear of "rewarding aggression," the call for "rallying around the flag," and the need to overcome the "Vietnam Syndrome."

According to Blumberg, peacekeeping has played an increasingly important role in dealing with the aftermath of war and with conflict in general. Given the increased role of UN peacekeepers in recent years, he draws attention to the psychological needs of peacekeepers placed in areas where violence remains rife. He underscores the need for impartiality on the part of peacekeepers in order for this action to be successful, along with other factors, including 1) a clear mandate, 2) sufficient



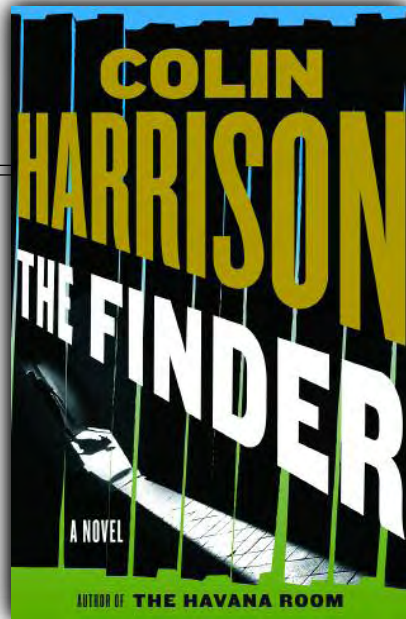
trained personnel and other resources (i.e., intelligence), 3) a plan for a political outcome to the conflict, and 4) adequate motivation for achieving comprehensive peace and economic agreements.

Although he acknowledges that the line between them is fuzzy, Blumberg does explain that *peacekeeping* implies the short-term procedures for maintaining a ceasefire, whereas *peacemaking* suggests a more durable condition that addresses direct violence. *Peacebuilding* entails a broad restructuring of society so as to foster political, economic and social systems that minimize institutional violence – racism, poverty and sexism – and foster justice and sustainable development. In citing M. Brinton Lykes, he urges psychologists to be aware of the cultural contexts in which conflicts take place so that they can better understand the perspectives of marginalized peoples and other victims. Often this cultural awareness can contribute in significant ways toward successful mediation.

Blumberg mentions four specific areas where peace psychologists could make contributions to peacebuilding. These include sensitization or consciousness-raising; consultation, from primary schools all the way up to the United Nations; activism through education; and public policy work.

The concept of peacemaking/peacebuilding appears to be gaining acceptance by national and international bodies, and the contributions of psychologists to the field is beginning to be documented. Not surprisingly, Blumberg posits that peacemaking and conflict resolution can be taught in the classroom. With its Center for Peace and Global Citizenship and the new Peace, Justice and Human Rights concentration, Haverford College is an institution well organized to carry out this work. 🐾

-Parker Snowe '79, Executive Director of Haverford's Center for Peace and Global Citizenship



Colin Harrison '82

The Finder: A Novel

Sarah Crichton Books, 2008

Set in New York City, this edgy thriller from Harrison (*The Havana Room*) showcases his extraordinary storytelling ability.

Jin Li has been running a scam on Tom Reilly and his company, Good Pharma, by stealing information under the cover of a paper-shredding operation. She then passes it on to her brother, Chen, who uses it to make stock trades. Under pressure from a ruthless billionaire investor who stands to lose his fortune if Good Pharma fails, Reilly asks a shady underling to deal with the leak, resulting in the horrible murder of two of Li's Mexican employees. Li escapes and goes on the run. Li's former boyfriend, Ray Grant, is caught in the middle, hounded by Chen and the minions of Good Pharma, both of whom believe he knows Li's whereabouts. With the help of his dying father, a former cop, Grant must find Li or face the consequences. The action builds to a deeply satisfying conclusion involving a sadistic kidnapper and a stock market power play across two continents. (*Starred Review*) 🐾

-Publishers Weekly

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A Conversation with Colin Harrison

Bob Elwood '82 chats with classmate Colin Harrison '82 about his new book, *The Finder*.

Bob Elwood: Ray Grant, the hero of *The Finder*, is clearly a man with an impressive code of personal behavior. Was your experience at Haverford College, particularly with the Honor Code, instrumental in crafting such a memorable character?

Colin Harrison: My daughter Sarah recently applied to and was accepted by Haverford (though she ended up at a new dual degree program created by Brown and RISD) and when she was applying we discussed the Honor Code at length. When I told her that Haverford students have to ratify the Code—that they choose to adhere to it—she understood that it was a good thing and not a set of laws imposed on them from above by the College. I remember the Honor Code fondly. But you know, for a novelist, people doing bad things are more interesting than people doing good things. In my book, the character of Ray navigates by a kind of street code, though it is not articulated. I think my ability to see things his way has more to do with the fact that I've lived in Brooklyn for 20 years than it does with anything else. Brooklyn is its own reality.

BE: Much of the book consists of things or people not being what they appear to be, such as the heroine Jin Li's work as a financial spy while apparently running a cleaning service or the false impression most of the world initially has of the company Good Pharma. Is there something about these sorts of secrets that inspires you as a writer?

CH: I adore secrets, illusions, lies, falsities, exaggerations, scandal, intrigue, malfeasance, and skulduggery. This is the gold that novelists mine. That my mind naturally and easily seeks out this dark strata of human reality is typical of writers.

BE: You have quite a poetic way with prose. How did you manage to develop that skill? Was it your many years of honing your craft as an editor and as a writer or are you simply blessed with the gift? Any advice for aspiring writers?

CH: I've been an editor for 20 years, first at *Harper's* and now at Scribner. So I've worked with a number of first-rate writers and editors and learned a great deal. But I grew up in a literary household. Both my parents were good with the pen in their own ways. Of course, writing so much while at Haverford helped a lot. I think I didn't really get the hang of it until about junior year, with a great class taught by Jack Lester.

BE: Many of the scoundrels in *The Finder* have achieved considerable financial success and now wield power from sleek corporate offices and plush penthouses. Are you pessimistic in general about such "masters of the universe"? Some of these people in real life appear to me to be reasonably moral.

CH: I don't think human nature is any better or worse than it was 10, 100, or 1,000 years ago. Greed is a constant. Again, if you are a novelist, you seek out the stories of the bad guys, not the good guys. But let's not forget that some of today's good guys are merely bad guys who haven't been caught yet. 🐦

Amy B. Trubek '85

The Taste of Place: A Cultural Journey Into Terroir

University of California Press, 2008

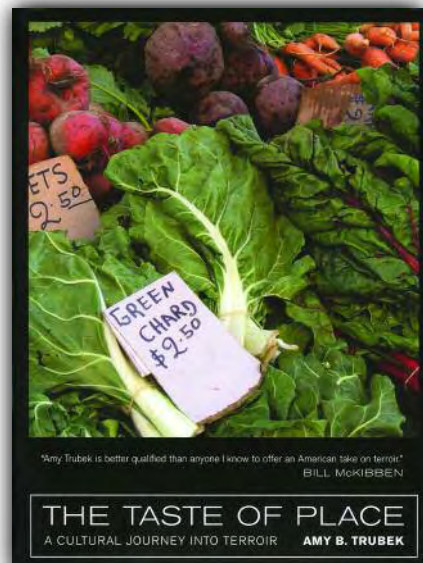
Few would quibble that a fresh baguette and a hunk of brie eaten in the French countryside taste different than bread and cheese nibbled in a suburban American office park. It's not just the scenery that's different. It's the actual food.

Throughout her book, Trubek emphasizes the importance of *goût de terroir*, a concept that translates, roughly, as the influence of the natural environment on our notions of taste.

In *The Taste of Place: A Cultural Journey Into Terroir*, Amy Trubek '85 examines the relationship of food and drink to culture, agriculture, and, above all, place. Trubek, who teaches in the department of nutrition and food sciences at the University of Vermont, holds a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology and received her culinary training at Le Cordon Bleu in London.

Throughout her book, Trubek emphasizes the importance of *goût de terroir*, a concept that translates, roughly, as the influence of the natural environment on our notions of taste. To illustrate this concept, she takes the reader on a journey to France, California, Wisconsin, and, finally, her current home state of Vermont: four places, among many others, where producing local food is inextricably tied not only to geography, but also to cultural mores.

"The French are unusual in the attention they place on the role of the natural world in the taste of food and drink," she writes. "When the French take a bite of cheese or sip of wine, they taste the earth: rock, grass, hillside, valley, plateau." And so Trubek begins her discussion in France, exploring French viticulture and the founding of the



Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, a governing body designed to protect and promote certain French agricultural products such as wine and cheese. (Champagne, for example, is a protected label that can only be applied to sparkling wines from the Champagne region of France.) The institute's goal, she explains, is to "protect *terroir*."

Of course, with today's globalized economy and large-scale, industrial food production systems, protecting *terroir*, whether in France, the U.S., or elsewhere, is more complicated and politically fraught than ever. And Trubek wades into these waters carefully, describing the nationalistic furor that can result when a community rejects outside efforts to reproduce its celebrated food products, and discussing the importance of small scale, localized production to the creation of what she calls "culturally unique handiwork."

Touring a winery, speaking with a farmer at your local outdoor market, or asking your favorite chef where she sources her ingredients are all ways one can express an appreciation for *terroir*.

Back in the U.S., Trubek spends time visiting California wine country, communing with an iconic Wisconsin chef, and getting to know Vermont's farmers, all in an effort to appreciate fully American *terroir*. Artisan growers and producers in these three regions offer a welcome counterpoint to "the vast array of placeless and faceless foods

and beverages now available to people everywhere." One merely has to drive down the nearest interstate or pop into a behemoth warehouse store to understand Trubek's point. She makes a convincing argument, too, that *goût de terroir* is not something simply to read about and understand, but something to experience firsthand. Touring a winery,

speaking with a farmer at your local outdoor market, or asking your favorite chef where she sources her ingredients are all ways one can express an appreciation for *terroir*.

Ultimately, *The Taste of Place* is Trubek's love letter to good, simple food, its origins, its growers, and the earth from which it springs. 🐾

—Cheryl Sternman Rule '92

A Conversation with Amy Trubek

Cheryl Sternman Rule '92 talks with Amy Trubek '85 about her new book

The Taste of Place and the concept of *terroir* in both regional and international settings.

Cheryl Sternman Rule: Can you give us a bit of background about how you ended up studying food post-Haverford? Was it a natural extension of a prior interest in the culinary profession or more of a departure for you?

Amy Trubek: I had been interested in food all through high school. I come from a family that entertains a lot and I loved helping out at dinner parties. A friend and I eventually started a small catering business. I kept cooking throughout college—in HPA and off campus and at various jobs in the summer.

CSR: You've obviously spent quite a bit of time in France eating and researching. Had you been to France before you got into food professionally?

AT: Yes. I lived with my family in Brussels, Belgium my senior year in high school and I went to a French *lycée*. We traveled around France quite a bit.

CSR: Very nice. Now the difference between your first book [*Haute Cuisine: How the French Invented the Culinary Profession*] and this second one is very interesting. The second one is obviously much more rooted in the land, whereas *Haute Cuisine* probably concentrated more on what happens in high end kitchens. Is that fair?

AT: Well, I can see how you can imagine two books about French cuisine, high and low. However, what I am always interested

in is the craft of making food and drink. My first book definitely focused on food prepared for elite audiences in fancy restaurants, and the second is about food and the land, but both spend most of the time looking into how people craft dishes, or wine, or cheese.

CSR: And what inspired you to pursue the subject of *terroir* this go-round?

AT: I was inspired by my immediate surroundings. I was teaching at a culinary school and I shared an office with the school's sommelier, who taught about *terroir* to our culinary students.

CSR: When was the first time you consciously remember thinking about a food tasting like the place it came from?

AT: It was after hearing Mark talk to his students about the *terroir* to be found in various wines.

CSR: And when you tasted those wines yourself, did a lightbulb go off, or did you have to train your palate to taste the *terroir*, if you will?

AT: That's a good question. I think I had to have the language for such tastes provided to me, and once I was told "minerality" and I tasted several wines, I could taste it.

CSR: Are the students able to grasp the concept fairly easily?

AT: Well, in culinary school there is so much focus on developing your palate and such importance put on wine that most students could get it fairly quickly. I also talk about it with traditional undergraduates and I find if I do a guided tasting of cheese or another *terroir* product they also can taste difference. Convincing them that *terroir* is important is more work.

CSR: I can see why a guided tasting would be important. And I think your comment about the importance of language is crucial, too. Do you give students a list of adjectives or descriptors during these sessions?

AT: Often I begin by having them imagine three types of potato chips, say Lays, Ruffles and Pringles. I ask them to tell me why they taste different. They mention saltiness, texture, etc. I then give them more terms, such as mouthfeel, sour, bitter, sweet, etc. to help them and then have them taste. Then we start to come up with descriptive terms.

CSR: I see. Now why is it hard to convince them that *terroir* is important?

AT: Because our food culture champions uniformity and consistency when it comes to taste. Many young people don't have a sense that taste variety and unique tastes should be of value.

CSR: Is it pretty easy to "convert" them (pardon the charged word choice) once they've had a chance to compare the different foods?

AT: Hmm. I live in Vermont so there are lots of students dedicated to sustainable

Continued on page 24



local foods and I think they get really excited about *terroir*. Other students, especially those not particularly passionate about food, take a little longer to convince! I have found that tasting generic apple cider versus local apple cider from many varieties of apples is a *terroir* knockout.

CSR: Excellent point. It's probably the same out here in No. Calif. with locally-grown berries versus supermarket berries...

AT: Yes. For you are the supermarket berries another variety (another way foods can taste different)?

CSR: When Americans visit France, they tend to appreciate things like pate or croissants. When people visit Italy they rave about pizza and gelato. What do you think visitors to America most appreciate about our food? Do you think it has evolved to encompass regional specialties?

AT: The portion sizes!! Honestly, most people I have talked to don't have much to say about American food, although visitors to the East Coast are impressed with the seafood and many French see the high quality of many restaurants in big American cities.

CSR: So how can we sing the praises of Vermont's cheeses, for example, or the hickory nuts in the midwest, both examples from your book, loud enough for the rest of the world to hear?

AT: In many ways, I think we need to sing praises to other Americans, to help create momentum for regionalizing our food system, to help every American region have a vibrant farming and food culture that will become tourist draws for anyone.

To me, it is important to understand *terroir* as an ongoing dynamic between the human and natural environment, more of a culinary dialogue than any form of culinary purism.

CSR: That makes sense. Is there a possibility that championing *terroir* could be misinterpreted as promoting a form of culinary insularity?

AT: Yes. To me, it is important to understand *terroir* as an ongoing dynamic between the human and natural environment, more of a culinary dialogue than any form of culinary purism.

CSR: Good point. How can people who live in parts of the country without easy access to farmers' markets discover their region's local specialties, particularly those that are unique or unsung? I'm thinking about unusual foods like, say, nettles...

AT: Go out and talk to people, especially farmers. Find the local knowledge about what

is good and bountiful in the region. And start a garden and then start cooking!

CSR: If you had to pick a single Vermont-grown food that most tastes "like Vermont," what would it be? Would there be one particular cheese, perhaps?

AT: It would have to be maple syrup, a wild food originally harvested by the Abenaki and continuously harvested for centuries in Vermont. The sweet, maple and at times slightly woody syrup really evokes the verdant Green Mountains.

CSR: Does it taste different from Canadian maple syrup?

AT: Yes, and why is a story for a different day...

CSR: Fair enough. Last question: Are you working on a third book?

AT: Well, I am in the midst of a project looking at cooking skill and cooking knowledge in the contemporary United States which hopefully will turn into a book!

CSR: Very best of luck with that project. And thank you so much for sharing your expertise with us.

AT: Thank you! 🐾

Amy Trubek is also the author of Haute Cuisine: How the French Invented the Culinary Profession (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000).

No Holding Back



Lindsey Dolich '06 proves no challenge is too great.

by Charles Curtis '04



Lindsey Dolich '06 at her well-adorned desk at ESPN the Magazine.

Lindsey Dolich '06 took a deep breath in an effort to calm herself. During the last few years she had watched in awe as U.S. soccer forward Abby Wambach tore her way through the World Cup and the Olympics. And now she was about to speak to one of her all-time favorite players, in her first chance as a professional sportswriter to interview a star athlete. Dolich, who starred on Haverford's soccer team, had played in front of thousands, but this situation posed a different sort of challenge, because Dolich is hard of hearing.

Don't think that Dolich views herself as handicapped in any way. Rather, she feels empowered by overcoming a hurdle, a challenge she believes we all face in our lives. "Everyone learns to adapt to their circumstances. Matters of the heart, work shortcomings, academic studies—everything is a lesson we can learn from," she says. "So why let a hearing loss hold me back? I say face it head on and embrace the contradictions, whether it's being a hard-of-hearing reporter in the communications field...or a world-class double-amputee sprinter." That perspective and drive has made her a success in anything she's attempted.



No. 25 Dolich helped lead Haverford's women's soccer team to victory.

Dolich is a twin, born five minutes ahead of sister Caryn, who became her childhood best friend, assistant, and Haverford classmate. Growing up in Alameda, Calif., Dolich was just three years old when her parents discovered she had suffered profound hearing losses. Exploratory surgery revealed a birth defect known as Large Vestibular Aqueduct Syndrome (LVAS) in which parts of the inner ear develop abnor-

mal, she says. They all contributed to keeping Dolich involved in what she calls the "hearing world."

That world included sports. The Dolich twins were stars in every sport they played, from basketball to soccer, both of which Lindsey Dolich played to great success from a pee-wee level at five years old to high school varsity and various travel teams. Never did her hearing loss take away from what she did on the

The fact that she was relying completely on every sense other than hearing is a testament to her playing style," she says. "People don't understand how difficult it is to play without hearing. She had to be hyper aware and be attuned to everyone else's playing style."

Even while being blessed with athleticism and successfully compensating for her hearing deficit, Dolich still found high school a struggle. "I would come home absolutely drained from watching teachers, friends, coaches with a hellacious stare, scared to miss a word. Every few years, I would gather at conventions around the country with other oral-deaf teens like myself and realize how much was missing," she says. That's when she decided in May of 2002 to undergo a procedure to receive a cochlear implant. Dolich knew she would have to start from scratch after surgery, coping with a world that would be far more intensely, aurally detailed.

The surgery was a success, and the moment her audiologist activated the more than 20 electrodes wired into her cochlea, Dolich was on auditory overload: "The sounds were more a vertiginous sensation, like mini sledgehammers burrowing inside my head. I screamed at my sister when she crumpled up a piece of paper, thinking it was an ava-

"She has a tenacity that is unparalleled. The fact that she was relying completely on every sense other than hearing is a testament to her playing style."

-Caryn Dolich

mally. "As scary as the whole process was, it was a protected haze that followed after," Dolich recalls. "After a great deal of research, my parents decided to keep me on the oral mainstreamed path with hearing aids, building on the oral and auditory skills I had already acquired in my three years." She worked with a speech teacher through eighth grade and had a support system that brought her already intimate family even closer. "My sister was my social translator, my parents the advocates and my brother the jokester, who taught me the value of self-deprecating

field. "I sent my optical nerve into overdrive," Dolich explains. "I became really good at reading body language and being able to tell when play stopped if I didn't hear the whistle. Some of it was team chemistry with my teammates learning to anticipate my movements and vice versa. My play was always kind of chaotic, probably more so because I couldn't hear simple phrases like 'Man on!' or 'Left flank.' I relied on hard work, speed and desire to make up for the tactical holes in my game." Caryn Dolich, chosen as captain her senior year, agrees. "She has a tenacity that is unparalleled.

lanche. Wearing the implant was painful. But finally things started clicking." Sounds people take for granted, like raindrops hitting the windshield while sitting inside a car, or crickets chirping in the evening, or even the hum of a refrigerator, were finally accessible to her. "She had to go back into the deaf world so to speak," Caryn Dolich says. "They normally do this surgery with little kids. But she had the verbal skills to describe what she heard. She'd use words like, 'it sounds ugly and mechanized.'" Two months later, she was listening to music and talking regularly on the phone.

When Dolich arrived in the fall of 2003 for Haverford soccer preseason, she concentrated her efforts on being chosen for the varsity team while coping with the humid Philadelphia weather that wreaked havoc on her implant. Both she and Caryn survived through three practices a day with two rounds of cuts before Lindsey Dolich was shocked to find out she'd be starting for the Fords as a freshman. "Having Caryn there by my side was a huge advantage, for emotional support," she says.

The twins' closeness did not go unnoticed. "They have a healthy relationship. Each of them has different abilities and strives to excel and help each other get where they want to go. They're a formidable duo to have on a team and are each other's biggest fans," says Dean of the College Greg Kannerstein, who was Director of Athletics that year.

During their time at Haverford, the Dolich sisters led the women's soccer team to one of the greatest winning stretches in school history. The Fords had a record of 42-27-5 with an amazing run to the NCAA Tournament in 2005 that ended in the second round

During their time at Haverford, the Dolich sisters led the women's soccer team to one of the greatest winning stretches in school history.

loss to eventual winner Messiah, in a tough 1-0 defeat. Former head coach and current Athletic Director Wendy Smith calls Dolich "an incredibly hard worker who's real aggressive. She never backed down. Tactically, she knew the game very well and was globally team oriented." Dolich finished her college career with 13 goals and seven assists in 66 games played.

Her biggest sports accomplishment, however, came outside of Walton Field. Dolich was chosen to play on the U.S. women's national soccer team at the 2005 Deaflympics in Australia. When Dolich arrived, she realized she was in a different world, one in which everyone communicated through sign lan-

guage. "It was a transforming experience. I felt uncomfortable in my own skin because I was in the middle of two worlds: deaf and the hearing. Playing 'deaf' always held a certain trepidation for me, but when I finally played with my Deaflympics teammates, implants and hearing aids off, it was liberating," says Dolich. Caryn Dolich, watching from the stands in Melbourne, saw how her sister had to struggle in surprisingly unfamiliar conditions. "It gave her a perspective on how lucky she was. It was very segregated and I think she felt like an interloper in the deaf culture. It was a weird dynamic. I've never been prouder of her," she says. With three assists and one header for a goal, Dolich led the national team to an undefeated record and a gold medal.

Back at Haverford, Dolich occasionally wrote for the *Bi-College News* when breaks from soccer practice allowed her to cover events like the first Midnight Madness held in Gardner Athletic Center and the Dining Center's own version of "Iron Chef." An internship at a soccer magazine in the Bay Area piqued her interest in sports writing, so after

Cochlear Implants: The Sound of the Future?

A cochlear implant can't necessarily restore hearing to a profoundly deaf individual, but can create the sense of sound. The first step is surgery in which an electrode array is attached to the cochlea, the bone in the inner ear that

normally converts vibrations created by sound into impulses sent to the brain. A microphone attached to a speech processor is then connected to the outside of the patient's ear. The final step is a receiver, also located on the exterior of the ear, which does the work of the cochlea, turning signals from the speech processor into electric impulses.

The electrodes receive the impulses created by the processor and send them to the auditory nerve, which the brain then recognizes as sound. But the implant should not be mistaken for a hearing aid, which simply serves to amplify sound that travels through the ear normally. A cochlear implant directly passes any damaged parts of the ear. It can take many therapy sessions to get used to this way of experiencing sound.

The benefits, as Dolich herself points out, are numerous, the most important of which is understanding speech, sometimes without the benefit of lip reading. That's why it's more common for children between the ages of two and six to receive a cochlear implant, at a time when they're first learning language and speech.



NIH, Medical Arts & Photography Branch

Researchers are working with different types of electrode arrays that can help individuals unable to hear certain types of sounds at higher frequencies. Other studies focus on whether a patient benefits more from having implants in both ears as opposed to just one, as well as on improving ways to understand speech. Since cochlear implants have only been used for about 30 years, there's much more scientists and physicians will learn as they continue to enhance the auditory world of the hard of hearing.

To hear audio samples of what speech and music sound like through a cochlear implant, go to <http://tinyurl.com/5b7son>.



No. 7 Dolich goes for the goal at the Deaflympics.

graduation, she reached out to an editor at *ESPN the Magazine* and immediately began working with Executive Editor at Large Steve Wulf on a startup project for young athletes and their parents. Dolich seized the opportunity to continue writing, pitching stories to both *ESPN the Magazine* and *ESPN.com*. Coincidentally, the online soccer editor was looking for a columnist to cover the U.S. Women's National Team. "It really was a dream to have my very own column, even if the readership reaches a

**"Lindsey never saw what she had as a disability. People don't even know she's hard of hearing. She would still choose this life for herself."
-Caryn Dolich**

grand total of 10 people," she jokes. The perks included meeting and interviewing some of her personal heroes, including Billie Jean King, Heather Mitts and the aforementioned Abby Wambach, who was the subject of her first piece published in *ESPN*; she's also met David Beckham and Pele. Phone calls that once made her nervous are now just another part of her job.

This fall, at Stanford University, Dolich is taking on yet another challenge. This time her goal is a Ph.D. in English literature and the possibility of ultimately teaching on the college level.

What's most fascinating here is the perspective she will bring to the classroom. Dolich says she wants to concentrate on disabilities studies, a lens used to study disability in literature in the sense of characters feeling marginalized or unfamiliar in certain situations. This is, of course, exactly what Dolich referred to earlier in explaining how people adjust to unexpected circumstances.

"It's breaking ground because she's experiencing it herself," Caryn Dolich says. "She makes connections that no one else does and she's going to bring another level to the field. But Lindsey never saw what she had as a disability. People don't even know she's hard of hearing. She would still choose this life for herself." A lesson for us all. 🐼

Former Athletic Trainer Dick Morsch Dies at 92

Dick Morsch, Haverford's legendary athletic trainer for 27 years, passed away on May 20, 2008 in Boynton Beach.

Known for both his healing expertise and his genuine respect for and interest in others, Morsch was a favorite of students and faculty alike. As one student said after the announcement of the trainer's retirement, "He's just a great man; it's a simple statement, but it's true. He epitomizes all that is good about Haverford—doing what's required and then some. All the testimonials will never do him justice."

Before coming to Haverford, Morsch was a Pharmacist's Mate, First Class in the Navy, and later took a position as an athletic trainer with the United States Marine Corps at Paris Island. Morsch came to Haverford in April of 1951 and became a mainstay of the College despite numerous enticing offers from other institutions. A visit to his training room often meant more than receiving expert injury care; students also found much-needed guidance, support, and friendship. "He always seem[ed] to have fresh perspectives for troublesome problems," another student recalled, "and his experience and insight help[ed] people make greater sense out of their lives."

The late former athletic director Dana Swan, Morsch's immediate superior at the time, also greatly respected both the trainer's healing abilities and his emotional sensitivity, which helped and inspired so many people. He once commented that this combination made Morsch a rare and very special individual: "Dick is the last of a vanishing breed of people. He might be the strongest, most positive contact many students have with the athletic department. And he's just a heckuva person."

Morsch credited Haverford and its intimate atmosphere for allowing him to take the approach he did. "I can take a more personal interest in each individual. I like to treat each individual as equally important...Haverford is a unique institution, where people look out for one another."

-Mandy Ball '11

Tell Her Where it Hurts ...and She'll Tell You Why



A twist of fate led Professor Wendy Sternberg to become an expert on pain.

by Brenna McBride



Wendy Sternberg and Emily Alspector '08 observe a stained slice of the mouse brain.



our life is often decided by small moments,” declares Wendy Sternberg, professor of psychology and a foremost authority on pain and the behavioral quirks it inspires.

She should know, as she wouldn't be where she is today if not for one such moment during her undergraduate days at Union College. She was taking a seminar called “Brain and Behavior,” and one of her assignments was to essentially teach the class one day in the form of an hour-and-a-half presentation. (She has resurrected this assignment for her present-day Haverford courses.)

“Pain was not my first choice of topic,” she says. “I wanted to do a presentation on bipolar disorder. But I realized it was the same day as a similar presentation I had to make in another class, so someone switched with me.”

Ultimately, she came to love her accidental topic. “It's really interesting for psychologists to study,” she says, “and it's not obvious at first why it should be.” For one thing, pain affects just about everyone on the planet, and as people grow older, their pain lasts for longer periods of time due to the onset of age-related conditions such as arthritis and back trouble. Also,



Sternberg's project investigates the hypothesis that early pain, as a stressor, can cause a heightened stress response in adults that may result in their reduced sensitivity to all types of pain.

research projects since her arrival at Haverford is a National Science Foundation-funded study of how untreated pain at birth can lead to altered pain sensitivity in adults. "There have been other studies showing that exposure to stress early in life alters the adulthood stress response," she says. "The nature of that alteration depends in part on the nature of the stressor, how prolonged and chronic it is, and whether you're male or female—there are interactions with the hormonal gender system as well." Sternberg's project investigates the hypothesis that early pain, as a stressor, can cause a heightened stress response in adults—and perhaps higher levels of a certain stress hormone—that may result in their reduced sensitivity to all types of pain.

To test this hypothesis, one of Sternberg's students, Aditya Vora '08, performed abdominal surgery on a group of newborn mice who had been cryoanesthetized (encompassed in ice), while observing a "sham" group of mice who underwent the same stressful conditions as the surgical group but didn't undergo the actual surgery. He also included a control group that was not manipulated at all. When the mice reached adulthood, Vora measured their response to induced stress behaviorally and hormonally, and discovered that the surgical group showed a trend towards having enhanced levels of the stress hormone corticosterone.

"We don't know the mechanism," says Sternberg, "whether it's a habituation or a change in the opioid (endorphin) system. The expression of pain at any moment in time is not just how much heat

Mouse at the ready, Sternberg prepares to test a hypothesis with Alex Tuttle '08.

says Sternberg, pain can teach researchers things about the brain in ways that are different from every other sensory system. "In no other system is the fact that the sensation is unpleasant, or the hedonic value, part of its definition. Pain is not pain unless it has a negative hedonic quality—it is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience. In no other sensory modality is the emotional content of the experience part of its defining features."

One aspect of pain that is often overlooked—especially by those suffering from it—is its necessity to survival. Sternberg points out that people with congenital insensitivity to pain actually live short, injury-filled lives, unable to determine when they've burned an extremity or experienced a burst appendix. "Without pain sensation, you're doomed," she says. "Pain gives you warnings about what's harmful in your environment."

After her fortuitous seminar presentation, Sternberg dove into the study of pain, and the depth and breadth of her knowledge made her an attractive applicant in the eyes of many prestigious graduate schools. She chose UCLA, where she had what she describes as a "wonderful" mentor, John Liebeskind, a prominent pain researcher at the birth of the field. "When I started in 1990, this was a much smaller area of study. The American Pain Society was a tiny organization; now it has to change the nature of its annual meeting so it can accommodate everyone." Liebeskind knew everyone in the field, and introduced them all to Sternberg. She also inherited his research equipment. "A lot of things in my life today," she says, "flow directly from being in his lab." She finished her doctorate in 1994 and joined Haverford's faculty in 1995.

One of Sternberg's longest-running

is applied at the periphery of the body or the state of the incoming pain signal, but also the state of the brain at the time it receives the signal.”

Gender disparities come into play because the male and female brains show marked differences in stress behavior, both in the hormonal state of the brain and how the brain is able to effectively shut out pain during times of extreme stress. Sternberg found in previous studies that the effects of neonatal stress appear to be greater in females than in males, but these effects could be eliminated by removing the female hormones. Therefore, many aspects of early stress seem to be dependent on hormones.

This isn't the only one of Sternberg's studies to address gender differences in pain sensitivity. In 2002 she explored the effects of competition on pain in a project funded by the National Institutes of Health, in which the Haverford students who served as her subjects (“We pay them,” Sternberg explains, “and there is never enough pain to cause tissue damage”) were assigned to compete against same-sex opponents in a track meet or an auto race video game. Another group completed a non-competitive treadmill run. The students' arms were then submerged in buckets of ice water for 90 seconds after the event, and their reactions were rated every 15 seconds on a scale of zero (no pain) to 20 (intolerable pain).

“Being in a competition activates the same mental state as escaping from a predator,” says Sternberg. “It's a sense of, ‘I can't deal with this right now, I will ignore all pain signals.’ It's not a conscious ignoring of pain.”

Results showed that both men and women manifest pain-inhibitory responses to athletic competition, but they differ in what exactly they find stressful about the events. “For men, the stress-induced analgesia at the track meet and with the video games was due to the head-to-head competition,” says Sternberg. “Women also had stress-induced analgesia from the track meet, but the video game didn't do anything for them. We could mimic the effect they got from the track meet by having them run on a treadmill.”

Sternberg turned her attention from

competition to couples during the spring and fall of 2007, collaborating with Assistant Professor of Psychology Benjamin Le and class of '07 students Stephen Selsor and Heather Shafi on a study focusing on the associations among empathy, human social relationships, and pain experiences. It was funded by the Provost's Office Faculty Research Grant, and was presented at the Neuroscience Annual Meeting in November 2007. The project's impetus was a high-profile paper published in 2006 by



Timothy Ouellette '09 readies a syringe for an experiment.

Sternberg's McGill University colleague Jeff Mogil, revealing that mice's pain sensitivity was heightened when viewing another mouse in pain, but not if the mouse in question was a stranger to them. The strength of the empathy was modulated by the degree of closeness between the animals.

“We wanted to try this with humans,” says Sternberg. “There had been some previous brain imaging studies [by neuroscientist Tania Singer] showing that, when female subjects watched their relationship partner in pain, the female's brain showed activation as if she was in pain. It was a self-other overlap. They had never actually tested the female's pain sensitivity when she was viewing her significant other in pain.”

Sternberg and her collaborators had students in romantic relationships, as well as same-sex friend pairs, view their partners undergoing pain testing while having their own pain tested themselves. The researchers videotaped each partner making a facial expression of pain, and assembled a package of clips to show the other partner. While watching the video, the partners' pain sensitivity and level of empathy were measured; heat stimuli was applied to their forearms, or their arms were dunked in buckets of ice water. Another group of subjects watched strangers undergoing pain testing, and a third group watched a nature video.

The research team anticipated that those who viewed videotapes of their romantic partner or friend in pain would show heightened sensitivity to painful stimuli, as opposed to those who watched a stranger or a nature video. But that's not at all what they saw.

“In fact, we didn't see any change over time, no effect of manipulations,” says Sternberg. “But we went back and looked at the data on the day the subjects viewed the video and had their pain tested, and ran an analysis to see if the subjects who reported empathy also had higher pain sensitivity. And we did find significant correlations between empathetic feelings and pain behavior: The more they were empathetic, the more pain they felt.”

To the researchers' surprise, many subjects seemed to be amused at the sight of their partners expressing pain. “It may simply have been a positive emotional state from viewing a significant other, or it could be because, frankly, asking people to make pain faces makes them look a little goofy,” says Sternberg. “Next time we'll try to get a better manipulation.”

This project, like many of Sternberg's studies, gave her students opportunities for hands-on participation in the implementation and analysis of the tests. In the empathy study, both Stephen Selsor and Heather Shafi recruited subjects and administered the pain tests themselves. “Wendy was wonderful to work with,” says Shafi, now serving an internship in the General Surgery Department of Bellvitge University Hospital in Barcelona, Spain. “She was most helpful in showing me how

“Given the real world problems associated with the prevalence of pain as a clinical condition, researchers need to understand how the brain produces pain experience, and how subtle environmental (or conversely, constitutional) factors affect one’s experience of pain.”

to write a professional scientific report, a skill that will be useful as I continue my academic career.”

Aditya Vora also considers himself lucky to have Sternberg as a teacher and mentor. “She’s always ready to help, dedicated to her students, and she goes above and beyond the responsibilities of an adviser.” He also feels fortunate to have been able to design his own study within the context of Sternberg’s research on early life pain, and to have experience with sophisticated lab equipment. “It’s really taught me discipline,” he says—something that will come in handy in his future as a doctor.

Sternberg’s own future may hold a new National Science Foundation grant; she’s in the process of applying. She is seeking funding for two new projects: One concentrates on the relationship between neurogenesis (new cell growth in the brain) and pain sensitivity, and the second looks at the effects of a mouse’s social environment on its pain expression. “It’s about how animals behave when other animals are in their presence,” she says. “I’m interested in how the presence of a mouse ‘observing’ alters pain behavior in another mouse, and also how the mouse’s

behavior changes when a mouse it knows is in pain.”

Alex Tuttle ’08 has been assisting Sternberg with this project since his sophomore year. Initially, they observed that male mice downplayed their behavior and did not express pain readily in the presence of other male mice who were strangers to them; when isolated or with their cage mates, they did not inhibit their pain responses. Most recently, Tuttle investigated the role of testosterone in the pain behavior of male mice by observing the interactions of hormonally intact mice with two groups that had been castrated; one group had testosterone injected back into their systems via capsule, while the second group had an empty capsule put into their systems. The intact mice had been injected with a substance that caused mild abdominal cramping; their way of expressing pain was to stretch out in an effort to relieve discomfort. He and Sternberg found that mice exposed to the testosterone-fueled group expressed less of this pain-related behavior in their company.

Now, they want to replicate these results using female mice. “We want to know, if you introduce testosterone, does it create the same kind of behavior in

females as in males?” says Tuttle, whose involvement in Sternberg’s

research earned him a Beckman scholarship last year.

Tuttle, who has begun conducting diabetes research at the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, is thrilled to have explored a topic that intrigues him with Sternberg as guide. “She has a wonderful teaching style,” he says, “and in the lab she’s hands-on, teaching all of the methods herself. It’s been a dream to work directly with her, to have individual attention and all my questions answered on a fundamental level.”

Sternberg believes that her research has a great deal of relevance outside of the lab. “Given the real world problems associated with the prevalence of pain as a clinical condition,” she says, “researchers need to understand how the brain produces pain experience, and how subtle environmental (or conversely, constitutional) factors affect one’s experience of pain.”

With everything Sternberg has accomplished in the field of pain studies, it still awes her to think how close she was to traveling a completely different path. “I think all the time: What would have happened if I’d done that presentation on bipolar disorder?” she muses. “I wouldn’t have known the big theories. I wouldn’t have been able to talk to the people at UCLA about pain.”

Never underestimate the life-altering power of small moments. 🐭

Editor’s note: On July 1, 2008, Wendy Sternberg began a three-year term as Associate Provost of Haverford College. A member of Haverford’s faculty since 1995, Sternberg has served as chair of the psychology department from 2002-2003 and 2004-2008, and was the recipient of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Teaching Award in 2003. She has also been an elected member of Academic Council and the Presidential Search Committee, and is currently the Middle States re-accreditation co-chair. “A model scholar-teacher, and a highly respected and trusted colleague, Wendy brings intelligence, drive, institutional expertise and personal warmth to her new job as Associate Provost,” says Provost Linda Bell. “I am honored that Wendy has accepted my invitation to serve Haverford in this important way.”





Nancie Ellis '84 played a key role in the production of the independent film *And Then Came Love*, now out on DVD.



When Nancie Ellis agreed to review some paperwork for a screenwriter friend, little did she know that in just a few months she would go from a stay-at-home mom to a movie producer. Ellis soon found herself hanging out with actresses Vanessa Williams and Eartha Kitt, arguing with the film's Hollywood director, and making sure nobody got sued.

"I basically did this to help my friend," says Ellis, who graduated from Haverford in 1984 with a degree in economics and from Columbia University Graduate School of Business with an M.B.A. in 1989.

It all started when Ellis was eight years old, when she met future writer Caytha Jentis at Fox Meadow Elementary School in Scarsdale, N.Y. They became friends and their enduring bond is memorialized in the name of Jentis' company: Fox Meadow Films.

That's What Friends Are For

The friends stayed in touch over the years, and Jentis asked Ellis to look over the financial paperwork to produce a screenplay she had written. After shopping the screenplay around Hollywood, Jentis received positive feedback but no deal. Jentis, who had once been a literary agent and Hollywood talent agency executive, decided to make the most of her industry connections to be her own producer and drum up the money herself.

From Mom to Movie Mogul

At first, Ellis hesitated to get more involved. “I was a stay-at-home mother with no experience in the industry, and about to move from Manhattan to the suburbs of Westchester.” She was returning to her native Westchester County in March 2006 with her husband, Geoff Domm, and two daughters, Michelle, 12, and Allison, 10.

Despite her doubts, Ellis was soon working on the production’s shoestring budget from her new home in Westchester by cell phone. She noted that her past work as a PTA treasurer, coordinating auctions and managing budgets, served her well. Her hard work earned her a co-producer credit on the film.

Jentis’ screenplay became the romantic comedy *And Then Came Love*, starring Kitt, Vanessa Williams, Ben Vereen, and Kevin Daniels, and was released in theaters in June 2007. Williams’ character, Julie, is a high-powered magazine writer dealing with her increasingly difficult six-year-old son’s questions about who his real father is. For the boy’s sake, she decides to track down the anonymous sperm donor she selected years before, who turns out to be a young, handsome but struggling actor. Romantic and familial complications ensue.



Left: Kevin Daniels and Vanessa Williams rehearse the final pivotal scene in *And Then Came Love*. Below: Nancie Ellis '84 on the set of filming *And Then Came Love*. Below, right: Nancie Ellis and screenwriter Caytha Jentis at the Screen Actors Guild screening of the film in New York City.

The “Mommy Posse”

As Ellis’ involvement in the movie grew, she became part of the self-proclaimed “Mommy Posse,” a core group of six women who all had some connection to Jentis, whether they attended Syracuse University together, or their kids played on the same soccer team in Ridgewood, N.Y.

Among the Posse, Diane Sims, one of Jentis’ Ridgewood friends, first showed the screenplay to Williams, who Sims also knew from Syracuse. Sims also sings backup for Williams on tour. Kirby Garbarini, a fellow soccer mom, became the firm’s location manager; Ridgewood moms Trish Manzo and Rosie Gunther rounded up nearly 100 volunteer extras; and local photographer Josephine Dworkin provided photos for the movie poster art.

Many people the Mommy Posse worked with in the industry had no idea the women possessed zero experience making films—at least, initially. “We were flexible, we learned quickly and then we ran with it,” Ellis says.



“Caytha and I started our day emailing each other at 6:30 a.m., broke at 7:30 to get our children ready for school, and resumed work at 8:30 after we dropped them off at school. After 3 p.m., we would connect on any issues via cell phone,” Ellis recalls.

The Mommy Posse improvised whenever necessary. Ellis participated in some off-beat assignments, including serving as the film’s laugh track by standing in the back of at least one screening and chuckling conspicuously in all the right places.

The Good, the Bad and “Ugly Betty”

Ellis marveled at the rollercoaster of good and bad luck the Mommy Posse experienced before, during and after filming.

The first stroke of good luck was that Williams saw the script and liked it. Getting a star on board drew other big names, including Kitt and Vereen. But it seemed their luck might run out when ABC unexpectedly picked up a television pilot Williams had recently filmed.

Williams, however, was so interested in filming *And Then Came Love* that she rearranged her schedule so she had time to shoot the movie and also promote the series that became “Ugly Betty.”

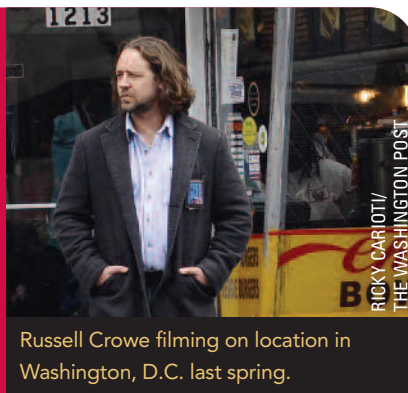
Russell Crowe Class of '??

Set designers working on the upcoming thriller *State of Play* loaded up on Haverford swag last spring in the course of decorating an apartment belonging to Russell Crowe’s character, who is a Haverford alum.

Here’s a synopsis, courtesy of the producer: Academy Award winner Russell Crowe leads an all-star cast in a blistering thriller about a rising Congressman and an investigative journalist embroiled in a case of seemingly unrelated, brutal murders. Crowe plays D.C. reporter Cal McCaffrey, whose street smarts lead him to untangle a mystery of murder and collusion among some of the nation’s most promising political and corporate figures in *State of Play*, from acclaimed director Kevin Macdonald (*The Last King of Scotland*).

Handsome, unflappable U.S. Congressman Stephen Collins (Ben Affleck) is the future of his political party: an honorable appointee who serves as the chairman of a committee overseeing defense spending. All eyes are upon the rising star to be his party’s contender for the upcoming presidential race. Until his research assistant/mistress is brutally murdered and buried secrets come tumbling out.

McCaffrey has the dubious fortune of both an old friendship with Collins and a ruthless editor, Cameron (Academy Award winner Helen Mirren), who has assigned him to investigate. As he and partner Della (Rachel McAdams) try to uncover the killer’s identity, McCaffrey steps into a cover-up that threatens to shake the nation’s power structures. And in a town of spin-doctors and wealthy politicians, he will discover one truth: When billions are at stake, no one’s integrity, love or life is ever safe.



Russell Crowe filming on location in Washington, D.C. last spring.

More good fortune came their way when the production qualified for the Screen Actors Guild's low-budget agreement, which meant the actors and crew worked for minimal pay.

But, a final unlucky break occurred as Williams began to make the rounds to promote the film, including an appearance on the morning talk show "Regis and Kelly." Someone kidnapped Williams' dog, and the untimely theft got more press than the film, Ellis said. The dog was safely returned, but the dognapping was all Regis Philbin wanted to talk about.

All "Clear"

Perhaps most important, Ellis took on the daunting task of making sure the production remained litigation-free by securing "clearances" for the film. Films may only be distributed and screened in public if written permission is provided for certain things that are said or shown in



the film. "It's all about not getting sued," explains Ellis.

To become a film-clearing expert as soon as possible, Ellis read up on the subject, and consulted with an intellectual property attorney friend and a firm called IndieClear, which specializes in clearing independent films. She learned she needed permission to use any copyrights and trademarks that would appear in the film, such as the copyright for the children's book Williams' character reads to her son.

Ellis also found out it was often easiest to avoid the need for clearance altogether. For example, very few characters in the movie have last names to avoid using names belonging to real people.

Other questions were not so easily resolved. In the final version of the film,

Film at the 'Ford, 2008-09

The Hurford Humanities Center is nurturing arts programming both in and alongside the curriculum. Documentary filmmaking is part of that effort. Working with the Office of Multicultural Affairs, the Center helped bring to Haverford MacArthur Fellow and award-winning documentarian Louis Massiah (left in photograph) as Distinguished-Artist-in-Residence to teach a course on social class and documentary filmmaking, and to offer what proved to be a highly successful workshop for faculty, students, and staff in film production. Concurrently, the Center hosted "Beyond the Lens," screenings and conversations on documentaries featuring award-winning filmmaker Vicky Funari.

Both Massiah and Funari will return this year with a new program of courses, workshops, and screenings that will etch documentary filmmaking into the fabric of Haverford's emerging culture of visual studies and arts activism.



the character of Julie's son brags to a classmate that his father is a New York Yankee. Originally, the script called for the boy to say his father was Derek Jeter or Hideki Matsui. So, the producers duly approached the Yankees to get permission to use their names in the film. The players apparently didn't mind, but the Yankee organization objected, she said. The reference was scrapped. The Yankees did, however, approve the limited use of team memorabilia, which can be seen throughout the film.

Taking a Stand

As the resident clearance expert, Ellis frequently found herself at odds with the film's director, Richard Schenkman, over what exactly needed to be cleared. Ellis said her philosophy was, if it was questionable, it had to be cleared or cut. "I wanted it to be very clean. We could not afford to be sued!" she emphasizes.

While viewing the director's cut of the film weeks after shooting ended, Ellis watched in horror as a New Jersey Transit train glided into view, knowing full well that permission had not been obtained beforehand. Schenkman thought it was no big deal, and anyway, the sequence would be too expensive to reshoot, Ellis recalls. Her thought? "Not in my movie!"

New Jersey Transit agreed to have one of their trains in the film; unfortunately, the company insisted on having the scene re-shot with a paid representative on site. Instead, Ellis scrambled to get

footage of a train from another transit company to insert into the sequence. Alert viewers may notice the train footage is set in a different season than the rest of the scene.

Everyone involved, including the stars and the director, agreed to pay for their own lodgings or stay with friends during the whirlwind four-week shoot.

Ellis said she had no problem fighting for what she thought was right despite being a novice in the movie-making business. She was an investor in the film, while others, such as the director, were employees and weren't going to be the ones who got sued. "I was going to follow the letter of the law," Ellis says firmly.

She credits her Haverford education with giving her the strength and wisdom to succeed in such a difficult industry. "At Haverford we didn't assume we knew everything, and we were taught to listen, analyze, and solve problems," she says. "These basic skills have helped me more than my other professional training."

Sticking to the Budget

Ultimately, the film was a wonderful experience, says Ellis. With such a tight budget—\$750,000 by the end of filming—people were there because they wanted to be. Everyone involved, including the stars and the director, agreed to pay for their own lodgings or stay with friends during the whirlwind four-week shoot that started in June 2006, notes Ellis.

Because the budget was so low, the group received some concessions from the

unions. The Screen Actors' Guild allowed them to pay all actors the minimum salary, and the Teamsters allowed them to film without "honey wagons" provided the locations had "dressing rooms" for the stars. Kirby Garbarini drove around New Jersey and convinced many locations near and around her home in Ridgewood to let them film there. "When we filmed in some homes," says Ellis, "bedrooms were used as 'dressing rooms' and the neighbors gave us access to their homes as well, so we

could accommodate the needs of our crew." Jennifer Schecter '84, a real estate attorney (and one of Ellis' Lloyd suitemates), helped with location contracts.

The actors were hired on handshake agreements and got just a few days to rehearse. The actors couldn't be given written contracts until solid financing had been secured, Ellis explains. If contracts were signed and the film fell through, the production company would have to pay the actors anyway.

No one indulged in any kind of diva behavior, not even 79-year-old Kitt, who may have had a right to expect a little pampering. Kitt, in fact, was "fabulous," in Ellis' words. She laughs as she describes her unexpected meeting with the legendary "Catwoman." Upon hearing that Ellis once lived near her daughter, Kitt promptly called Ellis into her dressing room for a chat with her and Kitt's daughter while the actress finished dressing.

Ellis says she was nervous talking with Kitt, not because of her star status, but because Ellis felt like she was barging in on the half-dressed actress. Much more relaxed was a conversation with Williams, centering on dogs and local school politics. "It was much more fun to talk about all this other stuff than the boring movie stuff," says Ellis.

And Then Came Love saw a limited release in theaters in June 2007. Only a

"The Library and Joe" wins Diamond Screen Film Festival Award for Best Editing

"The Library and Joe," a short film by Karl-Rainer Blumenthal '06 that documents the life work of Joe O'Donnell, longtime maintenance manager of Magill Library, was awarded a prize for Best Editing in a competition at Temple University. It was screened on Thursday, May 22 at the Ambler Theater, as part of a winners' showcase from the 10th annual Diamond Screen Film Festival. It's Blumenthal's first project as a grad student in film. An alternate version of the short film, which made its world premiere at the gala retirement party thrown by O'Donnell's friends and family in December, 2007, can be seen on Blumenthal's website, shotbykarl.com.

When asked about his "love affair" with Haverford College, O'Donnell says, "Well, Haverford turned my life around. It really did. That's the love affair I have with Haverford. They always treated me with the utmost respect... I hope I gave back as much."

View the film on Haverford's website at www.haverford.edu/news/stories/9111/51.



A Look Back at the Filming of *Eddie and the Cruisers* at Haverford

by Bob Elwood '82

The large sign in the Dining Center read "\$40 per day and all you can eat—Be an extra in the film *Eddie and the Cruisers*." I was a senior at Haverford in the spring of 1982, with my exams completed. It was a pretty tempting job offer. Along with several hundred other Haverford and Bryn Mawr students, I was an extra in the fabled film.

In the movie, Ellen Barkin plays a reporter tracking down a story about a fictional 1960s rock band named, oddly enough, Eddie and the Cruisers. At the start of the film, the group is content to play covers at a small club at the Jersey shore. Things change when the members of the band meet cerebral and sensitive Frank Ridgeway, played by Tom Berenger, whom Eddie, played by Michael Paré, hires to be the band's keyboard player and lyricist.

Ridgeway is a gifted musician who loves the poetry of Arthur Rimbaud. Under his guidance the band stops playing covers and releases an album of original material that becomes a big hit, especially the song "On the Dark Side", which sounds uncannily like a Bruce Springsteen song.

Near the peak of its success, the band performs at a "Spring Madness" concert at the fictional college Ridgeway attended. These were the scenes filmed at Haverford.

Perhaps some of us dreamed of a taste of Hollywood glamour as the filming began. The reality was, well, not especially glamorous.

Among the lessons we all learned was that making a movie involved very long days full of repetitive work. I recall a lot of standing around and waiting. Merle Bari (BMC 1982) observed:

"I thought it would be great money but it turned out to be 12 hour days filled with tedium. So I got my suitemate Margrit Bergholz to be my double and we would switch off playing the extra. I still remember that I wore a fifties dress of my mother's."

During a scene filmed on Lloyd Green, a production assistant asked Kevin Rush (HC 1982), "Who's crazy and wants to earn an extra 40 bucks?" Kevin's arm shot up along with a guy beside him. The production assistant pointed at the guy beside Kevin and said, "Okay, when they say action, you pour beer on his head." Then he pointed to Kevin. "You chase him across the lawn." So they did about forty takes with Kevin pumping the keg, the other guy pouring a beer on his head, and Kevin chasing him across the lawn. It got to the point that Kevin looked like a greaser, his hair slicked back with beer, and his sweater much darker than when we had started.

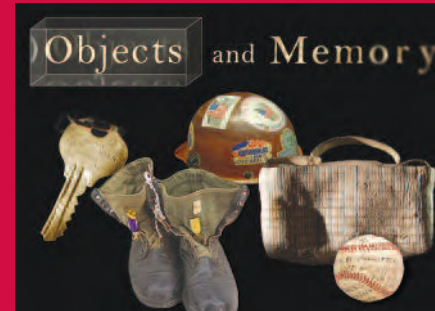
Another lesson was that not all of the scenes filmed ended up in the

PBS Premiere for Jon Fein '72

In the aftermath of destruction, human beings struggle to find hope. Loss renders the physical world vacant, and the spiritual world seems incomprehensible. As PBS' nationally broadcast prime time special this September in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of 9/11, *Objects and Memory*—a film by Jon Fein '72—explores horizons of hope discovered in things imbued with recollection, and also in the things we create on our complex journeys of grief and recovery.

Objects and Memory asks the questions, "What things mean the most to us? How do otherwise ordinary items come to symbolize experiences, aspirations, and identity?" Guided by Frank Langella's narration and set to the music of Philip Glass, the film reveals items recovered from or offered in response to dramatic and pervasive American experiences, along with stories of people who find them important. In doing so, the film helps viewers better understand their own thoughts, emotions, and behavior; the intangible values they hold dear; and the tangible objects that represent them.

Check local listings for broadcast dates and times, and find out more at www.objectsandmemory.org.



few venues screened the one hour and 38 minute film because working with a distribution company was too expensive, says Ellis. Screenings were held in Peekskill, N.Y., and Ridgewood, N.J., where much of the filming had taken place.

A grant from SAG for films using minority actors enabled the Mommy Posse to screen the film at the New York Directors Guild Theater in New York City (more good luck!). But another screening at a prime NYC location put *And Then Came Love* on *The New York Times*' radar, which panned the film in a 300-word review. Still, it was a review by *The New York Times*, Ellis says pragmatically, noting that the film received more favorable reviews from screenings at independent film festivals.

Now on DVD

Viewers can judge the movie for themselves. *And Then Came Love* is available on DVD through Netflix and Amazon, Ellis says. Be sure to check out Ellis and the rest of the moms in the "Mommy Posse" interview on the DVD. The Women's Entertainment channel also secured the rights to the movie.

Some of the Mommy Posse appeared in small roles in the film, including Sims, Manzo and Gunther. Look for Ellis' cameo in the Woman's Club luncheon scene (she is wearing a green sweater). Being an extra

wasn't all that much fun, though. With all the waiting to set up lights and camera angles, "it was quite boring," says Ellis. "But we weren't doing it for the glamour."

With post-production details still being wrapped up, Ellis predicts the film will break even. As a co-producer, Ellis will be one of the last to recoup any of her modest monetary investment. Time was actually the biggest investment for the Mommy Posse. "We all worked tremendous hours for free because we couldn't afford to hire ourselves," Ellis says.

After the film's release, it was back to suburbia for Ellis, who says she would be happy to work on another film if the

Mommy Posse were involved. "They were an incredible group of women—they never said, 'I can't do that,'" she notes.

Everyone in the Mommy Posse worked similar non-traditional schedules, fitting work around their family, which sometimes meant putting 10 hours' worth of work into five. Yet with all the juggling going on, nothing got lost by the wayside, says Ellis. "We knew that by working together we could truly have it all." 🐔

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

movie. Sam Angell (HC 1982) was an extra during a scene in which Founders Great Hall was set up like a cafeteria. We were sitting around when a production assistant asked for someone about six feet tall. Sam's hand shot up. Sam was picked and, on a number of takes, walked into Founders Great Hall right in front of Tom Berenger. The director wanted a food fight and told everyone to throw their food at Sam! Later, Sam went to see the sneak preview with a group of other Haverfordians full of anticipation, thinking it would be his big break. As the time for the scene approached, Sam's anticipation mounted: "I waited and waited, but then the story line passed the scene by. There was no scene. My big chance evaporated into thin air. I had ended up on the cutting room floor."

The college life depicted in the film was not at all like what we experienced at



Filming of *Eddie and the Cruisers* continues at Haverford today. The newly formed Aurora Productions solicited "extras" throughout the week.

RIGHT: Bryan Camp, Kenny Budowsky, Bob Elwood and three other students display '80's prep styles on Founders steps.

BELOW: Bonfires illuminate College Circle Wednesday night as Cope Field turns into a homecoming scene.



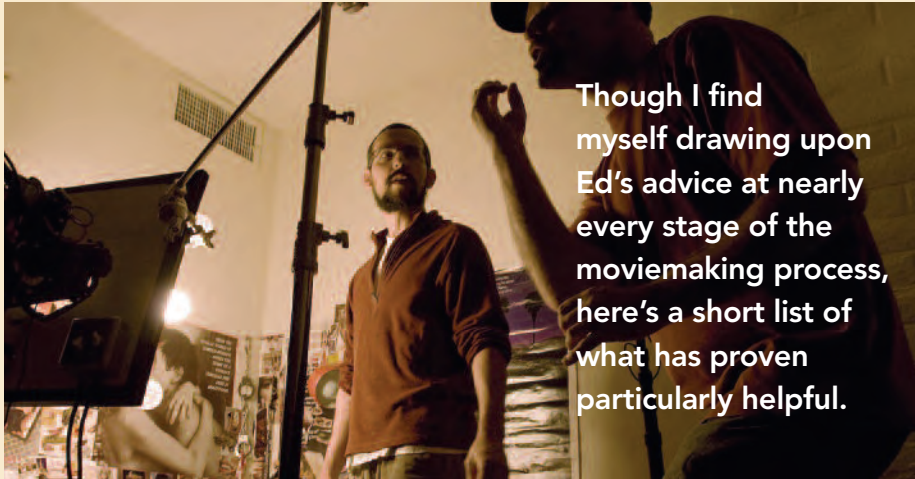
Haverford in 1982. One dramatic scene that did make it into the movie was an enormous bonfire on the cricket field. In the background, the President's home had been made to resemble a frat house. Al Kulik (HC 1982) noted, "I think the greatest irony is that the closest Haverford came to behaving like a 'real' college with frat parties, pep rallies, and bonfires was during a 'pretend' movie."

Editor's Note: Careful viewers of the film can spot Bob Elwood on Lloyd Green just behind Tom Berenger in the scenes preceding the "Spring Madness" concert.

The Bi-Co News covered Eddie and the Cruisers' filming on campus

An Alum's Adventures in Indie Filmmaking By Adam Orman '96

Adam Orman '96 just wrapped production of an indie film he co-wrote and directed called *Fifth Form*. While at Haverford, he studied film with Ed Sikov '78, with whom he has remained personally and professionally close. In this essay, Orman—who, like Sikov, did graduate work at Columbia University—details how Sikov's classroom lessons have guided him in the art and craft of filmmaking.



Though I find myself drawing upon Ed's advice at nearly every stage of the moviemaking process, here's a short list of what has proven particularly helpful.

Know what you like and be able to describe it.

This is a gross oversimplification of what I've learned from Ed over the last 13 years, beginning in his "Sex and Gender on Film" course. Since then I have worked as a research assistant on Ed's Billy Wilder and Peter Sellers biographies and we have become close friends. The practical application of his forming me into an attentive viewer and skilled writer did not become apparent until this June, when I directed *Fifth Form*, my first feature film.

Fifth Form, which I wrote with my Haverford classmate Bill Stern '96, is the story of a prank war that divides a small boys' dorm along ethnic lines at an elite prep school during the First Gulf War. I raised money to finance the production through both the non-profit Film Arts Foundation in San Francisco and private investments. We shot for three weeks in the Bay Area and are currently editing in preparation for festival applications.

It is a crew's nature to be skeptical of a first-time director until he earns their respect. Had I stood in front of them on that first morning and said, "Don't worry, I took a gender studies class over a decade ago so I know all there is to know about filmmaking," I would have witnessed the fastest crew mutiny in film history. Granted, I do have other experience and training but Ed's course was foundational.

Director's Cut

Ed wants his students to learn how to write about film. Though we covered feminist and queer theory, film trivia (like the story of Barbara Stanwyck's George Washington wig in *Double Indemnity*) and, of course, Freud, Ed's focus was on film grammar and scene descriptions. He insisted that before analyzing story, every student should understand that the camera panned, tilted and tracked but it never ever cut. Directors cut.

We were watching film, and without knowing how to describe exactly what we were looking at there could be no discussion. Our final papers were not arcane academic essays with titles like "The (M)other Half in Alfred Hitchcock's *Psycho*." They were simply scene descriptions: Pick a scene from anything we've watched and describe it in detail.

As a teaching assistant in Columbia University's graduate film program, I naively led my first course on international film from '60-'90 with a discussion of masks in Godard's *Breathless*. Our theme proved too apt, as I looked at a classroom of blank stares. Fortunately, I remembered my Sikov. At the end of the semester, our final paper assignment was to simply write a scene description: Pick a scene from anything we've watched and describe it in detail.

This ability, which is not a talent but a

skill, was priceless both in pre-production and on the set of *Fifth Form*. I was blessed with a talented director of photography, Liz Hinlein, who was concerned with the implication of each setup (camera placement). Liz didn't want to just make a pretty movie. She pushed us to shoot what was in my head. We walked around the location for weeks talking through every scene and creating a shot list.

"What are you trying to say here?" she would repeat. Every shot choice leads you down a different narrative path. When I tried to shot list on my own, the infinite possibilities were paralyzing. But, in my conversations with Liz, the options narrowed. What size was the frame going to be? Were our characters going to be short-sided (looking into the close border of the frame) or open to the frame? Were the reverse shots going to be dirty (with foregrounded people or objects) or clean? Was this a 2-shot or a single? Close-up or medium shot? Was the camera going to tilt up or boom up? Were we going to track with the character or pan? And what will the next shot be? As our relationship flourished, the film found meaning through our vocabulary.



Adam Orman '96 directs *Fifth Form* cast members Josh and Allie on how to hold hands.



Just Shoot It

One of my proudest moments on set came during a continuity dispute. To design the rooms that we were using at St. Mary's College in Moraga, Calif., we had to dress the sliding glass doors with false windowsills so that they would look like normal windows. It would not have been realistic for boarding school students to have sliding glass doors in their rooms, after all. One day in a rush to shoot before we lost the sun, I decided that if the curtains were drawn we could shoot without the fake sill which hadn't yet been installed. Installing it would have taken time and would have changed the way the gaffer was reflecting the last of the sunlight into the room.

Several days later, I heard panic on the

set. We were shooting in that room again in daytime, and I needed the curtains to be open for the one and only time in that location. But hadn't we already shown that there was no windowsill behind the curtain? Opinions flew. Someone rushed off to look at the dailies to see if the sill's absence was obvious. What were our options? Put in the sill and hope that people didn't notice. Leave out the sill and float with the idea that a boarding school somewhere is nice enough to allow its students balconies. I opted for the sill and opinions flew again.

This sounds like a minor problem, but every day on a film set is made up of a dozen of these conversations. They range in scope with the sill dispute residing

somewhere in the middle between the visually obvious ("shouldn't he have a toothbrush in this scene?") and the more challenging problems of geometry ("we were over mom's right shoulder and dad was on frame right looking left, so where's Josh looking?"). In this instance, the whole crew weighed in, the volume of the room grew and (a testament to the civility of our set) I raised my voice for the first time during the shoot. I knew how we had covered the other scene and quickly explained our editing options to avoid showing the sill-less window. The sill could now stay without risking our credibility, and the debate had been resolved with little time lost because I knew how to describe a scene.

It's Orman

Ed Sikov has shown a remarkable ability to jump in at moments of great anxiety and break things down for me. Once was when I was sending my incomprehensible thesis script to everyone I knew looking for approval. I didn't have much time to get it finished and was expecting sage advice about how to proceed on this particular project from my mentor. Ed's advice was, "Just shoot it." It was the reminder I needed that I was still at the beginning of my education. It's not going to be perfect. I just needed to shoot and keep shooting if I was going to learn anything.

More recently, we were discussing the aesthetics of *Fifth Form*. "Should it be more Ophuls or more Rohmer?" I asked. Ed told me simply, "It's not either of those. It's Orman." I responded like a good film student: "How am I supposed to know what that is?" To which he replied, "You're about to find out."

I do have some idea now. I've spent a lot of time since college figuring out what it is that I like and, thanks to an amazing crew, have now made a movie to those specifications. I can't wait to hear what Ed will teach me about my film. 🐕

You can follow Orman's progress and find out about screenings at www.FifthForm.com. The site also includes information on how to donate to the project, which has yet to cover anticipated post-production and marketing costs. Ed Sikov can be reached at EdSikov.com.



Above: Josh and Penelope finally meet in the final scene of *Fifth Form*.

Top: Adam amazed at what a production designer can do to a white brick dorm room.

PETER FURLA

NEW ORDER IN THE

Skip Herman '75 is helping to lead a revolution in the structure and operations of a law firm.

By Thomas W. Durso

Herman shoots hoops in the Forum, a large, open area—with basketball court—his firm uses as a combination conference/prep room.



COURT

The old Cook County Courthouse, with its stately stone exterior and its mere six stories, is dwarfed by the muscular glass and steel skyscrapers that surround it just north of the Loop in downtown Chicago. Yet there is quiet pride in its presence along Honorary Clarence S. Darrow Way, and why not? For this building possesses legacy, and quite a bit of it, which is one big reason that Sidney N. Herman '75 chose to cofound his pioneering law firm here 15 years ago.

It was in this building that Darrow himself, defending the infamous murderers Leopold and Loeb, delivered one of the finest summations of his storied career, stemming an anti-Semitic groundswell calling for their execution. Carl Sandburg and Ben Hecht launched their writing careers in the courthouse pressroom; Barack Obama worked here briefly as a young lawyer. And eight members of baseball's Chicago White Sox were tried here on charges they conspired with gamblers to throw the 1919 World Series; just outside the courthouse doors is where a young fan implored Shoeless Joe Jackson, "Say it ain't so, Joe!"

Fifteen years ago Sidney N. "Skip" Herman '75 cofounded a law firm in a single large room that took up a quarter of one of the building's floors. Today Bartlit Beck Herman Palenchar & Scott occupies four stories of the old courthouse and is adding to the structure's legacy with a progressive approach rarely seen in the shark-infested waters that represent the practice of law in the United States.

An emphasis on winning cases instead of billing hours, a reliance on the power of the visual to persuade juries, an effective, pioneering use of technology, an unparalleled leveraging of physical space, and an atypically egalitarian organizational structure have helped establish Bartlit Beck as "one of the country's elite trial firms," according to one law publication.

"Our job is to take complex matters and make them simple," Skip Herman says. "That's really what we do. It's not learning all the laws. You're getting a trier of fact, which could be a judge, a jury, an arbitrator, and you're taking some complex set of events or patents or anything like that and trying to make them understandable. It's all designed to focus on that point, not how many depositions are we going to take."

After graduating from Haverford with his bachelor's degree, Herman proceeded to Northwestern University School of Law, where he earned a J.D., *cum laude*, and served as articles editor of the *Northwestern University Law Review*. He then went to work at Kirkland & Ellis, a large global firm, and worked his way up to equity partner in the litigation department.

Along the way, though, Herman and a handful of his colleagues found themselves at odds with that staple of firm financials, the billable hour.

"It drives all kinds of things within a firm," he says. "It drives how late people are at the office every day, often just for face time. It drives how much the client gets charged based on how long it takes you to do something, as opposed to how well you do it, which is a massive difference."

After a brief, unsuccessful attempt to implement a fixed-fee model at Kirkland & Ellis, Herman, four of his fellow partners, and 12 associates struck out on their own. They were giving up the security—and income—of working at a well-established firm, but by launching a fixed-fee firm, they were making a loud statement that handling and winning cases efficiently was better for all involved—for the firm, for its clients, and for a taxed judicial system where matters drag on seemingly without end.

New Order in the Court

“We decided we’d rather get paid on the basis of the results as opposed to how many hours we put in,” Herman says. “We thought, if we got things done more efficiently, we’d like to get paid more like any other business in America. You do something efficiently, you should be paid more than if you do it slowly. You shouldn’t get paid the same if you win as if you lose.”

The affable Herman is sitting in his corner office, the room where a Chicago grand jury indicted Leopold and Loeb in 1924. It is a bright, airy space with large windows that actually open. Herman is dressed casually, in black slacks, an olive henley, and a white t-shirt. Later he’ll knock off early to head uptown to Wrigley Field; the fact that the Black Sox were tried in his building tickles the lifelong Cubs fan to no end. That he and his wife Meg live a 15-minute walk away from the venerable ballpark is no accident, nor is his daughter Katy’s middle name, Banks, after the legendary Chicago shortstop Ernie Banks. Most of Herman’s remaining free time is spent at the Montana ranch he owns.

For now he is expounding passionately and eloquently on the innovative philosophies that have turned Bartlit Beck into a successful firm and a highly desirable place to work—20 percent of its attorneys are former U.S. Supreme Court clerks. But perhaps nothing captures the firm’s essence so well as a small ceramic magnet Herman keeps in his office. He has held on to the chip for 15 years, ever since the founding of the firm. On it are written four words:

“Thou Shalt Not Committee.”

Indeed, in some ways Bartlit Beck may be more noteworthy for what it lacks than what it possesses: No committees. No billable hours. No cutthroat competition among associates.

Instead there is innovation and initiative and equality.

Oh, and success. Lots of it.

“It has turned out to be extremely profitable,” Herman says of his firm’s approach, “because we’ve won. Our whole thing is that we should make more if we win, and we should make less if we lose. Well, we’ve been winning.”

Even aside from Herman’s interest in his building’s back story, the office’s innovative design is an important part of Bartlit Beck’s

operations. The firm has expanded from the quarter-floor it occupied at its founding and now has four stories in the courthouse. Exposed brick, high ceilings, and metal spiral staircases make visitors feel as if they’re strolling through an ad agency, not a law firm, and the collaborative feel the design imparts has had important benefits.

“The physical space has been very important to us and has actually, I think, brought us clients and made us better,” Herman says. “That first moment when clients walk in, they see there’s something different here. You have firms, some in

facing several whiteboards with the storyline of a current case scrawled on them.

Bartlit Beck attorneys meet clients and prospective clients in the reception area and walk them through the Forum on their way to their offices. That’s no accident, Herman says; Bartlit Beck has settled cases in this room.

“When you get in, you’re immediately in a place where you can look around and say, work gets done here,” he says. “It’s a forum, which means ‘exchange of ideas,’ which is the first thing a client sees. It’s not down a marble hall which intersects with



“Clients often don’t hear the other side of their case. We have them come to the mock trial, and we have one of our guys argue the other side. They hear things put in a way they’ve never heard before.”

Herman in front of the historic former Cook County Courthouse where his Chicago law firm is housed.

Philly, that are down and off the street; you have some nice row houses that have been turned into offices. But Chicago is not a lot like that. Most of it is all big high-rises. Right away, our building says something is going on, it’s different.”

The firm’s central physical feature is a large, open area called the Forum. A basketball hoop and net, attached to a Plexiglas backboard, hang at regulation height at one end of the room, and on the floor are painted free throw and three-point lines. A combination conference room and prep area, the Forum sits between two small offices occupied by the firm’s primary trial attorneys, so that associates are encouraged to pop in and chat about cases. On this day tables are shoved together in the center of the Forum,

a bunch of conference rooms and stuff.”

One floor up is an equally significant feature, a mock courtroom constructed using photographs from Darrow’s day. Bartlit Beck’s lawyers pass through the room regularly, a reminder that “everything you do should be related to whether you’re going to be able to get it into evidence in court,” Herman says. The firm uses the room to mock-try every case it takes to trial, going so far as seating a person, black robes and all, to serve as judge and hiring a jury to hear evidence and render a verdict.

“Clients often don’t hear the other side of their case,” Herman notes. “We have them come to the mock trial, and we have one of our guys argue the other side. They hear things put in a way they’ve never heard

before. It educates the client about what's going to be said about them, and they ought to know that in advance, both for publicity purposes and for their own case assessment purposes for settlement."

Clients aren't the only beneficiaries. The firm's younger attorneys get a chance to practice in conditions they're likely to encounter at trial, and potential witnesses can be assessed for their effectiveness.

"We do trials as somewhat like a play," Herman says. "You've got to script it, you've got to produce it, you've got to hire a cast. What's your story going to be? What are some of the props? Who's going to tell your story? Some people sell, some people don't. How are you going to present it, in what order? How is it going to flow? What are the different acts?"

A big part of Bartlit Beck's emphasis on trial litigation is its reliance on the power of visual information and cues to influence juries. Every lawyer who joins the firm is given a copy of Edward Tufte's *Envisioning Information*, an influential work about information design and the visual communication of information. Hanging on a wall at the firm is a copy of Charles Joseph Minard's graphical rendering of Napoleon's disastrous march on and retreat from Moscow in 1812, which depicts in astoundingly graspable ways the links among time, weather, and casualties during that campaign. Tufte himself called it "probably the best statistical graphic ever drawn."

"We spend a lot of time on demonstrations," Herman says. "A big part of our belief is that people take things individually, and what we do when we start a case is not a whole lot of legal research, but to put the entire case in a single visual. If you can show it in a graph, if you can show it in a chart, if you can show it in a picture that moves in front of a jury's eyes, they're going to take it in a lot better than if you speak. They may not follow you, but they will follow this."

Bartlit Beck's relatively modest size has fostered institutional agility, intellectual curiosity, and an egalitarian mindset, and the philosophies that Herman holds so close to his heart have meant success. None of it is coincidental. Herman credits Haverford's influence—its people and its Quaker heritage—as playing a "huge" role in the careful construction of Bartlit Beck

as a very different kind of law firm.

"The environment was exactly the same—collaboration and an exchange of ideas in a setting that's small enough to allow that to happen," he says. "The model I saw at Haverford of a small, cooperative, open society that freely exchanged ideas both on the matters in front of you and on matters in the world is what I tried to create here."

That approach to law, including the firm's innovative billing philosophy, has helped it recruit and retain the country's best associates—what Herman refers to as a "quality bump." With no hours to track and no committees to clog up matters, Bartlit Beck is a lean, efficient operation, with far fewer internal politics to pit its lawyers against each other. That is enormously appealing to newcomers, says Herman.

"We hire extremely few people, but once we do, we work with them to get them better and find their strengths and go with those, and they stay," he adds. "There is no competition between friends coming into a firm to see who's going to get that one slot. The pay is not dependent on what they bring in. You now have no hourly work, no internalism, no competition among your friends, and no competition for credit on client generation. It's all for one, and we're able to recruit very good people because we present that kind of model, as opposed to the one that most often is offered by the big-name firms."

Those attorneys have opportunities to shine that most firms simply cannot offer. Since it is not billing clients by the hour, Bartlit Beck has a strong incentive to keep costs down. That means using small, talented strike forces to win cases—not large, unwieldy teams to pad invoices.

"At our old firm, the incentive was to put as many people on the case as possible, because at the end of the year when you went in to get more money, more shares, your pitch was that you had employed all these people," Herman says. "That was really the only measure. It wasn't what you won. In fact, the more inexperienced lawyers took longer, which made you more money."

"Here, on a fixed fee, instead of having seven or eight people on a case, our incentive is to have as few experienced people as possible. When you have a SWAT team



Herman in the firm's heavily used mock courtroom.

of highly trained, smart lawyers, they beat the 10 guys that are just guys, that are just learning it...our young guys are almost always up against much more senior lawyers, and they're arguing the case. The people that are their age on the other side of the case are still carrying bags."

The firm offers other incentives to its associates as well: Intensive use of technology allows Bartlit Beck's lawyers to work from virtually anywhere, so they're not chained to the office; Herman himself keeps tabs on the firm each summer from the ranch he owns in Montana. Each associate is given an all-expenses-paid weekend—flight and lodging, with spouse—once a year. And the firm has built a fitness center that it strongly encourages everyone to use; the facility includes a full-time massage therapist and trainer.

Perhaps the greatest benefit Bartlit Beck can offer its attorneys and support staff is trust, another deeply ingrained trait from Herman's days at Haverford. He speaks fondly of the College's "honor system," in which professors trusted their students not because huge classes gave them no choice but because small classes fostered it. Herman has implemented a like mindset at his firm.

"It's very similar, and I'm very proud of that," he says. "We trust our people. It's not a place where people are monitored closely. We trust our guys, and we'd like them to learn that and to trust each other and act in a cooperative manner." 🐾

Thomas W. Durso is a Philadelphia-area freelance writer who has contributed to numerous higher education publications.



BEYOND

The stories in *Dare to Prepare* come from other walks of life, but author/attorney Ronald M. Shapiro '64 says his new best-seller's heavy dose of cross-training can lay a foundation for lawyers' success.

by Liz Farmer
Maryland Daily Record



NICE:

A pillow on the couch in his office displays the Winston Churchill quote, “We make a living by what we get, we make a life by what we give.”

The walls in his 20th-floor office in downtown Baltimore are covered with framed photos of family and friends and sports memorabilia, while three pictures of him with presidents Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton are relegated to a spot next to the picture window. When asked about the presidential photos, he steers the discussion to the others in the scenes, like the boy in the Reagan photo who died of cancer a few months later. Or the law professor with him in the Clinton photo, Larry S. Gibson, who helped Liberian candidate Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf become the first elected female head of state in Africa.

He even asked to take off his suit coat for the photo accompanying this article, explaining to the photographer that he didn’t want to look “too posed.”

But then, what would you expect from a guy who trademarked the slogan, “The Power of Nice”?

A jack of many trades, Ronald M. Shapiro can bounce from attorney to sports agent to business owner to author on any given day. Perhaps best known for representing Hall of Famers including Cal Ripken Jr. and Brooks Robinson, Shapiro also was instrumental in bringing the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra strike of the mid-1980s to an end and helped resolve the 1994-95 Major League Baseball players strike.

The key in both situations, he said, was doing the work to create a “win-win” result.

“When I met with the parties, I didn’t come in to suggest to them how to do something; I spent days on end asking questions and listening and learning about their feelings and aspirations,” he said.

After starting the law firm that is now Shapiro, Sher, Guinot & Sandler and sports management firm Shapiro, Robinson & Associates in the 1970s, he went on in 1995 to found Shapiro Negotiations Institute, a seminar and consulting firm, where he put “the power of nice” both into practice and in the title of his first book in 1998.

His third book, *Dare to Prepare: How to Win Before You Begin*, co-authored with Baltimore writer Gregory Jordan, hit bookstores on Jan. 8 and is already a best seller on the *New York Times* advice and how-to books list as well as the *Wall Street Journal’s* nonfiction list.

In one sense, the book builds on “The Power of Nice,” which stressed preparing better than the people you’re negotiating with. However, Shapiro said this book is different from his first two in that it doesn’t focus on negotiations but on the broader array of life’s transactions. He interviewed 38 people—from Ravens’ owner Steve Bisciotti (for whom he also consults) to a firefighter in California to wine guru Robert Parker—each of whom shares personal experiences about laying the groundwork for a successful career.

“The key to this book is to create a methodical preparation that would convince people to stop making the excuses for why they don’t prepare fully,” Shapiro added.

Shapiro’s son Mark, general manager of MLB’s Cleveland Indians, and son-in-law Eric Mangini, head coach of the NFL’s New York Jets, also contribute to the book.

Beyond Nice

Mark Shapiro's success has included being named Major League Executive of the Year by *The Sporting News* twice in the last three years. Last year his squad beat the New York Yankees in the American League Division Series and held a 3-1 lead over the Red Sox in the AL Championship Series before losing three straight to eventual World Series champion Boston.

Mangini earned the nickname "Man-genius" in 2006 when he unexpectedly coached the Jets to a first-round playoff appearance, where they lost 37-16 to New England. But he fell on harder times this season when his team finished with a 4-12 record.

"Eric's story is in there because preparation doesn't always mean you're going to be

successful," said Shapiro. "But it does mean that you know you will have done everything you could, and even if you didn't succeed, it will get you back on track to being successful."

Shapiro attributes his own achievements to his diligence in preparation, a family that holds him accountable and his business colleagues. He shared with *The Daily Record* his own stumbling blocks in life and thoughts on the legal profession today.

What can lawyers learn from a book with stories written by sports figures, business people, musicians and other seemingly unrelated professions?

I'm a lawyer who comes from the world

of sports and one of the things we learn in sports is that cross-training is a very effective tool. And reading stories about them or doctors at Hopkins dealing with medical challenges or firefighters dealing with the dangers of forest fires out in California really does help convince you that the steps of the preparation principles checklist, although universally applied, can apply to the challenges we as lawyers face.

All of the stories are powerful and we lawyers should not confine ourselves to what we tell each other as a way to do things; we ought to look for innovative approaches and ideas from other professions and people from other walks of life. So the book has a heavy dose of cross-training in it.

Dean Greg Kannerstein has a few more questions for Ron Shapiro

You quote your history professor, Roger Lane, as providing background for your work and writing. How did Haverford College in general influence your "preparation" ethic?

Haverford surrounded me with people who were high achievers and provided a curriculum that demanded more from me than any challenge that I'd previously faced. Early on I came to the conclusion that if I was to perform successfully I had to prepare effectively... Professors like Roger Lane and Aryeh Kosman challenged me to invest time in methodical preparation to grasp the material of their courses.

What's the relationship between preparation as you define it and choosing one's objectives?

Preparation to me should be methodical and not merely based on intuitive steps that we follow. Hence I utilize a Preparation Checklist for steps ranging from gathering necessary information to setting an effective strategy. One of the items, or principles, of that Preparation Checklist, is to state your Objectives. And stating your Objectives requires not only stating your most important goal, but also subsidiary goals as well. For example, mountain climbers may state an Objective as scaling the summit and then ultimately suffer the fate, as some have in recent years, of meeting their tragic demise on the descent. A statement of their Objective should not just be climbing Mount Everest or K2, but also to come down safely.

What kinds of reading do you find people who prepare successfully are likely to do?

Among those I interviewed, everything from fiction and economics to philosophy to history and current news sources seem to play a part. If, however, I were to pick one area that stands out, it is history. That conclusion may be tied to my bias as a former Haverford history major, but it is also supported by a primary principle of the Preparation Checklist being Precedents. In the book I make reference to the reading lists of historical success stories like Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, whose reading lists were rich with a broad array of literary works. Yet in both cases they seem to place their primary reliance upon lessons learned from reading history.

How has the book been received?

The cumulative reaction exhibited by making the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Business Week Best Seller Lists was especially satisfying. In addition, endorsements from the likes of George Will and Billy Beane were meaningful, but none meant so much as the critical praise given the book by my former Haverford roommate and world renowned editor and writer, Norman Pearlstine. I've also received numerous emails and letters from people thanking me for writing the book. Just this week I got a letter from the Pricing Manager for a major government contractor saying he "often wanted to prepare for meetings and proposals but didn't know where to begin." He now calls DTP his "blueprint for success."

This book demonstrates your fascination with organizational team-building—and one suspects it's no accident that your son Mark chose that line of work and has been so successful as General Manager of the Cleveland Indians—and one should also mention how you spotted and encouraged Josh Byrnes '92 to become a successful GM. What are the qualities you look for to ascertain whether a young person has the potential to build and/or lead an organization?

Both Mark and Josh are highly intelligent, but what really stands out about them are their listening skills, openness to the ideas of others, humility, passion for what they do that becomes contagious, and their willingness to take risks and assume responsibility for the outcomes of their decisions. While I would not have seen the trait prior to their attaining their leadership positions, I also admire their ability to surround themselves with, and delegate to, very talented colleagues.

Within an organization, what specific kinds of communication enhance preparation and successful leadership and team-building?

Speaking a common language and having a common tool for methodical Preparation, like the Checklist, helps build team spirit and enhances the likelihood of success. In addition, scripting presentations and proposals and submitting them to other team members for devil's advocacy input not only strengthens the position to be expressed and readies one for unforeseen contingencies, but also builds organizational camaraderie...

Were you born prepared? What life lessons have you learned or what mistakes have you made along the way?

When I was in law school, I had one of the best tax teachers in the world... so I would feel like I was a tax expert. Then I'd go home, and the third year in law school my relatives would ask me a question and I would go "oh I learned that, I know how to do this," and without going in depth into the problems they had, I would give them answers.

Well, it took a very wise senior partner in the law firm I started at, a fellow named Robbie Goldman who's still around, to tell me that off-the-top-of-my-head legal opinions were dangerous based on the knowledge I had without digging in and making sure I was fully prepared...

We lawyers and business executives are really susceptible to multi-tasking. I could have been the president of the multi-taskers club years ago because sitting in my car and driving to work, I'd do it with the newspaper at my side so sitting at red lights I could read the newspaper... There are a range of things we do that distract us because we don't have time. Well, if we only realized that if we focused on the one task at hand—researchers revealed this—rather than multi-tasking, we'd come out ahead rather than make the mistakes that put us behind.

(The conversation turns to Scott Boras, who urged Yankee Alex Rodriguez to opt out of his contract. Rodriguez found limited interest and sought advice from financial guru Warren Buffett for re-negotiating his contract with the team.)

What do you think about clients going over their agent's or attorney's heads—do you see this as a trend? Also, a recent article in the New York Times noted that lawyers are losing prestige and respect—do you agree?

First of all, sports agents are way behind the 8-ball in terms of esteem... Lawyers still have the opportunity to build and maintain respect. But they have to remember that in addition to the talent we have as lawyers, we have to deliver the kind of preparation that shows we are committed even beyond our fees to deliver the best possible product for our clients, and at no moment can we afford to sacrifice our integrity for some other end. So

lawyers are split because there's a perception that sometimes, some are low on integrity and some are looking at the fee before the client.

When we turn to the world of Scott Boras, sadly, he's laughing all the way to the bank. The bottom line is he's being paid his full fee by A-Rod for the next 10 years, which is millions and millions of dollars.

To me, by the way, that doesn't define success, but A-Rod is a confused young man and I think Scott is confused in some way but nevertheless very effective. His goal is to get the most money. My goal as an agent is to get the client what he wants out of life. Cal Ripken could have gotten more money by going to New York or someplace else. But there was a tie to a community and certain values and living in a certain place for his family that meant more to him. So he [wanted as much as he] could get while achieving that, not the most money he could get on any absolute basis.

[Anecdotal evidence] has it that people now change careers at least three times in their life; you are pretty much an example of this. What implications does this have for young lawyers?

You know there is something, whether you're a young lawyer or a young business person or a young professional, to shifting gears along the way... It's brought me a level of excitement in my life and a level of freshness of dealing every day, and the ability to draw from one of those experiences things I can use in another experience.

I will never ever feel like I made the wrong decision to be a lawyer initially. Because I could use that to build into being a sports agent, to build into being a law professor, to initially writing law books and then writing books that are much broader, and ultimately to being a business person and a consultant.

So I would say to any young lawyer or business person today, if they had the opportunity through their lives to change the direction of their career, to do something different, grab the opportunity because it will bring a freshness and a sense of renewal to their lives which is just unbelievable. I'm 64 years old today and some of my compatriots talk retirement and I'm just thinking about how exciting it is to be doing what I do for as long as I can do it.

What can law firms do to attract good, young attorneys?

I would hope that young lawyers be given the opportunity to... interact with clients early in their careers so they can develop the satisfaction that comes with seeing a client getting the result that he or she seeks.

I can recall one lawyer that I worked with early on who gave me all my assignments by memo and I didn't think the client was real. Everything was on paper and I rarely—if ever—met the client. Another lawyer, [Robbie Goldman], would bring me into everything and help expose me. If any[one] helped stimulate my enjoyment of the law it was Robbie because he allowed me to feel the pulse and the heartbeat of the client from my earliest days, and the satisfaction I got from that helped build my love for the law. 🐶

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roads taken and not taken

Allison G.
(Cohen) Marvin '93

As a comparative literature major at Haverford, my favorite assignments allowed me to juxtapose art and language, like looking at an early cubist painting by Picasso through the lens of a two-line poem by Ezra Pound. I considered graduate school in comparative literature or art history (which I minored in), but the hefty foreign language requirements and the notion of more academia without a clear professional goal had no appeal.

I knew I loved art. I just didn't know how to channel the interest.

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STACY ZARIN GOLDBERG

roads taken and not taken

So I headed to the University of Virginia law school to become an “art lawyer.” Rather than study art for art’s sake, I would learn how to advise artists, galleries and museums. I landed a job at a major D.C. law firm, where I was fortunate to work with clients like the Smithsonian Institution. But after several years, I realized that no matter who my clients were, it wasn’t enough to advise art world players; I wanted to be an art world player.

I figure if I stick to what I love, then my path will be enjoyable, no matter the mix.

As a young lawyer, I’d started a modest art collection and informally advised friends on what to buy. I’d also befriended leading galleries and dealers in D.C. and learned how the market worked. A high school friend who owns a successful gallery in New York City encouraged me to turn passion into career. It was the boost of confidence I needed. I left the law firm to start [art consulting firm] Sightline, four years ago this June.

I recently married a fellow contemporary art fan, moved to San Francisco and then, within the same year, we moved back to D.C. Now, I’m working to build Sightline on both coasts. I offer city-wide art tours, participate on art collecting panels, and collaborate with well-known designers and architects. Through these activities, I’ve generated some good press in both D.C. and San Francisco.

But it’s hard to operate as a small business owner. Some days I’m tempted to give up the art consulting gig, which requires an endless supply of self-motivation, and instead work for a boss who hands me duties, art-related or not. Certainly that would be easier in some respects, but probably not as satisfying. Really, there’s nothing I enjoy more in a professional sense than

finding just the right work of art for a client. When the click happens, it’s a powerful moment.

Other days I wonder why I got a law degree instead of a master’s in museum or curatorial studies. However, practicing law did train me to parse through a lot of options and to understand client aspirations and needs, important skills for an art consultant.

I figure if I stick to what I love, then my path will be enjoyable, no matter the mix. I’d like to curate gallery exhibitions, write reviews and offer more art tours in San Francisco, D.C. and New York City. Or even Miami during the Art Basel mega fair, where around every corner, I can revisit a favorite work or discover a new artist, for a client or myself. 🐿

Allison G. (Cohen) Marvin '93 can be reached at allison@sightline.biz or www.sightline.biz

E.D. (Tully) Rambo '93

When I started Haverford, I wanted to be a doctor. I loved science, and the prospect of discovering and fixing what was wrong with people intrigued me. This interest lasted approximately half way through freshman year organic chemistry. Luckily, the waning of my medical ambitions mirrored a budding interest in my Introduction to Art History course. I became an art history major, interned at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and thought seriously about teaching and an academic career.



After graduation, the need for self-sufficiency (and the realities of graduate school and getting tenure) appeared too daunting, and, once again, my wandering career eye cast about, this time for an entry level position that might provide insight into careers that could provide a steady income and a degree of job satisfaction. After stints as a receptionist at a law firm (nope, thanks

And here I am, 15 years out from that uncertain Haverford freshman, diagnosing the problem and fixing it, a doctor after all, just for artifacts, not people.

though) and an administrative assistant at the U.S. Agency for International Development (ditto), and after watching a best friend leave her promising career to take a leap of faith and start medical school, it was time to make some hard decisions.

I wasn’t happy with where I was, but I had learned several things. First, I missed the arts, and second, I didn’t want a job where I had to wear panty hose. I realized that I had previously stumbled upon the career for me. During one of my summer museum internships while at Haverford, I had been sent to the conservation laboratory to polish silver. I had disloyally thought that what they were doing seemed so much more interesting than what I was doing down in the curatorial department.

Art conservation combined science and art, it was dynamic: a steady diet of new challenges with each piece of art, and I didn’t have to wear panty hose unless I wanted to. Newly motivated and focused, I felt ready to overcome some of the obstacles that I had avoided in the past. I buckled down, retook chemistry and organic chemistry, got internships with conservators, took my prerequisites and headed off to graduate school. And here I am, 15 years out from that uncertain Haverford freshman, diagnosing the problem and fixing it, a doctor after all, just for artifacts, not people. 🐿

E.D. (Tully) Rambo runs Tully Art Conservation in Washington, D.C.



Ending the Culture of "Disposable Women"

Her name was Claudia Urias Berthaud. She was 14 years old. She had been walking to her grandmother's house in Chihuahua City, south of the Mexican border town of Ciudad Juarez, when she disappeared...

It wasn't unusual. Since 1993, 400 young women from Ciudad Juarez and the surrounding area have been murdered, and 600 more have vanished. These killings and disappearances have become so epidemic that they claim their own name: *feminicidio*, serial sexual femicide. The victims are poor young women, powerless in Mexican society, many employed by the *maquilas* (factories) on the outskirts of Juarez, working 45-hour weeks to make \$35 a month. Many women are single mothers with few opportunities to improve their economic position through education or job training. According to local human rights activists, the crimes perpetrated against them are largely ignored by local, state and federal police. In their minds, in the minds of many townspeople, the women cease to exist. But in the minds of those such as Claudia's family, they will live forever.

In 2006, Amy Pennington '07, in Ciudad Juarez to conduct research for her senior thesis, accompanied Claudia's family and local activists from the group *Justicia Para Nuestras Hijas* (Justice for Our Daughters) to a memorial held at the site where the girl's body had been found the year before; she had been dumped in a ravine in a desert field on the outskirts of Chihuahua. They carried a cross crafted by area steelworkers, to honor their daughter, sister, niece, friend. At the site, year-old police tape flapped in the breeze, flags made of sticks haphazardly marking the area as a crime scene; it was obvious to the mourners that the investigation, such as it was, had been abandoned. On the way to the site, activist Lucha Castro (the leader of *Justicia*) pointed out to Pennington the places along the highway where 10 more women had been found. She knew all of their names.

Two members of the class of '07 are bringing hope and opportunity to the women of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico.

By Brenna McBride



left to right: Anna Marschalk-Burns and Amy Pennington (both class of '07)

Ending the Culture of “Disposable Women”

In the days following, Pennington barely ate, barely slept, driven by what she'd heard and witnessed to complete an application for the Davis United World College 100 Projects for Peace grant. Her hope: With this money, she and fellow applicant Anna Marschalk-Burns '07 could give the women of Ciudad Juarez the opportunities that had been denied Claudia and her peers. Opportunities for higher education, for meaningful employment, for a life that extended, as it should, well beyond adolescence.

Pennington and Marschalk-Burns first learned of the dire situation in Juarez in Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Peace and Conflict Studies Leslie Dwyer's class, “Violence, Terror and Trauma.” In the fall of '06, anthropology major Pennington also attended a conference on the *feminicidio* at Swarthmore, where she met activists and mothers of victims. She planned to base her senior thesis on this topic.

“One of the activists [Irasema Coronado, a dean at the University of Texas-El Paso] suggested that the best way for people to help out was not by investigating—it had been done, there was nothing

we could do, we'd put ourselves in danger and at this point it was voyeuristic,” says Pennington. “She recommended starting a scholarship fund and contributing to the cause of ending the incredible economic and educational divide between poor women and wealthier men.” Education would bring long-term empowerment to the women, giving them access to resources otherwise out of their reach. A larger goal: transform the societal attitudes towards lower-class working women, the idea of them as irrelevant, insignificant.

Just a couple of days after she was inspired to start this fund, Pennington received an e-mail about the United World College Projects for Peace initiative. Affiliated with an educational movement that brings high school students from all over the world together to foster peace and understanding, the fund was started in 2006 by philanthropist Kathryn Wasserman Davis, who celebrated her 100th birthday by committing \$1 million to fund more than 100 \$10,000 grassroots projects for peace across the country. Pennington and fellow anthropology major Marschalk-Burns saw this as the



left to right: Claudia Berthaud's mother crouched at the spot in the dry riverbed where her daughter's body was found; A detail of Claudia's memorial cross.

perfect opportunity to put their ideas into action. Once they had been selected as recipients, they traveled to Ciudad Juarez in the summer of 2007 to meet the women they would help, and to understand first-hand the situation they hoped to combat.

Pennington had been in Juarez before, but it was Marschalk-Burns' first visit, and the true nature of the city defied everything she had imagined. “I pictured a deserted

Because Love is Finally Hope By Beth Kephart

We traveled with hammers, work boots, sunscreen, caps, good if somewhat lofty intentions. We landed in El Paso, then drove across the border to Juarez—35 of us in rented vans. We were to stay in a gated church located on a hard-dirt road in a part of Juarez where we were (we had been cautioned) not ever to go walking. Some of us were to sleep in the chapel, some in the kitchen, some in two tight rooms designed for storage. I headed up a flight of loosely planked stairs, toward a room with a single, dust-grazed window.

If you looked across the street you could see the house of an old woman and her pet goose; you could watch the goose crank its long neck and honk. On neighboring rooftops men sat perched on folding chairs; we were their theater. A white dog, Lobo, stayed on our side of the gate, barking at the slip of moon that was ris-



We imagine heartache in a squatter's village, despondency, despair. We imagine chaos and fractures, the brutal politics of mere survival, and while the conditions of Anapra absolutely broke my heart, the people somehow healed it.

ing in the sky. Some slept that night. I did not. I lay listening to the laughter of the men on rooftop perches and thinking about my traveling companions—two dozen teens and 10 parents on a mission to build a community bathroom for a village of squatters. We had a week. We had an architect on board, equipment.

Early the next day we were out on the

roads. We were driving past junkyards and fish vendors, along the dry gouge of the river. After some 15 miles and 50 minutes of antic traffic, we took a left turn onto the thick sand streets of the *colonia* called Anapra. There was the stench of open sewer lines, a legion of wild dogs. There was a doll that had been thrown to the roof of a tarpaper house, sacrificed, it seemed to me, to



road, sparse back roads,” she says. “But it’s incredibly modern, Westernized, and there’s a really obvious divide between the wealthy and poor sections.” The wealthy areas, she says, are like “America times 10”—huge buildings, gaudy advertisements—while up in the hills, the poorer communities, or *colonias*, are stark shantytowns, where some houses are made of cardboard and plastic bags discarded from the factories.

Marschalk-Burns and Pennington spent

“We had the foolish expectation that in a month we would find girls, hand out scholarships, find people to mentor the girls, give all the money away and have it monitored.” –Anna Marschalk-Burns ‘07

five days at Casa Eudes, a home run by nuns for neglected and abused young girls and women. “The dearth of resources was obvious,” says Marschalk-Burns, “and was contributing to the fact that the girls were bored. They weren’t even conscious of the fact that they were lacking in opportunities.” However, their talent and intelligence were evident: “We saw how they were drawn to certain things. Amy and I brought computers, and they were obsessed with them.”

The Fords also got a tour of a *maquila* from its manager, where they saw hundreds of women working by hand to make invisible tooth alignment retainers. “The purpose of our project was to allow the women to look beyond the *maquilas* for job opportunities,” says Marschalk-Burns, “but currently, that’s a good job for women in Juarez. It pays horribly, but it’s better than the alternatives (one of which is the illegal drug trade).”

However, Marschalk-Burns was saddened to learn that even the *maquilas* would not be viable employment options for much longer: During their tour, the manager showed them machines that would perform all of the necessary work in the future, resulting in the dismissal of 50 employees. “That moment was heart-breaking to me, that even these jobs were being erased,” says Marschalk-Burns.

“The problem with *maquilas* is not just that they don’t pay well,” says Pennington, “it’s that the workers are totally disposable.”

Pennsylvania State University professor Melissa W. Wright, Pennington explains, has taken this theory of the “disposable woman” a step further, pointing out the town’s idea of women from the *maquilas* being associated with immorality. “These women are independent, earning their own money, going out to bars on their own—it’s all new,” says Pennington.

tumbleweed. There were houses built of mattress springs and milk crates, picket posts, stucco, and tin. There was a sign for Coca-Cola. There was a truck, there was another truck, there was a crew of workers on a distant rooftop, a church being painted on a far-off hill, but by and large this bowl of white earth was still, and all seemed peculiarly silent. As if our coming was a suppression, a cause for disappearance.

On a site wedged between a chapel and a minister’s home, we began. We divided the earth from itself, we dug a pit, we secured the foundation with masonry block. We laid out two-by-fours and two-by-eights; mastered the art of driving nails straight through and clean; celebrated the sweet yield of a properly held hammer. We worked beneath the hottest possible sun and cautioned one another against dehydration, and if at first all we heard was the

clamor of ourselves, we soon enough were joined by the people of Anapra—by the children, their mothers, their fathers, who one by one left the barricades of their homes and emerged to welcome us, perhaps; to leaven us, certainly. To learn the songs that we were singing. To teach us their own. To crayon their stories onto construction paper beneath the shade of the minister’s roof.

A father rarely left his daughter’s side, for she was shy and anxious in his absence.

An older sister kept a brother near.

An impeccably dressed child offered *gracias* at every turn, her mother nearby, encouraging manners.

We imagine heartache in a squatter’s village, despondency, despair. We imagine chaos and fractures, the brutal politics of mere survival, and while the conditions of Anapra absolutely broke my heart, the peo-

ple somehow healed it. For when I remember Anapra now I remember color—the tea rose ribbon in a child’s hair, the vermilion plaid on a young boy’s shirt, the periwinkle dress of the girl, the black patent shine of a borrowed pair of shoes. I remember the hopefulness of children planting seeds in Dixie cups as, day by day, this bathroom on a hill took its modest form. Love in a place like Anapra is not just a triumph. It is the thru-line, the schism of light before dawn.

Beth Kephart is the award-winning author of nine books. Her work has appeared in the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Chicago Tribune, Salon.com, Real Simple, Parenting, Philadelphia Magazine, and elsewhere, and is frequently anthologized. She was a visiting student at Haverford in 1980.

Ending the Culture of “Disposable Women”

Maquila employees need to be young and female because it is believed in Juarez that women’s “agile hands” are appropriate for this menial work. “The longer you work there, you get worn out and can’t work anymore. You get arthritis and bad vision,” says Pennington. “You’re like a product, no longer efficient.” Most troubling is the fact that many of these women have daughters who drop out of school to support their families by working in the factories—and in time, their daughters will do the same.

It was a cycle that seemed destined to remain unbroken, but Pennington and Marschalk-Burns were determined to stop it.

At the start of summer 2007, both women had idealistic—and ultimately unrealistic—visions of how they would use their 100 Projects for Peace award.

“We had the foolish expectation that in a month we would find girls, hand out scholarships, find people to mentor the girls, give all the money away and have it monitored,” says Marschalk-Burns.

They didn’t consider the post-9/11 restrictions on bringing \$10,000 across the U.S. border and donating it to a foreign individual or nonprofit. “The original donors can have opinions and advise how

the money should be spent, but they aren’t allowed to make the final decisions about where the money goes,” explains Pennington. “There’s a fear that someone might be funding terrorist cells somewhere.”

On the advice of University of Texas Dean Irasema Coronado, Pennington and Marschalk-Burns gave the \$10,000 to her El Paso-based organization, Frontera Women’s Foundation, which is dedicated to improving the social status of women and families living along the U.S./Mexico border. Frontera would then set up an advisory committee that would oversee the distribution of the scholarships. “The idea was to have someone down there who would more or less take over the project,” says Pennington. They also found a site from which to recruit applicants, a women’s organization based in a poor section of Ciudad Juarez called *Siglo 21*, where they could build an infrastructure of women mentoring young girls.

It was Coronado who encouraged the Haverford women to structure their scholarship fund as an endowment. “It will be better to give out fewer scholarships each year but have it continue further into the future,” says Marschalk-Burns. “It enables us to fund the women’s scholarships based



on the interest accrued each year.” Setting up an endowment meshes with the Haverford women’s original idea to create something that would end the cycles of poverty and meager education in the community.

“If we funded the women all at once, they would do their thing and scatter,” says Marschalk-Burns. “But if it’s rooted in a specific community, the women who are funded will then mentor women who will be recipients in the future. When you help someone get ahead and make something of themselves that she otherwise couldn’t,

2008 Projects for Peace Grant Recipient Focuses on Fair Trade Apparel

In 2005, the town of Santiago Atitlán, Guatemala was still recovering from the atrocities of a 36-year civil war when disaster struck again: A massive mudslide left 900 families without homes.

Katie Johnston-Davis ’10, the 2008 recipient of the UWC-Davis 100 Projects for Peace \$10,000 grant, believes that in order to strengthen and rebuild the town, the citizens need to be empowered with the tools to improve their lives, such as employment that allows Atitecos (as the residents are called) to provide for themselves and their families.

That’s why Johnston-Davis has teamed up with Just Apparel (JA), an initiative of the International Humanitarian Foundation that was co-founded by Heidi Jutsum ’06. JA has partnered with 26 artisan women in

“If JA grows as I hope it will, it will allow for the artisans of Santiago Atitlán to better their own lives while preserving ancient customs and practices.”

–Katie Johnston-Davis ’10

Santiago Atitlán to produce customized, hand-embroidered apparel—including sweatshirts, T-shirts, polo shirts, and tote bags—for conscientious consumers in the United States. The women will earn a living wage, three to four times the local market rate for a day’s labor.

JA also prioritizes education, offering optional Spanish language and literacy classes, financial management workshops, and lessons in healthy cooking and sanitation

for the artisans and their families. The company funnels its profits back into a community investment program, which offers scholarships to students in Santiago Atitlán and in the future will finance health, education and technology programs in the village.

“Just Apparel perfectly satisfied my desire to work with development issues while still preserving local cultures,” says Johnston-Davis. “Though there is no doubt that we



she ends up being the most willing and hardworking in terms of giving back to others.”

In establishing the fund, Pennington and Marschalk-Burns had to be aware of cultural sensitivities, especially in creating the application. “We didn’t want it to be intimidating so that people would be discouraged from applying,” says Marschalk-Burns. “But we also struggled with how we would choose the women, what qualities we were looking for—they’re so nebulous, and it’s awful to have to choose among worthy applicants.” They tried to

left to right: Baking workshop for the women of Siglo 21; Anna Marschalk-Burns with one of the girls from Casa Eudes; Amy Pennington distributes going-away gifts to the Eudes girls.

Because of the nature of the endowment, Frontera won’t be giving away all \$10,000; instead, each year they will give as scholarships the money earned by the endowment, approximately eight percent of the money invested.

as a Means of Helping Women in a Distressed Guatemalan Village

live in a global economy, I believe that there are many concerned U.S. consumers who do not support a race to the bottom.”

A portion of Johnston-Davis’ grant will go towards new artisan selection and training, which she will help organize and oversee. Because there is also a need to expand JA’s advertising and marketing efforts in the United States, Johnston-Davis spent the summer working in Santiago Atitlán and creating a presentation about JA and the benefits of fair trade in promoting stability, vitality, and global peace. Upon returning to the U.S., she will use another part of her grant to travel and talk about JA with



student organizations at colleges and universities throughout the northeast, and invest in marketing strategies like Google Ad Words and small magazine ads.

“Ultimately, I hope to see Just Apparel become a recognized name for fair trade customized apparel in the U.S.,” says Johnston-Davis. “All the women with whom Just Apparel works lived in extreme poverty before partnering with JA. If JA grows as I hope it will, it will allow for the artisans of Santiago Atitlán to better their own lives while preserving ancient customs and practices.”

Left to right: Heidi Jutsum ’06 and Katie Johnston-Davis ’10 model Just Apparel clothing.

Ending the Culture of “Disposable Women”

include open-ended questions, unlike the traditional Western application where students need to sell themselves.

“Activists down there told us not to use the question: ‘What are your good qualities?’” says Marschalk-Burns. “These women have such intensely low self-esteem that if they see that question, they won’t even complete the application.”

As it stands now, the advisory committee will choose among the applicants based on its own criteria, and will make home site visits to ensure that the women seeking scholarships are truly the most in need. Frontera will give the \$10,000 directly to select universities in Ciudad Juarez, who will then award it to the women who are chosen. This system of distribution is due not only to post-9/11 rules against giving money to an individual, but also to an effort to cement relationships with trusted schools and to put less family pressure on the young women themselves.

“Everyone has dire financial needs,”

says Pennington. “If the money was given directly to the women, how could they excuse hanging onto it for education?”

Because of the nature of the endowment, Frontera won’t be giving away all \$10,000; instead, each year they will give as scholarships the money earned by the endowment, approximately eight percent of the money invested. “This is part of the importance of our continuing work to expand the fund, since more money invested means more money earned, and thus more scholarship money each year,” says Pennington.

Although Marschalk-Burns and Pennington have commitments that keep them in the Philadelphia area—Marschalk-Burns was a Haverford House Fellow and paralegal at Community Legal Services through July 1, 2008, and Pennington works for a local women’s shelter—they are keeping a close eye on developments in Juarez. They expect a current Haverford student or two to spend the summer there

as Center for Peace and Global Citizenship interns, checking on the distribution of the money and the progress of the young recipients. [See epilogue.] Pennington and Marschalk-Burns will also continue fundraising to ensure a long and healthy life for the scholarship fund.

It goes without saying that both are thankful for UWC and the 100 Projects for Peace program, for allowing them to help the women of Ciudad Juarez. “After I visited the first time and went to Claudia’s memorial, I kept imagining her family and thinking, ‘I have to do something,’” says Pennington. “I’m so grateful to have been able to give something back.”

For more information or to contribute to the Juarez Women’s Scholarship Fund, contact www.juarezwomensfund.org. 🐾

EPILOGUE

This summer, the work begun by Anna Marschalk-Burns and Amy Pennington was continued by CPGC intern Elizabeth Gray ’08, who researched and networked for the Juarez Women’s Scholarship Fund with the goal of better preparing the Fund’s advisory committee of professional women to distribute scholarships in the years to come. Gray worked primarily in Frontera’s El Paso office, but also traveled into Juarez and met with hopeful scholarship recipients—the girls at Casa Eudes, the women of Siglo 21, and a transgendered women’s group.

“Our goal, as I see it, is to continue working with our three base groups, even though the granting process will begin on a small scale with one or two granted this winter,” says Gray. “At this stage, some support will be financial and some will be logistical

and legal—gathering information that will assist us in better facilitating scholarships when more capital gains are available.” Gray learned that many girls from Casa Eudes are unable to enroll in school because they don’t have copies of their birth certificates (and many are far from their place of birth), and that transgender women face difficulties enrolling in Mexican universities: “They have been told by university officials that university policy precludes their admittance—this because of the fact that they are not presenting themselves as the gender recorded on their identification documents. This whole practice is suspicious and pretty obviously discriminatory because no one has

been able to see a copy of such a policy. In addition, our legal sources tell us that there should be no such policy.” Through the Fund advisory committee, Gray and Frontera have made connections at the Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez (UACJ) in hopes that a professor acquaintance will help make inroads with the administration.

Gray also had the opportunity to spend time each week at an *albergue* (center/youth house) in Ciudad Juarez where immigration authorities bring Mexican minors who have been found crossing the border without immigration documents. There, they wait for arrangements to be made for their return home or transfer to another shelter. “Being there, whether engaging in activities with kids or hearing their stories, gave me another window into issues of immigration and education,” says Gray.



Left to right: Elizabeth Gray ’08, Frontera executive director Pat Graham-Casey and professor Irasema Coronado of the University of Texas El Paso.



By Dean of the College Greg Kannerstein, with Amanda Ball '11 and Associate Dean of the College Steve Watter

Haverford Since '83



Haverford celebrates its 175th birthday during the academic year 2008-09. We'll be commemorating the anniversary with a number of special events on- and off-campus, along with a three-part history of the college since 1983 that will be serialized in this magazine during the current year (see box).



Haverford College seemed in great shape in 1983. The decision to go “fully coed” was five years in the past, and the first women who’d entered as frosh were preparing for senior year. Students eminently worthy of their predecessors, academically and otherwise, were clamoring to attend. President Robert Stevens was transforming the faculty and administration. Alumni Field House, showing 30 years of hard use and beginning, literally, to smell bad, was set for a full renovation and a new multipurpose polyurethane surface to provide space for an athletic program that doubled as women joined the student body.

But Haverford’s cost of attendance (\$10,900), amazingly modest by today’s standards, was worrisome. Three straight double-digit tuition increases had been needed to balance the budget in the face of rising expenses, including expanded costs of augmenting financial aid to keep pace with peer colleges (with much larger endowments); increasing diversity; the challenge of finding and matriculating students from diverse backgrounds; the repair or replacement of aging facilities; all against a backdrop of poor name recognition nationally in an era when publicity and overt competition for top students was on the rise.

Could Haverford deal with these issues and maintain traditional Quaker values, academic excellence, and what some called “the invisible college”—the combination of student autonomy, life under an Honor Code, and close community that many believed distinguished this college from its liberal arts peers? How did its efforts to meet these challenges shape the College of today?

Haverford and Diversity

The issue eclipsing all others since Haverford first tried to attract a racially and ethnically diverse student body in 1968 was “diversity,” which means different things to different people but signaled to almost everyone the importance of adding more students and faculty of color to the College.

After a brilliant series of demonstrations by black and Puerto Rican students here in 1971-72 resulted in an agreement between students of color and the administration for the “institutionalization of diversity,” a Director of Minority Affairs and an Admission Officer to head recruiting efforts for students of color were appointed, a Committee on Diversity was

formed and the Minority Coalition became a strong student voice.

As the '80s began, only nine faculty were of color (and only one tenured) while 39 black and 18 Hispanic students were enrolled. These numbers might have seemed significant to older Haverfordians, but distressed the current generation, and percentages trailed many peer institutions. The promise of the late 1960s and early 1970s of a more diverse Haverford was threatened by institutional stasis, financial pressures, and ambivalence on the part of alumni, both white and of color, to recommend Haverford enthusiastically to minority students due to the difficult experience of minorities on campus.

Broadway in Roberts: *City of Angels*, 1994





The comedy improv group Looney Tunes, 2005.

Dean Greg Kannerstein's three-part update on the life of the College covers the quarter-century since the 1983 Sesquicentennial History of Haverford, *The Spirit and the Intellect*, which he edited.

Part One (in this issue) focuses primarily on student life at Haverford, especially student traditions, diversity, and the Honor Code.

Part Two (coming in January 2009) will focus on the academic scene and athletics.

The final installment, to appear in May just before the end of Haverford'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 the next two installments by contacting Greg at gkanners@haverford.edu.

Words Into Action

One step that helped pull the College out of the doldrums was the creation in 1984 of an academic Diversity Requirement, mandating that each student take a course studying a non-Western culture, women or the minority experience. By spring 1990, this requirement was about "social justice," stressing the study of prejudice. (The "Social Justice Requirement" remained in force until this past spring. The faculty decided that, for many reasons, the "SJR" was not accomplishing its original purpose. Plans are underway to provide a range of options in social justice education and leadership training across the College experience.)

The Minority Scholars Program (now Multicultural Scholars Program), guided for many years by biology professor Slavica Matacic, pairs incoming frosh of color with professors as mentors. A program of the early 1980s sponsored by Haverford, Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore that provided six weeks of academic enrichment in the summer for students from weaker high schools morphed into "Tri-Co," a week-long introduction to college held just before Customs. It allows students of color to get to know faculty, administrators and upperclass students and become familiar with issues affecting them. (Tri-Co was later broadened to include white students after federal court decisions.)

These and other efforts helped but progress was slow. The class of 1995 was 20% of color, still trailing many other colleges. A student Plenary in 1992 called for doubling the pool of minority applicants. The administration felt the problem was one of "yield." Lack of "critical mass" made lack of diversity almost a self-fulfilling prophecy.

The 1999-2002 period saw major steps forward. The Board of Managers asked the administration to prepare a



The Lighted Fools comedy troupe, 2000.

summary of current efforts and proposed new ones. President Tom Tritton said, "We've done enough talking. It's time to act." A coordinator was hired to allow for greater programming in the Office of Multicultural Affairs, and events such as UnityFest fostered understanding and awareness of racial issues on campus.

The number of students of color increased by 500% during these last 15 years, but numbers were clearly not everything and achieving diversity was a moving target. Understanding, awareness, and dialogue remain key features in the definition of diversity as most here see it.

Students of color continue to feel frustration at other students' and faculty members' ignorance of the situations with which



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they are confronted, at times shading into insensitivity. The “achievement gap” in grades and academic honors affecting a certain percentage of students of color as well as white students from rural and inner-city backgrounds has been a focus of attention nationally as well as at Haverford. In a year when the U.S. presidential election resonates with the theme of diversity, progress at Haverford and in the nation seems clear. But the vexations in achieving a truly diverse community here and elsewhere are also evident. The number of students from diverse backgrounds, however, continues to rise. The class of 2012, which entered this fall, includes 36% students of color: Black (9%), Latino (12%), Asian (14%).

Haverford and The Honor Code

Haverford's Honor Code faced new challenges, particularly its adaptation to the new electronic universe as well as to a coeducational and increasingly diverse college community. A student survey in April, 1983, showed that while the Code remained a crucial feature of Haverford life, many students thought confrontation was too rare and too many people violated the Code. That spring also saw Plenary (an all-student assembly) become the vehicle for ratifying the Honor Code annually.

The Jazz Band, 1987.



Willy Lebowitz concert in the Lunt Cafe.

The Humtones, 2006.



Nate Zuckerman, one in a long line of Hiram bass players.



By that fall, publication of a case abstract revealing a lenient outcome to a plagiarism case inspired creation of a campus-wide committee chaired by chemistry professor Colin MacKay which concluded that changes were needed in the jury system and trial procedure, and that roles of the faculty, students and administration needed more clarity.

The 1984 spring Plenary revised the jury make-up by requiring random selection of four jury members from the student body (who would join eight Honor Council members). A move to involve faculty more closely in Honor Code trials failed in 1985 and by that fall, faith in the system had been sufficiently restored such that a suggestion for a second campus Honor Code retreat found little favor.

By the time a new student generation came of age in 1987, new tensions had arisen around the Code. New Director of Minority Affairs (later Dean of the College) Matthews Hamabata, himself a Japanese-Hawaiian, said that the Code should not hold victims of racism responsible for confronting offending individuals. In February, 1988, renewal of the Code failed by 80 votes in Plenary.



Above: The Women's Center, 1996. Right: Spring, 1989: 4 'Fords + 10 minutes when the guard house on the path to HCA was predictably unattended (pee break?) + 2 cans of paint. Right, below: Customs Week "trust walk," 2000.

Faced with the certainty of administrative imposition of academic and social behavioral codes, another Plenary two months later renewed the Code. A higher level of commitment was sought by instituting the need for students to sign individual ratification cards even after Plenary re-adopted the Code. Many felt the Code needed to recognize that racism, sexism, heterosexism, etc., lessened some community members' sense of acceptance. The screening of a video about racism on campuses catalyzed wide campus dialogue during 1988-89 on how racism could be dealt with by an Honor Code. For the second straight year, the Honor Code failed at Plenary, though this time it took only two weeks for another Plenary to be called and pass the Code.

Evolving Code, Evolving Process

Emotions around the Code seemed quieter for a few years but Plenary again rejected the Code in 1992, though some said procedural errors were responsible for the defeat (no hanging chads in this contest, but close). One month later, the Code was ratified after a long debate on "minority alienation." A forum on this topic was held in the Haverford Friends Meeting House, resulting in a requirement that three of 12 members of each jury must be "minorities."

During the next several years, student concern about the Honor Code revolved around the Social Code as well as confidentiality and how to maintain privacy while bringing up issues to the community. The next ratification crises came in 1997 (again against a backdrop of concern about diversity) and in 1998 (perceived student apathy), and in both years a second Plenary had to be held.

During 1998-99, student worries about the health of the Honor Code evoked a different sort of response. Students "confronted" Honor Council because of a decision to delay an abstract for more than a year in order to protect identities of those involved. In the springs of 1999, 2002, and 2006, the Code passed at Plenary but did not achieve ratification by subsequent signatures, so special Plenaries had to finish the ratification process.

A different sort of controversy dominated the spring of 2004 and much of 2005 after President Tritton changed an Honor Council jury resolution in a case involving two white students donning "black-face" at a party at Bryn Mawr. Some students were extremely unhappy about



administrative "interference" with Honor Code issues. This situation became conflated with other issues in many students' minds.

The spring of 2005 was a difficult one for Haverford's president and many others who were caught up in a dispute about students' roles and administrative credibility. A foreshadowing of that case had occurred in 1993-94 when President Kessinger had to deal with a problematic outcome of a case in which a white student was confronted by black students after posting signs that many saw as derogatory toward students of color.

Angst about the Honor Code was a constant during these 25 years. While procedural issues seemed behind the issues of the first part of the period, more recently

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concern about effectiveness has surfaced, even though no one is claiming that academic or social violations are on the rise. Constant renewal has kept Haverford's Honor Code alive and vibrant; the next few years undoubtedly will see efforts across the community to adapt the Code to the changing needs of the community.

Haverford and Bryn Mawr

The 1970s represented for many the flowering of the "bi-co" arrangement.

The student newspapers had merged in 1968 and the dorm exchange of the '70s continually expanded until it involved more than 30% of students in the three upper classes. While some feared that Haverford's decision to go fully coed would destroy the relationship between the two schools, this anxiety proved unfounded though there were changes, including the eventual withering away of the dorm exchange.

In the 1980s, the presidents of both institutions, Robert Stevens and Mary Patterson McPherson, worked hard at championing the relationship and keeping it visible. They even sponsored meals and desserts after HC vs. BMC sports events to ensure that any rivalries formed on the athletic field didn't carry

over into classes or bi-co suites.

In time, though, as Senior Associate Dean Steve Watter puts it, "the benefits of academic cooperation seemed clear to most students and other forms of cooperation much less so." The academic exchange did flourish. More students than ever took courses and even majored at the "other school." Removal of the tension associated with the decade-long coeducational decision-making process for Haverford meant that administrators in

comparable areas could work as colleagues free from institutional politics. Deans worked closely together to help students with involvements on both campuses.

The only bi-college administrative office, Career Development, has staff members on both campuses, and director Liza Jane Bernard shuttling between the two. This arrangement allows "COD" to diversify staff and resources far more than if each college had its own career office. An advisor for business-related positions came on board for 2008-09, spending half-time at each institution. An unusual example of bi-co cooperation was BMC's leasing of an attractively renovated and expanded 6 College Circle to serve as a branch of the Phebe Anna Thorne School, Bryn Mawr's historic opportunity for students to work with younger children and experienced professionals.

Whether students at the two colleges will find new ways of working together remains to be seen. Institutional identity clearly seems more important to them these days than bi-co identity, though the newspaper, dramatic, dance and musical groups are all going strong on a bi-co basis, and the athletic scene demonstrates much cross-use of facilities and a healthy rivalry in intercollegiate sports. Many students cite the bi-co relationship as one of their main



Haverfest, 1986.

Scenes from Haverfest, 1984.



An '80s party circa 1999...



...and the real thing—the Suitcase Party, 1984.

reasons for getting interested in Haverford or choosing to attend it. In an era in which regional cooperation is increasingly important, the BMC/HC relationship is the envy of college presidents all over the country and is still vital to the two colleges' competitive appeal. In 2008-09, Bryn Mawr welcomes a new president (Jane McAuliffe) who will work with Steve Emerson to define the shape of the bi-co relationship for the early part of the 21st century.

Quakerism at Haverford

If you asked a dozen Haverfordians—alums, students, faculty—“Is Haverford still a Quaker college?” you'd likely get a dozen different answers. From the legal perspective, the answer is clear: “It sure is.” The College is owned by the Corporation, almost all of whom are Quakers. Haverford's Board members are not trustees (as at most institutions), but managers. The number of managers appointed by the Corporation, however, had diminished from 18 to the current 13 by 1987.

The number and influence of Quakers on campus is also an important measure of the Quaker influence here. Two of the four presidents chosen in the period—both Toms, Kessinger and Tritton—were members of the Society of Friends. The quiet, intense long-time Dean of Admission, Bill Ambler '45, and the ebullient, outspoken Vice President, Steve Cary '37, represented Quakerism and a Quaker viewpoint for many. Ambler retired in 1990 and passed away five years later at age 71, while Cary remained near campus and very much a part of the scene until he died at 87 in 2002.

In the faculty, Doug Davis (psychology), Kaye Edwards (independent college programs), Yoko Koike (Japanese), Sue Stuard (history) and Emma Lapsansky (history, Curator of the Quaker Collection) have stepped into the shoes of icons like

Rufus Jones and Douglas Steere. Dean of Admission and Financial Aid Jess Lord, appointed in 2005, is the sole Quaker currently in the senior administration, but Helene Pollock has served both Presidents Tritton and Emerson as an active and engaged assistant for Quaker affairs. Parker Snowe '79, Executive Director of the Center for Peace & Global Citizenship, is a member of the Religious Society of Friends.

Plenary, 2005. Once in Roberts, now in Alumni Field House.



Haverford's world-renowned Quaker Collection offers students rich material for research and senior thesis work. The next few years will see intense discussion of curricular and staffing possibilities to keep Quakerism vibrant and provide courses about the College's Quaker history and Quakerism generally.

Required Meeting for Worship was abandoned in the '60s but the Fifth-Day Meeting hour was preserved free of class-

es for years, with three-to-four dozen students finding their way to the Meeting House at that time until the need for better coordination with Bryn Mawr classes led to its abandonment. Both Collection and Meeting, for so long the twin pillars of “Quaker community” at Haverford, continue but don't occupy a prominent position.

However, those who argue that Quakerism at Haverford is attenuated beyond recognition overlook just how much is going on. Between 6-8% of the student body are members of Friends' Meetings, a far higher proportion than one would find at any non-Quaker institution and a reflection of then-president Tritton's engagement on this issue. More than 100 students at any given time are graduates of Friends schools or “attenders” at Meetings.

The student Quaker Activities Committee (QUAC) was active throughout the quarter century, livelier in some years than others. In the last two years, Quaker student organizational activity has noticeably picked up. One group began holding small Meetings and pot-luck suppers in the Haverford College Apartments, leading to the formation for 2008-09 of “Quaker House,” a group of 11 students who will live together in a renovated full-floor apartment at HCA, sponsoring activities and discussions to enhance the Quaker presence.

The Corporation continues to meet yearly, but plays its larger role in the College principally through its Advisory Committee of 15 individuals, currently led by Jonathan Evans '77 and including Board of Managers members Irene McHenry and Joan Countryman, faculty members Kaye Edwards and Doug Davis, and alumni Steve Kauffman '70, Samuel Angell '82, Anjan Chatterjee '80 and Gabriel Ehri '00. The Corporation itself has been pruned from some 500 members in 1987 to about 200 today, which has allowed members greater focus

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in their work.

The Advisory Committee also contributed several members to a college-wide committee that met throughout 2006-07 and made recommendations to assure continuation and enhancement of the Quaker tradition. With increasing interest among college students in religion, both in terms of spirituality and academic study, attempts to position the Quaker presence at the College's center may surprise those who thought Quakerism at Haverford was doomed once Meeting and Collection and some of the Quaker leaders of the past were gone.

For many students today, Quakerism is visible only as welcome moments of silence before events, and in the consensus process; for others it offers a chance to see Haverford and the education it provides as a legacy of an identifiably Quaker college of the past. The Haverford response on September 11, 2001 was one marker of how deeply Quakerism had permeated the fabric of the College. The community gathered in the Field



Candlelight vigil, Sept. 11, 2001.

House at 4 p.m. to reflect and comment "out of the silence" on the day's tragedies. For Haverfordians, it seemed the only possible thing to do.

The establishment of the College's Center for Peace and Global Citizenship, with both strong academic and experiential components, in 1999 is right out of Haverford's long-standing Quaker witness

for peace, and now has a Quaker as Executive Director, Parker Snowe '79. The continuing success of 8th Dimension, headed by Marilou Allen, and volunteer programs in general grow out of the current generation's commitment to service, which finds fertile soil for growth and renewal. Quakerism is evolving at Haverford, but its roots are still nourishing and its branches seeking new light. Warmly welcomed in this regard is the publication of *Quaker Elements*, a brochure coordinated by then-president Tritton.

Student Life at Haverford

Student organizations always played a major role in Haverford student life, but an explosion of such activities marked the last 25 years. Increasing diversity of the student body led to formation of more than a dozen groups defined by personal heritage. At first, Black Students League and Puerto Rican Students at Haverford were the primary ethnic organizations. Today, BSL remains while varying racial, ethnic and religious groups have created the Alliance of Latin American Students, Asian Students Association, Barkada (Filipino students), Caribbean Essence Organization, Haverford Hindu Organization, International Students



The Bookstore when it was located in the basement of the Dining Center.

The Coop as it looked in the basement of the Dining Center.





Left: The Quaker Activities Committee, 1987. Bottom step: Laura Taylor HC '87, Holly Coryell '88, Kathy Fountain '87, Nick Bruel '87; Step 2: Anna Little '90, Lisa Greene BMC '87; Step 3: Terry Hayden '88, Ellen Kennedy '87, Jen-Luc Jannick '90; Step 4: Eldora Ellison '88; Top step: Mark Silver '87, Emily Murase BMC '87, Kitty Ufford '88, Tom Hartmann '88. Below: President Tom Tritton heralds the start of Dorm Olympics 2001. Bottom: Dorm Olympics, 2002.

Association (and a newly-formed Committee on International Initiatives), Jewish Student Union (Hillel), Korean Students Association, Muslim Students Association, and Sons of Africa, among others.

Perhaps the only other area to rival the multiplicity of identity groups is a cappella singing. Currently, Haverford students support nine different a cappella groups, surely the largest number per capita of any institution in the country; the groups are all-male, all-female, co-ed, Haverford only, bi-co and even one tri-co group. They perform in front of large crowds in Roberts Hall and bring in groups from other colleges and universities while also touring during fall and spring break.

Student theater has waxed and waned over the years, but Haverford currently is seeing a theater boom. Broadway South, active from the late '80s to the mid-90s, has morphed into Greasepaint Productions, with a focus on musical theater. Budding thespians, directors, producers and dramaturgs have put on a dizzying array of dramas, comedies, and one-act performances lately, including controversial productions such as *The Laramie Project* and *The Vagina Monologues*. Students of color, especially African-Americans, have also mounted vibrant affecting performances, such as *For Colored Girls*....

Student bands have enjoyed enormous

popularity and Alumni Weekend never fails to inspire band members from distant eras to try to recapture the old magic. Today's undergrad bands trace their descent from the seminal group, Hiram, which formed in the first half of the '90s and continued with an ever-changing cast of characters well into the current decade. A plethora of musical styles and genres are represented in these student bands, appealing to the eclectic musical tastes of today's students. Lunt Basement was renovated in the past



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decade and serves as the epicenter of the student band culture at Haverford. And yes, there is still a practice room in the basement of the Dining Center.

Improv and sketch comedy took root during the past 15 years, with “The Lighted Fools” leading the way in 1991, followed in 2000 by “The Throng,” originally “The Sketchy Players.” Both produce shows each semester. The “Fools” host an improv workshop each fall, bringing in such masters of the form as Second City to stoke the creative fires of Haverford students.

Student-initiated dance was given a big boost with the creation of a dance studio in the new athletic center. Groups such as Bounce, DUI (Dancing Under the Influence), Indian Fusion Dance Team and Pulso Latino expose students to dance styles of many cultures while offering physical education credit in the process.

Activities = Activism

Haverford students’ commitment to volunteer and service activities picked up even greater support during these years. The HOAP trips (Habitat for Humanity-style house-building programs) have grown from one or two expeditions annually to multiple trips

during both fall and spring breaks.

Eighth Dimension, an office which survived the demise of the seven academic dimensions that led to its name, has been a trailblazer for campus-based community action, volunteerism and service. “8D” has been active in addressing issues and sponsoring programs to deal with homelessness, hunger, poverty, domestic violence, AIDS and failing schools. Under the leadership of Marilou Allen, it has become powered by student initiative: Any student with a creative idea or a program to address a real societal need can, with 8D’s support, make it a reality.

Allen also oversees Haverford’s Women’s Center. A safe space that advocates for the



Above: Team-building during Customs Week, 1993. Above, right: The a cappella stars who started it all: the Humtones, captured on their 1984 tour that took them at least as far as the hamlet of Broomall, down Route 320. Clockwise, starting from the red hockey helmet: Todd Nissen, Mike Patrick, Dan Dorsky, John Berman, Chris Hess, Dave Kwass, Bob “Bob” Davis, Steve Albert, Ruben Jubinsky, Ben Trelease, Sarah McDuffie, Carl Metzger, Wayne Weston. Right: 15th Reunion of the S Chords, 2006





STEAK AND ONIONS	70
CHEESE STEAK	80
REGULAR HOAGIE	65
ITALIAN HOAGIE	85
HAMBURGER	35
GIANT 5OZ BURGER	60
HOT DOG	25
HAM AND CHEESE	40
GRILLED CHEESE	30
BURGER	40

BACON LETTUCE TOMATO	45
SWISS ON RYE	35
YOGURT	40
SODAS 8 OZ	15
SODAS 16 OZ	25
MILK	15
DIPPED ICE CREAM	15
NOVELTIES	15

The Coop on a slow day in the basement of the DC. This pic is from the 70's but we couldn't resist running it: check out the prices and the cig machine!



needs of women on campus, the Center has also been a valuable resource for the entire campus, bringing forward gender-related issues in a timely and provocative manner. Its existence reminds the community that coeducational Haverford is a relatively recent development and that the process of re-inventing the College to serve all of its students is an ongoing one.

This time period also saw the establishment and growth of an LGBTQ community on campus. The original student organization, comprised of sexual minorities and their allies, was BGALA (Bi-sexual, Gay and Lesbian Association), and grew into SAGA (Sexuality and Gender Alliance). SAGA's mission is to support the Haverford LGBTQ community while educating the campus about issues of gender, sexuality and prejudice. The Lambda Alumni Group is an important resource to the whole campus and in particular to Haverford's queer community.

Customs

Haverford Customs remains one of the few student-developed, student-run first-year orientation programs anywhere. In 1983, the Customs Committee, which selected and trained Resident Customspeople who lived with and shepherded groups of new students (the fabled "Customs group"), was augmented by the Upper Class Advisor (UCA) program. UCAs are trained live-in peer academic advisors, and quickly became a vital resource for first-year students and helped limit the number of academic horror stories.

Other programs aimed at frosh developed as American and campus society became more complex. The quarter-century brought an Honor Code Orienteer program (HCOs) whose volunteers introduced students to the Honor Code. A comprehensive Peer Awareness Program (PAF) helps the entering class identify and face the issues frosh will likely encounter. PAFs are assigned to each Customs group to engage students in dialogue about race, class, sexual orientation, alcohol and other areas. This alphabet soup of frosh resources has been rounded out in the last few years by "AMAs" (Ambassadors of Multicultural Awareness), serving Customs groups to help them join and improve a community that celebrates difference and the success of all constituent parts.

A Need for Space

The student-driven expansion in performing arts highlighted a chronic Haverford problem—deficit in spaces available to support activities. The arts are clearly among Haverford's highest priorities for the future and currently play a central role with the Master Planning Steering Committee. Important improvements seem sure to come soon, including a black box theater in the basement of the Dining Center, which was without question the center of student life in 1983.

The entire community literally bumped into each other in the basement as it checked mail, bought books, ate in the Coop and procrastinated in the game room. That all changed 10 years later, when the Whitehead Campus Center

opened and the services from the DC basement moved south. The new WCC was the first big step toward utilization of the South Campus, joined in 2001 by the Koshland Integrated Natural Sciences Center and in 2005 by the Gardner Integrated Athletic Center. The WCC made life at Haverford far more civilized, and gave badly needed new homes to the Admission Office and other activities, but did not solve students' need for a comfortable gathering place. Indeed, too often our public spaces have been almost completely underground. That situation will change this fall as the erstwhile Ryan Gym gets made over into a "student living room," perhaps en route to becoming a full-fledged student center. Students have already cheered the improvement in study and research space through the arrival of the Koshland Integrated Sciences Center, especially the Zubrow Commons, which also hosts events, as well as new cafes and meeting places in Stokes (the Center For Peace & Global Citizenship and the Multi-Cultural Center).

The student-run pizza parlor, Skeeter's, moved to the WCC from cramped quarters in Leeds Hall but in time, enthusiasm for Skeeter's waned and it was taken over by the College's Dining Service and became folded into a new coop, relocated to the WCC from the basement of the DC. The opposite occurred in Lunt Café, which thrived in the basement of Lunt Hall and became a student gathering spot for a "Starbucks-era" inspired menu of coffee, exotic teas and tasty pastries. The arrival in 2004 of a café in Stokes Hall allied with

the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship and the development of a coffee bar in the Coop in 2006 tripled the caffeine options on campus, significantly increasing informal interaction among students, faculty and staff.

HPA Becomes HCA

The dawn of the 1990s saw HPA (Haverford Park Apartments) change to HCA (Haverford College Apartments). The changes went far beyond the name. The trail from main campus to the apartments was widened and paved with decorative brick and a fence at the east end of Hannum Drive, the better to define HCA as part of the campus generally. In the last two years, three apartments were converted to full-floor dwellings, conducive to the formation of living-learning units and theme houses. As the student body grew to its current 1160, HCA saw an ever-dwindling number of “real people” (the students’ term for commercial renters). Now, almost 40% of residence hall occupants live in HCA, including one-third of the first-year class.

HCA has its admirers and detractors. Its future will be one of the most complicated issues for the next decade’s planning since repair and renovations could cost a considerable amount; there’s also the question of whether having a large frosh contingent in the apartments is best for all concerned.

Treasured Pastimes

Other Haverford student traditions continue, some fall by the wayside, and some evolve. Class Night, which once featured brilliantly-written dramatic and musical sketches by each class commenting on College issues and caricaturing faculty, administrators and other students, drifted into mediocrity and worse and was finally abandoned, though some would like to see it restored to its original vibrant place in the community. But students still hand the College President a small gift as they cross the stage at Commencement (this year, the 2008 grads gave Steve Emerson RSVPs to his wedding reception since he was soon to marry Professor of Biology Jenni Punt, BMC '82).

Haverfest remains a year-ending bacchanalia on Founders Green, while pin-

wheels and pink flamingoes mysteriously appear there on the first warm spring day; Latin culture is celebrated by La Fiesta, one of the year’s social highlights as is the South Asian Society dinner; the “Class Picture” during Customs still lures unsuspecting frosh to a place where seniors can [SPOILER INFO REDACTED BY EDITOR!] and students are still diligent in meeting informal “graduation requirements” such as “tunneling” (exploring the underground network of steam conduits around the campus). Resurfacing the Field House roof made it too slippery to climb, as the Department of Safety & Security frequently reminds us.

“Dorm Olympics,” with Gummere frosh wearing green, Barclay blue and HCA red, is a major bonding tradition of Customs Week. It is enhanced by the practice, begun by Tom Kessinger, of the president opening the festivities by running, toga-clad, with a flaming torch from Ryan Gym to Founders porch to open the games. Torch technology has, of necessity, changed, especially when tiki torches were abandoned after intrepid Dean of the College Randy Milden narrowly avoided self-immolation while filling in for Kessinger in 1995.

Customs evolved in other ways as well. Honor Code orientation now includes a post-discussion “trust walk,” and Primal Scream often arouses the interest of local police, who usually get advance word of other stunts such as sending all the frosh to the International House of Pancakes at 6 a.m. (Acting President Cary had to intervene to avoid a mass arrest when the IHOP staff was startled to see several hundred people descending at that early hour.) We also tell them about Primal Scream to avoid an incident such as the one in 1990 when a Customsperson was arrested during a police response to a noise complaint lodged by someone in the neighborhood. The police saw mayhem and cacophony in progress, but it was just Customspeople waking frosh at around 3 a.m. by banging on trash can tops outside their windows.

Changes in communication methods and modalities since the advent of e-mail and the Internet could fill an article far longer than this one. The ritual of checking campus mailboxes several times a day

is far less visible. A striking change was the abandonment of the “Comment Board” (moved from the DC to the WCC in 1993), where students carried out lively exchanges on local and larger issues. The apparent replacement for the Comment Board was the electronic “Go Board,” which encouraged a different kind of dialogue characterized by an expanded variety of topics and rather more extreme levels of linguistic articulation. In 2007-08, as at other colleges, an anonymous comment board appeared but rather quickly lost traction with a great majority of the students as it drew disparagement from Honor Council, which saw the anonymous comments as problematic given our Honor Code.

A Look Ahead

The nation is now in the midst of its most serious financial recession of the past quarter-century at a time when Haverford College is taking major steps to augment the faculty and the curriculum. The college has also replaced loans with scholarship grants for incoming students, and soon must find solutions to faculty and student space issues as well as needed development in arts and performance facilities. These are all vital issues and are certain to become part of the next comprehensive campaign.

The years between Haverford’s 150th birthday and its 175th proved that Haverford can adjust to changing times and maintain its historic identity. No doubt, the College’s Bicentennial in 2033 will see a very different institution, but one which today’s students and alumni from 1983 through 2008 will easily recognize.



The author wishes to thank Amanda Ball '11, cheerful and diligent researcher-writer-photographic analyst throughout the summer, Michael Casel, editor Chris Mills, Diana Peterson in Magill Library Special Collections, Steve Watter and G. Richard Wynn for their help and advice in this process, but...Greg takes full responsibility for all opinions expressed.

giving

Inspired by his parents' example and his Haverford experience, John Botti '92 has established a scholarship to encourage future generations of givers.

by Brenna McBride

Planting Seeds for the Future



John Botti '92 with son Michael and wife Donna.

"I wanted to give back. What better way than to endow a scholarship that would enable students in similar situations as mine to continue attending Haverford?"

It was ultimately Director of Financial Aid David Hoy who made it possible for John Botti '92 to truly call Haverford College home.

"My family situation was financially very difficult," Botti recalls. "My father had been chronically unemployed, and had different periods of sickness which made him unable to work. My mother worked hard to support the family." If not for Hoy and Haverford's financial aid program, says Botti, it may not have been possible for him to finish his education at the College.

"I just remember David Hoy telling my father and me, 'Don't worry. You don't need to worry. We're going to make it work.'"

Botti, who grew up in central New Jersey, was the first person in his all-boys' Catholic high school to attend Haverford: "At the time, liberal arts colleges were not as well-known." He was impressed with Haverford's high rating in the *Fiske Selective Guide to Colleges*, and had a "good feel-

giving

ing” during the campus visit with his parents. But unbeknownst to him, he was in for a rude awakening his freshman year.

“I came to Haverford thinking I was really smart, that school is easy,” he says. “That was my reality in high school.” But at Haverford he found classmates who were just as intelligent as he, sometimes more, and with better study habits.

“I lacked discipline,” says Botti, who managed to improve his academic outlook by his junior year, while working and being very active in sports and community service activities.

A member of the men’s track and field team, Botti was fortunate to find a mentor and friend in Tom Donnelly, who he still counts as a strong influence in his life. “When I think about leadership, I think about people like Tom Donnelly and John Whitehead [class of ’43],” he says. “They’re not up on the big stage looking for praise; they’re just passionate about what they do, and they do it for a higher moral and social purpose. They love what they do and excellence is the result.”

Haverford also awakened Botti’s entrepreneurial spirit, beginning with his creation of the Housing Outreach Action Program (HOAP), which sends students on spring break service trips to places like Appalachia under the umbrella of 8th Dimension, Haverford’s Office of Community Service. He had participated in such a trip while in high school and was dismayed to find that there was no such opportunity available at the College. “Marilou Allen [director of 8th Dimension] encouraged me to start a program,” he says. “She chal-

lenged me: If you don’t like something, go do something about it and fix it. So I did.” Twenty years later, HOAP is one of the most popular 8th Dimension programs on campus.

During his sophomore year, Botti arranged for the College to begin offering Pepsi as well as Coke products, and running the Pepsi concession became one of his three on-campus jobs (in addition to working at Sharpless Library and as a fire safety coordinator). He also started a T-shirt printing business with a classmate, and broke the record for number of shirts sold for one event: a Hood Trophy basketball game against Swarthmore. Botti took advantage of an early ’90s cultural fad to have shirts made up with “Bo Knows” printed on the front and “Swat Sucks” on the back; he and his business partner went door-to-door to every dorm room on campus selling shirts for the game. They ended up selling 700. “The bleachers were packed that night,” he remembers with a chuckle. “Everyone on campus was wearing them. We won big that night.”


After 12 successful years on Wall Street as a trader and hedge fund manager, the former economics major—who now lives in Vancouver, British Columbia with his wife Donna and 18-month-old son Michael—is using his entrepreneurial know-how to help non-profits involved in environmentally friendly “green” ventures access funding. And Botti is looking for Haverford students who exhibit some of his own enterprising skills—as well as leadership and a commitment to community service—to benefit from

“What better way than to endow a scholarship that would enable students in similar situations as mine to continue attending Haverford?”

the Richard J. Botti Memorial Scholarship, which he established in 2005.

“I wanted to give back,” he explains matter-of-factly. “What better way than to endow a scholarship that would enable students in similar situations as mine to continue attending Haverford?” He is a strong believer that true happiness comes from being passionate about one’s career and activities and serving a higher moral or social purpose.

“All Haverford scholarships are seeds being planted, people who will be grateful for these opportunities,” he says. “I am confident that they will be givers in some way going forward.”

Botti named the scholarship in honor of his father, who passed away in 2001. “My parents [father Richard and mother Marcia] were amazing influences,” he says. “They’re the reason why I grew up as a person who perseveres. I have learned that there is always a creative solution, and have faith that things work out. I’m grateful for everything they’ve done for me.” 

**Alumni Association
Executive Committee**



President

Bradley J. Mayer '92

Vice President

Julie Min Chayet '91

**Members and
Liaison Responsibilities**

- Lisa S. Berenson '01
- Anita V. Crofts '92
- Kyle W. Danish '89
- Emily D. Davis '99
- Robert Eisinger '87, ex officio
- Jamie Ersbak '01
- David Fogelson '73
- Elliot Gorden '78
- Garry Jenkins '92
- Neil Kahrim '04
- Scott Kimmich '51
- Douglas Mason '81
- Ghebre Mehreteab '72
- Erik D. Muther '94
- Thalia Myriantopoulos '95
- Jim Pabarve '72
- Theo Posselt '94
- Polly Ross Ribatt '90
- Alex Robinson '96
- Benjamin Rose '80
- Burton R. Saidel '53
- Gabriella Sarnoff '95
- Bruce Segal '83

**Student
Representatives**

- Jeff Bumgardner '09
- Paul Minnic '09

If you would like to nominate an alumnus/a for the Alumni Association Executive Committee, please contact the Alumni Office at (610) 896-1004.

Dear Fellow Alumni,

It is my pleasure to write this, my first letter, as the Alumni Association Executive Committee's new president. It has been an incredible experience serving on the committee for the past eight years, and I am now delighted to have the opportunity to represent the College's 13,000 alumni.

One question which committee members are often asked is: What exactly is the Alumni Association Executive Committee (AAEC)? The AAEC provides leadership and direction to the College regarding alumni affairs and is comprised of 26 alumni representing a diverse array of backgrounds, class years, professions, geographic locations and interests. In its three yearly meetings on campus, the AAEC focuses on addressing ongoing college affairs of interest to alumni and presenting an alumni perspective on a wide range of college issues and policies. Additionally, the AAEC also looks at the development of communication between the College and its alumni and strives to foster an open dialogue between the two.

The Committee is responsible for proposing alumni nominees to serve on the College's Board of Managers and recognizing outstanding achievement and volunteer contributions to Haverford through an alumni awards program. Our collective work is supplemented by additional assignments, such as Multicultural Affairs, Athletics, Admissions, and Career Services who work with College staff and administration, or liaison work, providing alumni programs in cities throughout the U.S. and abroad.

We are always on the lookout for active, enthusiastic alumni volunteers to join the committee so please feel free to forward recommendations to myself or the Alumni Office. Typically our members have been active volunteers for several years either in local activities (ranging from conducting alumni admissions interviews to helping coordinate regional events), class activities (serving a class chair), or on-campus events (career development panels, multicultural weekend, etc.).

In addition to contacting any of the AAEC members who are in your area (see the list below), I invite you to find out more about the committee, as well as the wide range of alumni activities, issues and services anytime by visiting www.haverford.edu/alumni.

Lastly, I hope you will join me in wishing a hearty welcome to Michael Kiefer, our new Vice President of Institutional Advancement. Michael is a most exciting addition to the College, bringing great experience from similar roles at both Amherst College and McGill University. We are looking forward to working with him and his team to take Haverford to the next level.

Thank you for reading. As always I welcome your comments and suggestions at any time.

Best regards,

Brad Mayer

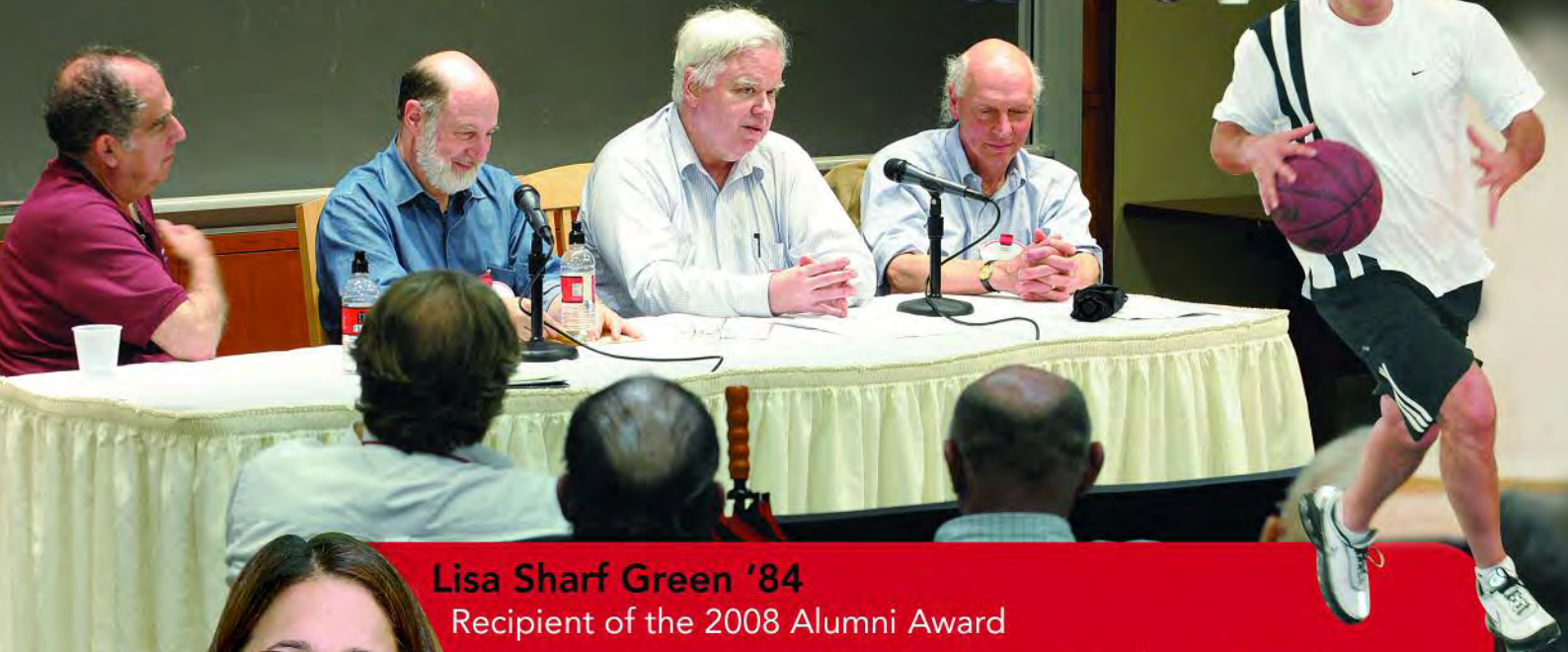


HAVERFORD

Reunion Weekend 2008

May 30 – June 1, 2008

Please save the date for next year's Reunion Weekend, which will take place May 29-31, 2009. Although it will be a reunion year for all classes ending in a 4 or 9, we welcome all alumni back to this annual event.



Lisa Sharf Green '84

Recipient of the 2008 Alumni Award

Lisa's commitment to serve Haverford began during her undergraduate years as a pioneer on the first women's tennis team in 1982. Since then, she has continued to aid the College in a variety of roles. A charter member of the 1833 Society, Lisa has hosted leadership dinners for donors and prospects, and worked on Haverford's successful Educating to Lead, Educating to Serve campaign as a member of the Committee of One Hundred. Lisa has been a consistent supporter of the Athletics Department and the varsity women's teams. She was an anchor for Haverford classmates and friends following the tragedies of 9/11, and she continues to work with the Women's Excel Program, hosting networking events for women engaged in business, education and the professions. Along with her parents, Fred and Jean Sharf, Lisa has helped strengthen Haverford with her ongoing service to the College, its students and graduates.



Reunion Weekend 2008 attracted nearly 1,000 alumni, families and friends this year, with alumni spanning a 68-year age range, from the class of 1940 to the class of 2008. Each reunion class enjoyed a good turnout, particularly the younger alums with 85 members of the class of '03 on campus! Not to be outdone, our 25th reunion class (1983) had 72 of their classmates on hand, and our 50th reunion class (1958) had 45 in attendance.

Highlights of the weekend included a performance by recent graduate George Urgo '08, who entertained with his blues guitar and vocals at the "Dessert under the Tent" party on Friday night, and a Latin-themed food and music event on Saturday night. On Saturday morning, the Alumni Celebration Ceremony honored alumni making a difference in the world. Also that morning at a Collection event President Steve Emerson '74, Provost Linda Bell, and Dean of Students Greg Kannerstein '63 offered a state of the College presentation. The faculty reception was its usual big success and everyone enjoyed the company and wonderful food at their class dinners Saturday evening.



Bradley H. Aronson '93 (not pictured)

Recipient of the 2008 Young Alumni Award

Brad Aronson founded interactive agency i-FRONTIER in 1996. At first working out of his bedroom, he grew the company from a small start-up to a firm whose roster of clients included AstraZeneca, ING Direct, and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals. During Brad's tenure, i-FRONTIER grew into one of the top-rated interactive agencies in the country. In November 2002, i-FRONTIER was acquired by technology company aQuantive. Brad then joined aQuantive as general manager of the Philadelphia office, responsible for developing new products and services. In 2007, aQuantive was bought by Microsoft, for whom Brad now works in product development. Brad is co-author of *Advertising on the Internet*, which has been printed in six languages. He also authored *Banners and Beyond: Strategies for Branding, Driving Traffic and Sales*, a report on the future of online advertising. A former social worker, Brad has worked as associate director of A Better Chance in Lower Merion (ABC), a program for gifted high-school students from the inner city. He and his wife continue to volunteer at ABC, among other community service efforts. He holds a B.A. in English from Haverford.

Edwards P. Schwentker '63 (not pictured)
Recipient of the 2008 Haverford Award

Edwards (Ned) P. Schwentker, M.D. retired in June after 24 years at the Penn State College of Medicine in Hershey, Pa., where he worked as a pediatric orthopedic surgeon, director of rehabilitation, and professor in the undergraduate medical education program. Over the years, Ned also devoted considerable time to aiding Project HOPE as a consultant to a pediatric rehabilitation program created to help deal with the devastating Armenian earthquake of 1988. In 1995 he found an opportunity to provide pediatric orthopedic care to poor children in the Honduran city of San Pedro Sula. Since then, Ned and his team have evaluated over 4500 children and have provided treatment for over 1100. In 2004 the program affiliated with CURE International, which is now building a 20-bed pediatric orthopedic hospital in San Pedro Sula. Ned will be moving with his wife to Honduras in September to run the hospital, where he will establish a pediatric orthopedic residency rotation for Honduran doctors and provide study opportunities for U.S. medical students and residents.





In Germany, After the War

Reunion weekend included a talk by **John Cary '45**, Emeritus professor of German and General Studies, about his experience with the American Friends Service Committee in postwar Germany. You can read his remarks at www.haverford.edu/cary

David W. Ellis '58

Recipient of the 2008 Haverford College Alumni Distinguished Achievement Award

For more than a decade, starting in 1990, Dr. David W. Ellis served as president and director of Boston's Museum of Science. One of the world's largest science and technology centers, the Museum of Science is New England's most-attended paid cultural attraction with more than 1.6 million visitors a year. After his retirement from the Museum in 2002, David began a new career as consultant, teacher, arbitrator and board member. He was the first Senior Fellow with the Boston Foundation in 2003-2004, and currently serves as president of The Museum Group, composed of 30 independent museum consultants. He has also been active as a consultant for colleges and universities, as a board member for non-profits, as a teacher through the Extension Division of Harvard University and as an arbitrator. Prior to joining the Museum of Science, David served as president of Lafayette College in Easton, Pa., and held a variety of positions at the University of New Hampshire, including vice president for academic affairs. He holds an A.B. in chemistry from Haverford and a Ph.D. in chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1989, he completed the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard University Graduate School of Business.





1833 SOCIETY

HAVERFORD COLLEGE

During the fiscal year 2007-2008 which ended on June 30, 2008, more than 530 of the College's alumni, parents and friends stepped forward to make leadership gifts to the Haverford Fund. As members of the 1833 Society, these donors gave \$1,833 or more last year. Young alumni are recognized for gifts of \$750 or more (classes 1999-2003), \$250 or more (classes 2004-2007), and \$100 or more (class of 2008). We are pleased to recognize the 1833 Society members here.

Thank you for your generous support!

Anonymous (8)
 Peter Abramenko
 Edna & Kenneth Adelberg
 Marc D. Adelberg
 Richard L. Adelman
 William J. Adelson
 Dale Adkins
 Norio Akashi
 John L. Allen
 Aaron Ambrad
 Steven M. Andelman
 Debbie & David Andreas
 Tim Arling
 Carol Jaffe Armstrong
 Peter H. Armstrong
 David Mark Aronowitz
 Arthur G. Ashbrook, Jr.
 Steve Aurand
 Brian D. Baird
 Frank D. Ballantine
 Robert A. J. Barry, Jr.
 Edward L. Bartlett & Cynthia Maier
 Elizabeth D. Bassel
 Robert H. Bates
 Richard L. Bazelon
 Mark R. Becker
 Maureen D. Becker
 William L. Becker
 Charles G. Beever
 David I. Begleiter
 Steven L. Begleiter
 David E. Behrman
 Terry Belanger
 Susan E. Bell
 Steven F. Bellon
 Elizabeth Cohen Bercow
 Carol & Michael Berenson
 Lisa Berenson
 Daniel L. Berger
 Seth H. Berk
 Seth P. Bernstein
 Jacob L. Bilhartz
 Luther E. Birdzell, 3rd
 Mr. & Mrs. Lewis S. Black, Jr.
 Lauren H. Blitzer
 Daniel M. Bloomfield
 Jennifer Boal
 Thomas H. Bonnell
 Gary Born

J. Theodore Borter
 John Botti
 Jacqueline V. Brady
 Daniel I. Branovan
 Zhanna E. Branovan
 Michael E. Bratman
 Roger E. Breitbart
 Robert J. F. Brobyn
 Michael Bromberg
 Andrew L. Brooks
 James D. Brown
 James D. Brown, III
 Philip Y. Brown
 Cheryl & Edwin John Buckingham
 Andrew E. Budson
 Scott Burau
 Julie O'Connor & Daniel Burstein
 Brian J. Buttigieg
 Kurt Geoffrey Calia
 Carlos C. Campbell, 3rd
 Oscar W. Carlson, Jr.
 Anne Carney
 E. Kearney Carpenter
 John S. Carroll
 Daniel F. Case
 David H. Caskey
 Anjan Chatterjee
 Mark Chehi
 Elizabeth A. Cheung
 Daniel H. Clare
 Jim Coffman
 David Lloyd Cohen
 David P. Cohen
 Richard L. Cohen
 Mitchell A. Cohn
 Jason R. Coleman
 John M. Coleman
 Susan L. Coleman
 Chris Coletti
 Susan Coletti
 Alan B. Colsey
 Gary J. Connell
 Philip I. Cook
 Brian P. Cooper
 Richard M. Cooper
 Jonathan Copulsky
 Dr. David H. Corddy
 Maura K. Cosetti
 Joan Cannady Countryman
 Cassin W. Craig

Jerry Crossan
 Deirdre Cryor
 Fred Curlin
 R.T. Curran
 Sam Dalke
 Mary Esther Dasenbrock
 Mark W. Dauenhauer
 Bradley T. Davis, CFA
 Emily Davis
 Trayton M. Davis
 Francois de Gaspe Beaubien
 Frank De Mita
 Jonathan M. Debrich
 Paul Denig
 Mark A. Deuber
 Tina Deuber
 Rob Deutschman
 David M. DiPietro
 Michael B. Donham
 Doug Donsky
 Beth & Kevin Dooley
 Williams P. Dorr
 William Dorsey
 James A. Dunbar
 Geoffrey P. Dunn
 Christopher E. Dunne
 Matthew E. Duques
 James P. Durling
 Linda Durling
 A. Theodore Eastman
 Kenneth C. Edgar, Jr.
 Jeff Edwards
 Mitra M. Eghbal
 Robert M. Eisinger
 Thomas Elkinton
 Catherine Cella & John Ellingboe
 David W. Ellis
 Nancie J. Ellis
 Robert M. Elwood
 David L. Emanuel
 Steve Emerson
 Jonathan Wood Evans
 Lucretia W. Evans
 Morris Evans
 William E. Evans
 Elizabeth Fanlo
 Nino S. Fanlo
 Peter M. Farrehi
 Paul F. Fehlner
 Robert Feitler, Jr.
 Marian Harer Fetterman
 Leah R. Fiasca
 Ann W. Figueredo
 Vincent M. Figueredo
 Molly Finn
 Lawrence A. First
 Michael T. Fischette
 Paul G. Fishbein
 Michael R. Fogel
 Charles E. Fox
 David S. Fox
 Peter D. Fox
 Allison M. Frank
 Daniel H. Frank
 S. Mitchell Freedman
 Samuel B. Freeman

James W. Friedman
 Louis S. Friedman
 Paulette Meyer & David Friedman
 David S. Friedman
 David L. Gaetjens
 John R. Gailey, 3rd
 Diana Curran Galejs
 Timur F. Galen
 James C. Garahan
 Thomas J. Garbaty
 J. Brooke Gardiner
 Sally Gardner
 Stephen G. Gellman
 Marlis Gildemeister
 Spencer Golden
 Caroline B. Goldstein
 Bonnie R. Golub
 Bruce Gorchow
 Jeph Gord
 Elliot K. Gordon
 William F. Gorin
 Christopher P. Goutman
 Neal S. Grabell
 Noah Graff
 David F. Graham
 Henry H. Gray
 Emily L. Green
 Lisa Sharf Green
 Robert D. Greenbaum
 Marshall G. Greenberg
 Paul Gregory
 Stephen Greif
 Jonathan Griffith
 Stanley Griswold
 Jonathan Gross
 Stephen L. Gross
 Rick Grossman
 Gay C. Grunfeld
 Carl Grunfeld
 Steven C. Guggenheimer
 David P. Hackett
 Henry Hadad
 Allan C. Hamilton
 David Ley Hamilton
 Christian M. Hansen, Jr.
 Lee R. Harper
 Henry J. H. Harris
 William H. Harris
 Philip C. Hart
 David T. Hartmann
 Phillip L. Henderson
 John K. Henne
 Amy Heon
 Dennis Heon
 Sidney "Skip" Herman
 Frank B. Herzel, Jr.
 David M. Hilbert
 Emily M. Hinchcliff
 Nicholas G. Hoenemeyer
 John T.R. Holder
 Edward P. Hollingsworth, III
 Rick A. Holman
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Faculty Friends

Catching Up with Former Faculty Members

Professor Wallace McCaffrey taught history at Haverford from 1953-68 and returned to campus on Reunion Weekend to reflect on his life and career while part of a panel discussion featuring former Haverford professors. Here are excerpts of a conversation he had with Director of Communications Chris Mills '82.

Chris Mills: Tell us about how and why you came to teach at Haverford.

Wallace McCaffrey: I'm a graduate of Reed College, which is an institution very much like Haverford. The best of the men and professors at Reed was a man named Rex Aragon. So around 1950 Gilbert White [president of Haverford College from 1946-1955] invited Aragon to come here for a year. I think Gilbert was engaged in a large scale revival of Haverford. Teaching here was a rather old-fashioned, pretty straight-forward lecture way of learning and history—learning of the facts of who preceded whom and so on. And he wanted to bring a new order in. So he brought Aragon here for a year to demonstrate how you do it. He [Aragon] never lectured, all the courses that I took with him [while at Reed], there were maybe half a dozen or maybe 10 people sitting around a table and we were discussing or he was leading us in a discussion.

CM: Did that seem like a radical approach to you?

WM: I was innocent when I began college. He [Aragon] didn't do very much talking. He made us talk, and he made us talk in sensible ways to learn how to express views and ideas. So he came and visited here for a year. Gilbert wrote to Aragon and said "could you suggest anybody as a possible candidate?" and Aragon recommended my name. Well at that stage I was teaching at the University of California Los Angeles; it was my first job. The chance to go back to the kind of teaching situation and the kind of academic atmosphere in which I had been myself educated was very attractive to me. So I applied for the Haverford

job and was interviewed and so on, and duly received it, and it was the best decision I ever made. I found my own qualities—what I could do best. I realized my own capacities.

CM: What about this place or this approach enabled that to happen?

WM: Well first of all dealing with a small group of students. It was so much more exciting and interesting to be exchanging ideas, to be in personal contact with your students than, in UCLA, to give a lecture to a course of 300. I had no sense at all of relationship with the students. I didn't have any sense of my profession as a teacher. In this situation, I was a teacher, very directly, influencing individual students, working with a small group. So Haverford just suited me and I was able to do the kind of thing I wanted to do and learn how to do it much better than I might have been when I first started doing it. It just suited me. Well of course it was very much like Reed in terms of the number of students and the general atmosphere and so on. And in that sense, I was reliving a part of my life which had been very important to me.

I think by the time I left, Haverford was a very different place than what it had been just before I came. And Gilbert worked, in my mind, a miracle.

CM: What characterized that difference?

WM: Student interest. A number of my students went on to do Ph.D.s, who found the study of history, that's what they wanted to do with their lives. I think that the students enjoyed coming to class. We had to increase the size of the department very quickly, as it was the same with a number of other departments. Now the whole atmosphere of

Haverford, the change had begun before I arrived, but just begun. Gilbert came here in '46 and this was '53. From my point of view, he was one of the most important, influential, distinguished men I had met in the academic world.

CM: You left Haverford for Harvard then retired in 1990. How did the two experiences compare?

WM: A lot more of my time was devoted to research. I had much less contact with the students. I saw them in large classes, maybe 60, something like that. And it's interesting how few of them were going to go on to an academic career of any kind. Their interests were in their profession, which was not an academic one. The faculty who were here [Haverford], many of them were doing research but it wasn't a requirement for continuing here at the college. As a young professor at Harvard, you've got to get a couple of books out if you're going to stay at Harvard permanently, tenured. Here there was not that kind of expectation, what quality you had as a teacher determined whether you had tenure or not. That you should do research was a matter for you, a matter which the college approved in that it probably enriched your abilities, but you were here as a teacher.

CM: Final thoughts?

WM: I can only say I hope that the students who are here now are of the same quality as they were (when I was teaching here). The changes which Gilbert brought about profoundly affected the character of the college. As far as I know, and this is a very limited knowledge, they were very lasting effects. I hope that's true. 🐾

roads taken and not taken

So I headed to the University of Virginia law school to become an “art lawyer.” Rather than study art for art’s sake, I would learn how to advise artists, galleries and museums. I landed a job at a major D.C. law firm, where I was fortunate to work with clients like the Smithsonian Institution. But after several years, I realized that no matter who my clients were, it wasn’t enough to advise art world players; I wanted to be an art world player.

I figure if I stick to what I love, then my path will be enjoyable, no matter the mix.

As a young lawyer, I’d started a modest art collection and informally advised friends on what to buy. I’d also befriended leading galleries and dealers in D.C. and learned how the market worked. A high school friend who owns a successful gallery in New York City encouraged me to turn passion into career. It was the boost of confidence I needed. I left the law firm to start [art consulting firm] Sightline, four years ago this June.

I recently married a fellow contemporary art fan, moved to San Francisco and then, within the same year, we moved back to D.C. Now, I’m working to build Sightline on both coasts. I offer city-wide art tours, participate on art collecting panels, and collaborate with well-known designers and architects. Through these activities, I’ve generated some good press in both D.C. and San Francisco.

But it’s hard to operate as a small business owner. Some days I’m tempted to give up the art consulting gig, which requires an endless supply of self-motivation, and instead work for a boss who hands me duties, art-related or not. Certainly that would be easier in some respects, but probably not as satisfying. Really, there’s nothing I enjoy more in a professional sense than

finding just the right work of art for a client. When the click happens, it’s a powerful moment.

Other days I wonder why I got a law degree instead of a master’s in museum or curatorial studies. However, practicing law did train me to parse through a lot of options and to understand client aspirations and needs, important skills for an art consultant.

I figure if I stick to what I love, then my path will be enjoyable, no matter the mix. I’d like to curate gallery exhibitions, write reviews and offer more art tours in San Francisco, D.C. and New York City. Or even Miami during the Art Basel mega fair, where around every corner, I can revisit a favorite work or discover a new artist, for a client or myself. 🐿

Allison G. (Cohen) Marvin '93 can be reached at allison@sightline.biz or www.sightline.biz

E.D. (Tully) Rambo '93

When I started Haverford, I wanted to be a doctor. I loved science, and the prospect of discovering and fixing what was wrong with people intrigued me. This interest lasted approximately half way through freshman year organic chemistry. Luckily, the waning of my medical ambitions mirrored a budding interest in my Introduction to Art History course. I became an art history major, interned at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, and thought seriously about teaching and an academic career.



After graduation, the need for self-sufficiency (and the realities of graduate school and getting tenure) appeared too daunting, and, once again, my wandering career eye cast about, this time for an entry level position that might provide insight into careers that could provide a steady income and a degree of job satisfaction. After stints as a receptionist at a law firm (nope, thanks

And here I am, 15 years out from that uncertain Haverford freshman, diagnosing the problem and fixing it, a doctor after all, just for artifacts, not people.

though) and an administrative assistant at the U.S. Agency for International Development (ditto), and after watching a best friend leave her promising career to take a leap of faith and start medical school, it was time to make some hard decisions.

I wasn’t happy with where I was, but I had learned several things. First, I missed the arts, and second, I didn’t want a job where I had to wear panty hose. I realized that I had previously stumbled upon the career for me. During one of my summer museum internships while at Haverford, I had been sent to the conservation laboratory to polish silver. I had disloyally thought that what they were doing seemed so much more interesting than what I was doing down in the curatorial department.

Art conservation combined science and art, it was dynamic: a steady diet of new challenges with each piece of art, and I didn’t have to wear panty hose unless I wanted to. Newly motivated and focused, I felt ready to overcome some of the obstacles that I had avoided in the past. I buckled down, retook chemistry and organic chemistry, got internships with conservators, took my prerequisites and headed off to graduate school. And here I am, 15 years out from that uncertain Haverford freshman, diagnosing the problem and fixing it, a doctor after all, just for artifacts, not people. 🐿

E.D. (Tully) Rambo runs Tully Art Conservation in Washington, D.C.



THEN AND NOW



Don't try this on moving-in day!

Once upon a time in the early 1900s Founders Hall featured a large raised plaza at the steps of the building with a wide circular drive for wagons and later cars. Nowadays only security and service vehicles are permitted on the Green. And as an over-eager group of alums discovered during this past Reunion Weekend, the opposite—security golf carts venturing off campus and onto real roads—is also forbidden: Lower Merion Township's finest were not amused when the “kids” (now old enough to know better, in theory) commandeered a Security golf cart to make a midnight hoagie run to the Ardmore Wawa.

The driveway in our “then” photo made sense given that Founders was once a dormitory and dining hall—imagine moving in to Barclay and not being able to park out front on Harris Road. Currently, Founders is a mixed-use building that houses the President's office, Institutional Advancement, classrooms and faculty offices and the Great Hall, which hosts myriad social functions.