

**Descartes Discovery**  
Doing the right thing  
by a long lost letter



**Ilana Greenstein '98**  
An ex-CIA officer  
tells her story



**Crisis in Haiti**  
Fords find ways to  
help and connect

# HAVERFORD

The Magazine of Haverford College

SPRING 2010

## Weighing in on **Healthcare** REFORM

From physicians to economists, Fords who work in the healthcare arena name the changes they believe are key to improving medical care in the U.S.







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On the cover: Certified Nurse Midwife Melicia Escobar '00 examines a patient at Valley Birthplace & Woman Care in Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania. Photo by Dan Z. Johnson

Back cover photo: Formal dance in Founders, circa 1940. Courtesy of Haverford College Archives.

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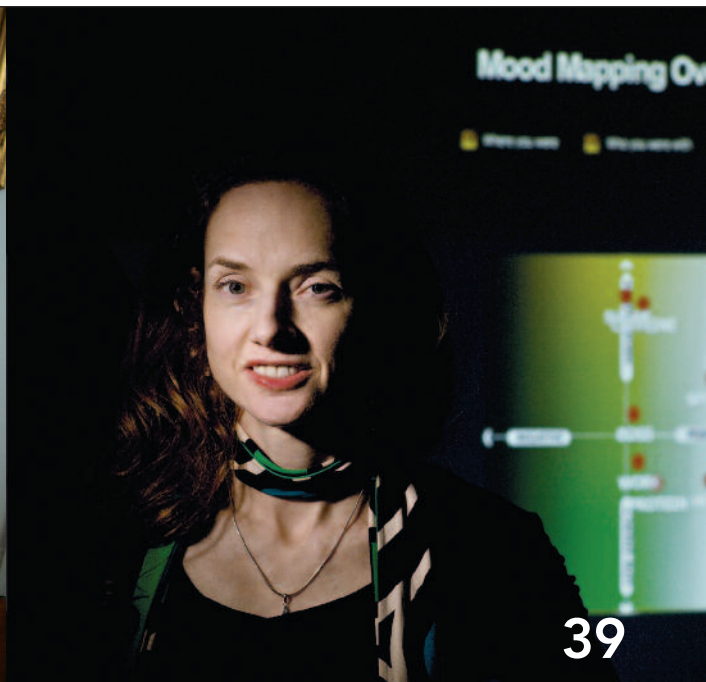
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I am proud to serve students who are best-equipped – and the most disposed – to be leaders in finding solutions to challenges as fundamental to our shared humanity as the delivery of quality, affordable healthcare.

by Stephen Emerson '74

# view from founders

Our cover story is about Fords in healthcare, and what they see as the challenges and opportunities for our country's fastest-growing economic sector. It's wonderful to read the thoughtful comments of Haverford grads such as John Duronville '07, a medical student contemplating the financial costs of choosing family medicine as a specialty; of Kari Nadeau '88 M.D., concerned about the gaps in the medical safety net for poor children; and Rob Cosinuke '83, an executive with a firm that provides business services for doctors, who has some interesting ideas about changing the way physicians are paid. This article comes at an opportune time, and not just because of the recent national debate over healthcare reform. The College is currently finalizing its 2010-2011 budget, and the health insurance costs that we and our employees face continue to skyrocket. It's a profound concern for us as administrators and one of great interest to me, personally, given my years as a physician.

A lot has been said in the press, and Congress, about important issues such as the rising cost of healthcare; the notion of healthcare as a right, on par with secondary education; and the threats of HMOs to patient autonomy and the doctor-patient relationship. While the debates have been heated, it seems to me that they've obscured some of the most important issues, in particular the rise of the "medical-industrial complex" and the key role of federal regulatory agencies.

The most stunning health care trend that we're now seeing is the accelerating decline in private practice physicians. Just five years ago the vast majority of physicians practiced solo or in self-governed groups. Now, over half work for hospitals or HMOs. As hospitals gain more market share and, therefore, a larger share of the insurance revenue pie, they will continue to leverage individual physicians out of private practice. Even the rising cost of malpractice insurance plays into these

same hands, because hospitals can afford to pay these costs when individual docs cannot. (In a hospital-directed physician practice, the hospital receives \$4-6 for every \$1 in physician fees.) So, ten years from now, all health care will be dictated by hospital systems and insurance companies, with Congress, patients and health care providers looking on.

This is not necessarily a bad thing if the hospital systems are truly directed and operated in the public interest. Patient information can flow more easily, patient safety can be monitored and encouraged, and patient education and autonomy can be improved. But if hospitals and insurers are not so motivated or disciplined, the potential for decisions that neither empower nor really benefit patients is enormous. To me, this means that the public and its representatives must stay involved in key debates and decisions, and the next five to ten years will be crucial.

As just one example, it turns out that one of the most important governmental groups influencing medical expenses is the Committee on Medical Services (CMS), which determines the level of reimbursement for all medical services covered by Medicare. How they decide to reimburse primary care, or public health, versus other medical services determines medical student choices on careers, hospital decisions on hiring and staffing, capital and construction investment, and on and on, across the country. Direct communication between patient and

public advocacy groups and the members of CMS will be absolutely vital.

Certainly the size of U.S. healthcare expenditures, now accounting for over 15 percent of the U.S. economy, is itself a key concern. But even on this most basic fact, I think the debate needs to be sharper. After all, expenditures mean jobs and family incomes for someone, and 15 percent of the economy means lots of jobs and family incomes. Just ask yourself: Which of your neighbors, employed by what firms providing





what sort of healthcare services, do you think should lose their jobs if this sector “gets shrunk”? For, if healthcare gets smaller, the dollars are going to have to be shaved from somewhere. Of course, if personal income and tax dollars weren’t being directed towards health care insurance, presumably they could generate an economy elsewhere that would also provide new jobs. In a real sense, the best hope for health care dollars is that they buy, for the nation, more than they consume: improved health care at a price that is efficient.

These are tough questions, but they are questions I wish that we, as a society, had addressed during the recent tussle over President Obama’s healthcare legislation. Indeed, for me – as a taxpayer, insured citizen and former medical provider – the “should-Uncle-Sam or shouldn’t-Uncle-Sam” tug of war managed to cloak the discussion in political rather than social and economic terms, and overlooked some more fundamental issues that need to be addressed.

**The potential for decisions that neither empower nor really benefit patients is enormous. To me, this means that the public and its representatives must stay involved in key debates and decisions, and the next five to ten years will be crucial.**

Now that health care legislation is finally being enacted by Congress, I’m actually more optimistic that we’ll be able to start debating the true issues that matter for the health of the nation and our health care financing system. The key is that now everyone will be covered, and everyone will be paying. This is the best recipe for putting the voting public back in control. In fact, as I see it, this is the only way we can bring rationality to the administration of care while allowing healthcare providers to make decisions that are fundamentally care- and outcome-based.

Such universal access should mean savings for those with private coverage, as well as Medicare and Medicaid, thanks to market fundamentals: More demand for widely prescribed

solutions creates more opportunity, and competition benefits the consumer. What will happen to highly priced drug X when there’s an expanded market for lower priced drug Y? Fees for all kinds of goods and services should become rational as physicians are enabled to decide among a greater range of treatment options, rather than a more limited range (and one that is priced as a means to offset the cost of care for those who aren’t covered). Changes like these, and more, have the potential to bring their own savings dividends in the form of healthier people.

So there’s the economic argument that I find quite persuasive. But there’s another benefit to be gained from reform, one that I feel speaks to me as a Haverfordian irrespective of what I studied here or went on to do for a living. And that’s the cultural benefit. In my opinion, successful health-care reform that benefits all Americans across a variety of measures will also set us on the path toward remedying the race- and class-based hostility that I see in some anti-health-care reform rhetoric. I certainly hope so.

This issue will engage us for decades. Most of all, I am proud to serve students who are best-equipped – and the most disposed – to be leaders in finding solutions to challenges as fundamental to our shared humanity as the delivery of quality, affordable healthcare. In this arena as in many, many areas of public life, from law and business to education and scientific research, it is our graduates, trained to look for the deepest, most lasting questions and answers, who will lead the way. 🐘

All the best,



Stephen G. Emerson, '74  
President

# main lines

## Gabe Mehreteab '72: Practice, Don't Preach

**G**hebre Selassie Mehreteab '72 has some advice for Haverford students who hope to make a difference in the world.

"It's good to want to do good, but you have to know how to do good," says Mehreteab, known as "Gabe." People need to get involved as practitioners, i.e., those doing the actual work, because most pressing social issues don't need more advocates or researchers, he explains.

Mehreteab spoke to the Haverford community in February about increasing the amount of affordable housing through non-profit organizations, as part of the President's Social Justice Speaker Series. Mehreteab was the fourth speaker and the first alumni in the series, which launched in October 2009.

President Steve Emerson came up with the idea for a thought-provoking series of lectures addressing the application of concepts of justice on a large social scale, says Violet Brown, senior executive administrator. "It's part of the Haverford ethos to be 'social justice minded,'" she says.

A committee led by Emerson selects the speakers and is planning the 2010-2011 roster and schedule. The lectures are open to both the Haverford community and the community at large, Brown says. Speakers are often invited to stay afterwards to visit with students in class or have

lunch with students and faculty. The series is funded through the president's discretionary fund, and some lectures are a joint effort with other departments, she adds.

Past speakers include Ruth Messenger, president of American Jewish World Service, who spoke on fighting global hunger; James H. Cone, profes-

Jordan, who discussed his large-scale photographic depictions of the waste left behind by American mass culture on a visit to campus in conjunction with his Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery exhibition, *Chris Jordan: Running the Numbers*.

Mehreteab, who was born and spent his youth in the east African nation of Eritrea, says his



Mehreteab (right) works closely with Congressman Barney Frank, the Chairman of the Financial Service Committee, on affordable housing issues.

sor of systematic theology at Union Theological Seminary, who addressed the theological connections between the cross and the lynching tree; and artist Chris

path to Haverford started when he got to know Harris Wofford, then the Peace Corps' special representative to Africa and director of operations.

Mehreteab later studied at the State University of New York at Old Westbury, where Wofford became president. When Wofford assumed the presidency of Bryn Mawr College, he encouraged Mehreteab to transfer to Haverford, where he majored in economics and political science.

**"It's good to want to do good, but you have to know how to do good."**

A stint as a program officer at the Ford Foundation sparked Mehreteab's interest in providing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income families. Then, with the help of the National Housing Partnership in 1989, Mehreteab established the NHP Foundation, a non-profit national housing organization dedicated to acquiring and rehabbing affordable housing across the country.

During Mehreteab's 20 years as CEO, NHP acquired, refurbished and built 10,000 affordable housing units in 14 states. In September 2009, Mehreteab left NHP to work with foundations and banks to obtain funding for affordable housing. "I felt it was time for me to do something else," he explains.

Other countries have housing troubles because they simply do



## Beyond Borders

not have the resources to build new units or rehab existing ones, says Mehreteab. However, there is no shortage of housing in the United States; in fact, there are millions of foreclosed homes that could be utilized. "In terms of physical units, we have plenty," he notes.

Perfectly good housing in the U.S. is not occupied because the people who need the housing most can't afford it, Mehreteab says. He cited a recent Harvard University study which found that a minimum-wage earner working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, is unable to earn enough to cover the cost of a modest rental anywhere in the country.

"I find it very disturbing," Mehreteab says.

To make matters worse, there is a dearth of individuals with the vision and skills to coordinate the non-profit organizations, funders, and those in need of housing. In other words, "what we have a shortage of are capable people to put things together," he says.

Mehreteab believes "practitioners" working with non-profit and for-profit housing organizations can have a significant impact on the affordable housing crisis in this country. But, he adds, "Talk is cheap. It's very easy to get up in the morning and say 'we need housing.' It's putting ideas and research into practice that's the problem." 🐾

—Samantha Drake

It was the story of the family from Honduras, who had to hop passing trains in order to cross the border into Mexico, that particularly affected Jason Lozada '11. "They had brought food with them," he says, "but what they really wanted were gloves to make it easier to grab onto the trains." Lozada later witnessed that same family running to catch yet another locomotive—reaching out with bare hands.

These four family members were just a few of the people Lozada and eight other Haverford students encountered during a winter break field study tour of migration issues in Mexico, organized by the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (CPGC) and the Alliance of Latin American Students (ALAS). The Haverford delegation, headed by CPGC Executive Director **Parker Snowe '79** and Associate Professor of History Jim Krippner, interviewed migrants from not only Central America but also

Africa, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, all making their way to the U.S. border. The group also met with activists from Amnesty International, the Catholic Church, the Mexican government and various nonprofits, all united in their mission to help migrants.

"ALAS is always looking to encourage awareness of issues pertaining to Latin Americans," says Lozada, who once interned with the American Friends Service Committee's immigration office and came up with the idea for the field study. He brought his proposal to his advisor, Jim Krippner, whose research and teaching spans many eras in Latin American history.

During the study, the Haverford delegation stayed at Casa de los Amigos, a Quaker house in Mexico City that offers a safe haven for migrants and has hosted many CPGC summer interns. The selection of Mexico City as a home base was significant, says Parker Snowe.



Gabrielle Martinez '13 talks to migrants in Tultitlan, Mexico.

"Mexico City has a long history of global significance not only as a center of business but also political asylum," says Snowe.

The trip was eye-opening, says Lozada, who hadn't known about the plight of Central American refugees until he met the Honduran family. "The Central America/Mexico border is much more dangerous than the U.S./Mexico border," he says. "The migrants have to catch trains and cross deserts, and run the risk of being robbed by gangs or thrown off trains by the police."

Back at Haverford, participants in the field study continued their explorations by enrolling in one of several Latin American-themed classes. And ALAS sponsored several on-campus events; these included a screening of *De Nadie*, a documentary about Central American migrants, and a talk by Enrique Morones, head of the organization Border Angels.

"We want to personalize the issue, and put faces to the numbers and statistics," says Lozada.

Krippner is pleased with the success of the tour. "Students came back with a much more sophisticated understanding of how migratory population streams are working in the current globalized economy," he says. "More than that, though, I think we all came back with a renewed sense that there are many people who care about this situation and are trying, in different ways, to address it." 🐾

—Brenna McBride

# Chess Connection

As a high schooler, **Caitlin Coslett '05** played for several years on the national championship chess teams at Philadelphia's Masterman School. When she came to Haverford, she indulged her love for the game by running the College's chess club. Then, in her senior year, the economics and math double-major had a big idea: Why not start an annual tournament for high-school students?

So, with the help of Professor of History Paul Jefferson, a fellow chess player, Coslett launched the Greater Philadelphia High School Chess Open in 2005. "We both loved the game of chess and wanted to work to support the

growing scholastic chess community in Philadelphia," says Coslett, who has returned to campus each spring, even taking time out from her law school studies at New York University, to run the event.

This year's Chess Open was held on March 20 at Haverford. The day-long tournament invited Philadelphia public school students to compete for prizes in both a rated and non-rated section. Players with more experience and a United States Chess Federation membership compete in the rated section of the tournament, but there is also a non-rated section for less experienced players. "We offer both because we don't want this event



The Greater Philadelphia High School Chess Open took place in Founders Hall in March.

to be exclusive in any way," says Coslett. "The whole point of it is to engage all the kids, encourage their love of chess and expose them to a college like Haverford."

According to Coslett, the quality of the tournament has

improved over the years, as the non-profit group Philly ASAP has organized more tournaments in the city and more opportunities to play. Coslett credits fellow Ford Ben Cooper '05 for aiding those efforts. Cooper is the chess coor-

# Student Curator Hopes for Artful Future

Janet Yoon '10 remembers that during her family vacations, her parents always stopped at the art museum in whatever city they visited. "They were peaceful places," she says. "And I always liked learning the stories behind works of art."

Yoon later became the one helping to tell those stories, as co-curator of the international exhibition *Mapping Identity*, which ran in Haverford's Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery March 19-April 30. Yoon worked closely with Visiting Associate Professor of Art History Carol Solomon to organize and mount the exhibition, which featured artists from a variety of cultural backgrounds and explored themes of exile, transnationalism, and identity in a global society.

Yoon first met Solomon in the fall of 2008, and later that semester Solomon invited the history of

art major to become her research assistant and co-curator. They continued corresponding during the spring of '09 while Yoon was studying abroad in France, where she interned at a gallery specializing in 19th and 20th century French sculpture.

Upon her return to the U.S., Yoon dove head-first into her curatorial responsibilities for *Mapping Identity*. She worked to identify artists to consider for participation, searching books, websites and exhibition catalogues from around the world, and researching museums' contemporary art collections. She is particularly proud of finding Korean sculptor Do-Ho Suh, about whom she wrote her senior thesis. "He approaches fabric sculpture from an intimate and domestic place," he says. "One of his pieces, 'Seoul Home,' is a full-size reproduction of his par-

ents' house made entirely of silk."

Yoon assisted with the selection of artists for *Mapping Identity*, and accompanied Solomon on visits to artist studios. She also participated in determining the show's layout in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery,

finding sources for publicity, and choosing the exhibition's title. In addition, she wrote some of the entries in the *Mapping Identity* catalogue. "It's the first time that anything I've written has been published," she says. "It was a humbling experience,



Janet Yoon '10 co-curated the exhibition *Mapping Identity* in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery.



dinator for Philly ASAP and he was on hand to help Coslett with this year's Open, which attracted 45 players from various area schools.

The tournament receives support and funding from various sources at the College, including the Admissions Office, the President's Office, and the Multicultural Scholars Program. Marilou Allen and Eighth Dimension, Haverford's community service center, helps to organize the tournament, including booking space in Founders Hall, where the Open is usually held.

With the retirement of Paul Jefferson, math professor Jeff Tecosky-Feldman, who also coordinates the Multicultural Scholars Program, took over as faculty sponsor for the tourna-

ment this year. Thanks to Tecosky-Feldman, says Coslett, the visiting players got more than a chess game during their visit. "He recruited Haverford students to give them tours of the



Caitlin Coslett '05 (right) returns to campus each year to help run the chess event she launched as a Haverford student.

campus and talk to them about the College," she says.

Coslett, who now works at the Philadelphia law firm of Berger & Montague, P.C., and is still a nationally ranked chess player,

says she hopes the tournament was an opportunity for some of the high school students who came to the event to see college, and Haverford in particular, as a realistic and appealing option.

"A few years ago, a high school senior I knew well enrolled in the army not because he wanted to but because he felt like it was his only choice," says Coslett. "I think it's really important that these chess players, who are all really bright kids, be exposed to all kinds of post-high school options, especially colleges like Haverford." 🐘

—Joy Heller '11

having so many people reading and editing my work, but it was also rewarding."

Although she has interned at several galleries (including Cantor Fitzgerald), Yoon hadn't been exposed to the more intense aspects of curatorial work until now. "It was exciting and stressful, and gave me an adrenaline rush at times," she says. "I enjoyed choosing some of the works to be displayed, and thinking about the reasons why these works were picked. It also gave me the special opportunity to show audiences my interpretation of these works in relation to the exhibition's themes of transnationalism, hybridity, and displacement."

She's grateful for the opportunity to curate a show, which is rare for undergraduates; the last student-curated show at Haverford was 2007's *The Pennsylvania Landscape: Colonial to Contemporary*, mounted by **Will Coleman '07**. Yoon is

especially indebted to Professor Carol Solomon. "She made sure that I was involved in nearly every aspect of the exhibition," she says. "She has given me a lot of guidance. She is an excellent co-curator to work with and a good friend."

Yoon would definitely like to pursue curatorial career options, despite the competitiveness of the field. In the meantime, she'll go to Korea this fall, both to improve her language skills and to familiarize herself with the contemporary Korean art scene.

"[Janet] has been the ideal young curatorial collaborator—conscientious, lots of fresh ideas, not afraid to express her opinion, eager to learn and always willing to consider another point of view," says Carol Solomon. "She has great potential as a future curator." 🐘

—Brenna McBride

## Honorary Degree Recipients 2010

**A**n activist journalist, a human rights hero, a noted philosopher, and a beloved alumnus will receive honorary degrees from Haverford this year.

*New York Times* columnist Bob Herbert, Chilean judge Juan Guzman Tapia, French philosopher Jean-Luc Marion, and former Director of Athletics and Dean of the College **Greg Kannerstein '63**, who died in November, will be recognized at Commencement 2010 on May 16.

Since 1993, Bob Herbert's twice-weekly columns on politics, urban affairs and social trends have been raising awareness on key social issues such as poverty, education, health care and race relations.

Juan Guzman Tapia was the first judge to prosecute former Chilean dictator Augusto

Pinochet on human rights charges.

Jean-Luc Marion, one of the best-known living philosophers in France, is a scholar of Rene Descartes as well as a phenomenologist and a philosopher of religion.

Dubbed "Mr. Haverford," Greg Kannerstein served as Director of Athletics, Interim Dean of Admission, and Dean of the College during his 41 years at his alma mater. 🐘

# Haverford Earns High Marks for Faculty Diversity

**I**ncreasing the diversity of Haverford's faculty has long been a conscious process at the College—and now it's getting national notice.

The *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* recently reported that Haverford "leads the way" in its percentage of African American faculty members: Data from the U.S. Department of Education shows that the College's 12 black professors make up 7.9 percent of full-time faculty. And according to the 2009 Factbook, there are 34 faculty members of color overall, a full 25 percent of the faculty head count.

"We look to identify and recruit truly outstanding and diverse scholar/educators every time we launch a faculty search," says President Stephen G. Emerson '74. "Our fundamental respect for diverse backgrounds and perspectives projects during the search process, and so the individuals we most seek are delighted to join our faculty."

Haverford participates in the Consortium for Faculty Diversity, which allows member colleges to bring underrepresented disserta-

tion-level graduate students to campus for a year, familiarizing them with the school and its professors. And every faculty search committee includes an affirmative action officer who ensures that the College complies with the proper hiring procedures.

"We cast a wide net to have a rich, diverse pool of candidates," says Senior Associate Dean of the College and Dean of Student Life Steve Watter, who served as affirmative action officer from 1996-2006. "We want our faculty and students to be exposed to as many different backgrounds, perspectives and experiences as possible. And it's important for students to have role models, so that they, too, can aspire realistically to be a professor at the finest institutions in the country."

The prospect of working at Haverford is attractive to minority faculty for several reasons, says Provost Linda Bell. "There's the advantage of our location, our proximity to Philadelphia, New York, Washington, as well as our relationships with Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore and Penn," she says. "We also pride ourselves

on our notion of community, and a system of governance where every voice is heard. This environment is inviting in particular to those who feel challenged by being underrepresented, because there is no underrepresentation here."

"Haverford is welcoming because of its unique history, its Quaker values of hospitality and collegiality," says Assistant Professor of Religion Terrence Johnson, who joined Haverford's faculty in 2006. He wanted to teach here because he was intrigued by civil rights leader Howard Thurman's friendship

with Haverford professor and noted Quaker Rufus Jones, and was drawn by the warmth of his department and, he says, the "incredible" students.

"Because of the College's values, I fit in naturally here," he says. "I've also been privileged to serve on such important committees as the search for Dean of the College. It's remarkable for a junior faculty member to be given that responsibility." 🐾

—Brenna McBride



Terrence Johnson leads his class in a discussion. Johnson appreciates Haverford's "Quaker values of hospitality and collegiality."

## Faculty Updates

**P**rofessor of Fine Arts Ying Li was selected as the 2010 Donald Jay Gordon Visiting Artist and Lecturer by the List Gallery and the Department of Art at Swarthmore College. The List Gallery hosted *Ying Li: A Survey*, January 21—February 28, featuring 33 paintings and drawings ranging from Li's early career in China to the present.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry Casey Londergan attended the 2010 annual meeting of the Biophysical Society in San Francisco February 20-24 with three seniors, Heather McMahon, Connor Bischak, and Katherine Alfieri. Alfieri received a student travel award, and all three students presented posters at the meeting. The group served as official bloggers for the Society

during the conference. Londergan also published an article called "Cyanlated cysteine: a covalently attached probe of protein-lipid contacts," co-authored with McMahon, Alfieri, and Katherine Clark '09; it appeared in the *Journal of Physical Chemistry Letters* in February.

Assistant Professor of Sociology Lisa McCormick has been awarded a 2010 SAGE Prize

in Excellence and/or Innovation from the British Sociological Association for her paper "Higher, Faster, Louder: Representations of the International Music Competition," published in *Cultural Sociology* Vol. 3, No. 1.

A paper by Assistant Professor of Chemistry Alex Norquist called "Noncentrosymmetry in new templated gallium fluorophosphates" was published in Volume 48 of the



## Penn Treaty Elm Takes Bow at Flower Show

Several seedlings from Haverford's massive American elm on Barclay Beach were on stage when Temple University lecturer Eva Monheim talked about *Ulmus americana* and highlighted the Penn Treaty Elm at the Philadelphia Flower Show in March.

Haverford's elm (below, left) is the oldest surviving direct descendant of the famous tree under which William Penn met with Lenape Chief Tamanend in 1682 and pledged a treaty of friendship. The tree became famous during its lifetime along the banks of the Delaware River in Shackamaxon,

what is today the Kensington area of Philadelphia. In 1771 Benjamin West painted a depiction of the meeting. Artist Edward Hicks made several renditions of the event. Voltaire spoke of it; poets praised it.

During the first week of March, a series of programs marked the 200th anniversary of the death of the original Penn Treaty Elm. In addition to the Flower Show presentation, there was a display of the original wampum belt at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and Native American singing and drumming at the site of the original tree, Penn Treaty Park. 🐿



American Chemical Society journal *Inorganic Chemistry*. Three Haverford students—Sarah Choyke '10, Samuel Blau '12, and Abigail Lerner '11—were listed as co-authors.

Associate Professor of English Gustavus Stadler edited the March 2010 issue of the journal *Social Text*, a special issue on "The Politics of Recorded Sound." It includes his article, "Never Heard Such a Thing: Lynching and Phonographic Modernity."

Assistant Professor of Political Science Susanna Wing presented a paper called "Women's Rights, International Donor Institutions and Legal Reform in Africa" at the International Studies Association Annual Meeting, February 17-22 in New Orleans. 🐿

For more Faculty News go to [www.haverford.edu/news/faculty](http://www.haverford.edu/news/faculty).

## An Inside Look at the IMF

Before joining Haverford in 2009 as a visiting professor of economics, Biswajit Banerjee spent 26 years as a senior staff member at the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Banerjee returned to the IMF in December. But this time he brought along 24 Haverford students.

Those students joined Banerjee and fellow economics professors Saleha Jilani and Anne Preston on a day-long field trip to the IMF's Washington, D.C. headquarters that was made possible by funding from the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship. (CPGC International Program Coordinator, Alison Castel, was also part of the Haverford delegation.)

The visit built upon concepts presented in Banerjee's class "The Economics of Transition and Euro Adoption in Central and Eastern Europe."

"We wanted to widen the horizons of students by providing them firsthand experience on the workings of international economic policy making," says Banerjee, whose long association with the IMF was instrumental in making the trip a reality and ensuring students' access to high-level speakers and meeting rooms.

During the visit, students listened to a talk by IMF Executive Director Age Bakker, of the Netherlands, who gave an overview of the IMF's structure, discussed its various roles as economic "firefighter," "coach," and "architect," and detailed the effect of the global economic crisis on Eastern European countries. Anoop Singh, Director of the Asian and Pacific Department, talked to the students about the reasons behind Asia's rapid recovery from the crisis, and offered his opinion on the continent's economic future. In addition, the Haverford visitors heard presentations on China, and got a general perspective of the global economy from IMF Senior Economist Gilda Fernandez.

Students were also treated to a formal lunch in the private dining room and a visit to the IMF board room, a highlight for Elizabeth Wolensky '11. "The trip gave a face to the people working behind the scenes of the news headlines, providing a greater understanding of economics as it functions in the world outside of the Haverford College classroom," she says. 🐿  
—Brenna McBride



Haverford students visited the International Monetary Fund on a field trip organized by visiting professor Biswajit Banerjee, a former IMF senior staffer.

# Anne Light '00: Boosting Early Learning Skills

At first glance, *Sundays Are Rainbow Days* seems similar to other children's picture books, with its engaging story, colorful illustrations, and simple, declarative sentences. But the book, written by Boston pediatrician **Anne Light '00**, was designed for a specific purpose: to help parents improve their children's language development.

cation to serve as resources for parents, doctors, and nonprofit groups.

While in medical school, Light became interested in early learning as a way to maximize the wellbeing of children. After conducting her own research on the issue, she began acting as an informal consultant for classmates and colleagues.

She came up with the idea for an organization that would offer structure for other consultants in the field. "There are many experts in early learning, and it's an untapped talent pool," she says. "But it's sometimes hard for those who need them

to gain access; they may cost too much, or be located too far away." The OEL Foundation gives these professionals opportunities to offer their services in a flexible setting.

*Sundays Are Rainbow Days*,

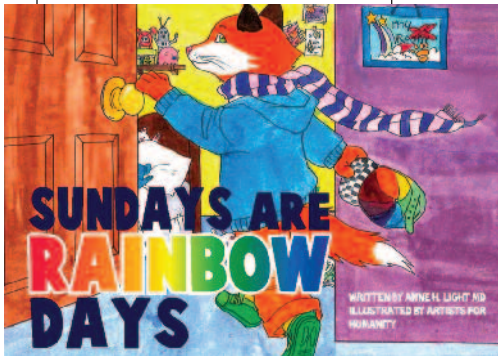
which was published in 2009, was created in conjunction with nonprofits Reach Out and Read, Artists for Humanity and Red Sun Press. The book guides parents through a process called dialogic reading, which enhances early language development by teaching parents how to have simple conversations with their children during shared reading time. In *Sundays Are Rainbow Days*, parents are cued to ask questions about the pictures in the book (i.e. "What is that animal?"), praise or correct their child's response, add information ("It's a big dog"), ask additional questions, and review all of the words.

"A child's brain develops best through interactions with adults, through direct questions and conversations," says Light. She adds that only one in 20 children's picture books are suitable for practicing dialogic reading: "You need a book with very simple, spare text and realistic, rich and detailed pictures in vibrant colors, like *Goodnight Moon* by

Margaret Wise Brown. Most children's books have storylines and illustrations that appeal to adults, but are too complex and abstract for young children."

At present, *Sundays Are Rainbow Days*—in which a young fox defines each day of the week by a different color, and reserves Sundays for a "rainbow" palette of hues—is sold on The OEL Foundation's website ([www.oelfoundation.org](http://www.oelfoundation.org)) and in Boston area bookstores. It can also be downloaded from the website in PDF form. Light says that reader response to the book has been "fantastic" so far: "It's a tough sell for parents at first, because it's a unique way to go about reading aloud, but kids love it. Some parents 'complain' that their children want to read it every day, four times a day."

In addition to testing responses to the book, the OEL Foundation is creating an online resource for pediatricians at Boston hospitals, as well as a comprehensive website for par-



*Sundays Are Rainbow Days* is an initiative of the OEL (Optimizing Early Learning) Foundation, which Light founded in 2008. The organization builds networks of experts in early edu-

# Exploring the Music and Culture of Turkey

The students who perform with the Chamber Singers of Bryn Mawr and Haverford Colleges did not experience a "typical" spring break this year. Instead, the bi-college group of 35 students and three faculty members, led by Haverford Associate Professor of Music Thomas Lloyd, traveled to Turkey in March to perform concerts with the choirs at Middle East Technical, Anadolu, and Bogazici Universities. The group also participated in discussions with university students about cultural and political issues.

This marks the Chamber Singers' sixth international cultural exchange tour; they last traveled to Ghana in 2007. In addition to singing with the three university choirs, the Chamber Singers also visited such historic sites as Ankara Castle, the Hagia Sophia, the Blue Mosque, and the Basilica Cisterns. They browsed through the Grand Bazaar in the city of Bursa and witnessed a Mevlevihane worship service, featuring "whirling dervish"-style dancing by the young men who participated in the ritual. A particularly memorable experience

was a visit to Istanbul's Eyup Musiki Vakfi, a school established by the Turkish Cultural

Foundation of Washington, D.C., to teach traditional Turkish music to inner-city children and adults.



Members of the bi-college Chamber Singers leave the Blue Mosque in Istanbul.



## New Dorm Moves Ahead

ents that will include access to videos and handouts. Fundraising is integral to the Foundation's success; the organization recently raised money to donate books to the national nonprofit Raising a Reader, which provides low-income families with book bags stocked with a rotating supply of age-appropriate books. "With our fundraiser, more than 2,500 families will receive a copy of *Sundays Are Rainbow Days* in their book bags during 2010," says Light.

Visitors to the OEL Foundation site can donate copies of *Sundays Are Rainbow Days* to a local library or charity, as well as to Raising a Reader. They can also help fund the Parent Pages, a free, online early learning web page.

"We want to put knowledge out there in every way that we can to increase the benefits to children," says Light. 🐿

—Brenna McBride

**H**averford is moving ahead with its plans for a new dorm to be built on Orchard Green, across from the Whitehead Student Center. The College has engaged New York architectural firm Tod Williams-Billie Tsien and preliminary sketches for what will be an 80-bed structure are being reviewed. The first new dormitory to be built at Haverford since 1968, the building will be named in honor of former Haverford president Tom Tritton.

The project got a jump start last year thanks to a multi-year pledge of \$10 million from the Jaharis Family Foundation. That pledge is part of the 'Jaharis Leadership Challenge' which is

intended to leverage other gifts in support of the College. Under the terms of the Challenge, Haverford has until December 31, 2012, to secure one or more major gift pledges totaling \$10 million to support one of the College's key fundraising priorities: academic enrichment; financial aid; or buildings identified by the Campus Master Plan.

The gift challenge emerged in conversations with **Stephen M. Jaharis M.D. '82**, a doctor of family medicine in Chicago and a Jaharis Family Foundation board member. He is also a member of Haverford's Board of Managers. Jaharis says that his participation in the Campus Master Plan Steering Committee enabled him

to see the construction of new dormitory space as an important next step for the College.

Steve Emerson calls the investment in the new dorm "the leading edge of the entire master plan." The new building will help to open up social space in other dorms whose living rooms were turned into bedrooms as the College expanded and will also allow more first-year students to live at the center of the campus by moving them up from the Haverford College Apartments, located at the south end of campus. 🐿

## Fords Gather in Seoul, Korea

**S**eoul, Korea, was the locale for a gathering of Fords this winter, as the bi-college Korean Students Association (KSA) held its first student/alumni networking event.

### "Opportunities to catch up with fellow alumni and to meet students are rare in Asia."

Approximately 25 students and alumni from Haverford and Bryn Mawr Colleges met at a wine bar called Osteria Eo in an upscale Seoul neighborhood in December. The gathering was hosted by **Michael B. Kim '85**, member of Haverford's Board of Managers and founder of the Seoul-based private equity firm MBK Partners.

"Opportunities to catch up with fellow alumni and to meet students are rare in Asia, and I thought an event was overdue," says Kim, who offered to host as a way of encouraging greater participation. "I hadn't realized there were that many alums and students in Seoul!"

It took KSA president Jinny Hwang '10 and vice president Eunice Yoon '10 more than a month to plan the event. They invited 80 alumni from both colleges, particularly reaching out to those who live in Korea. "We



Haverford students and alumni got together at a Seoul restaurant.

thought it would be good to start something like this," says Yoon. "We've had informal events in the past, but we wanted something more formal, and more inclusive of alumni in different fields."

The gathering was deemed a success by all involved, as current bi-co students became acquainted with Korean alumni in business, marketing, communication, the natural sciences, and law.

"What made this gathering special," says Kim, "was that it included both Haverford and Bryn Mawr people, alums and students alike, making for an integrated bi-college, cross-generational experience."

The KSA hopes to plan similar events in the future, most likely stateside. The group is also creating a network of Korean students' organizations among local colleges. 🐿

—Brenna McBride

Bass Rob Mathis '10 says that sharing music with the Turkish students gave him a new appreciation for American music traditions, and helped him see them in a new light. "These are the sorts of observations that can only occur in the context of a different culture." 🐿

—Brenna McBride

Lloyd and students blogged about the trip at [news.haverford.edu/blogs/music](http://news.haverford.edu/blogs/music).

# books

Peter G. Brown '61, Geoffrey Garver  
**Right Relationship:  
 Building a Whole  
 Earth Economy**

Berrett-Koehler, 2009

**O**ur current economy has created enormous pressure to consume natural resources, develop land, and churn out wastes in exchange for short-term benefits. And that's put us on a path toward destruction, warn the authors of a startling new book, *Right Relationship: Building a Whole Earth Economy*.

I wish I could disagree. But *Right Relationship*, which draws from fields as disparate as philosophy, biology, economics and political science, leads to some disheartening conclusions about the current course of the human rat race.

We're operating under an incorrect, and damaging, assumption, argue authors Peter G. Brown and Geoffrey Garver: that monetary wealth itself equals happiness. Thus, most modern free-market economists contend that capitalism is the best path toward promoting the common good. "This, however, is not science, and is not even economics: It is analogous to a religious faith," according to Brown, a professor at McGill University, and Garver, an environmental consultant and law lecturer.

*Right Relationship* simultaneously reinforces my deepest fears about the fate of our world, and offers a vision of a path that could lead to a better world altogether. Step one: Redefine personal wealth to include happiness, contentment, good relationships, good health, and other forms of personal fulfillment. Step two: Shift the economy's focus away from growth for the sake of growth, and toward increasing our satisfaction with our

lives and with the larger world.

Our goal, the authors contend, should be a global economy that respects our natural relationships within the natural world, that allows us to "harvest the fruit without destroying the tree," according to one of the book's more lyrical moments. Such an economy would represent a "right relationship"; a Quaker concept expanded here to cover both religious and scientific understandings of a life in balance.

The book urges a global perspective, not just about our problems, but about solutions on a global scale, including global governance bodies designed to help nations keep their economies from destroying the very resources on which they depend.

But getting there won't be easy. There's a lot of inertia keeping the current system going, the authors note, and resistance to the new world order is likely to come from many quarters, not least of which will be the lead-

## Q&A: Peter G. Brown

**Cat Lazaroff:** How did your years at Haverford impact your thinking about our relationship with the world?

**Peter G. Brown:** I wasn't a member of the Religious Society of Friends when I arrived at Haverford in the fall of 1957. But when I was at Haverford, attending Quaker meeting was compulsory. That laid the seeds for me, many decades later, of going back to Quakerism as a way of getting in touch with the eternal that's in us all. Also, I was very influenced by Douglas Steere, a professor of philosophy at the time, and author of a number of influential books on Quakerism, and philosophy and religion generally.

**CL:** What do you feel is the most important message in *Right Relationship*? What do you hope readers will take away from the book?

**PGB:** The human endeavor is overwhelming the ability of the earth to supply the things we

and other living things need, like clean water and a thriving ocean, clean air, productive land and forests. We're also, by the way that we dispose of our waste, overwhelming natural systems and creating problems like climate change and the massive dead zone at the mouth of the Mississippi River. But the goal of almost every economist is to make it bigger, and that's a march toward ecocide!



The basic framework of current economics started with Adam Smith in the eighteenth century. And though there have been changes in the framework there has not been any systematic connection on the part of mainstream economics to the developments of science in the last 200 years. The set of abstractions being used to run the world are not based on an understanding, or even an attempted understanding, of how this planet and the life on it work. Moreover, the fact that

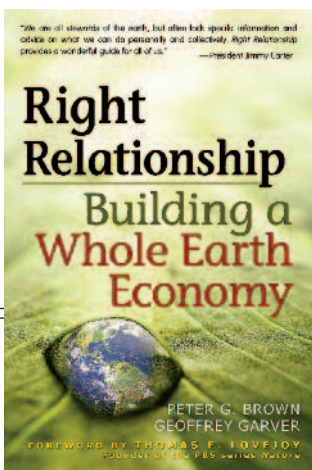
[current economics] has no means to address the grotesque inequality in the world except through more growth is an example of a massive and tragic failure in moral imagination.

In a word, I want readers to withdraw their consent from the present economic system, and to recognize the intellectual and moral limits of the people who run it and hence much of life on planet Earth.

We should not place the future of our own lives, our children and grandchildren in the hands of these people—let alone the commonwealth of life as a whole. I'm a professor at McGill, and if I had to grade Benjamin Bernanke, Lawrence Summers, Timothy Geithner and their like around the world, I'd give them all F's.

**CL:** Who do you most hope will read *Right Relationship*?





ers of our current economy and governments.

Yet within these challenges, and the numerous environmental crises now facing us all, lie tremendous opportunities for radically reshaping the way we think about our planet, our relationships with each other, and with nature.

*Right Relationship* builds on the work of many others seeking to find a new direction for humanity, ranging from Henry David Thoreau to John Maynard Keynes, and to contemporary writers including Jared Diamond, Bill McKibben and Barbara Kingsolver. It takes a growing trend toward consideration of the environmental impacts of our individual economic decisions, and urges the reader to participate in a broader movement aimed at making these choices part of the cultural norm.

The book is brave. It's willing to confront

tough questions and issues that are delicately skirted by most political leaders, faith groups and conserva-

tion organizations. For example, the authors warn that reducing and redistributing the human population are both necessary and inevitable. Our choice is whether to plan for them, and ensure that they happen fairly and relatively painlessly, or to have them forced upon us by catastrophes of increasing number and intensity.

Yet the authors argue that there's more to fear from perpetuating "the current de facto system of global governance, with its laissez-faire underpinnings," than from taking the plunge and creating new forms of global governance planned deliberately with the health of the entire world in mind.

We can learn from changes that are already happening across the globe. There is

much that nations are doing wrong in the name of economic growth. Canada, for example, is rapidly converting millions of acres of boreal forest and wetlands into a toxic wasteland in order to extract and export the low grade crude oil contained in the tar sands below. And more than 60 percent of Indonesia's forests have vanished over the past 60 years, turned into furniture, plywood and paper for international markets, with much of the cleared land left devastated and unused.

But there is also much that we are doing right: Bhutan now measures social well-being in terms of "gross national happiness"; eight out of ten German citizens now base their buying choices in part on an independent consumer guide service that assesses products based on their impacts on the biosphere; and the International Union of Conservation and Nature unites thousands of government and non-governmental organizations, individ-

**PGB:** Everybody. [laughs] We have to have a global transformation of consciousness. Many millions of people need to be convinced that these tough changes are necessary. I hope the book will be read by the intelligent concerned person who is, or ought to be, concerned about the future. There's a lot of criticism of the globalization process, and of capitalism, but many people who make those criticisms don't offer any alternatives, or ideas of what to do about it. That's what this book is offering.

**CL:** My own time here in Washington, D.C., has left me pretty jaded about U.S. efforts to legislate social change. Where do you think the impetus to change will ultimately come from?

**PGB:** I think the impetus for governments to change has to come from individuals. But the problems we have are collective action problems, which ultimately have to be solved by governments. It's important that individuals make changes in their personal lives, certain-

ly, but whatever we do as individuals it's not going to be enough. Laws are essential to make a difference, and those laws need to be set up and implemented on an international level, not on the level of individual nations. And they have to be backed by stiff sanctions.

**CL:** How much hope do you have, personally, in our willingness and ability to accomplish this perceptual shift toward a "whole earth economy"?

**PGB:** If you look at what's happening in the climate system, it seems very likely that we're passing some thresholds from which we cannot turn back. Every day that goes by without action increases that likelihood. Neither the U.S. nor Canada is moving remotely fast or thoughtfully enough right now. What's very likely is that we'll move into a radically impoverished world. If we melt all the natural ice on Earth the oceans will rise by over 250 feet—and that is where we are headed.

So I'm not very hopeful, I guess, but I wouldn't give up. If you go back into Quaker history or the history of any of the major religions, you find people who see through time, basically, and take their inspiration from the future. One doesn't have to be hopeful to be dedicated. What was the chance that Gandhi or Martin Luther King Jr. could accomplish their goals? Very small—but they prevailed.

The book is a call to be a finite player in an infinite process. We live in an evolving universe in which biological evolution is a special case. What we're doing now is stamping out the magnificent fruits of evolution on Earth, and I think that's very wrong. It shows disrespect for life and the universe that created it. We have a responsibility that extends beyond our death to enable the flourishing of the human and natural communities of which we are a part. But we're not discharging those responsibilities with the economic system we have now, and that's tragic. *Right Relationship* points to a more responsible, fairer, and much brighter future. 🐾

ual scientists, and environmental professionals in a quest to help nations “conserve the integrity and diversity of nature.”

*Right Relationship* urges us to have hope that these small steps will grow into a worldwide push toward a global economy designed to maintain a right relationship with our “spaceship Earth.” It’s not an easy book to love; but it’s an important one to read. 🐾

—Cat Lazaroff '89 is  
director of communications for the  
organization *Defenders of Wildlife*

John Kromer '71

## Fixing Broken Cities: The Implementation of Urban Development Strategies

*Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2010*

American cities suffered mightily during the latter half of the twentieth century under the decentralizing forces of deindustrialization and suburbanization. As cities hemorrhaged jobs and residents, municipal governments labored to provide decent public services while teetering on the edge of fiscal collapse. Poverty and crime rates soared. The word “crisis” seemed to be attached to virtually all accounts of the urban condition.

This gloomy state of affairs spawned a plethora of scholarship on strategies to revitalize cities. What distinguishes John Kromer’s *Fixing Broken Cities: The Implementation of Urban Development Strategies* is that it is richly grounded in the author’s long and varied experiences as a community organizer, neighborhood planner, consultant, and high-ranking government official responsible for initiating and overseeing housing and community development programs. It is also uncommonly honest, direct, and balanced. The result is a smart analysis of contemporary urban development policy and an invaluable guide for policymakers, scholars, and citizens striving to rebuild urban neighborhoods.

*Fixing Broken Cities* is organized as a series of case studies. While three chapters are based on Kromer’s experiences as the interim director of the redevelopment authority in Camden, New Jersey, and as a development consultant in Allentown, Pennsylvania, most of the book is devoted to his home city of

Philadelphia. After examining largely successful efforts to rejuvenate the now-thriving Center City district, Kromer focuses on the struggling communities surrounding the downtown area.

Philadelphia’s primary neighborhood revitalization effort during his tenure as director of the city’s Office of Housing and Community Development between 1992 and 2001 consisted of several initiatives centered in heavily blighted Lower North Philadelphia. The decision to target that particular neighborhood was controversial since other communities also had high levels of property abandonment. Kromer justified the city’s investment strategy by emphasizing the need to use scarce public resources to leverage more extensive private investment. Lower North Philadelphia was impoverished, but it also happened to be situated between valued regional assets such as



John Kromer '71

Center City and Temple University. The city’s first major housing development in the neighborhood in over five decades resulted in 439 single-family homes and rental units, most featuring suburban-style architecture and yards. The low-density housing provoked some criticism from smart-growth advocates who contended that the urban location warranted a more high-density, mixed-use design. However, Kromer was responding to the wishes of community residents. And there is no denying that the new development succeeded in stimulating a large infusion of additional investment from the Philadelphia Housing Authority, local community development corporations, and private residential developers. As a result, thousands of new residents flocked to a section of the city that had been severely depopulated.

Kromer also accords much attention to Philadelphia’s Neighborhood Transformation

Initiative (NTI), a sweeping redevelopment program implemented by Mayor John Street starting in 2002. NTI is notable because it represented an unprecedented commitment of locally-generated funds (from a \$307 million bond issue) aimed solely at neighborhood revitalization, instead of downtown development. NTI also hearkened back to the days of urban renewal with its emphasis on land acquisition, demolition, and site preparation to facilitate subsidized and market-rate housing production. Kromer faults NTI for not explicitly laying out a rationale for prioritizing investment sites and for giving City Council too much control over implementation decisions and thus needlessly politicizing the process. In practice, however, the bulk of NTI dollars were targeted to areas marked by high levels of abandonment and relative proximity to stable real estate markets. In the end, NTI did not come close to meeting its ambitious goals regarding the demolition of abandoned buildings or the construction of new housing, but like the Lower North Philadelphia initiative, it sparked considerable affordable housing development by nonprofit providers, particularly the Philadelphia Housing Authority, as well as some market-rate housing in neighborhoods that had not seen any in decades.

Kromer’s first-hand accounts of his efforts to formulate and implement neighborhood revitalization policies in politically-charged urban settings raises fascinating questions likely to stir discussion and debate. Among them: How should we allocate scarce resources for redevelopment in cities with extensive needs? (Governments have a critical role to play, but market forces matter too.) Should city governments utilize their power of eminent domain to prepare development sites? (Yes, but innovative strategies are available to ease the relocation of displaced residents.) How important is community-based, public planning? (Essential.) Should cities pursue bold, large-scale projects like NTI or embrace incremental, small-scale initiatives? (More of the latter.) Regardless of how one comes down on these issues, Kromer’s ability to draw incisive lessons from his many years of practical experience yields an indispensable framework for cities undergoing wrenching economic restructuring and searching for a brighter future. 🐾

—Steve McGovern, Associate Professor  
of Political Science, Haverford College



# Being Human(ist)



Professor of English Kim Benston finds in the humanities a means to draw connections across the Haverford curriculum. *By Brenna McBride*



PHOTOS: PETER TOBIA

Kim Benston has been called one of “the finest teachers I’ve ever had” by Ross Lerner ’06. “Kim taught me how to read and think critically in ways I’m still trying to live up to,” he says.

**I**n the long list of Kim Benston’s varied research interests—which includes Shakespeare, African-American literature, modern drama, and photographic history and theory—you won’t find his original major at Yale University: mathematics.

“I was planning to study economics,” says the professor of English and former director of Haverford’s John B. Hurford ’60 Humanities Center. “It was in my family tree; my father (George) was an economist. I also went to a large urban

high school in Chicago, and math was the only thing either taught well or taught under the right learning conditions.”

But on the other end of the academic spectrum was his mother Alice, a professor of comparative literature (she currently teaches at Emory University in Atlanta). Therefore, Benston’s childhood home in Chicago’s South Side played host to plenty of stimulating discussions about literature, art, the social sciences and politics. He sampled both parents’ passions during the year between high school and

college, when he traveled to London. There, he attended the London School of Economics for a semester, worked as a gofer in an art gallery, and wrote theater reviews for a small newspaper that later became *Time Out London*.

Although he still intended to study math at Yale, Benston was accepted as a freshman into a program focusing on dramatic literature and history of drama. “When I came to college I was under-educated,” he says. “I felt I needed to read and learn about everything out there.” It didn’t take long for him to switch majors, choosing to focus on English and the History of Arts and Letters, which he describes as “an old-fashioned view of the world as divided up into great moments in cultural history.” He went on to earn his bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees from Yale, and wrote his dissertation on Shakespeare contemporary Christopher Marlowe.

**“He changed the way I look at the function and importance of literature—and really of the humanities as a whole—for society,” says Shamie Sahandy ‘05.**

Before coming to Haverford in 1984, Benston was a junior faculty member at Yale, with a Mellon Fellowship that allowed him to spend a year at Wesleyan University’s humanities center. “It was transformative for me,” he says of the experience, “because it opened my eyes to another kind of institutional environment, a place where teacher-scholars fully balanced their two sides. I came to understand what places like Haverford were up to.”

Nearly two decades after joining Haverford’s faculty, Benston would become instrumental in efforts to build the College’s own interdisciplinary humanities center, as a member of the

center’s first steering committee. The committee wanted to distinguish Haverford’s humanities center from similar places at other schools, where, says Benston, the centers were “primarily set up as research retreats, places where hard-working humanists found quieter space to focus on individual work. The model here was to be more dynamic, more centrally part of the College.” Benston and his colleagues hoped for—and got—inter-departmental dialogue; conversations among students, faculty and visiting

artists; seminars, reading groups, exhibitions and lecture series drawing connections across the curriculum.

Benston served as director of the Humanities Center for two separate terms, 2002-04 and 2007-09. The first term he describes as a phase of excitement and anticipation: “Richard Freedman (Professor of Music who directed the Center from 2004-07) said that we were building the plane as we flew it.” During the second term, Benston focused on making the arts an integral component



Benston looks for connections between the humanities and other disciplines, such as environmental science.



of the Center's programming. At this time the Center took responsibility for the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery and strengthened its relationship with the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, allowing for more grants, artist residencies and post-doctoral fellows at Haverford.



Today, Benston is finding new ways to build bridges between the humanities and other areas of study as co-chair of the Environmental Studies Committee, which is working to develop an environmental studies curriculum at Haverford. Benston shares leadership duties with Professor of Chemistry Rob Scarrow. “The very fact that we’re co-chairs, an English professor and a chemist, represents the committee’s vision,” he says. “We always had the idea that we would undertake this project as a fully cross-divisional, cross-disciplinary effort.”

To understand a humanist’s perspective on the environment, Benston suggests starting with the word itself. “What do we mean when we use the word environment?” he says. “It has a relatively recent history—how did the word arise? What do we mean by nature? Part of what a humanist does is read closely the way in which constructs, ideas, philosophies, histories all affect the way we finally act within and upon a particular environment.” Environmental justice, which the committee hopes will be a cornerstone

of the future program, is an area to which the humanities can also add pertinent focus, says Benston. “How does one establish who gets to speak to the environment? Under what circumstances are the values constructed on which policies are then enacted?”

Benston worries about the future of the humanities in general: “Humanists are an endangered species.” Yet, at Haverford, it’s a vital time for the discipline. “The humanities are the collection of individual imaginations and creative energies of its participants,” Benston says. “We should sustain the will, as humanists, to remain in vigorous conversation.”

The courses Benston teaches span a range of humanistic topics: In the spring of 2010 alone, he taught “Shakespeare: The Tragic and Beyond;” “Problems in Poetics: The Interpretation of Lyric;” and “Humanity: (Dis)Figurations of the Animal in the Shaping of Human Institutions.” Former student and research assistant Ross Lerner ’06, now a graduate student in English at Princeton, calls Benston one of the “finest teachers” he’s ever had. “Kim taught me how to read and think critically in ways I’m still trying to live up to,” he says. “He was the first one who made me feel like graduate school was something I actually *could*, and was smart enough, to do. I am lucky to consider him still both a mentor and a friend.”

“It would be hard to overstate the impact Kim had on my education at Haverford,” says Shamie Sahandy ’05, who also assisted Benston with his research. “He changed the way I look at the function and importance of literature—and really of the humanities as a whole—for society.”

In addition to his teaching duties and his service on the Environmental Studies Committee, Benston is putting the finishing touches on a book, *Darkroom Rememory*, due to be released by Africa World Press in 2011. “It’s about contemporary African American photography and its relationship to the archive of African American memory,” he says. Also in progress: a Norton anthology of African American poetry, which Benston is editing, and a book about African American

responses to 9/11 and the war on terror as expressed through hip-hop, poetry, and legislative action.

Although there’s no shortage of projects to occupy him, there are still moments when Benston misses his time with the Pulitzer Prize Jury for Drama, on which he last served in 2007. “We would read about 150 plays between October and December,” he says. “Any play off the shelf, at any given time, could be the gem.” He describes the experience as Quakerly: “We achieved what I recognized as a form of consensus. We tried to genuinely engage the plays for their quality and originality.”

Outside of work, Benston devotes time to his family. His wife Sue also teaches at Haverford as a visiting assistant professor of writing, while daughter Shawna holds a master’s degree in classics and works for a legal aid society and a public health nonprofit in Boston (where her husband, Jeremiah, is completing a Ph.D. in English and a degree in library science). Son Cliff is employed by a media company in New York City and writes short stories.

Benston is also as politically active as his hectic schedule allows him to be. “I wish I could be better balanced as a public citizen,” he says. “It’s hard in a profession that looks as if it’s filled with free time but has no end of things that you can and should do.” Still, he finds time for activism whenever he can, and is especially passionate about civil liberties and human and animal rights.

“Maybe someday I’ll show up on TV being carted away,” he says, “and someone watching will say, ‘Hey, didn’t I have that guy for freshman English?’” 🐿





JOAN FAIRMAN KANES

# Faculty Friend

## Catching Up with Former Faculty Members

More than 20 years ago, when Emeritus Professor of Psychology and Benjamin Collins Professor of Social Sciences Doug Davis first proposed that computers would someday play a significant role in the study of culture and personality, he says, “A lot of people thought I had gone off the deep end.” Now, the explosion of Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and other Internet networking sites has made Davis’ longtime exploration of the intersections between psychology and computing more relevant than ever. Davis has incorporated this topic into his other primary area of interest, Morocco, where he and his anthropologist wife Susan have long conducted research and once collaborated on a book about adolescence. Davis, who studied and helped facilitate the introduction of the Internet in Morocco in 1995-96, continues to lecture on technology, politics, psychology, and popular culture.

Here, Davis—who retired from Haverford’s faculty in 2006—shares the origins of his fascination with computing, the growing role of technology in Morocco, and his present work.

### What sparked your interest in the field of psychology and computing?

**Doug Davis:** My degree is in personality psychology, how personality develops over the course of a life span. The attempt to study what people think of themselves led to an interest in diaries, and anything that reveals fantasy. When the personal computer came along in the ‘80s, I took mine to Morocco and started to keep a diary of everything that happened. By the time I came back, two years later, I was hooked on the idea that the personal computer would become the way people expressed their personhood, both in diaries and through social communication. From a research perspective, this has become a gold mine for personality psychologists: They don’t need to hustle students into their labs and give them questionnaires, all they have to do is read students’ Facebook pages and track their blogs. You can collect and study personal information from all over the world essentially on any topic people blog about.

### How has Morocco’s use of technology and the Internet evolved since you began teaching about it in the mid-1990s?

**DD:** I had received a Fulbright professorial grant to study and teach about the social impact of the Internet on Morocco from the moment of its arrival. I went there in 1995; the year before, there was no actual Internet or web access. The first academic site was at Al Akhawayn University, with which Haverford now has an exchange. By

the spring of 1996, there were Internet providers in the major cities, and in another year there were cyber cafes, which became a huge part of the Moroccan Internet scene because most people can’t afford computers or home access.

I remember when Susan went with the Peace Corps to a town in central Morocco in 1965. The town had 8,000 people and half a dozen telephones, but no televisions. When we went back to the town to study adolescence in 1982, telephones were common and TV sets were quite popular, although there was only one channel that broadcast in the evening in black and white. By 1999, there were cyber cafes in the town, a few people with computers at home, and lots of cell phones. Now everyone, by the time they finish elementary school, has had experience with using the Internet. Morocco, as a developing and fairly poor country, has probably seen almost as much transformation of society by these new technologies as a wealthy nation.

### What did you discuss in your 2008 talk to Moroccan university students, titled “Blogs in the U.S. Election”?

**DD:** I talked about how hip the Obama campaign was with its use of social networking, and I went on to say: Let’s look at society in general and how it’s being changed by the Internet, and all the ways people are expressing opinions. It’s becoming increasingly clear that political activism will be Internet-based. The “tea party” movement on the right, MoveOn.org on the left—politics everywhere will be changed by this.

### What’s your current project?

**DD:** I’m translating some popular Moroccan poetry. There’s a group that started in Casablanca back in the 70s called Nass El Ghiwane, and they were probably as important to Morocco as the Rolling Stones were to England. I think of their lyricist and composer, Larbi Batma, as the Bob Dylan of Morocco. The group would recite a poem and perform around it using traditional instruments. There’s no good English translation of this stuff, which is written in Moroccan colloquial Arabic.

When I talk about pop culture in Morocco, this is one of the things I talk about. This music is frequently referred to by today’s rappers. I want to study and promote the idea that this language, this colloquial Arabic, is the soul of Morocco.

I have no interest in writing an academic paper. If I do, almost no one in Morocco will see it, and very few Americans. However, if I put my research in a blog, many more people will have access to it. To the extent I’m still teaching, and have students, they’re on the Internet. 🐦

*Read Doug Davis’ blog, “Al-Musharaka,” at [d2blog.typepad.com/almusharaka\\_d2/](http://d2blog.typepad.com/almusharaka_d2/).*

We want to learn more about Haverford professors who profoundly influenced you. Please tell us who – and why – by contacting Eils Lotozo: [elotozo@haverford.edu](mailto:elotozo@haverford.edu) or Haverford College, 370 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, PA 19041.

# Keeping Haverford Fit



Fitness center director and strength and conditioning coach Cory Walts helps athletes—as well as the wider College community—stay strong. *By Samantha Drake*



PHOTOS: PETER TOBIA

Through the Physical Education program, Walts offers speed and agility classes that are open to all Haverford students.

**O**n a chilly winter morning at 7:30 a.m., the Calvin J. Gooding '84 Arena is filled with blaring music and pounding feet. For a moment, it is difficult to pick out Haverford College's strength and conditioning coach Cory Walts in the pack of young men in shorts and T-shirts. But it quickly becomes apparent: Walts is the guy doing all the yelling.

"Never stop your feet gentlemen. Never stop your feet."

Amid scattered laughter, and a yawn

here and there, the students are all business as they sprint back and forth and navigate small hurdles in footwork exercises geared toward improving speed and agility. At the end of the session, Walts eases up on the drill sergeant demeanor as the students gather round for a quick pep talk and the directive to get eight hours of sleep and drink plenty of water.

Through the College's Physical Education program, Walts offers speed and agility classes several times a week, which are open to all students at





Walts (center) provides Haverford sports teams with individualized strength and conditioning training. “This is not the norm for Division III schools,” says men’s soccer coach Bill Brady. “It gives us a leg up on our competitors.”

Haverford College. He also oversees individualized weight lifting regimens for interested members of the Haverford community.

Even in the off season, sleeping in and slacking off are out of the question for most varsity athletes. “Working out in the off season is all voluntary,” notes Walts. “They don’t have to be here.”

“We’re here because we want to get better,” says Joseph Howard, a junior men’s soccer player attending the early morning workout. Alejandro Rettig y Martinez, a sophomore soccer player, notes that an element of competition among the team members is also a motivation. If you aren’t at Walts’ classes, you won’t be as fit as everyone else on the team, which could make the difference between being on the team and not being on it, he says.

Walts is equally committed to the teams he helps train. “I don’t think there’s anyone more dedicated on campus than Cory,” Rettig y Martinez. “Even when there was two feet of snow, he was here.”

### The Science of Strength

Walts, 27, is in his third year at Haverford. As the strength and conditioning coach, he works with most sports teams at Haverford on some level and works closely with about 14 teams to design training that is team- and sport-specific with a focus on improving strength, fitness, speed, and agility. He

also creates individualized, progressive training programs for about 200 athletes.

Strength and conditioning is a relatively new field, and the specific training depends on the sport and the individual—which is where Walts’ skill in assessing the evolving needs of teams and athletes comes into play.

Walts says an effective strength and conditioning program focuses on three areas: strength training to increase muscle mass, endurance, and power; metabolic conditioning to increase speed, agility, and aerobic capabilities; and injury prevention, which Walts refers to as “prehabilitation,” aimed at avoiding problems before they start.

Strength and conditioning also encourages team members to work out together, which promotes team spirit, friendly competition with each other, and a commitment to the team’s success, he notes.

Walts got his first introduction to the field in high school, when he got an after-school job working with a fitness trainer in his hometown of Albany, N.Y. Eventually, he started seeing the job as a possible career (the fact that he could wear shorts and a T-shirt to work didn’t hurt). Walts graduated magna cum laude from Ithaca College with a major in clinical exercise science and a general business minor, followed by a master’s degree in kinesiology from the University of Maryland, College Park.

A defining moment came early on in Walts’ education during a three-month internship with the strength and conditioning coach for the NFL’s Buffalo Bills. The college kid quickly had to learn to talk with authority to the professional football players and earn their respect. “You learn by doing it and getting shot down,” he says, adding that he soon realized that explaining the how’s and why’s behind everything helped build a rapport with the high-level athletes.

Fortunately, Walts says, “I’m a science guy. I like learning how the body works” and how to increase health through exercise.

“I think our whole athletic program is improving and Cory is part of that,” says Haverford’s athletic director Wendy Smith. “He is one of the supports that is crucial.”

Haverford created the position of strength and conditioning coach in 2005 for the new Douglas B. Gardner ’83 Integrated Athletic Center, which opened in October of that year. “We consider physical fitness a big part of the educational process,” Smith notes.

“Cory has brought a lot of enthusiasm to the position. He’s a good fit for the institution.”

Bill Brady, the head coach of the men’s soccer team, says the fact that his players have access to individualized strength and conditioning training is “fantastic.” Says Brady, “This is not the norm for a



Division III school. It gives us a leg up on our competitors.”

Although coaches always hope to recruit athletes who are self-motivated, having someone like Walts, who cares about the athletes and personally guides them through the strength and conditioning training, is invaluable, says Brady, who is in his first year as the men’s soccer coach. “The best thing you can have between a strength and conditioning coach and athletes is trust.”

### Watching Their Weights

A little later on that same winter morning, about 25 people are working out at the Arn and Nancy Tellem Fitness Center. Walts, the Center’s director, circulates, adjusting equipment and monitoring form.

“We’re really lucky to have Cory,” says Josie Ferri, a sophomore field hockey and lacrosse player, who also works at the center. She notes that both teams she plays for have improved their records since working with Walts. “I can definitely tell my footwork has gotten better,” she adds. She has also built up her strength. This particular day, Ferri is credited on the fitness center record board with a 294-pound squat lift.

As fitness center director, Walts works with everyone who uses the center—students, alumni, faculty, and staff—to conduct orientations and develop individu-

**“I think our whole athletic program is improving and Cory is part of that,” says Haverford’s athletic director Wendy Smith. “He is one of the supports that is crucial.”**

alized programs on request.

Walts says weight training is one area where he must modify his training techniques for men and women. Why? Because no matter how rigorously a female athlete may have trained in high school, women typically haven’t experienced an intense strength training regimen when they arrive at Haverford. Most high schools do not have strength training coaches and some women are initially uncomfortable in a weight room, he explains.

Motivating female athletes involves less yelling and more explaining, encouraging friendly competition, and allaying concerns that they will get bulky from weight lifting, Walts says.

“He’s completely changed the way the women approach fitness in every way,” says Jamie Gluck, the head women’s soc-

cer coach. Walts explains to female athletes how increasing their strength will improve their skills and prevent injury and, in the process, changes their attitudes about weight lifting.

On the first day of a new season, Gluck says she can immediately tell who has been working out in the off-season.

Walts also makes a point of supporting the teams during the season by attending games and sometimes traveling with the teams. “If the team sees Cory on the sidelines it puts a little extra pep in their step,” Gluck says.

### Strength in Numbers

Smith says about 35 percent of all students compete on a varsity team at Haverford. But sooner or later, every student at the College gets to know Walts. In addition to his other duties, Walts teaches the “Intro to Fitness” class, a six-week course that is mandatory for all non-varsity first-year students.

Walts also runs a strength and conditioning summer camp at Haverford for high school students called “Performance Plus.” The camp helps students improve athletic performance and reduce the risk of injury, and counsels students on how to navigate the college recruiting process.

If all that weren’t enough, Walts also organizes the Joe Schwartz ’83 Memorial 3K Run/Walk. Now in its third year, the run/walk, which is held in April, has raised approximately \$8,000 for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) research. The event honors the memory of Haverford alumnus Joe Schwartz, an avid runner who died of ALS in 2008. The race is open to all members of the Haverford community and Walts oversees individualized training leading up to the race for interested participants.

Despite his long, busy days on campus, Walts still manages to squeeze in his own workouts, taking advantage of the times during the day when most students are in class. Obviously, he takes his own advice to heart: Never stop moving. 🐾



In addition to his other duties, Walts teaches “Intro to Fitness,” a six-week course that is mandatory for all non-varsity first-year students.



French philosopher  
René Descartes

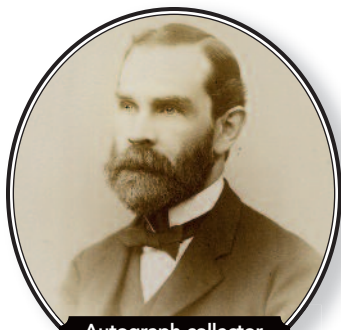
# Descartes, *the Document Thief*

## *and Doing the*

# Right Thing



Count Guglielmo Libri,  
notorious  
document thief



Autograph collector  
Charles Roberts,  
Class of 1864

A long lost letter by the 17th-century French philosopher turns up in Special Collections, spawning an international news story and an opportunity to show the Haverford spirit to the world.

***It all began with a late-night Google search, keyword: “Descartes.”***

Dutch scholar Erik-Jan de Bos had been doing such searches regularly, looking for Descartes documents as he helped to edit a new edition of the philosopher’s correspondence. What the Utrecht University researcher found this night was a list of autographed documents and letters in Special Collections at Haverford College. On that list was a 1641 Descartes letter that had long been thought missing.

Bos quickly contacted Head of Special Collections John Anderies, who scanned the missive and emailed it to Bos. In short order, Bos and his supervisor, in conference with French scholars, determined that this was indeed a Descartes letter that had been stolen from the library of the Institut de France in Paris

by a notorious thief more than 160 years ago. Just as startling: Its contents could change our view of one of the philosopher’s major works.

The news broke on February 25, with articles reporting on the find appearing in the *New York Times*, *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Chronicle of Higher Education*. In the following days the story would be picked up by news outlets around the world, and a major focus of that story was the Haverford response to learning that the College had a purloined letter in its collection.

Alerted to the likelihood that this valued—and, no doubt, valuable—document had most probably been stolen, Haverford president Stephen G. Emerson ’74 immediately contacted his counterpart at the Institut with the exciting news of the dis-

covery, and an offer to return it. “There was only one responsible course of action,” says Emerson. “Do the right thing.”

### The Letter

René Descartes, best known for the phrase *Cogito, ergo sum* (“I think, therefore I am”) wrote the letter on May 27, 1641 at Endegeest castle, close to Leiden, the Netherlands. Densely written in iron gall ink on four pages of fine laid paper, it is part of an intensive exchange between Descartes and his friend Marin Mersenne concerning the publication of Descartes’ *Meditations on Metaphysics*, which, together with a series of “Objections and Replies” by other philosophers and theologians, would be published in Paris later that year, August 1641.

The letter provides insight into the



manner in which that work was printed and sheds light on certain key elements of Descartes' philosophy. It also shows that in their original form the Meditations were organized differently. According to Bos, the letter shows that Descartes changed the book's outline and cut out three sections entirely. Before he wrote the letter, "Descartes had a very different idea about how this book should appear," Bos told *The Chronicle of Higher Education*. "When I started reading it, I fell from one surprise to another."

Originally part of the collection of the Institut de France, this correspondence along with thousands of other letters and documents were stolen by Count Guglielmo Libri (1803–1869), professor of mathematics at the Collège de France and secretary of the Committee for the General Catalogue of Manuscripts in French public libraries. In 1850, Libri was sentenced in absentia for several robberies, including that of the Descartes letters, but he had fled to England by then and sold the documents to collectors and booksellers.

Which is how the letter wound up at Haverford. Charles Roberts, Haverford Class of 1864 (for whom Roberts Hall is named), collected thousands of autographs in his lifetime—the Descartes letter among them—and his widow bequeathed the massive collection to

the College more than 100 years ago.

Since then, the collection has played a role in furthering Haverford's core mission of enabling undergraduate students to conduct original research and scholarship with primary source material, in close partnership with faculty. [See sidebar story on Conrad Turner '81 and his encounter with the Descartes letter.]

Still, when the letter's true provenance was revealed, the decision to return it was made instantly. "Haverford values social responsibility and commitment to community as much as we value rigorous academics," says Emerson. "While we've certainly benefited from having the Descartes letter in our collection, there was really only one thing to do. We certainly hope someone else would do the same for us if the shoe were on the other foot."

And while Emerson wasn't particularly surprised when the head of the Institut replied—effusively—that he'd be happy to accept the offer, Emerson says he was "stunned" to further read that he was being invited to Paris to accept, on Haverford's behalf, a cash award from the Institut in recognition of the College's repatriation of the letter.

"The gesture honors you and exemplifies the depth of moral values that you instill in your students," wrote Gabriel de Broglie, Chancellor of the Institut. "I

propose to offer a prize on behalf of the Institut de France in the amount of 15,000 euros."

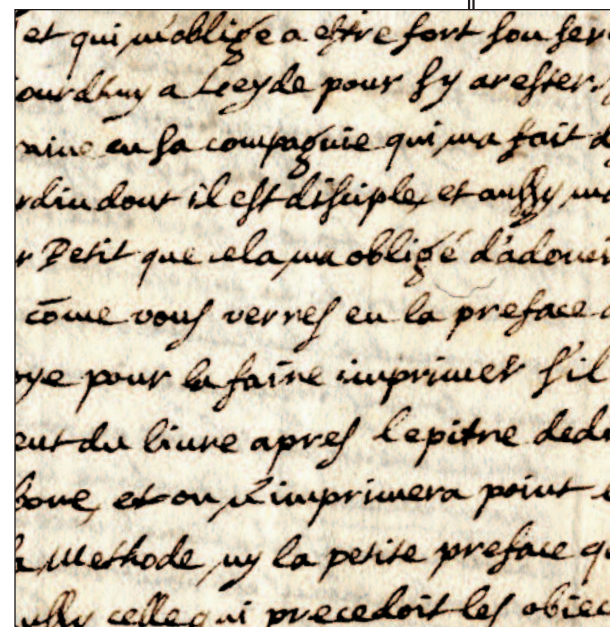
de Broglie also detailed the notorious history of this and other so-called "Libri letters," named after the thief. "[In] 2006 and 2009, another of the 'Libri letters' was sold at auction in Switzerland," he said. "After I protested vociferously and publicly on both occasions in the name of the Institut, the letter didn't find a buyer, but it proved impossible for us to raise the very large sum that the seller demanded..."

The College has not yet decided how to use the award, but will very likely use the funds to directly support student work in philosophy, history and French thought, thereby deepening the intellectual resonances inspired by the Descartes letter itself.

"We couldn't be more pleased with how this has been resolved," concludes Emerson, who met with Institut officials during a visit to Paris in March and will return in June to hand off the letter. "In our ever-shrinking world, when strangers become friends and then partners at the click of a mouse, we want to do all we can to show, by example, what it means for scholars and citizens to collaborate for the common good."

Reporting by Chris Mills, John Anderies, Roy Keeris and Eils Lotozo.

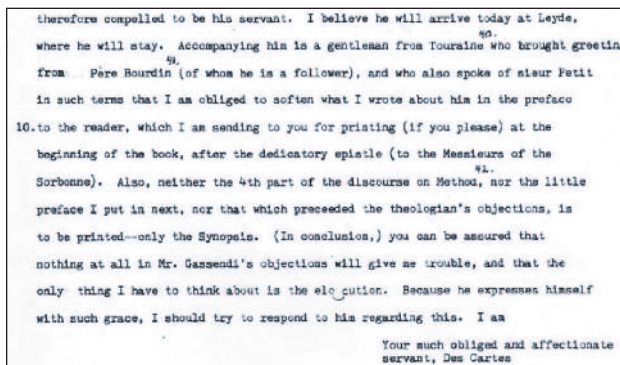
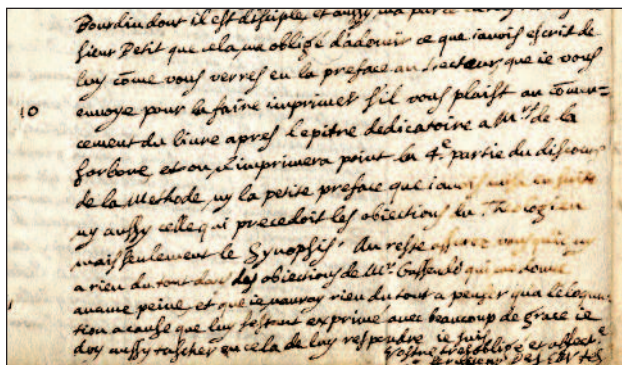
PORTRAIT OF RENÉ DESCARTES BY WILLIAM HOLL; CHARLES ROBERTS' AUTOGRAPH LETTERS COLLECTION, HAVERFORD COLLEGE LIBRARY; PORTRAIT OF GUGLIELMO LIBRI BY A. N. NOËL; ARCHIVES OF THE ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, HAVERFORD STUDENTS BY JONATHAN YU '12.



Bi-co students (left) get a look at the Descartes letter (right), which was on display in Special Collections in Magill Library.



# Conrad Turner '81: Discovering Descartes



The Descartes letter and the translation (right) done by Conrad Turner '81 (below, left) as a junior history major.



When a Dutch scholar asked for a scan of the Descartes letter, Magill Library Head of Special Collections John Anderies went to the vault to retrieve it and discovered something else packaged with the document. It was a translation and research paper done by **Conrad Turner '81** when he was a junior history major.

At the time, Turner was taking the legendary "Seminar on Evidence" course then taught by longtime Haverford history professor John Spielman. In the class, Spielman, who died last year, gave students the chance to analyze real historical objects and documents and to write papers based on their own original research. (Along with the Descartes letter, among the documents made available to the students that year were letters written by John Quincy Adams, Susan B. Anthony, Simon Bolivar and Hegel.)

Anderies scanned and sent a copy of Turner's analysis to Erik-Jan de Bos, along with the letter. The Descartes scholar declared the student effort "truly a fine piece of work. Had the author submitted it to a major international journal, it would have been published immediately."

Post-Haverford, Turner was a Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone, and then joined the State Department's Foreign Service. He has served in Croatia, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Austria, Russia and Belarus, and is now stationed in Belgrade, serving as Counselor for Public Affairs.

*Via email, we asked Turner a few questions about his youthful experience with the Descartes letter.*

**Why did you choose that particular letter to work with in the class?** When we were invited to choose an object to research I arrived a little late, and there were only a few items left. When I saw the Descartes letter among them, I was surprised it hadn't been taken, and even wondered briefly if I was crazy to be so excited, whether this was too big a project to take on. This was direct contact with history, and I had recently completed a summer immersion course in French and was intrigued by the chal-

lenge of deciphering a 17th century handwritten letter. So I claimed it immediately.

**What do you remember about working with the letter?** It was very well-preserved. I do remember being able to hold it at least once and inspecting the ink and handwriting closely—that was the point when Descartes became a human being for me, instead of some distant academic concept. I think this is the main thing I gained from the experience. A good education makes academics relevant, while helping the student understand how an individual can influence the world. Working directly with this letter did both for me. I had just transferred to Haverford from a much larger university, seeking more intimacy with scholarship. Right away I found myself among some of the strongest students I had ever encountered, learning the discipline of history in the living rooms of my professors, and I was learning about Descartes from an original letter. A very inspiring and humbling experience.

**What was your Descartes paper about?** My modest paper was an attempt to place the letter in the context of his writings at the time, and included a transcription and translation. I wasn't a philosophy or math major, let alone a Cartesian scholar, so my investigation mainly addressed Descartes' professional and personal circumstances. I worked with tri-college resources that were available. As I recall, Professor Spielman wished I had dug further. With the Internet and the ease of communications I can see it is far simpler today to place something like this in its fuller context.

**What has it been like to have a college paper you produced 30 years ago become part of an international news story?** With the Internet, nothing surprises me, though this did come out of the blue. As with most Haverford memories, I confess I had filed this one away as another singular experience and moved on. The real news (which isn't news to anyone who knows Haverford and its Honor Code) was that the letter would be returned to its original owner, and I'm happy to see Haverford get a bit of deserved recognition. 🐘



Fite (third from right) with Afghan farmers.

RICHARD FITE '70

## Rebuilding Agriculture in **Afghanistan**

By Eils Lotozo

**Richard Fite '70** arrived in northern Afghanistan in January, ready to take on a job as difficult as the harsh and dramatic landscape in which he found himself. A veterinary medical officer with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fite had volunteered for a 13-month assignment in the country with the USDA. His task: to help rebuild an agricultural sector decimated by three decades of conflict.

Fite, who has focused on federal regulations and policy for most of his 20-plus years with the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, is now based in Mazar e Sharif, where he lives on a military base occupied by a contingent of Coalition forces from Germany. Why did he go to Afghanistan? "I am approaching the end of my career and I was looking for something different to do—for an exciting new way to contribute," said Fite in a phone interview from the base, which sits on a windswept plain at the edge of a mountain range.

Fite, trained as a veterinarian, had worked in Afghanistan before, spending a week there for the USDA in 2004 and a month in 2005. He has also done agricultural training and capacity building workshops in a number of developing coun-

tries, such as India, Morocco, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico and Peru. As a consultant to the World Bank, he developed a project to build animal health services in Kenya.

While roughing it is something Fite takes in stride (at home he bicycles 100-plus miles a week and leads week-long backpacking trips for an environmental organization), this assignment is different than any he has faced before.

Part of the territory whose agricultural revitalization he is charged with aiding includes the province of Kunduz, which has experienced a major Taliban comeback in the past year. An estimated 3,000 of the new U.S. troops that President Obama has committed to the country as part of the military surge there are expected to be shifted to northern Afghanistan,



## Richard Fite '70: Rebuilding Agriculture in Afghanistan

where at least two districts are said to be under complete Taliban control.

Elsewhere in Afghanistan, a USDA advisor was killed in 2007 when the car he was in encountered an improvised explosive device. More recently, a USDA advisor quit his post after an Afghan translator brought a gun to a military base and started shooting.

While the USDA's civilian workers receive "danger pay" equal to 35 percent of their base salary, Fite downplays the risks of his posting. "At the base, I feel as safe as at home," he said. "When I leave the base, I only go to areas that are believed to be secure, although sometimes determining what is safe enough is a delicate judgment."

Still, upon his arrival Fite was issued a helmet and body armor, and a U.S. government recommendation that he wear it whenever he's "outside the wire"—meaning off the base. Reminders that he is in a war zone come daily. "At the update every morning they talk about all of the kinetic incidents in the past 24 hours and there are always a bunch of them," said Fite, who initially shared a 22-bed tent with soldiers passing through and now shares a "microscopically small" three-person room. ("Kinetic," Fite explained, means "violent"—roadside bombs, gun battles, sniper attacks.)

As a USDA representative attached to one of the Provisional Reconstruction Teams that have been set up in Afghanistan, Fite is part of what he calls "the civilian surge" focused on helping to rebuild the country. Eventually, the effort, which is part of the U.S. Government's stabilization strategy and is supported by the Departments of Defense, State and Agriculture and the Agency for International

Development, will employ at least 60 USDA advisors spread out across Afghanistan. Their key job: to help the Afghans strengthen their own Ministry of Agriculture.

According to Fite, such collaboration between so many U.S. government entities is unusual. "It's never really been done before, at least not to the extent that it is here," he said. "And the second innovation is the emphasis on increasing Afghans' confidence in their own government by focusing on and strengthening Afghan government institutions."

Fite is responsible for placing and coordinating five of those USDA advisors in Afghanistan's northern region. He has three in place so far, in the provinces of Kunduz, Faryab and Badakhshan. Among the challenges he faces are basic logistics. Securing housing and office space for his advisors in the field, along with food, medical care, transportation and translators, is complicated. Just getting around the region is tricky. Flights are frequently grounded by bad weather. Ground travel requires a military convoy.

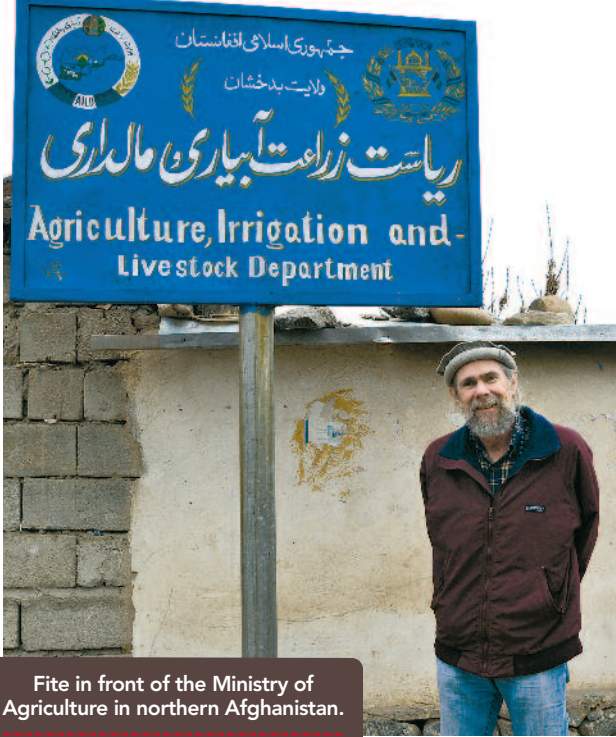
"The more critical issue is to ensure that the advisors are being as effective as possible given all the constraints of working here," Fite said. "I provide them with information about funding resources, provide ideas for projects, share ideas among the group, review proposals and encourage them to write reports." (And until the other two agricultural advisor posts are filled, Fite is doing triple duty as regional coordinator and advisor in the Balkh and Baglan provinces.)

Everywhere Fite and the other advisors go, they find the needs are great. "This country has had some 30 years of warfare and the physical and organizational infrastructure has been pretty much destroyed," he said. "One of the tragedies here



Wheatfield, with mountains in background, near Feyzabad.





Fite in front of the Ministry of Agriculture in northern Afghanistan.

is that loss of institutional memory. The expertise to manage anything technical has just disappeared.”

At one time, Afghanistan had a vibrant agricultural sector. Wheat was one of the country’s main crops, and farmers grew grapes and produced raisins. “Once upon a time, Afghanistan also had a very significant almond and pistachio industry,” said Fite, who has met with farmers who dream of seeing pistachio groves replanted. But in recent years, the opium poppy has become the country’s major cash crop. According to Fite, that is beginning to change in the northern region, with other crops mostly replacing poppy.

“What to do about poppy has been and remains difficult,” he said. “We don’t encourage replacing it with wheat, because wheat is an annual crop (which means switching back to poppy is a relatively simple option). Better to replace it with perennial crops such as grapes, fruit trees, almonds or pistachios. The initial investment is greater, but so is the long-term return. No one would ever tear out a pistachio orchard to plant poppy.”

**O**ne of the biggest problems farmers face, though, is getting water to their fields when they need it. “The number one request you get everywhere you go is: help us rebuild our irrigation,” Fite said. “There are lots of snow fields and when they melt you have big rivers with lots of water. But what was once a well-developed irrigation system in the country is broken. Canals have collapsed and filled in. Hillsides are overgrazed and that has caused erosion. In some cases, rebuilding irrigation systems will mean rebuilding dams.”

Another obstacle to turning what is now mostly subsistence farming into an industry in Afghanistan is transportation. “The roads here are so poor, and it’s next to impossible to market agricultural products if you don’t live near a usable road,” said Fite, who observed that while road building is a priority of the stabilization plan it is likely to be a slow process. “Road building is expensive, time consuming, and

requires careful engineering studies in advance,” he said.

So far, Fite has been working with Afghan counterparts to develop proposals for a number of agricultural projects still in the preliminary stages. Among them: an improved marketing system for a dairy cooperative, training for women in dairy production, improving saffron production, building demonstration greenhouses, and improving machinery for producing chicken feed (which would be used to support a broiler chicken industry).

Not long after arriving in Afghanistan, Fite also got an unusual opportunity to use his veterinary skills when he became involved in an effort to save the life of an illegally trapped snow leopard. He was in the town of Feyzabad, meeting with the provincial Ministry of Agriculture, when he got word that a rare and endangered snow leopard (one of only perhaps 100 left in Afghanistan, and 1,000 left in the world) had been trapped and transported to the town by a hunter who was seeking to sell it on the Internet for \$2 million. Fite tended the injured and dehydrated creature for three days, but before helicopter transport could be arranged to return it to its home in the mountainous Wakhan Corridor the leopard died.

Sad as the outcome was, Fite saw a positive sign in the way the incident engaged the interest and cooperation of the U.S. government and the highest levels of Afghan government, including the country’s own environmental protection agency. (It also became an international news story, with Fite interviewed by TIME magazine.) One outcome: Fite has begun working with the Wildlife Conservation Society (whose country director in Kabul advised him on the snow leopard)



Fite was involved in an attempt to save the life of this rare and endangered snow leopard after it was caught in a hunter’s trap.

on a project to vaccinate cattle and yaks in the Wakhan Corridor for foot-and-mouth disease. He’s also working with WCS to find funding for a fuel efficient stove project.

“Overall, Afghanistan is an extraordinarily exciting place to work,” said Fite. “It was difficult at first to figure out my role and how to deal with constraints such as the lack of translators and the problems with security, but I am getting past that and getting outside the wire more often.

“Afghanistan’s problems are huge, but resources are pouring into the country. The challenge is to determine which problems to attack first and how to connect with the resources in a way that is sustainable and maximizes the likelihood of success. When I first arrived, I did not really know what to do, but now the opportunities to make a difference seem almost limitless.” 🐾

# Fords Weigh in on **HEALTHCARE** REFORM

By Sari Harrar



Kari Nadeau '88, M.D., with a young patient.

## Health Insurance for **ALL KIDS**

Working in Stanford University's clinics for underserved people, I'm seeing big changes," says **Kari Nadeau '88, M.D.**, a respiratory specialist at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital in Palo Alto, Calif., and an assistant professor of immunology and allergy at Stanford University. "Since 2002, I've seen a huge increase in the numbers of families lining up at the door for medical treatment," says Nadeau. "I see kids who aren't getting vaccines. People being asked to foot the bill for a lot of things that should be a right. Parents are sacrificing so their children get care."

Despite government-backed health insurance programs for children and teens in all 50 states, at least one in 10 kids in the U.S. have no health insurance. But that statistic doesn't reflect the full impact of the recession: According to the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, 8.9 million Americans lost their health insurance between 2007 and 2009 due to job loss and to employers dropping company-sponsored health plans—a trend that's leaving even more children without insurance as well. At press-time, California legislators were considering budget cuts that would reduce or eliminate coverage for over one million kids in that state.

Three areas of the healthcare bill might help. Insurers will no longer be able to deny coverage to children with pre-existing conditions. Dependent

A surgeon working pro bono in America's poorest city. An economist frustrated by complex—yet incomplete—plans to broaden health insurance coverage. A pediatrician worried that kids are falling through our nation's health safety-net. An anesthesiologist with cutting-edge ideas about using electronic medical records to improve health.

This spring, as Congress debated and finally approved a historic healthcare reform bill aimed at extending coverage to tens of millions of Americans, we asked eight Fords with strong ties to the American healthcare system to jump into the conversation—by naming a single change they believe is essential for improving medical care in the United States. Some of their proposals may become reality as the nation's healthcare system reshapes itself in the months and years to come. Others may not—at least not yet. Here's what they had to say:



“kids” can stay covered under a parent’s plan until age 26, instead of the current 17 or 18. And by 2014, the federal government will give states more money for insurance for poor children. But Nadeau remains worried about those who can’t afford coverage at all.

“Even when insurance programs are available, the waiting list to sign up can be two to three years long,” Nadeau says. “It’s a bureaucratic problem. There just aren’t enough people to sign everyone up. As a result, little kids who need care and immunizations during special windows of opportunity between the ages of six months and three years are missing out on basics like vaccines for polio, mumps, measles, and rubella. They can die from preventable diseases.”

## Midwife-Assisted Births FOR MORE WOMEN

Valley Birthplace & Woman Care in Huntingdon Valley, Pa., is a cozy place to have a baby. Birthing suites are furnished with four-poster beds, rocking chairs and a Jacuzzi surrounded by blue and green glass tile. In the center’s little kitchen, family members attending a birth can even cook a meal.

For certified nurse-midwife **Melicia Escobar ‘00, M.S.N.**, this low-tech approach to childbirth is as inspiring as it is cost-conscious. “I love pregnancy because it really is a time ripe for new and healthy beginnings,” says Escobar, who worked for three years at a maternal and child health care center for Latino immigrants in Washington, D.C., before joining the birth center staff. “Research shows that for low-risk women with



Melicia Escobar ‘00, M.S.N.

healthy babies—and that’s 85 percent of pregnant women in the United States—access to certified midwifery care in a birth setting of their choice has great health outcomes for mothers and newborns, at lower cost than a more medical birth,” says Escobar.

Studies show that midwife-attended births involve less anesthesia and fewer episiotomies (surgical incisions to avoid skin tears), and have a Caesarean section rate 50 percent lower than the national average. New moms also tend to go home sooner. There’s even evidence that these relaxed deliveries shrink the risk for post-partum depression and breastfeeding problems. It’s a nice package with a nice price: Escobar says midwife-attended births cost less for families and for health insurers.

But midwifery itself is at risk. Thanks to rising malpractice insurance rates, scores of midwives and dozens of birthing centers around the nation went out of business in the mid 1990s. The percentage of U.S. births performed by midwives has stalled at about eight percent. Insurance coverage for midwife-attended births has also been

affected by the recession.

“Many practices and birth centers in the U.S. have been forced to close, struggle with inadequate payment, or go ‘boutique’ in which women pay out-of-pocket for care,” Escobar says. “I’m frustrated by this, and by a system that reimburses at low rates for such great healthcare for mothers and babies. We need more access to this kind of birth option and better reimbursement rates from insurance companies.”

This spring, Pennsylvania stopped enrolling new members in a Medicaid program that covered this labor-and-delivery option. “Last week alone, we lost four potential patients,” Escobar said in early March. “We are scrambling to become approved providers in one of the other Medicaid plans, but this is always a long process.”

## A Tax on EMPLOYEE-SPONSORED HEALTH PLANS

Economist **Timothy Taylor ‘82** has a modest proposal for footing the health reform bill: Levy a tax on employer-sponsored health plans. “This is definitely not a politically popular idea,” concedes Taylor, managing editor of the *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, published by the American Economic Association and based at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minn. “But it makes a lot of sense.

**PUTTING OFF THEIR OWN CARE: “A family I met at a clinic for the uninsured illustrates how parents are coping when there’s no health insurance,” says pediatric asthma and allergy specialist Kari Nadeau ‘88, M.D. “The child needed a bone marrow transplant. The family worked so hard to make it happen that the father neglected his own need for treatment of testicular cancer. Nobody should have to do that. Doctors finally insisted he get care.”**

**THE REAL COST OF HEALTH INSURANCE:** “People often don’t realize how expensive employer-sponsored health plans can be,” says economist Timothy Taylor ‘83. “If you knew it cost \$8,000 to \$12,000 per year, and you had to pay taxes on it, it might be an incentive to ask for a lower-priced, more modest plan.”



We pay taxes on income. We pay taxes on fringe benefits like a company car—if you’re lucky enough to have one. Why not a tax on health benefits?”

The recently passed reform bill does increase taxes, but in other ways: Wealthy families will pay more into the Medicare fund, face higher taxes on investments, and eventually be taxed on high-end “Cadillac” insurance policies. The Congressional Budget Office estimates the plan will cost \$938 billion over 10 years, but that new taxes and savings on Medicare would more than cover the cost. Opponents warn that the price tag could be far higher.

“We spend at least 16 percent of our gross national product on healthcare—more than almost any other industrialized country,” Taylor notes. “The federal government could raise \$100 to \$150 billion a year through a tax on health insurance. It has a certain justice. And it’s a simple way to raise enough money to insure virtually everybody.”

When Taylor wrote about the tax in a January 2 editorial in the *Minneapolis Star Tribune* newspaper, readers understandably balked. One comment left on the *Star Tribune* website: “Over 200 million of us have health insurance. It’s fine.

LEAVE IT ALONE.” But others agreed with Taylor’s larger argument that as Congress wrangled loud and long over complex details, the fact that the reform bill left many still uninsured was obscured. “The bills reek of complications as well as earmarks for special interest groups,” another reader commented online. “And by failing to target the actual problems, the bills are merely pages and pages of words.”

Taylor agrees. “I’m frustrated by the complexity of these proposals,” he says. “There’s a lot of sizzle and not much steak. Reform that takes years to go into effect and still leaves millions uninsured isn’t a complete solution.”

### Smarter Care for **MULTIPLE CHRONIC DISEASES**

Every 50 years, something new takes center stage in health care,” says Gerard Anderson ‘73, a professor at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and School of Public Health and director of the university’s Center for Hospital Finance and Management. “One hundred years ago, it was infectious disease. By 1950, the focus shifted to sudden, major events like heart attacks. We’ve gotten pretty good with those.



Now it’s time to look at how we care for people with chronic diseases.”

The need is staggering: Up to 80 percent of health-related expenditures in the U.S.—from

drugs and doctor visits to hospital and nursing-home stays—are for serious, on-going health problems such as diabetes, heart disease, high blood pressure, asthma, Alzheimer’s disease, and osteoporosis. Often, one person will have several of these chronic conditions—a growing healthcare issue our system isn’t set up to address. Now, 60 million Americans have two or more chronic conditions, a number likely to grow to 80 million or more in 10 years. Few of us are exempt: By age 65, there’s a 75 percent chance you’ll have two or more chronic conditions.

“Our system is still focused on fixing one problem at a time. It doesn’t work well if you’ve got several,” Anderson says. “People living with multiple chronic conditions may be taking five, 10, or more medications a day—yet we don’t study the interactions of multiple medications. They visit, on average, 13 different doctors in a year. But our medical schools don’t teach doctors and nurses how to coordinate care. They have great difficulty finding and holding onto affordable health insurance. And because their care is incomplete, their risk of being hospitalized for a preventable health problem is 50 to 100 times higher than average.”

The new health plan offers some respite. The “doughnut hole” in Medicare’s prescription drug program—a coverage gap that leaves millions paying the full price of drugs—would be closed by 2020.

It’s one of the small, positive changes Anderson sees emerging. “Transforming healthcare is slow work,” he says. “We’ll get there. It’s important to push—and to be patient.”

### **UNIVERSAL Health Coverage**

A five-minute drive from downtown Camden, N. J., the Osborn Family Health Center sees 45,000 patients a year—for everything from sore throats to cancer surgery. “We’re in the middle of the poorest and most violent city in the country,” says Stanton Miller ‘73, M.D., volun-





Stanton Miller '73, M.D.

teer director of the clinic's surgery center. "There are so few services like this for poor and uninsured people that we get patients coming from all over South Jersey—from Cape May to Trenton. If you think the poor and unemployed have an easy time finding medical care, you should hear their stories. It's just not true."

Miller, medical director of the Camden-based Lourdes Health System and director of the system's Center for Public Health, said universal health coverage is the single change he'd like to see in the American health system. "It's an issue of social justice and social responsibility that goes right back to Haverford's Quaker roots," he says. "Universal insurance is a moral issue for me."

Getting there, he added, might require exploding some stereotypes. "People out in the middle-class suburbs who think there's a great safety net need to know that net is really strained to the breaking point," he says. "They also need to know that the uninsured may be living right next door. Between job losses and the high cost of health insurance, plenty of people are going without."

The overhaul plan addresses some of that: People who lose employer-sponsored plans could move seamlessly into healthcare exchanges that can't exclude

you based on pre-existing health conditions. Subsidies will help pay the costs for many, and a bare-bones catastrophic-coverage plan will be available to people under age 30 or those who cannot afford a more comprehensive plan. All told, the bill is expected to extend coverage to 32 million Americans, but would still leave an estimated 23 million without insurance.

## Electronic Medical Records THAT CAN "TALK" TO EACH OTHER

Imagine a cell phone that works only in a network the size of a city block, or a credit card recognized only at your local shopping mall. That's the current state of America's electronic medical records system. Just 9 percent of hospitals and 12 percent of doctors now keep some form of computerized health files. More are on the way, as providers race to go digital before a 2015 federal deadline.

Digital health records are hailed as the path to fewer medical errors and greater cost savings. The flaw? Few of these systems can "talk" to each other yet.

"Without the ability to share information across hospitals, doctor's offices, and healthcare systems, systems fail to provide the true benefits of electronic records," says **Jesse M. Ehrenfeld '00, M.D.**, a physician in the Department of Anesthesia, Critical Care and Pain Medicine at Massachusetts General Hospital and an assistant professor at Harvard Medical School. "We need a federal mandate."

Congress recently added \$162 million to a \$19.8-billion incentive program for doctors and hospitals to set up electronic medical records systems. The extra money is intended to make sure these systems work together. But it's not a mandate.

Linked systems—Ehrenfeld calls it "interoperability"—could help emergency-room doctors spot your allergy to an antibiotic, or give a specialist instant access to blood tests your doctor ordered

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**REALITY CHECK: "Two-thirds of Medicare spending is by people with five or more medical conditions," says Gerard Anderson '73. "But they're just 20 percent of Medicare's population. We could save money and improve care if we trained doctors to work together to handle multiple health conditions."**

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**THE HIGH PRICE OF DEFENSIVE MEDICINE:** In a 2008 survey of nearly 900 Massachusetts doctors, Jesse Ehrenfeld '00, M.D., and colleagues found that 83 percent had ordered tests, treatments, and even hospital stays totaling \$1.4 billion out of fear of being sued. "It's not only costly," Ehrenfeld says. "It reduces access to care and can be risky."



Jesse M. Ehrenfeld '00, M.D.

last week. But that's only the beginning. Connected systems let researchers study health in new and powerful ways—looking for patterns that could help doctors spot unusual drug side effects or pick up subtle, early warning signs of diseases.

At Massachusetts General Hospital, researchers are putting that potential to work. Starting in 2003, Ehrenfeld and others used a databank of over 500,000 digital surgery records to study rare side effects of anesthesia. With the information, they built a system that notifies doctors of anesthesia-related problems in real time—during surgery. It's paying off, he says. In a recent study involving several hospitals, a notification system helped anesthesiologists spot potential problems early and improve care on the spot. "This would have been impossible without shared electronic systems," Ehrenfeld says.

## INCENTIVES to Increase the Number of FAMILY DOCTORS

As a third-year medical student at The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Washington, D.C., it's decision time for **John Duronville '07** and the rest of the class of 2011. "We're choosing specialties soon so that we can apply for a residency after we graduate," he says. "Right now family medicine or obstetrics and gynecology are my leading contenders. I like the idea of a traditional family practice where you see everyone—from children to older people. But in a class of 180 people, no more than five to eight of us are thinking about family medicine."

Long work days, smaller salaries, and less prestige than subspecialties like cardiology or plastic surgery are adding up to a growing shortage of family doctors. According to the American Association of Family Physicians



John Duronville '07

DURONVILLE PHOTO: WILLIAM ATKINS/THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



(AAFP), the percentage of medical school graduates choosing residencies in family medicine has declined 53.7 percent since 1997. The healthcare reform bill would help enlarge their ranks, with an increase in payments for Medicaid patients, bonuses, and more scholarships, student loan forgiveness, and loan repayments for doctors who go into primary care.

Will it be enough to care for an additional 32 million people? No one's sure, but everyone knows it's a pressing need. On the front lines of basic healthcare, family doctors encourage breast and colon cancer screenings, help patients stay on top of high blood pressure and diabetes, and make referrals for stop-smoking programs, depression treatment, sleep clinics, and much more. In one study, researchers estimated that adding just one primary-care doctor to a community of 10,000 people could prevent 35 to 49 deaths. Another study showed that the same extra doctor could reduce hospital admissions 5 percent, emergency room visits by 11 percent, and surgeries by 7 percent. The AAFP estimates the nation will need 139,531 family practice physicians by the year 2020, but will fall short by about 40,000.

"For medical students, the choice of a specialty comes down to finances," Duronville says. "When you leave medical school with a quarter-million dollars in student loans—before the interest is added—you need a job that will help you start paying it off quickly."

Duronville says more incentives, such as debt-forgiveness programs, could attract young doctors back to the front lines of primary care. "I like the idea of practicing preventive medicine—helping someone who's beginning to develop high blood pressure get it under control, for example, before the complications start happening," he says. "That's an important role, a real contribution. If you have a relationship with your patients, you can help them avoid health problems and actually stay healthy. And isn't that what every doctor wants to do?"



Rob Cosinuke '83

## Health Insurance that **PAYS DOCTORS** FOR HEALTHIER PATIENTS

America is running on the vending-machine model of healthcare right now," says **Rob Cosinuke '83**, chief marketing officer for athenahealth, a Watertown, Mass., company that provides Internet-based physician billing, practice management and other business services for doctors. "It's a vicious cycle. Doctors are being paid for treating the sickest patients over and over again, instead of receiving incentives to keep people well. Switching to a system that pays for performance and emphasizes transparency of cost and quality would change all that. In order to get there, we need a smart electronic medical records system that collects and reports clinical data, like LDL Cholesterol levels, without slowing doctors down."

Would it make a difference? Cosinuke says he has proof: In a survey of 1,000 physicians, conducted by athenahealth and a doctors-only social-networking site called Sermo, just 16 percent said they base their treatment decisions on what they think is best instead of what insurers are willing to cover. "Doctors want healthy patients, but they're paid to have a fast turn-over," he says. Often, basic

preventive care is missing: In one 2003 study in the *New England Journal of Medicine* of over 7,000 Americans, only half received recommended preventive care from their doctors. And pilot pay-for-performance programs set up in some communities around the country seem to be getting good results. In Minnesota, for example, doctors who got incentives were 2 ½ times more likely to refer patients to stop-smoking programs.

"The single most important reform I wish I saw in the healthcare reform proposal would be to link payments for performance with an Internet-based, rules-driven electronic medical records system that rewards doctors for coordinating overall wellness," he says. "It's the only way to find out whether a doctor's patients with diabetes are getting the regular blood-sugar checks they need, for example. In the past, insurance companies have tried to do some of this themselves, by checking directly with patients about whether they were getting screening tests they need and getting prescriptions refilled on time. It didn't work very well. It makes more sense to have doctors do it—provided they're paid for it!"

*Sari Harrar writes about health and science for national magazines including O—Oprah magazine, Reader's Digest, Women's Health, Good Housekeeping, and Organic Gardening.*



# A SPY'S REVELATIONS

Assigned to the CIA's Baghdad station as a case officer, Ilana Greenstein '98 arrived to discover an operation in chaos. Her efforts to do something about it ended her Agency career. Now she's battling to get the book she wrote about her experience past CIA censors.

*As we approached the Baghdad International Airport, our plane descended more rapidly. I thought of the military planes before and after us descending to the ground in spirals. A downward spiral—the fastest way to drop to the ground from a great height. A downward spiral—perfect for hiding objects in the tubular interior. Downward spiral—when things keep getting worse, there is no end in sight, you are flailing, hoping to catch on to something, anything, and all you can see is the ground below.*

(from *Shadows in the Sun* by Ilana Greenstein)

By Eils Lotozo

**W**hen Ilana Greenstein '98 got the call from the Central Intelligence Agency, she thought she'd finally landed her dream job. When she found out two years later that her first posting as a case officer would take her to the Agency's Baghdad station it seemed like fate to the rookie spy. "I wanted to serve my country," she says. "And this was where my country needed me most."

But after Greenstein arrived in Baghdad's Green Zone in November 2004, a year after the invasion of Iraq, the doubts she'd struggled to push aside throughout her CIA training grew in intensity by the day.

No one at the Agency's compound seemed to know that she was coming or what her role would be. The station seemed

PHOTO: DAN Z. JOHNSON



to have no clear mission, no goals, no plan, and little communication with the military. As mortar and rocket detonations echoed day and night amid the bunkers and barbed wire of the Green Zone, Greenstein says her CIA colleagues put in long hours drinking heavily at the Agency's private bar, while the station chief spent his time pursuing his female employees.

Those tense and perilous 12 months she spent in Baghdad would turn out to be the beginning of the end of Greenstein's career with the CIA. First, though, she would be branded a whistleblower for trying to alert CIA higher ups to the problems in Baghdad and see her efforts rewarded with retaliation and harassment from the Agency. Now, two years after she resigned as a spy, Greenstein is still contending with the CIA, struggling to get the memoir she wrote about her experience past Agency censors who possess the power to block its publication.

The book's working title, *Shadows in the Sun*, is a reference to Arthur Koestler's 1940 novel *Darkness at Noon*, a critique of Stalinist Russia in

which an aging revolutionary is falsely accused of treason and imprisoned by the totalitarian government he helped to create. "In the novel he is sitting in his jail cell, he's been asked to sign a confession for something he didn't do and he's trying to reconcile what he believed in and what is happening to him," says Greenstein.

That character's plight resonated with her, she says. "This is a system I believed in. The Agency represented America to me. But what I encountered at the CIA was a culture of complete unwillingness to examine our mistakes. At best, we were silenced; at worst, punished. A lot of the stuff I saw was unconscionable if not illegal. It was certainly in many cases immoral. But no one was stopping to take stock and no one was trying to rectify these things. I love America more than anything, but in the end I felt like my country had turned on me."

*As I would learn through many painful months, Agency officers lived under a code of bravado and secrecy, an unacknowledged, unspoken brotherhood. No one was willing to admit fear or danger or anything that might tarnish his polished immutable sheen, force him to question the status quo or, more ominously, himself. Agency officers prided themselves on the fact that they could be neither shaken nor stirred.*



**Greenstein in the Bosnian city of Mostar in 1999 with one of her U.S. military colleagues from the Joint Analysis Center. She was then working as an intelligence specialist focused on the Balkans.**

**H**ow does a young woman—the child of a comfortable, close-knit, middle-class Jewish family from Northern Virginia—become a spy? In some ways, the stage was set for Greenstein's CIA journey long ago. She remembers, as a little girl, hearing about the first Intifada at Shabbat services and discussing the difference between a soldier and a terrorist with her father. He had volunteered for the Israeli Defense Forces after graduating from college and ended up as a "Golani," patrolling the Golan Heights. Greenstein, who used

the name "Lana Harper" to disguise the Jewish identity that could have made her job in Baghdad even more dangerous, says that among the certainties she absorbed from her father was this one: "My job as a Jew was to set an example even at great cost to myself."

At Haverford Greenstein pursued an economics and political science double major, and found her fellow students not always so tolerant of her more conservative views. An early hint of where life could lead came during her junior year, which she

spent attending the London School of Economics and traveling all over Europe. "That was my first real taste of the rest of the world," Greenstein says. "At that point I thought it would be interesting to have a career in foreign affairs and live abroad."

After graduation, she took a summer position with the Office of Naval Intelligence in Washington where she helped analyze the Iranian threat to U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf. "I remember clearly that I actually used a lot of my Haverford academic training, which was really first rate," she says. In particular, Greenstein recalls a course she took with economics professor Vladimir Kontorovich that looked at the Soviet economy. "We read an article by an American economist who had some really creative ways for measuring the output in a closed society," she says. "I kept that article and used it to analyze some aspects of the Iranian navy."

Greenstein next moved to Prague, then a mecca for young ex-pats, to work for an Internet start-up as a business news and copy editor. But Greenstein found the place an uneasy fit. "There were a lot of wild things going on and Prague attracted a very bohemian and aimless crowd," she says. She missed intelligence work and the feeling that she was serving a greater good. With the help of her Naval Intelligence contacts, she found a position with the United States European Command Joint Analysis Center (JAC), and in January 1999 she departed Prague for England. There, she lived in Cambridge and com-

## A Spy's Revelations

muted to work at RAF Base Molesworth in the turquoise Honda Civic she'd had shipped over.

At the JAC, Greenstein's charge was to read everything she could and become an instant expert on the Balkans and Bosnia. As an intelligence specialist, she analyzed election results in the region, wrote long-range political forecasts and threat assessments and focused particularly on the influence of Croatia on Bosnia. "We had gotten the war there under control, and we were trying to create some kind of functioning government," says Greenstein, who sees troubling parallels to Iraq and Afghanistan in those efforts. "It is one thing to achieve a military peace and another to achieve a functioning government and I don't think we've done that to this day in the Balkans."

Greenstein's intelligence work also included a stint in Sarajevo, where she stayed on a military base and was required to learn to shoot a handgun and wear the same military fatigues as her soldier colleagues. "There wasn't fighting in the streets, but the situation remained unstable," she says. "This was very much a nation recovering from war and it was really eye opening." Unexploded mines were everywhere. Public transportation barely functioned. She remembers a wall in the city riddled with bullet holes—reminders of countless executions that had taken place against it.

In Sarajevo, Greenstein worked with a team of reservists with law enforcement and legal expertise who had been called up to target organized crime in Bosnia. "I was the youngest and the only woman," says Greenstein, who nevertheless soon found herself bumped up to a senior position when another analyst had to go home. "Every day I got to brief colonels and generals about all of the developments of the last 24 hours," she says. "I was one of only a handful of civilians working there, but I was treated with such respect. This was my first experience as a leader and I didn't always get it right, but I learned so much." She is particularly proud of the role she played in helping to uncover a secret intelligence service created by then-Croatian President Franjo Tudman, known as one of the architects of the Bosnian war. "The Stabilization Force raided all of these locations and found a treasure trove of information about attacks on western targets," says Greenstein. "That really threw a wrench into their operations."

*Every time our walls shook, I searched vainly for a record or description of the attack. Was anyone tracking the Points of Impact and Points of Origin? Didn't station officers deserve to know and understand the threat they faced, both from a personal and operational perspective? My searches came up empty. My first search for truth in Baghdad had failed, lost in the annals of EYES ONLY cable traffic.*



**In Sarajevo working for the Joint Analysis Center, Greenstein was required to wear military fatigues and learn to shoot a handgun.**

Greenstein was still working at Molesworth when she put in her application to the CIA. She was certain she wanted to be a case officer—the operator on the ground in foreign locales who doesn't just analyze intelligence but gathers it first hand by cultivating "assets" (CIA lingo for paid informants), and tracking groups whose activities run counter to U.S. interests.

"But I had no idea when the CIA would call, if ever," says Greenstein, who decided to go to law school. "I thought law school would open doors for me if I stayed in intelligence." Enrolling at the University of Virginia, she loaded up on courses focused on international law and national security. Two years later, with just one year of school to go, she finally got the job offer from the CIA she'd been hoping for. But when she asked to defer for a year to finish her degree, she was stunned by the CIA's response. "They said no. Your law degree is useless to us. They said, you're a dime a dozen. There is a long line behind you and if you don't take the job now we will give it to someone else."

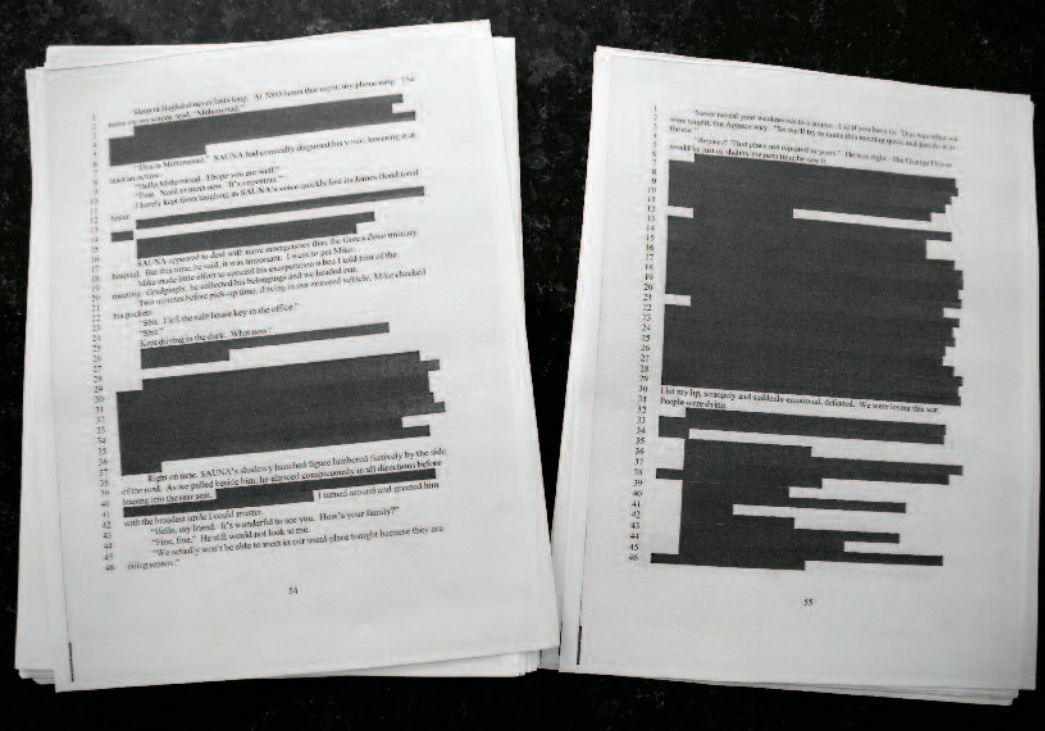
"That should have been a red flag right from the beginning," she says.

There would be more. She spent her entire first year with the CIA at a desk doing clerical work. "I got no substantive training at all," she says. (The determined Greenstein, who had wangled a one-year transfer to American University, also used that year to finish her law school course work at night and used these credits to graduate from the University of Virginia School of Law.)

Eventually, Greenstein got her spy training at the storied CIA compound in Virginia known as The Farm. Though a number of published accounts exist that detail the courses in weapons, explosives, surveillance and survival; the defensive driving training known as "Crash and Burn"; and the simulated capture by hostile factions, Greenstein can't yet comment on any of it. Bound by the secrecy agreement every CIA officer must sign, she can't even disclose the nature of her "cover"—the fictional job used to obscure the real reasons for a case officer's presence in a foreign land, and to deflect the questions of friends and family. (In her memoir, Greenstein hints that she operated under the common CIA cover of the U.S. diplomatic corps.)

While Greenstein was permitted to tell her parents that she had joined the CIA ("They were supportive. They understood my desire to serve my country."), others close to her had no idea. Haverford classmate Julie Zachariadis '98 says she learned the truth three years into Greenstein's CIA career. "We've known each other since the ninth grade and I thought we had no secrets," says Zachariadis, a U.S. postal inspector working on criminal investigations. "But when she finally told me, I felt a lot closer to her. I realized how much she





Whole sections of Greenstein’s memoir were redacted by CIA’s Publications Review Board which reviews anything written about the Agency by current and former employees. Though the Board is only supposed to censor material that threatens national security, in her case, Greenstein says, “The Agency censored my height and weight, the fact that there are no Starbucks shops in Baghdad, and the numbers of hours a day the Iraqis had running water and electricity.”

trusted me. Ilana is a very honest, very high integrity individual and the reality is, she never changed. And that is probably why it didn’t work out for her at the CIA.”

*The bar was buzzing with excited chatter and war stories. Baghdad exploits and brushes with death: the car bomb that missed a vehicle convoy by only a few feet; small arms fire from a sloppy terrorist ambush that punctured a rear tire; a mujahidin checkpoint that looked 90 percent legitimate to the inexperienced eye. I left the room with near-death trailing behind me and buzzing in my ears.*

Throughout her time in Baghdad, Greenstein tried hard to be the good soldier. From her desk in the CIA’s compound, known as the Villa, she diligently sent cables and memos that no one seemed to read. She catalogued documents, captured in unknown raids in unknown locations, whose significance no one at the station could tell her. She stayed quiet when a fellow case officer made questionable deals with an informant. She tried, in her own small ways, to build bridges to the military and even won an award from the Army for exceptional intelligence support that saved lives in Iraq. But when it became clear to her that what she was witnessing at the CIA’s Baghdad station was nothing short of “disastrous” she dutifully raised her concerns through the Agency chain of command. She got no response.

Her view of the key problem: “The Agency did not know how to operate in a war zone. The military really runs the show in a war and you need to cooperate. But the CIA does not play well with other agencies and that was largely responsible for the failure of the mission there.”

Back in the U.S., her Iraq tour over, she sent a memo to then-CIA Director General Michael Hayden. He passed her off to CIA deputy director Stephen R. Kappes, who sent an aide to talk to her. Nothing happened, except that the Baghdad station chief got a promotion and Agency officials, who’d found out she was writing a book, started to retaliate against her. Though she’d just spent a year learning Farsi—the language spoken in Iran, and also in parts of Afghanistan—Greenstein, who’d earned the top score in the class, discovered that unnamed managers were blocking another overseas assignment for her. As the months went on the harassment took other, nastier, forms as well. Until she has clearer guidance on what she can discuss, Greenstein won’t give details. “It was really bad,” is all she will say.

Today, Greenstein, who is expecting her first child, lives in a cozy art-filled townhouse in Alexandria’s historic Old Town neighborhood with her husband. Now a practicing attorney, Greenstein works for Mark Zaid, a Washington area lawyer known for fighting government secrecy, and for representing whistleblowers in the national security field. “We have a lot of cases with clients whose security clearances were suspended,” she says. “We also deal with Freedom of Information Act issues and we represent a lot of authors against the Agency. Mark is the guy to go to for that.”

In fact, Greenstein first met Zaid when she contacted him about helping her deal with the CIA and its Publications Review Board (PRB), the panel to which all current and former employees must submit anything they write about the Agency for review.

Greenstein had submitted the first 50 pages of *Shadows in the Sun* to the PRB, which is supposed to complete its review

PHOTOS: DAN Z. JOHNSON

## A Spy's Revelations

in 30 days. They took seven months to cough up her manuscript, and when it was returned so much of it had been redacted—whole paragraphs and sections blacked out—there was scarcely anything left. While the panel is only supposed to censor information that could threaten national security, in Greenstein's case they went much farther. "The Agency censored my height and weight, the fact that there are no Starbucks shops in Baghdad, and the number of hours a day the Iraqis had running water and electricity," she says. Also removed was information posted on the CIA website and used in speeches by CIA Director General Hayden.

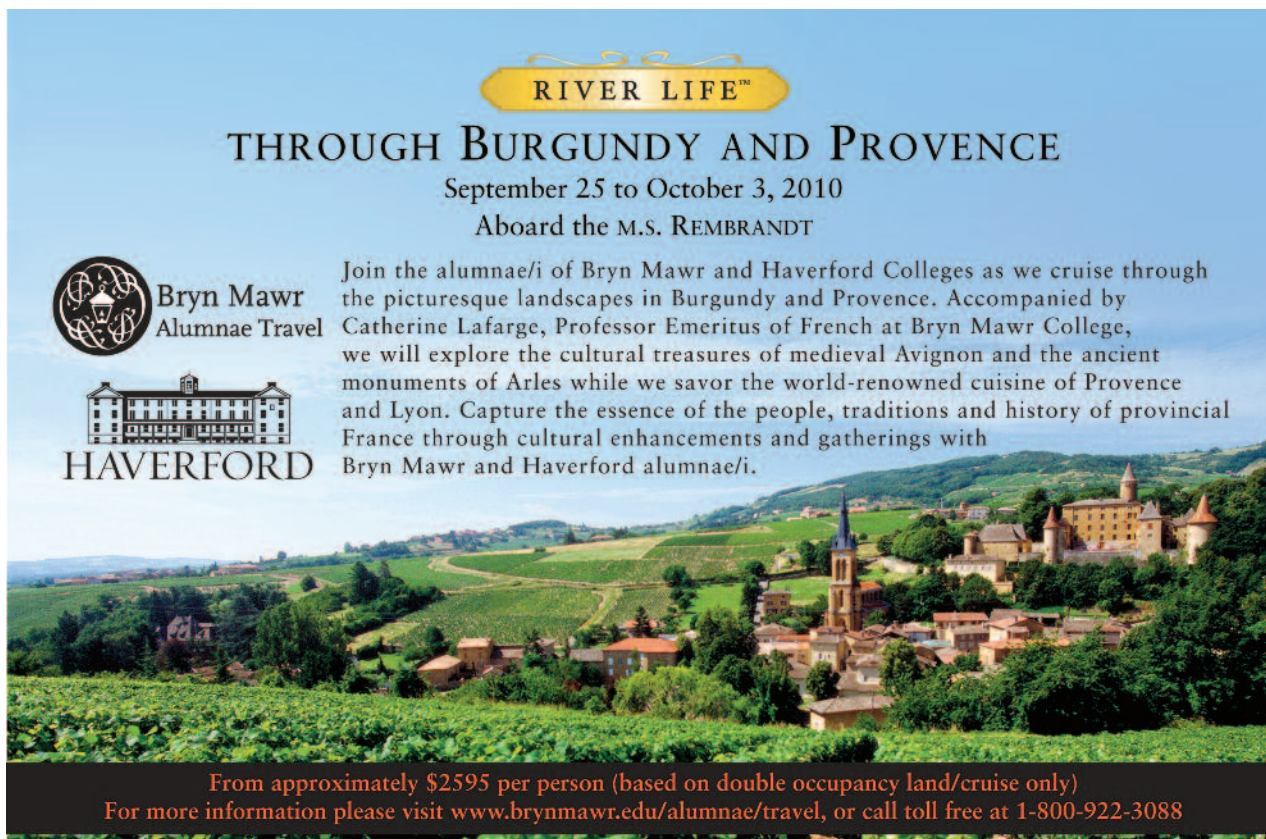
Greenstein appealed the redactions. Five months later, the CIA said it could offer no response to her appeal. "They said I had to come in for a classified briefing," she says. "I said fine, but I want to come in with my attorney. The Agency said no, he's not cleared to come in.

"It's like you've fallen down the rabbit hole. It's surreal. You'd think an organization like this can't exist in a democracy."

Since that failed appeal, Greenstein has gone on to complete *Shadows in the Sun* and she now plans to resubmit the entire manuscript to the review board. What could happen next is anyone's guess. She might get lucky like her friend and fellow ex-CIA officer Lindsay Moran. (For a time, Moran and Greenstein and a third disgruntled female case officer, all then based at CIA headquarters, met for lunch weekly to discuss their dismay with the Agency.) Moran got her 2005 book

*Blowing My Cover: My Life as a CIA Spy*, an irreverent and critical account of her training and later posting to Macedonia, past the Agency review board with barely a comma changed. Others who have penned contributions to the growing genre of CIA memoirs have not been so fortunate. The former case officer who wrote *The Human Factor: Inside the CIA's Dysfunctional Intelligence Culture* (also focused on the CIA's Baghdad station) was forced to publish the book under the pseudonym "Ishmael Jones." Gary Berntsen, who led a CIA team in Afghanistan, filed a lawsuit (with the help of Greenstein's boss Mark Zaid) against the Agency after it delayed its review and then blacked out 70 pages of his book (eventually published in 2005) *Jawbreaker: The Attack on Bin Laden and Al Qaeda*.


Given her experience at the CIA, Greenstein says she is prepared for anything, including a lawsuit, in the effort to get her book out into the world. "I was very angry for a long time about what happened to me at the CIA," says Greenstein. "I wasn't able to do anything about the things I saw and it just dominated my life. Every day I would think about things that happened and what I could have done differently. I'm past that point now. I don't regret anything and I've learned from everything that has happened. But, ultimately, I think I will only feel at peace when I publish the book. I think in the long run something good will come from this. Maybe someone will read it and maybe someone will do something." 🐿




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# Reshaping Health Care in the Digital Age

Intel researcher Margaret Morris '90 helps develop personal technologies that could offer users the chance to take charge of their own health.

By Brenna McBride

There was a time when Margaret “Margie” Morris '90 thought she'd follow the path of a traditional clinical psychologist, seeing patients one-on-one to help them talk about their problems. But that was before she discovered a way to potentially help thousands of people at once.

As a senior researcher in Intel's Digital Health Group, Morris is at the forefront of a growing health care trend, as patients increasingly take health matters into their own hands. She develops new technologies—including cell phone and Facebook applications—which people may use to improve their own mental and physical well-being. “I look at the psychological dimensions of health, and work with engineers to invent technologies that address health from this perspective,” she says.

Morris has been fascinated with human behavior and thought processes since her undergraduate days at Haverford, although she majored in English instead of psychology. “Studying English seemed like a more illuminating way to learn about human nature—desire, choice, conflicts,” she says. She obtained her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the University of New Mexico, and wrote her dissertation on the emotional effects of sunlight and windows. “I wondered: Can sunlight combat loneliness?”

MORRIS PHOTOS: CRAIG MITCHELLDYER

Intel's Mood Phone application, which is still in the development stage, allows people to report on their emotional states throughout the day.



**Morris completed a post-doctoral** fellowship at Stanford University in the late 90s, when California's Bay Area was a hotbed of new technology and start-up companies. She was working with Berkeley researcher Sam Gosling on a project involving the psychology of space, and how people express their personalities through their offices or bedrooms. This led Morris to think about the emotional connections people form with their personal technologies: "How did they use these things to grow psychologically or connect with others in a more meaningful way, and make transitions in their identities and relationships?"

Morris joined a group of social scientists employed by the technology consulting firm Sapient, and traveled around to observe people using their mobile phones and digital cameras. "I wanted to loop all of this back to physical and emotional health," she says. She approached the Oregon research group of Intel, at a time when the company was inventing new devices that could aid cog-

nitive health in aging adults. Morris was brought on board in 2002.

As an Intel researcher, Morris shadows people in their homes, at the grocery store, or any place they might employ technology and make decisions pertinent to their health. She combines this approach with interviews similar to psychotherapy. "I talk with people about the emotional and social issues they are contending with, in addition to their physical health concerns," she says. "We talk about their relationships, or what they want to change about themselves, and bring this back to technology." Later, Morris shares video of these interviews with Intel's engineers and designers to create prototypes, all of which are still in the development stage.

A prime example of one of these prototypes is the "Mood Phone." It started with a research project called Mobile Heart Health, which triggers therapies when a wireless electrocardiogram detects changes in stress levels. The device offers "mobile therapies," including breathing exercises and suggestions and rhetorical

questions (i.e. "Am I exaggerating the urgency of this situation?"). The idea is to prompt people to consider their reactions to stressful situations. A touchscreen "Mood Map" also allows people to report their emotional states throughout the day.

"When people learn to regulate their emotions, it's helpful physically as well as mentally," says Morris. "Emotional resilience helps people garner the benefits of stress—it can be good for health if people can quickly bounce back from challenges and excitement—and avoid the cardiovascular risks associated with prolonged worry."

### **To start the Mood Phone project,**

Morris conducted ethnographic research on how people deal with stress in their daily lives. "I looked at the techniques that individuals used to cope, such as pictures that people carried in their wallets or used as their screen savers, and tried to incorporate those strategies into the application." She recalls one woman who had an appointment to meet with Morris in midtown Manhattan on a sweltering summer day, and first had to endure an exasperating subway ride crowded with loud, slow-moving tourists. She calmed herself by listening to soothing music on her iPod.

"This led me to wonder how your cell phone can become your cocoon," says Morris. "What media is going to appeal to you in different moods and situations?"

Images, she reports, became one of the most popular mobile therapies. "You can spend a long time in therapy talking about the need to step back, to examine a conflict from different perspectives," she says. "An image, of a cherished family moment, or a favorite place, can bring about that shift almost instantly." For example, one woman who was struggling with her marriage would, before seeing her husband, pull out a picture of him from a decade ago. It reminded her of what she used to like about him.

A prototype of the Mood Phone has been tested with approximately 60 people during the past two years. Testers reported greater instances of self-awareness overall,



and often shared the device with friends. Morris sees this as an opportunity to destigmatize mental health care: “If people use technologies like the Mood Phone to help themselves and create their own therapies, it won’t carry the same stigma as going to a clinician.”

**Currently, Morris is studying how** people use Facebook, blogs and other social networking tools to manage their health. “There’s an interesting trade-off,” she says. “You want exposure to those who are doing better than you, not just those who share your ailments. But privacy issues, and people’s concerns about revealing embarrassing details in a public forum, are real barriers to sharing that could be therapeutic.” With her colleagues at Intel and partner organizations, Morris is hoping to create tools that would help people reap the most benefits from social networking while minimizing the risks of disclosing personal information.

People often form close relationships with their technologies, says Morris, sometimes experiencing them as extensions of themselves: “People have their phones with them all the time and they become like part of their bodies. And more importantly, the phone becomes a stand-in for the connectedness, the networked self that it enables. One man I interviewed said that without his mobile he’s like a ‘kite without a string.’”

Haverford Emeritus Professor of Psychology Doug Davis, who has long studied the relationship between psychology and technology, isn’t surprised by Morris’ findings regarding people’s attachment to their networks and devices. “People are immensely invested in their technologies,” he says. “They’re what a Freudian would call ‘part objects’—things you feel are part of yourself, objects you treasure. They satisfy your needs, answer your questions, keep you in touch with your friends and let you calm yourself down.”

Morris envisions a time when people can use their phones and computers not only for communication, entertainment,

and writing, but also to keep track of their health over time. “Your cell phone, for example, may be able to monitor the calls you receive and note fluctuations in your voice, if you’re monotone or vibrant,” she says. “Changes in your voice, or the number of calls you get, may indicate clinical depression, and your phone would help you recognize signs of a depressive episode and intervene early on your behalf.” There is also an iPhone application currently on the market that allows users to take their phones to bed, where the app tracks sleep restlessness.

**New applications now being developed, says Morris, could change health care. “Instead of a yearly check-up, people will have RICH DATA COLLECTIONS that may help identify diseases in their early stages or behavioral patterns that explain current complaints.”**

Morris’ work at Intel is part of an evolving health care movement called participatory medicine, in which patients provide clinicians with input about recurrences of their symptoms, leading to more informed diagnoses and treatments. “Instead of a yearly check-up, people will have rich data collections that may help identify diseases in their early stages or behavioral patterns that explain current complaints,” says Morris.

There are numerous websites and organizations dedicated to participatory medicine and the use of personal technology. HealthImaging.com shows how mobile technologies and social networking can benefit health care in developing countries, allowing physicians and researchers to exchange information. Quantified Self is a blog and Meetup group that encourages members to develop their own self-monitoring and goal-setting systems, and share their inventions

at regular gatherings. The group Cure Together allows people to anonymously track and compare symptoms and treatments with their peers, helping them make informed treatment decisions. Professional psychological associations are also becoming more attuned to technology’s role; Morris recently spoke about the Mood Phone at a Society of Behavioral Medicine conference.

In Morris’ free time, she says, she “tries to move



around a lot, because much of my job involves writing and sitting still.” She is a practitioner of yoga and a connoisseur of good yoga teachers, and spends a lot of time in the densely wooded trails of Forest Park near her home in Portland, Oregon. She also dabbles in photography, and especially enjoys taking pictures of people.

What Morris values most about her job is helping to expand health care’s reach through technology. “In clinical psychology, we learn how to help individuals and small groups,” she says. “Using personal technologies, there’s a potential to extend these benefits. Not many people have access to high-quality mental health care, but almost everyone around the world has at least one cell phone.” 🐾



# CRISIS IN HAITI

## Fords Find Ways to Help and Connect

By Katherine Unger '03

Only a two hour flight from Miami, Haiti seemed a world away to many Americans before the devastating 7.0 magnitude earthquake hit on January 12 and made the nation the focus of worldwide news coverage and a massive mobilization of aid. But prior to that tragic afternoon—which left an estimated 230,000 people dead and up to a million people homeless—several Haverford alumni had been working to help improve the health and economic prospects of Haiti’s citizens. Others have forged strong links to the country through adoption. More Fords became engaged after the quake, rushing to the disaster site to put their unique skills to use. For still others in the Haverford community, the earthquake lent inspiration to reconnect to their homeland.

TOP: David Michel '01 (center, back to camera) helps a military officer communicate with a crowd of Haitians displaced by the quake. Michel, now a medical resident in New York, traveled to his native country to assist relief efforts.

### Forging a Connection

For one current Haverford student, news of the earthquake didn't come from a CNN report or a Google News headline. **Ralph Alexis '13** was in Haiti visiting family—his first time in the country since moving to the United States as an eight-year-old. He'd traveled to Haiti over the winter break with his older brother **Ruben**, a Haverford senior who returned to the U.S. for an internship in early January. Sitting in his aunt's kitchen in Port-au-Prince that Tuesday afternoon, Alexis chatted with his cousin, whose birthday they were to celebrate that evening. Alexis's aunt was in the doorway, on her way out to pick up party provisions.

That's when it started. "The whole house was shaking," says Alexis. "I heard a lot of people crying and yelling, looking



Ralph Alexis '13 (right) was in Haiti when the quake struck. It took him days to get word to his brother Ruben (left), a Haverford senior, that he was unharmed.

ALEXIS PHOTO: JONATHAN YU '12



for their babies.” The family carefully made their way to a nearby cornfield. “We pulled out the corn, made it really flat and level, and put a sheet on top.” There they stayed, night and day, along with most everyone in the neighborhood who had survived. They slept fitfully between the aftershocks.

After several days, he managed to make his way to a cyber café and contact his brother, who had feared he’d been killed in the quake. Meanwhile, Joan Mazzotti and Michael Kelly, a Haverford couple who had become the brothers’ mentors through the organization Philadelphia Futures, worked the phones, searching for a way to get Alexis back to the U.S. Hoping to board a flight at the Port-au-Prince airport, he was turned away by U.S. soldiers, even though he had a green card, a passport and a student i.d. He was desperate and in tears when a woman grabbed his hand. She took Alexis to her Port-au-Prince home and took care of him. The next day, he got a ride to Santo Domingo, where he was able to get a commercial flight back to the U.S.

Now back at Haverford, Alexis says the experience has made him feel “more connected” to his childhood home. He’s contacted all the Haitian members of the TriCo community he could find, feeling a sense of solidarity with them. He’s spoken to his family back in Haiti and they seem to be coping. He hopes to return one day, possibly to open a resort where visitors can enjoy the island’s beautiful beaches.

## Relating Through a Child

**Bill Pierznik '95** began his relationship with Haiti in 2007, when he met his son. The first time he and his wife Mary (BMC '95) visited the little boy they planned to adopt, named Richelor, in a Port-au-Prince orphanage, he was 20 months old and weighed only 16 pounds. His hair was orange and his belly bloated from malnutrition and iron deficiency. “We had him pulled out of his orphanage,” says Bill Pierznik, and put in special care where he quickly recovered. Moved by the dire poverty they glimpsed in Port-au-Prince, the Portland, Ore., couple decided to deepen their commitment to Haiti with a charity they launched called Mangrove Fund—named for a tropical tree that grows strong roots even in harsh conditions. Through Mangrove, the Pierzniks and other volunteers have funded aid projects in rural areas of Haiti, including the installation of composting toilets to improve sanitation and supporting local craftswomen who sell their wares in the U.S.

When reports of the earthquake came in, the Pierzniks, who were relieved to learn that all of the children at Richelor’s orphanage had survived, began formulating plans to help their friends and colleagues in Haiti. They shared news of the tragedy with now four-year-old Richelor, whom they had brought home on Christmas Eve 2008. Says Bill Pierznik, “I told him there had been an earthquake and that the cars were broken and the buildings were broken. And he said, ‘Are the people broken?’” When his father told him that yes, the people were broken too, Richelor said he wanted to help. The following



Bill Pierznik '95 (right) and his wife Mary (BMC '95) launched the Mangrove Fund to aid Haiti after they adopted their son Richelor (center) there in 2007.



Elizabeth Dowling '91 was waiting to bring her adopted daughter Jenna home from Haiti when the earthquake struck.

morning he took a large jar to class to collect coins for Haiti. After two days he had collected \$900. The “Coins for Haiti” idea, now under the umbrella of the Mangrove Fund, has inspired other children to collect money to aid Haiti. Pierznik says that between the efforts of these children and Mangrove Fund generally, they have raised more than \$100,000 for Haitian relief. He plans to continue his quarterly visits to Haiti to check in with Mangrove’s partners and determine the best actions to take next.

Like the Pierzniks, **Elizabeth Dowling '91** is tied to Haiti through her adopted child. But unlike Richelor, who was safe in Portland when the earthquake struck, Dowling’s daughter Jenna was still in Port-au-Prince, expected to join Dowling in Denver in late February. Upon learning of the quake, Dowling’s immediate thought was: “I have to get that baby out of there.” Later that week, she got a desperate email saying that the orphanage had only a couple of days of food and water left. Just after she received that message, she looked at

her television screen to find a CNN reporter, who had visited the orphanage, with Jenna sitting in his lap. “She was making a clucking sound with her mouth that she makes when she was happy, so I knew she was okay.” She got on the CNN blog and reported, “I saw you holding my daughter.”

Soon Jenna was traveling from the orphanage to the U.S. embassy. “She was one of the first five orphans to get out of the country on an Air Force jet,” says Dowling. Now at home in Denver, two-year-old Jenna is doing “amazingly well,” says Dowling. Dowling hopes to sustain Jenna’s ties to Haiti, helped by the fact that 15 families with children from Jenna’s orphanage live in driving distance from Dowling’s home. “We see kids from her orphanage twice a week,” she says.

## Rushing to Heal

Several alumni with medical training have provided critical care for earthquake survivors—who are in many cases wounded both physically and psychologically. **Patricia Kinser '01**, a women’s health nurse practitioner and nursing instructor at Bon Secours Memorial College of Nursing in Richmond, Va., has been leading trips to Haiti with groups of nursing students since 2006. Kinser provides training for these trips, including teaching a course called “Transcultural Nursing.” The Bon Secours group focuses on the community of Hinche in Haiti’s central plateau, a four-and-a-half hour drive through the mountains from Port-au-Prince. “There are few functioning local hospitals there,” says Kinser. “They’re just really overwhelmed.” Kinser and her team strive to relieve some of that pressure, supporting the local nurses and other medical professionals with funding and supplies brought from America.



Nursing instructor Patricia Kinser '01, who leads groups of students on medical missions to Haiti, with a child at a rural clinic she helped set up in 2009.

Vanek spent eight days operating 16 hours a day in 85 to 90 degree temperatures, subsisting on bottled water, power bars and MREs.

“Our patients are also able to teach us so much,” says Kinser—a huge benefit for nurses still in training. “We live in a world where, if you have a question about someone’s condition, you send them off for a test,” she says. In Haiti, where laboratory tests are rarely available, “you have to trust your instincts.”

Leading up to this year’s trip in the wake of the earthquake, Kinser adjusted her training for the students to emphasize wound care and emotional support for potentially traumatized patients. “As nurses our goal is not just to go in and fix people,” says Kinser. The team holds clinics for people of all ages and regularly visits orphanages where “care” may also mean holding a child’s hand or playing games. “It’s a holistic way of caring for people who have so little,” she says.

Surgeon **Paul Vanek '85** had no special connections to Haiti before the quake. Yet, as he sat with his wife in their Cleveland, Ohio, home watching news coverage of a desperate family cutting off their trapped daughter’s leg with a power tool—she died almost instantly—he knew he had to act. He arranged to travel to Haiti with the nonprofit Project Medishare, armed with \$27,000 worth of supplies donated

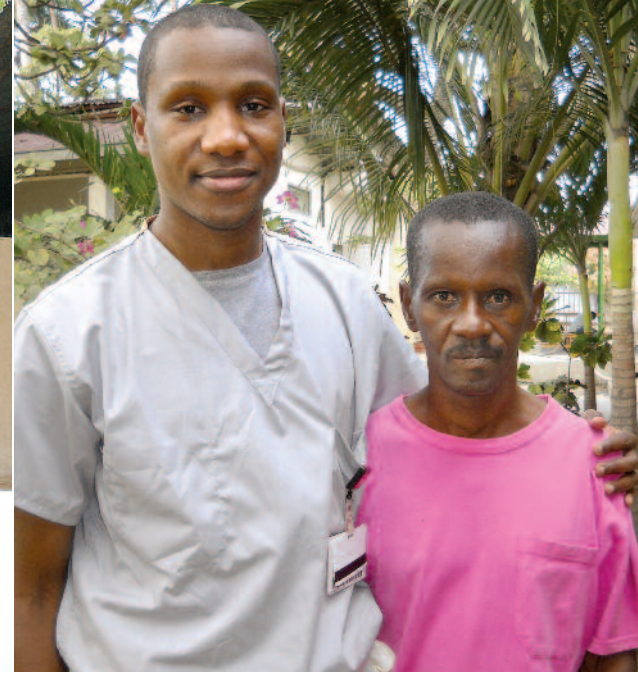


Dr. Paul Vanek '85 was part of an Ohio medical team that spent eight days performing emergency surgeries at a half-collapsed hospital in Port-au-Prince.

by Lake Health Tri-Point Medical Center, where he works as a plastic surgeon, as well as \$14,000 in medicines and supplies Vanek donated himself and additional materials donated by the local community—enough to fill five pallets.

He arrived January 20. Half of the hospital he traveled to had collapsed, killing fifty nurses. Two operating rooms were running; Vanek and colleagues designated another room “OR 3.” “I had a headlight and we had anesthesia,” says Vanek, but “there was no oxygen, no electricity.” They began triage. “I had a patient with a ruptured uterus, operated on kids’





**TOP LEFT:** David Michel '01 (second from left) and Dr. Jean Pape, director of the medical clinic GHESKIO, work with a U.S. soldier to plan distribution of relief goods. **RIGHT:** Michel (left) with his uncle, whom he chanced upon in a crowd of 5,000 people camped out in a field next to the clinic.

faces, operated on people with crushed extremities,” he says. Vanek worked with teams from Kansas, Dominican Republic, Texas, Sweden, and France. To keep track of patients, Vanek and his team began affixing tape to patients’ foreheads, “so we would always be able to find them to change their dressings, know when they had last been treated, and have our nurses address their needs.”

Vanek spent eight days operating 16 hours a day in 85 to 90 degree temperatures, subsisting on bottled water, power bars and MREs. “I was never tired,” he says. “It was just a stunning feeling to be in that environment and be so energized.”

**David Michel '01**, a medical resident at Weill Cornell Medical College, felt similarly compelled to put his skills to use after the earthquake. Michel emigrated from Haiti when he was 12 years old, joining his family in the United States. But he’s long known that he would return. “I never thought that this was the way that I would really step in as a physician and start my giving back to Haiti,” he says. “But the moment necessitates it.”

Michel received permission from his program director to travel to the GHESKIO clinic, a Cornell-supported facility in Port-au-Prince. In partnership with USAID, Michel and others at the clinic treated more than 1,000 patients. He also spent time with a Cornell engineering crew assessing the viability of buildings that had remained standing after the earthquake. “The time I spent helping out the engineering assessment was as important as the time I spent seeing patients and assessing medical needs,” he says.

In the course of work, Michel chanced upon his uncle—one of 5,000 people who were camping out in a field next to the clinic. He soon learned that an aunt and cousins were also there, and were safe. “God gave me a blessing,” he says. He plans to return to Haiti once he navigates a transition this summer from his residency at Cornell to the start of a fellowship in rheumatology at the National Institutes of Health.

## Envisioning a Future for Haiti

As first responders address acute needs, governmental groups and NGOs are turning their attention to long-term rebuilding. **Sara Wolf '03**, who had previously worked on education projects in Haiti, left her job as a history teacher at Friends Select in Philadelphia to return after the quake to work with her fiancé Dharma Russafov, a regional director with Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team (AMURT). Wolf is now AMURT’s child protection coordinator, helping to organize “Child-Friendly Spaces,” centers that give Haitian children displaced by the earthquake safe places to learn, play and receive food. As part of her job she travels to potential sites, trains educators, and designs lessons to engage different age groups.



Sara Wolf '03 shows UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon one of the Child-Friendly Spaces she helped set up at the Petionville Country Club, which is now home to more than 50,000 displaced persons.



## Crisis in Haiti: Fords Find Ways to Help and Connect



William O'Neill '73 in front the tent he called home during his trip to Haiti to assist the UN.

"This week the children practiced karate, breathing exercises, and yoga," she wrote in a blog she created to chronicle her experiences in Haiti. "They sang folksongs, created play-foam sculptures and finger-painted on leaves. The older children built block structures and the little kids learned how to wash their hands. At the end of each session, children didn't want to leave. Their smiles are contagious, and whenever I start to feel stressed or tired I recall their shining faces ..."

After graduating from Haverford, **William O'Neill '73** was awarded the prestigious Watson Fellowship, which gives graduates a stipend to spend a year traveling and studying abroad. He visited former French colonies to study their educational systems, and wound up his year in Haiti. "Once you visit you either turn around running in the other direction or you can't let it go," he says. For O'Neill, it was the latter.

A United Nations advisor and human rights lawyer based in New York City, O'Neill gave a talk on Haiti in November

"about how bad governments could kill people" with poor infrastructure, such as shoddily built schools. When he learned of the earthquake, he says, "I couldn't believe my thesis would prove to be so devastatingly true." Several UN workers were killed in the earthquake and O'Neill was asked to travel to Port-au-Prince to monitor and help coordinate the UN response. He spent much of his time talking with Haitians about what they thought the priorities for rebuilding and attention should be, and directing international attention to the pressing needs of temporary shelter and sanitation for the one million people living in the streets.. "This is the only time

"Once you visit you either turn around running in the other direction or you can't let it go."

I can think of that the news reports don't exaggerate. They don't actually capture how bad it is."

Despite the widespread destruction, O'Neill says there could be a silver lining to the quake. Port-au-Prince, he says, is a city intended to comfortably house 500,000-750,000 people. Before the quake its population was closer to two million. "It's a terrible way to have this happen," says O'Neill, "but having half a million people now leave the city is potentially a really good thing."

Of course this potential may not be realized but for the continued support of determined people, many Haverford alums included. The problems Haiti now faces cannot be resolved quickly, but may take 10, 20, perhaps 50 years, cautions David Michel. "What Haiti needs now," says Michel, "is commitment."

*Katherine Unger '03 is a writer based in Carbondale, Illinois.*

### FIND OUT MORE:

- More information about the **Mangrove Fund** is at: [www.mangrovefund.org/](http://www.mangrovefund.org/). To view a YouTube video of **Bill Pierznik** and his son Richelor and their "Coins for Haiti" effort go to: [www.youtube.com/watch?v=BOst7CPSY5I](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BOst7CPSY5I).
- For more information about medical services provided by **GHESKIO** in Haiti go to: [www.gheskio.org](http://www.gheskio.org).
- To learn more about the medical mission **Dr. Paul Vanek** was part of in Haiti go to: [www.paulvanekmd.com/plastic-surgeon/giving-back/dr-vanek-goes-to-haiti-for-relief-help/](http://www.paulvanekmd.com/plastic-surgeon/giving-back/dr-vanek-goes-to-haiti-for-relief-help/) or to: [clevelandhaitirelief.blogspot.com/](http://clevelandhaitirelief.blogspot.com/).
- To read a CNN blog about **Elizabeth Dowling** and daughter Jenna's story go to: [ac360.blogs.cnn.com/2010/02/03/shes-in-her-new-home-2/](http://ac360.blogs.cnn.com/2010/02/03/shes-in-her-new-home-2/).
- To read about the **Bon Secours** nursing students and staff and their trip to Haiti: [www.bonsecoursgoodsharing.org/mission-values/haitiresponse/](http://www.bonsecoursgoodsharing.org/mission-values/haitiresponse/).
- Read **Sara Wolf's** blog from Haiti at: [haitiinmyheart.blogspot.com/](http://haitiinmyheart.blogspot.com/).
- Learn about the organization **Wolf** works for at: [www.amurthaiti.org/](http://www.amurthaiti.org/).
- For more about the **Social Science Research Council** and to read **William O'Neill's** discussion of the challenges of governance in Haiti go to: <http://www.ssrc.org/>.





Melissa Dunwell Padberg '93, owner of the Hotel Villa Creole in Port-au-Prince, in front of the mountainside hotel's collapsed dining room.

The efforts of **Melissa Dunwell Padberg '93** and her staff at the Port-au-Prince hotel she co-owns became the subject of a number of news stories in the aftermath of the quake. The hotel's parking lot became a makeshift triage center for the injured and the courtyard was turned into a campground.

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## HOTELIER OFFERS HAVEN to victims, media

By **John Lantigua**  
*Palm Beach Post Staff Writer*

PETIONVILLE, HAITI — When everyone else is trying to escape a war or a natural disaster, aid workers and journalists are trying to get in.

Once there, they want a safe place to stay, food to eat and basic conditions that allow them to work.

Over the decades, certain innkeepers have gone beyond the call of duty to keep their doors open in the midst of crisis

— whether it be 1970s Saigon, 1980s Beirut or 1990s West Africa.

Sometimes the world notices: Actor Don Cheadle was nominated for an Oscar for his portrayal of a heroic real-life hotelier protecting his guests in the 2004 film *Hotel Rwanda*.

When the magnitude 7.0 earthquake hit Haiti on Jan. 12, Melissa Padberg, owner of the mountainside Hotel Villa Creole, was in her office with her general manager, Frantz “Fan Fan” Rimpel.

*Continued on page 48*

*Continued from page 47*

“We grabbed each other and got under a doorway,” said Padberg, 38.

“He was yelling, ‘Melissa! Melissa! Melissa!’ And I was saying, ‘Oh, my God! Oh, my God!’”

Then they heard a tremendous explosion as the large dining room caved in. On the hillsides around them, other buildings could be heard crumbling, like rolling thunder.

When the shaking stopped, Padberg raced to her home nearby to check on her three children. After finding them safe, she hurried back to the hotel, where she did a head count.

“We quickly determined that all the guests who had been inside were now outside and all right,” she said. The employees on the premises also had escaped death or serious injury, but she soon learned that some of her workers had suffered terrible losses.

“One of our employees was pulled out of his collapsed house, but his wife and children didn’t make it,” she said.

Many other staff members saw their homes destroyed and loved ones badly injured. With nowhere to go, those families headed for the hotel.

### ‘No question’ **what to do**

Within hours, Padberg had turned the tasteful courtyard that forms the entryway to her hostelry into a refugee camp. Some of those arriving were critically injured, and in the midst of chaos she recruited medical personnel to treat them. An international aid group, Hope for Haiti, set up a dispensary in the lobby.

Word spread to poor neighborhoods on nearby hills, and within 48 hours after the quake several hundred people were camped in the courtyard and on the hotel’s tennis courts looking for refuge and treatment.

“There was no question of turning them away,” Padberg said. “They had nowhere else to go.”

People who had no training in medicine, including Padberg and some of her guests, helped set broken bones and close wounds.

“We were breaking furniture to make splints and ripping up sheets to tie them on,” she said. People were being sewn up with needle and thread by flashlight.

For the first couple of nights, Padberg sat in a chair in the lobby and dispensed medicines until well after midnight.

She had spent spurts of her childhood in that building. Her family is of mixed Haitian, Lebanese and Austrian Jewish heritage. The hotel started as a large house that Padberg’s grandparents bought in 1946. Her grandmother turned part of it into a bed-and-breakfast, and the family gradually expanded the business until it was a hotel with dozens of rooms. It featured a pool, with Haitian almond trees planted around it, and a rooftop garden of potted bougainvillea. Her grandfather, a physician, gave up his practice to help run it.

### A flood of **guests**

Padberg took over the business in 2005 after her mother died and her father became too ill with cancer to continue. She had studied at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, but not hotel management. She majored in cultural anthropology, which can come in handy for a hotelier with guests from many lands.

Within 24 hours of the earthquake, international aid workers, search-and-rescue experts and journalists were descending on the hotel, begging for a place to stay. Padberg knew that the 145-room Hotel Montana, Haiti’s most famous hotel and just down the hill from her, had collapsed.

More than 200 people were inside when it fell, including members of the family that owned it, who were Padberg’s friends. She grieved for them.

That drove more people to her hotel. The Villa Creole has 70 rooms, but after the quake about 30 were uninhabitable. In most other rooms, plaster was cracked, but an engineer ruled that they weren’t in danger of collapsing.

“We didn’t have space for all these people who showed up, so they just started camping around the pool,” she said. “Some people in tents, others in sleeping bags. At one point we were feeding 150 people per day.”

The kitchen was unusable and all cooking was done outside over grills.

### Grateful for **her staff**

Meals were distributed buffet-style. The capital was in ruins and almost all stores were closed the first few days. But Padberg’s scroungers somehow found chicken, beef, pork, eggs, fresh fruit, bread and more.

Padberg kept electricity running through generators, and Internet access was available. Journalists sat at long card tables on the poolside patio, staring at the ruins of the dining room, their laptops humming. They put the word out to the world about how bad the quake was. Governments began to respond.

When told that her efforts both as innkeeper and medical caregiver qualify her for the “Hoteliers Hall of Fame,” Padberg demurred.

“Some things you do, not out of any plan, but purely out of necessity,” she said. “But none of this would have been possible without the staff. We have gardeners washing dishes. Maintenance men cooking. You name it. And some of them after losing family and friends. My staff, these are amazing people.”

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# HELPING IN HAITI

## Christian Hansen '54



Dr. Christian Hansen (right) with Florence Thybulle, founder of a Port-au-Prince childcare center called RENMEN.

*Dr. Christian Hansen, who died in February [see obituary p. 62], spent nearly a decade, from 1994 to 2003, going on regular medical missions to Haiti. There, the pediatrician helped start a medical program at a Port-au-Prince daycare center and orphanage and volunteered at a hospital in Milot, in the northern part of the country. Hansen wrote about his experiences in Haiti and other locales in his 2005 book *In the Name of the Children: The Life Story of a Pediatrician to the Poor*. The following excerpt from that book describes a visit Hansen paid to a clinic in Haiti run by physician Paul Farmer, founder of the organization Partners in Health and now the United Nations Deputy Special Envoy to Haiti.*

The road from the capital to the central plateau ran directly over bedrock in some places and in others was an obstacle course of gullies, loose rocks, and occasional boulders. It was as bad as any road I've encountered in the world. After a bone-jarring journey, my driver and I arrived at the outskirts of the rather ordinary and depressing village of Cange. Soon we spotted Clinique Bon Sauveur, where patients were waiting on benches outside. Hundreds of people were waiting to be seen, exhibiting a smiling calm that I have never encountered in an American waiting room.

Clinique Bon Sauveur included a hospital, an outpatient clinic, an elementary school, a center for teaching skills to community health workers, and so on. I found Paul Farmer making rounds in the hospital's tuberculosis ward. He was speaking quietly in Creole with his patients, who were young local men with multiple-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDRT)—a deeply worrisome public health problem that had started showing up in the slums of some of the poorest countries of the world, and in crowded prisons, too. This strain of tuberculosis is highly infectious and often fatal, both because it is resistant to conventional antibiotics and because it often coincides with HIV. Few medical facilities in the world could even

diagnose MRDT back then, let alone knew how to treat it.

Paul introduced me to his patients by name and described their histories in detail. The patients were obviously glad to have a doctor who cared about them and who spoke their language fluently. They would be staying on the tuberculosis ward for six months, being directly observed by nurses as they took a cocktail of medications devised by Paul and his colleagues at Partners in Health. Many of these young men would leave the ward fully healed. They were getting world-class medical treatment at this outpost of excellence, this little Mayo clinic in the bush. And I might add that the protocol devised by Paul and his colleagues was adopted by the World Health Organization a few years later and is now the standard treatment for MRDT around the world.

The nominal reason for my visit was to get Paul's ideas on fund-raising for Florence's little daycare center and orphanage in Port-au-Prince, an undertaking that suddenly seemed trivial compared to his own venture. Paul talked with me for a while about raising money from church groups in the U.S. Then he showed me his house in the compound, a lovely and simple little Shangrila strewn with books, and surrounded by bamboo and flower gardens he had planted himself. Later he showed me the pharmacy, possibly the best-equipped in the entire Caribbean, with shelf after shelf of sophisticated, highly-expensive drugs for the treatment of HIV and the like.

Everything I saw at Clinique Bon Sauveur was Paul's doing, directly or indirectly. He is a clinical doctor at heart, but he also brings phenomenal vitality to his other roles as a medical innovator, writer, public speaker, fund-raiser, and organizer. He decided that medical care in Haiti couldn't wait for infrastructure to be built up, and that he couldn't wait for economists to tell him whether or not his plan was cost-effective. He just had to get out there and do the most he could, to the highest medical standards.

Paul Farmer believes, as I do, that the poor deserve medical care as good as the wealthiest people on earth. I believe this as a matter of moral principle, but a strong case can also be made on the grounds of practical self-interest. The more we can treat the poor, the smaller the reservoir of diseases that eventually could affect us all. From a public health point of view, setting up medical missions in poorer countries is a wise and prudent investment.

■ *In the Name of the Children* is available as a free e-book at the website [inthenameofthechildren.com](http://inthenameofthechildren.com)

■ *Chris Hansen's efforts to bring health care to poor children in Haiti will be featured in a documentary about him now in production. Called Giving, the film is a project of director and producer Michael Coulson and his media company Three Humans, Inc. For more information: [threehumansinc.com/Haiti\\_Giving/Haiti\\_Giving.html](http://threehumansinc.com/Haiti_Giving/Haiti_Giving.html)*

# Roads Taken and Not Taken

## RAKIA CLARK '01

**When I entered Haverford** as a freshman in the fall of 1997, I could not have been more excited. It was a very different environment than the one I had come from, and I was eager for a new experience. My plans were to take all the prerequisites for medical school and major in something completely unrelated to science. I wanted the real-deal liberal arts experience.

Two years and one English major declaration later, I was on track. But the intellectual jolt that I felt in my English classes threw me for a loop. I felt inspired for the first time in my life. And despite my continued allegiance to the med school track, internally I found myself on shaky ground with my decision. Truth be told, I had always been clinging to it with a looser grasp than anyone else realized.

Looking back, it is clear to me how this all happened. I grew up as a promising student. And in my neighborhood, promising students were encouraged to become one of two things: doctors or lawyers. After seeing a 1980s comedy about a defense attorney whose newly convicted client vowed to seek revenge upon parole, I quickly crossed lawyer off my list. (I was a very impressionable kid.) So purely by default, I started saying I wanted to be a doctor.

In high school I was recruited into a highly competitive summer program for science geeks. I did not particularly enjoy the work, but I knew I had the capacity to do it. And having not been moved by anything else yet, the whole medical school thing didn't seem like that bad an idea. Plus, it made my parents happy. Very happy, in fact.

It wasn't until my sophomore year at Haverford that I felt a strong enough stirring about books and words to contemplate a career shift. And even then, I didn't know what I'd be shifting to. I felt too deeply invested in my science pursuits to do the one thing that everyone has the right to do: change their mind.

This was a big life lesson for me. Until this point, sticking with a commitment

was the hallmark of maturity and adulthood in my mind. Changing your mind was what flaky, unserious people did.

When I finally said aloud what I'd been keeping quiet for years—"Mom, Dad, I want to work in publishing"—it was such a relief. Of course this opened me up to a lot of criticism, and other, more practical speed bumps immediately followed after graduation. Did I have a job? (No.) Did I have any prospects? (Big, fat no.)

Still, I took it all in stride, begging my hometown magazine in Atlanta for an unpaid editorial internship and offering my housekeeping services to sweeten the deal. To make rent each month, I took nighttime gigs—first as a waitress and later as a bank teller. But a year later I found myself in New York City with two offers for entry-level editorial positions at major publishing houses.

It's been almost eight years since that day, and I've never once regretted abandoning everyone else's expectations to seek out my own path in the publishing world. It has been a lot of what I expected it to be (reading manuscripts, pitching new projects, developing relationships with authors) and a lot of what I didn't (negotiating contracts, going over profit and loss statements, ghostwriting entire books). It's been a great fit for me, though. I'm becoming an expert on new, little things all the time, and it makes me feel plugged in. I like that.

But my industry is taking a beating

right now. Electronic media has changed the way that publishers do business, and book people have been slow to adapt. Book sales are down. Precipitously so. And because of the economic downturn, many publishers have had several rounds

of layoffs. I was let go from my job a year ago, in fact.

Since then I've embraced freelancing, which, considering I don't have an entrepreneurial bone in my body, is a feat unto itself. But I dig it. The past year has been like hitting Control-Alt-Delete and rebooting my system. I've had a chance to breathe and, in a manner of speaking, gather

myself. I never expected losing my job to prompt this. But it was a job that, largely, I was unhappy with. Assurances of an autonomous, boutique-y imprint that sought to develop literary tastes turned out to be a micro-managing factory that, more than a few times, produced the book equivalent of *Homeboys in Outer Space*. (If you don't know what that is, consider yourself lucky.)

So to be freelancing on my own now feels pretty good. It reminds me of how I felt all those many years ago when I contemplated publishing in the first place. Is this the right move? What if it doesn't work?

But it has worked. So far at least. And if at some point it doesn't, I'll do what I always do. I'll take a deep breath in, exhale slowly, and adapt.

Rakia Clark is a freelance book editor in New York City. Learn more about her at [rakiac Clark.com](http://rakiac Clark.com).



## Tell Us Your Story

Has your life taken an unexpected turn after an economic crisis? If so, Haverford wants to hear from you. Your story may go back three months or forty years. Maybe you lost a job in finance and went back to school for social work. Maybe you traded your Manhattan condo for a cabin in New England. Maybe you went from working 90-hour weeks to being a stay-at-home parent. If you have a story to share about an economic loss turned into a life win—or maybe the beginning of an interesting new direction—email a brief description to [elotozo@haverford.edu](mailto:elotozo@haverford.edu). Selected stories will be included in an article being developed for a future issue of *Haverford Magazine*.



# A Virtuous Circle

Scholarships at Haverford

By Emily Weisgrau



Director of Stewardship  
Janet Heron meets with  
Abdullah Khan '13

For years, Abdullah Khan '13 dreamt of pursuing higher education in the United States. And thanks to the generosity of someone he has never met, this Pakistani native has just finished his freshman year at Haverford.

Abdullah, the Bruce Partridge Scholarship recipient, is just one of 680 current students (58 percent) whose Haverford experience is made possible by a need-blind admission policy that meets the demonstrated financial need of all admitted applicants, regardless of their ability to pay.

“It’s a policy that lays the groundwork for a ‘virtuous circle,’” says Janet Heron, director of stewardship. “Many scholarship students go on to fund scholarships later in life.” That’s why she organized a meeting of scholarship recipients, who gathered in Stokes Hall in January to meet each other, talk with staff involved in the financial aid process, and learn about the honor and responsibility that comes with being the beneficiary of other people’s generosity.

Haverford received 158 gifts to scholarships from 122 donors during the 2008-2009 academic year. Some of those contributions were unrestricted and therefore can be used to meet the financial need of any student, while others have restrictions placed on them. "Some of those restrictions may be that you excel academically, that you show athletic prowess, that you live in a certain geographic area, or that you have a certain major," Heron explained to the assembled students. Every fall, three key areas of College administration come together for the intensive process of matching students with scholarships. The Office of Financial Aid oversees the available dollars, the Deans' Office represents the students, and Stewardship (within Institutional Advancement) represents the scholarship donors, ensuring each scholarship's conditions are met.


Strengthening the ties between scholarship students and donors is an important goal for Heron and her colleagues. Associate Professor of Chemistry Fran Blase, representing the faculty at the luncheon, spoke about some of the reasons donors are motivated to create scholarship funds, but first she posed the question to the students. Amira Shulman-Kumin '10, recipient of the Janet Orttung-Morr Scholarship, speculated, "They had a really good experience themselves, and they want to give back." Blase agreed and also suggested that some may feel grateful to Haverford for helping them personally or professionally. Others may have seen a scholarship gift as a way to honor or memorialize a loved one, or they may have been inspired to "pay it forward," something Blase encouraged the students to do one day. For now, each student is asked to write a letter to the donor of his or her scholarship to say thank you and share some personal information.

The event concluded with comments from Michael Kiefer, vice president of institutional advancement, who conveyed some of the financial realities of the College. For example, approximately \$15.7 million of Haverford's \$66.4 million operating budget is allocated to aid, the second largest expense after salaries.

"In order for us to be the best school academically, we need to eliminate all barriers and allow students who have the capacity to succeed here to come here, regardless of their ability to pay," he said. "The most important thing we do is assemble the very best students and faculty possible. Financial aid is a very important factor in our ability to attract great students from all walks of life and from all corners of the world."

Kiefer also pointed out that Haverford is one of 13 colleges and universities in the United States that meets 100 percent of financial need with grants rather than loans so that students are not burdened by debt when they graduate. He added that it costs approximately \$73,000 to educate each student, far more than the cost of tuition, so even those who do pay in full receive some financial aid because "the actual price of the education is not the cost of the education." That gap is filled by a combination of

unrestricted endowment funds and Annual Fund contributions made by alumni, parents and friends of the College.

In the spring the scholarship recipients will be invited to a special event on campus where they can meet donors in person, further strengthening the special bond that has now been created between them. [To read about that event go to [www.haverford.edu/news](http://www.haverford.edu/news) and search for "scholarship donor recognition."] Until then, the students' letters will suffice. "I am truly grateful for this once in a lifetime opportunity given to me," Khan wrote to his scholarship donor. "Your donation has enabled me to realize my dream." 

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*For more information on creating a scholarship, please contact Director of Stewardship Janet Heron at 215-896-1423 or [jheron@haverford.edu](mailto:jheron@haverford.edu).*

## Offering Advice to the Class of 2010

**D**o you remember how it felt to be a Haverford senior facing an uncertain future? Ever think, "If only I knew then what I know now?"

Now, there's an opportunity for Haverford alumni to offer the Class of 2010 (and future graduating classes) words of wisdom. At [fords.haverford.edu/advice](http://fords.haverford.edu/advice), alumni can help prepare seniors for life after college by providing tips on how to find an apartment, acquire health insurance, keep in touch with Ford friends, and much more.

Associate Director of Alumni Relations and Annual Giving Liz Lang came up with the idea for the advice site after researching similar alumni guides and pages at Haverford's peer institutions. "We expect that Fords will have a lot to say," she says. "This is a great way to build a bridge between seniors and the alumni community.

We want seniors to know that our alumni support and care about them."

The site went live in March, and a number of Fords have already reached out to the next generation. "One thing I have learned over the years is who you work for is as important as what you do," writes Anita Crofts '92. "Seek out mentors and champions and hitch your star to the ones that are supportive of your own success."


"Don't compare your life to others—you have no idea what their journey is all about," says Alexander Lowry '99. "Life isn't fair, but it's still good."

Lang shared these and other submissions with the Class of '10 in a slideshow presented at the Senior Barbeque hosted by the Philadelphia Haverford Alumni Network (PHAN) in May. She also plans to create a website of Fords' advice tips and send the link to seniors.



# the annual fund by the numbers

**H**averford's Annual Fund makes an immediate difference in the academics, athletics, arts and activities that students experience every day on campus. It supports student-faculty collaborations and financial aid, underwrites guest speakers and keeps the campus beautiful, just to name some of the many ways the Annual Fund plays a role in daily life at the College.

The fundraising year runs July 1 to June 30. Prior to each year, the College sets targets for dollars and participation. These goals help to ensure that sufficient funds will be raised to meet the College's operating needs for the year and to assess alumni engagement. In order to achieve both goals, we rely on alumni, parents and friends to give, and to give as generously as you can. Whatever that number may be to you—that gift that is a stretch but feels good at the same time—it makes a difference. 

## \$4.55 million

Goal for fundraising from alumni, parents and friends by June 30, 2010.

As of March 31st: \$2,560,294

## 51%

Total alumni participation goal.

As of March 31st: 30%

## 41%

Young alumni (classes of 2000-2009) participation goal.

As of March 31st: 21%

## How Are Annual Fund Dollars Used?

Your gifts to Haverford's Annual Fund help every department and student on campus. Here are a few examples of what your gift can make possible:

- \$11** 1 liter glass beaker
- \$75** 200 lignin-free folders for the College's archives
- \$100** Humanities journal subscription
- \$200** One pair of 25 lb. dumbbells for the fitness center
- \$300** Supplies for a fine arts student: 10 yards of canvas, 1 gallon of gesso, 1 metal easel, 10 yards of drawing paper, 1 package of charcoal, and 2 large tubes of artist quality paint
- \$500** Help for one month at the Writing Center
- \$1,833\*** A trip for 6 students to participate in the 2010 College Unions Poetry Slam Invitational in Boston, MA
- \$10,000** Symposium at the John B. Hurford '60 Humanities Center
- \$22,000** The difference between what Haverford charges for tuition, room and board and what it actually costs to educate, house and feed a student
- \$60,000** Grant for multi-year faculty/student research project in science

\*The 1833 Society is a special group of Haverfordians who have both the ability and desire to support the College at a leadership level (gifts of \$1,833 or more). They receive unique benefits, including information from current students, updates from faculty and administrators and invitations to special events.



Make your Annual Fund gift today at [www.haverford.edu/makeagift](http://www.haverford.edu/makeagift) or by calling 866-443-8442.

# Alumni Weekend May 29-30, 2010

The following events are open to all alumni, though reservations are required for events marked with **R**. Selected featured events are described below. Additionally, many classes are holding their own exclusive events, and various departments and offices will be open throughout the weekend, such as Magill Library, Arn H. '76 and Nancy Tellem Fitness Center, Career Development Office and the Coop. A number of campus tours will be available as well. View the complete Alumni Weekend schedule at [fords.haverford.edu](http://fords.haverford.edu) or call 610-896-1004. 🦉

## Featured Events

### Lebanon, Pa. Film Screening and Q&A with Filmmaker Ben Hickernell '00



Friday 8:15 – 10:15 pm

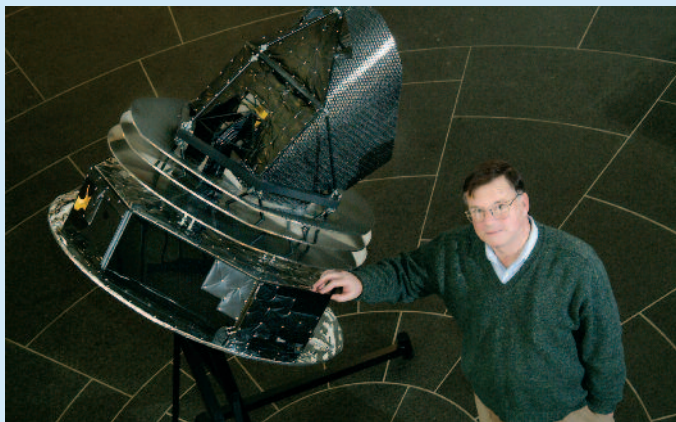
Hosted by Kim Benston, Professor of English and Sue Benston, Visiting Assistant Professor of Writing.

*Lebanon, Pa.* is a bittersweet comic drama about the divisions in current American culture—pro-life vs. pro-choice, baby-boomer vs. Gen-Y, sushi vs. steak-house. Briskly plotted and surprisingly moving, *Lebanon, Pa.* explores the American cultural divide through the lives of one extended family. After the movie, stay for a Q&A with writer/director Ben Hickernell '00.

### An Evening in the Strawbridge Observatory with Professor Emeritus Bruce Partridge

Friday at 9:30 pm

Join Professor Partridge for an “Invisible Astronomies” slideshow and Open House.



## Friday, May 28

All-Alumni Trip to the Barnes Foundation <b>R</b>	11:00 am – 2:00 pm
“Globalization and Haverford Values: Past, Present and Future” <b>R</b>	1:30 – 2:30 pm
177 Years of Dollars and Sense: College Finances and Planning for the Future <b>R</b>	2:30 – 3:30 pm
Going Green @ Haverford <b>R</b>	2:30 – 3:30 pm
The Changing Landscape of College Admission and Financial Aid <b>R</b>	3:30 – 4:30 pm
So You Want to Go Global? An Overview of the CPGC with Parker Snowe '79 <b>R</b>	3:30 – 4:30 pm
Using Online Networking Tools to Enhance Your Career <b>R</b>	3:30 – 5:00 pm
Fine Arts Senior Thesis Exhibition and Reception <b>R</b>	4:30 – 6:00 pm
“God, Secular Humanists and Morality” with Professor Sid Waldman <b>R</b>	4:30 – 6:00 pm
Bi-College Oneg Shabbat/Sabbath <b>R</b>	6:00 – 7:30 pm
All-Alumni Dinner <b>R</b>	6:00 – 8:00 pm
Dessert Under the Tent featuring Minas Brazilian Music <b>R</b>	7:00 – 9:00 pm
Lebanon, Pa. Film Screening and Q&A with Filmmaker Ben Hickernell '00 <b>R</b>	8:15 – 10:15 pm
Step Sing, Bryn Mawr	9:00 pm
An Evening in the Strawbridge Observatory with Professor Emeritus Bruce Partridge <b>R</b>	9:30 pm

## Saturday, May 29

Yoga <b>R</b>	8:30 – 9:30 am
Haverford Arboretum Tour <b>R</b>	8:30 – 9:30 am
“Why I Still Work” Alumni Panel <b>R</b>	8:45 – 9:45 am
Douglas B. Gardner '83 Integrated Athletic Center and Arn H. '76 and Nancy Tellem Fitness Center Tour <b>R</b>	9:00 – 9:45 am
Alumni Celebration Ceremony <b>R</b>	10:00 – 10:45 am



**Meeting for Worship to Celebrate the Life of Greg Kannerstein '63** <sup>R</sup> 11:00 am – 12:30 pm

Join us for the Meeting for Worship to honor Greg in the Calvin J. Gooding '84 Arena. Also, it's not too late to share your own memories of Greg online at [memorialwebsites.legacy.com/gregkannerstein](http://memorialwebsites.legacy.com/gregkannerstein).



<b>All-Alumni Buffet Luncheon</b> <sup>R</sup>	12:30 – 1:30 pm
<b>Scarlet Sages Luncheon</b> <sup>R</sup>	12:30 – 1:30 pm
<b>All-Alumni Trip to the Barnes Foundation</b> <sup>R</sup>	1:00 – 4:00 pm
<b>Jacob Jones Ice Cream Social</b>	1:00 – 2:00 pm
<b>All-Alumni Networking Event presented by Career Development</b> <sup>R</sup>	1:30 – 2:30 pm
<b>Student-Led Tour of Campus</b> <sup>R</sup>	1:30 – 2:30 pm
<b>"Looking Forward! Using Your Computer for Discovery and Creativity in Retirement"</b> <sup>R</sup>	1:30 – 2:30 pm
<b>"Stories of Life at Haverford"</b> <sup>R</sup>	2:00 – 4:00 pm
<b>Office of Multicultural Affairs Open House</b>	2:00 – 3:30 pm
<b>Campus Master Plan Presentation and Discussion</b> <sup>R</sup>	2:00 – 3:00 pm
<b>"Health and Society" Alumni Panel</b> <sup>R</sup>	2:00 – 3:30 pm
<b>Musical Performance and Reading by Dick (Richard) Morris '65</b>	2:30 – 3:30 pm
<b>HaverCamp Presents: The 12th Annual Family Fun Fair</b> <sup>R</sup>	2:30 – 4:00 pm
<b>"Fords Who Have Chosen Green Careers"</b> <sup>R</sup>	3:00 – 4:00 pm
<b>Lambda Symposium: Haverford Life Then &amp; Now</b> <sup>R</sup>	4:00 – 5:00 pm
<b>The 1833 Society Reception "Educating Cells, Educating Students: Stem Cells and T Cells in the Laboratory and Beyond" (by invitation only)</b> <sup>R</sup>	4:00 – 5:00 pm
<b>Wine and Cheese Reception with Faculty Members</b> <sup>R</sup>	5:00 – 6:30 pm
<b>Class Receptions, Dinners and Parties</b> <sup>R</sup>	evening

**Sunday, May 30**

<b>Nature Trail Run or Family Walk</b>	8:00 – 9:00 am
<b>Haverford Definitions of "Service" During Wartime: Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of World War II's End</b> <sup>R</sup>	8:00 – 9:15 am
<b>"Quakerism on Campus"</b> <sup>R</sup>	9:15 – 10:15 am
<b>Yoga</b> <sup>R</sup>	10:00 – 11:00 am
<b>Quaker Meeting for Worship</b>	10:30 am
<b>All-Alumni Trip to the National Constitution Center</b> <sup>R</sup>	11:00 am – 3:00 pm

**Featured Events**



**Alumni Celebration Ceremony**

Saturday 10:00 – 10:45 am

Join us to enjoy the Parade of Classes, celebrate reunions, announce class gifts and honor the recipients of the 2010 Alumni Association Awards:

**Robert M. Eisinger '87**

Alumni Award • *For Sustained Service to the College*

**Dr. Joseph Torg '57**

Haverford College Alumni Distinguished Achievement Award  
*For Outstanding Contributions in a Profession*

**Seth Phillips '85**

Haverford Award • *For Service to Humanity*

**Andrew Garza '08**

Haverford College Young Alumni Award  
*For Accomplishments in Leadership*

More information about the awards and each winner can be found at [fords.haverford.edu](http://fords.haverford.edu).

**Haverford Definitions of "Service" During Wartime: Commemorating the 65th Anniversary of World War II's End**  
Sunday 8:00 – 9:15 am

What kind of wartime service does Haverford inspire as an institution founded by Friends and attended by mostly non-Quakers? Join the discussion with Mather Lippincott '43, WWII ambulance driver/CO; Sam Snipes '41, WWII Civilian Public Service worker/CO; Gus Tanaka, MD '47, who was forced into an internment camp before attending Haverford and serving in the U.S. Army; John Whitehead '43, wartime assistant to Haverford President Felix Morley before serving in the U.S. Navy at D-Day and Iwo Jima; Rear Admiral Mark Buzby, Commander of the U.S. Navy Military Sealift Command and grandson of John Buzby '17, WWI ambulance driver/CO; and Emily Higgs '08, Haverford's Quaker Affairs Program Coordinator.



HAVERFORD COLLEGE ARCHIVES

# Brad Mayer '92 Reflects on His Tenure as AAEC President

When Brad Mayer '92 was a student at Haverford, he served on the Educational Policy Committee. Mayer recalls a fellow committee member noting that without the participation of students, the College would not run. "I think that sentiment really holds true for alums as well," Mayer observes. Understanding the difference he could make, he became an alumni interviewer, a regional event host and eventually served six years as a member of the Alumni Association Executive Committee (AAEC). Four years ago, Mayer was elected the vice president of the AAEC, serving alongside then-president Garry Jenkins '92 and preparing to step into Jenkins' shoes at the end of his term in 2008.

As president of the AAEC it has been Mayer's job to understand the needs of alumni and to make sure those needs are addressed. "I'm corralling the group to solicit their feedback but

also understand what the College is looking for from us." One way in which he accomplishes this is by attending Board of Managers meetings. Mayer informs the Board of everything the AAEC is doing to support and further the work of the College. Likewise, he relays important information from the Board and its committees to other members of the AAEC so they can disseminate that information in their regions. "That dialogue has been very rewarding," he says. Also rewarding for Mayer is the role he's played in strengthening the regional structure for alumni relations and developing a program of Regional Liaisons to coordinate local volunteer activities and events.

As his term comes to an end on June 30, Mayer reflected on other highlights of his time as vice president and president. "We made revisions to the Alumni Association Constitution—a document that was formulated a long time

ago—and updated it to be more reflective of how we operate today. As a result, now all alumni will vote in the elections for members of AAEC and representatives to the Board of Managers." Mayer also cited positive changes at the College level, crediting Institutional Advancement for "more streamlined engagement of the alumni body as the College moves forward intellectually, socially and philanthropically." The feeling is mutual: Deb Wiediger Strecker, director of alumni relations and annual giving, commented, "Brad has been incredibly generous with his time and energy. We've been so fortunate to have him in this leadership role for the past few years."

Taking the reins from Mayer will be current AAEC vice president Julie Min Chayet '91. "Julie is the epitome of Haverford alumni volunteerism," says Mayer. "I think from the minute she graduated, she immediately assumed



an active volunteer role." Even with his presidency ending, Mayer will continue to attend AAEC meetings for two more years in an ex-officio capacity, and he will continue to volunteer as an alumni interviewer. He also looks forward to having more time to plan alumni events in the Seattle area where he lives and hopes that other alumni will consider volunteering in some capacity as well. "Alums really are an integral part of keeping Haverford's academics and reputation as strong as they are well into the future." 🐿

—Emily Weisgrau



Tim Harvey '02 & Andrew Law '02 organized a volunteer event at The Food Project in Boston.

## Be Like Brad and Volunteer in Your Region!

The College is looking for volunteers to plan regional events for alumni, family and friends. Would you be interested in organizing a happy hour, speaker presentation, or community service day in your city? The Office of Alumni Relations and Annual Giving, along with alumni volunteer Regional Liaisons, are eager to help. We can send out your invitations, set up online registration and walk you through all the details. To get involved, contact [alumni@haverford.edu](mailto:alumni@haverford.edu) or call 610-896-1004. 🐿



**37** **Jay Wesley Worrall, Jr.** died March 16 at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville, Va. He was 94. During World War II he served in the Army Signal Corps in the United States. He left active duty at the end of the war and worked as marketing manager for a manufacturing company in Reading, Pa., where he settled with his family and joined the Religious Society of Friends at Reading Meeting. He was called back into the military for the Korean War and sent to a U.S. Army base in Asmara, Eritrea, in Africa. He remained as an active duty officer, serving in the U.S. and Europe until his retirement in 1966. During the 1960s, he and his family were active participants in the civil rights movement in Petersburg, Va. He arrived in Charlottesville

to work in the U.S. Community Action Organization Region 10 Office later in 1966. He later founded Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR), an organization dedicated to assisting offenders in local jails to reenter society after their release. After retiring for a second time as director of OAR-USA he wrote *The Friendly Virginians: America's First Quakers* (Iberian Publishing, 1994), regarded as the most comprehensive history of the Quakers in Virginia from colonial to modern times. Worrall was a member of the Corporation of Haverford College from 1967-1999. He is survived by his wife, Carolyn; children Jay III, James, Emilie, Sarah, and Laura; 10 grandchildren; and six great-grandchildren.

**39** **James Woods Sterrett** died September 26 in Kennett Square, Pa. He was 93. In 1942, he started clerking in the Ticket Receiver's Office at Pennsylvania Station, N.Y., and also worked as a Traveling Agent over the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system and served eight years as Ticket Receiver New York during the Penn Station Redevelopment. He retired in 1976 from the Penn Central Transportation Company. He was a life-long member of the Religious Society of Friends and clerked Brooklyn Preparative Meeting, New York Monthly Meeting, and New York-Westbury Quarterly Meeting. He is survived by wife Jean Stubbs Sterrett; children **Timothy '64**, Alice, Elizabeth, and Frank; eight grandchildren (among them **James Jaquette Sterrett '91** and **Nathaniel Palmer Sterrett '93**); and six great grandchildren.

## In Memoriam

**43** **Alexander C. Tomlinson**, 87, a New York investment banker who also headed several Washington nonprofit organizations, died March 14 in Washington, D.C. Tomlinson served on Haverford's Board of Managers from 1980-1992, and was elected to emeritus status in 1994. He was also a member of the Corporation of Haverford College.

Born in Haddonfield, N.J., he served in the Navy during World War II, and went on to earn a master's degree in business administration from Harvard University. His banking career spanned more than 30 years, and he would eventually become director and chairman of the Credit Suisse First Boston executive committee. He retired in 1982, and became president of the National Planning Association, an economics think tank in Washington. Later he served as president of the Center for Privatization. He also led the Hungarian-American Enterprise Fund, a government program that encouraged economic development in Hungary after the Soviet Union collapsed.

Tomlinson was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and served on the boards of the National Building Museum, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

He is survived by his wife, Margaret; children **W. Brierley '76**, **Alexander III '82** and Deborah; two sisters; and four grandchildren.

**44** **Ellsworth C. "Buster" Alvord Jr.**, retired head of the department of neuropathology at the University of Washington and a dedicated philanthropist and patron of the arts, died January 19 at his home in Seattle. He was 87. Alvord was a member of Haverford's Board of Managers from 1986-98 and received an honorary degree from the College at the 2004 Academic Convocation.

Born in Washington, D.C., Alvord received his medical degree from Cornell University in 1946. After serving as chief of the neuropathology section of the National Institute of Neurological Disease and Blindness, and later as associate professor of pathology and neurology at Baylor College in Houston, Alvord joined the University of Washington in 1960. He spent 50 years at the university as a professor of pathology, and was recognized for his research on the causes of allergic encephalomyelitis and multiple sclerosis. In 2005 he received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, on whose board he served.

After retiring, Alvord continued his research, and developed mathematical models for brain cancer. Alvord and his wife, Nancy, endowed chairs at the University of Washington, both of which constitute the university's Nancy and Buster Alvord Brain Tumor Center. The couple also endowed a chair in pediatric epilepsy at Seattle Children's Hospital.

Alvord was a longtime supporter of major cultural institutions in Seattle. He was a trustee of A Contemporary Theatre and the Seattle Symphony Orchestra, and was president of both organizations' boards. The Alvords were also avid art collectors; their current house was built for the purpose of creating more wall space to display their acquisitions. The gallery includes works by Marc Chagall and Joan Miró.

Alvord is survived by his wife; brother **Robert '55**; children Ellsworth III, Katharyn, Jean and Richard; nine grandchildren; and nine great-grandchildren.

**54** **Christian M. Hansen Jr.**, a pediatrician committed to civil rights and social justice, whose career took him from U.S. prisons, inner-cities, and Indian reservations to one global hot spot after another, died February 3 in Flemington, N.J., from pneumonia brought on by a rare bone marrow disease. He was 77. He was a member the Corporation of Haverford College.

"Chris," to those who knew him, was born in Woodbury, N.J., on August 17, 1932. The son of a Lutheran minister, he grew up in Camden, N.J., and attended Moorestown Friends School before going off to Haverford College and University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

Hansen credited Moorestown Friends and Haverford College—which awarded him an honorary degree at the 1994 Commencement—with alerting him to

**40** **Max Wensel Steel** died September 1 at age 90 in Falcons Landing, Va. He received his doctorate in medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1944. While attending Jefferson, he became a lieutenant in the Army medical reserves and served in the Army's orthopedic and neurological services during World War II. In 1949 he transferred to the Air Force and became one of the founding physicians of its medical services. During the 50s and 60s he served in a variety of medical capacities, and in 1970, as Command Surgeon of the Military Airlift Command, he developed and implemented the worldwide Air Force aeromedical evacuation system, which became instrumental in the evacuation of wounded troops during the Vietnam War. In 1972, he was named

Deputy Surgeon General of the U.S. Air Force. He is survived by six children, Rosemary, Mike, Chris, Miriam, Andy, and Bob; a brother, David; a sister, Patricia; and 15 grandchildren.

**42** **George Aldridge** died November 13 at his home in Skillman, N.J. He was 88. After graduating from Haverford, he enlisted in the United States Navy and served as an ordnance officer in the Pacific theater during World War II, mainly on Okinawa. After the war, he attended Harvard Business School, where he received an M.B.A. in accounting. A Certified Public Accountant, he worked as an external auditor, internal auditor, and corporate controller at Price Waterhouse in Philadelphia; RCA in Camden, N.J.; Symington Wayne

Corporation in Salisbury, Md.; Borden, Inc., in New York City and Columbus, Ohio; the Delaval Turbine Division of Transamerica Corporation in East Windsor, N.J.; and the Korman Corporation in Langhorne, Pa. He was a member of Prince of Peace Lutheran Church in Princeton Junction for nearly 40 years, as well as a volunteer teacher of GED preparation classes at the Trenton Soup Kitchen and a volunteer teacher of English as a Second Language in West Windsor, N.J. He is survived by wife, Carolyn; children Scott, Ronald, and Elizabeth; and three grandchildren.

issues of global justice. In his privately published autobiography, *In the Name of the Children* (2005), Hansen recalled inspiring visits to Moorestown Friends by the so-called Hiroshima Maidens (disfigured survivors of the U.S. atomic bombing of Japan in 1945) and the civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, as well as attending weekend work camps with school faculty in inner city Philadelphia.

After completing his residency in pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia in 1961, Hansen began a medical odyssey. With his wife, Alix, and his young family, Hansen moved to the White Mountain Apache Reservation in Arizona, where he worked for the U.S. Public Health Service, providing care for Native American children for a year. Hansen then joined the Peace Corps, taking his family to Ankara, Turkey for two years.

Upon returning to the States, Hansen rejoined the Public Health Service, first in Aberdeen, S.D., then in the Mississippi delta, where he helped pioneer the Tufts Delta Health Center in the town of Mound Bayou.

In 1969, Hansen returned north to settle down in New Hope, Pa. He helped found the Henry J. Austin Health Center in Trenton, N.J., before joining the faculty of Rutgers Medical School. With a home base to return to, Hansen took off on a seemingly endless number of short medical missions to global crisis spots including Nigeria, Vietnam, Iraq, Armenia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and Haiti.

After Rutgers, Hansen worked at the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) in New Jersey for 20 years. Upon retirement, Hansen tutored men and women in preparation for their G.E.D. at the Trenton Area Soup Kitchen.



Christian Hansen in Haiti

Hansen made friends everywhere he went. Though a Quaker, he loved meeting the young U.S. soldiers who helped distribute food and medical supplies in Kurdistan at the end of the first Gulf War, and spoke of the powerful support the military can offer to humanitarian missions. He was as comfortable in prisons and embracing homeless people on the street as he was with his own family. Christmas and Thanksgiving mornings found him distributing turkey dinners among the projects in Trenton.

Hansen was hardly a saint; he was instinc-

tively drawn to humanity, often recognizing humanity where others failed to see it. Above all, perhaps, he will be remembered for his playfulness and zest for life, his love of malapropisms and logic puzzles. He loved to sing ribald and ridiculous songs and imitate Peter Lorre. He loved radio-controlled airplanes, train sets, and windup toys. He loved to watch European soccer. Contrary to the wishes of his wife and children, he loved French pastries, potato chips and heavy cream on his cereal.

More than anything, he loved setting off model rockets with his family. And he didn't seem to care too much about just where they came down.

Hansen is survived by his wife Alix of 51 years, of New Hope; his children, Max, Amy, Jonathan, and Nathaniel; and four grandchildren.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be sent to Haverford College, 370 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, PA 19041.

—Jonathan Hansen



**44 Charles McCurdy Mathias**, a former United States Senator from Maryland, died January 25 at the age of 87 at his home in Chevy Chase, Md. After entering Haverford, he left in 1942 to join the Navy, which commissioned him as an ensign in 1944, the same year he received his bachelor's degree. During World War II he served in the Philippines and in the occupation of Japan. He went on to earn a law degree from the University of Maryland in 1949. He served as assistant state attorney general and city attorney for Frederick, Md., and was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1958. A liberal Republican, he won his first race for the House of Representatives in 1960 and served four terms in the House from 1961 to 1969, and three terms in the Senate before retiring in 1987. Called "the conscience of the Senate" by former Democratic Senate leader Mike Mansfield, Mathias played a significant role in drafting the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and supported later measures on voting and housing. In 1973 he advocated for public financing of political campaigns and ceilings on contributions, and vowed that in his upcoming 1974 campaign he would reject cash contributions, take no more than \$100 from any individual, report every contribution and expenditure and voluntarily abide by spending ceilings passed by the Senate. Mathias also tried to strengthen ties with Europe and supported legislation aimed at cleaning up the Chesapeake Bay. After leaving the Senate, he practiced law in Washington. He is survived by wife Ann Bradford Mathias; sons Charles and Robert; two grandchildren; a sister, Theresa; and a brother, Edward.

**45 Edward Brinton** died January 13 at the age of 86. A conscientious objector during World War II, Brinton received a master's degree from Bryn Mawr College. In 1950, he joined the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California at San Diego as a graduate student. His doctoral dissertation focused on small, shrimp-like crustaceans called krill, which are fed upon by baleen whales, fish, birds and other animals; the work became an important publication in biological oceanography. After earning his Ph.D. in 1957, Brinton remained with Scripps as a research biologist, concentrating on the Pacific Ocean. His later research centered on Antarctic krill. Brinton was noted for his wit: Haverford Emeritus Professor of German **John Cary**, Brinton's classmate and brother-in-law, recalls a scholarly journal that offered to publish one of Brinton's articles if, he says, "he took some of the humor out of the piece." Brinton is predeceased by his wife, Desiree, and is survived by children Nicholas, Joanna, David and Eric, and six grandchildren.

**David Mallery** died January 16 in Chestnut Hill, Pa. at the age of 86. After graduating from Haverford, he served as a Navy officer in the Pacific and received a master's degree from Middlebury College's Bread Loaf School of English in 1950. He began his teaching career in 1946 as an intern at Philadelphia's Germantown Friends, where he went on to teach 10th-grade English full time until 1959. For more than 40 years, he hosted a June teaching seminar at Westtown School in Chester County, Pa. A national advocate of teaching reform, he visited eight schools in the Northeast and Midwest to produce his 1962 book *High School Students Speak Out*. He went on to write a number of books for the National Association of Independent Schools, for which he served as director of professional development in the 1990s, and ran an educational consulting firm, David Mallery Seminars, from his home for more than 50 years. Mallery was also the educational adviser to Tracy Voorhees, President Eisenhower's representative in the Cuban refugee crisis, and hosted *The Movie Buff*, a Sunday afternoon movie-appreciation show that aired on a Philadelphia television station in the 1970s. He was a founding member of the American Film Institute, and was awarded an honorary degree from Haverford in 1995. He is survived by wife Judith, son Roger, daughter **Diane Mallery '84**, and two granddaughters.

**46 David E. Long** died October 12, 2008. **M. Gordon Wolman** died February 24 in Baltimore at the age of 85. While attending Haverford, he was drafted into the Navy during World War II; later, he returned to his hometown of Baltimore and received a bachelor's degree in geology from Johns Hopkins University in 1949. He earned his Ph.D. in geology from Harvard University in 1953. His dissertation on Brandywine Creek in Pennsylvania led to his development of the "Wolman pebble count," a way to document the size and distribution of riverbed rocks. At Harvard he met colleague Luna Leopold, with whom he worked as a scientist at the U.S. Geological Survey throughout the 1950s. The two collaborated on a seminal 1964 textbook, *Fluvial Processes in Geomorphology*, and their groundbreaking studies on how and why rivers change laid foundations for water-resource management and river restoration and engineering. Wolman joined Johns Hopkins in 1958 as a professor of geography, and remained at the university for more than 50 years; he also chaired the department of geography and environmental engineering for 20 years. He is survived by his wife, Elaine; four children, Elsa, Abel, Abby, and Fredericka; and two grandchildren.

**50 Edgar M. "Ted" Jamison** died October 4 at the age of 81. While at Haverford, he acted and played the vibraphone in a production of *You Can't Take It With You*, where he met his future wife, Patricia Richardson (Trish). After college, he was drafted into the Army, where he served for two years in the 101st Airborne Division. In 1954 he and his wife moved to New York, where he began his career working for Cunard; later, he went on to become the manager of group travel for Union Carbide Corporation in New York, N.Y. He worked for the National Passenger Traffic Association from 1982-85, and then retired to Cape Cod, Mass. Throughout his life he was a devoted patron of the arts, and a longtime subscriber to the Metropolitan Opera, New York Philharmonic, and Cape Playhouse. He is survived by his wife; children John, Ann and Edie; and five grandchildren.

**Thomas Carskaden Zimmerman** died October 1, 2009 in Austin, Tex. He was 84. During his time at Haverford his studies were interrupted by World War II; he spent two years in the United States Air Force before returning to college. He went on to attend the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business and began working for the Commercial Credit Corporation, first in Baltimore and then in Houston. After a few years, he entered the real estate business and opened his own firm. He lived in various cities across the country, including San Francisco and Jacksonville, Fla. A music lover, he played several instruments by ear and once served as guest conductor of the Jacksonville Symphony. He is survived by brother Robert and sister Mary Elizabeth.

### Friends of the College

**James F. Meyers**, who directed the Haverford College Orchestra and taught music from 1990-93, died January 23 at the age of 62 in Cleveland, Ohio. A cellist, conductor, radio engineer, speaker, photographer and writer, Meyers earned a master's degree from Kent State University. In Ohio, he conducted Symphony West, played in the Trinity Chamber Orchestra, recorded some Akron Symphony concerts, and wrote radio plays for Geauga Lyric Theater. He is survived by an uncle and four cousins.





Founders Great Hall became the College's dining center in 1907, and for many years students had their meals served by waiters. By the time this early 1950s photo was shot, though, the stately room had become a noisy cafeteria, where, according to one history of the College, "food fights were endemic."

# THEN AND NOW



The Dining Center opened in 1969, moving students into a modern era for food service at the College. Today the DC's kitchen composts its food waste and sources organic and local foods. There's still a "Food Fight" though—that's the name of a student group focused on sustainable food issues.



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