

Amy Pope '96

Tackling the global migration crisis

Rethinking Incarceration

The drive to change ideas about crime and punishment

Richard Gartner '67

Bringing a formerly taboo subject into the light

HVERFORD

The Magazine of Haverford College

WINTER 2023

“When it started, I could not bring myself to go to class.”

With the war raging back at home, three Ukrainian students struggle with worries about their families' safety, staying focused on their studies, and planning for an uncertain future.



Winter 2023

Editor

Eils Lotozo

Class News Editor

Prarthana Jayaram '10

Photography Editor

Patrick Montero

Graphic Design

Anne Bigler

Associate Vice President for College Communications

Chris Mills '82

Interim Vice President for Institutional Advancement

Lauren Nash Portnoy

Contributing Writers

Karen Brooks

Charles Curtis '04

David Gambacorta

Debbie Goldberg

Lini S. Kadaba

Ben Seal

Anne Stein

Contributing Photographers

Reesha Gandhi '24

Jingzhe Jiang '25

Jessica Korgen '24

Sumita Lacey '26

Paola Noguera

Logan de Raspede Ross '23

Lily Rokita '24

Iris Saada '25

Maggie Zhang '24

Haverford magazine is published three times a year by College Communications, Haverford College, 370 Lancaster Avenue, Haverford, PA 19041, 610-896-1333, hc-editor@haverford.edu

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devrec@haverford.edu

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Psychoanalyst Richard Gartner '67 has spent nearly four decades bringing a formerly taboo subject into the public discourse.

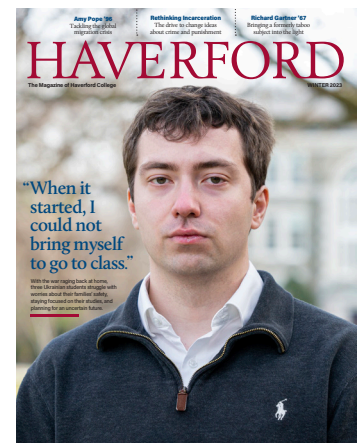
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ON THE COVER: Oleh Shostak '24.
Photo by Patrick Montero

Back cover:
Members of the Class of 2007
at Alumni Weekend.
Photo by Holden Blanco '17.

Inbox

CORRECTING THE HISTORY

Thanks for the fascinating article on **Paul Moses '51** (right). An inspiring life, tragically cut short. The piece raised several questions. I had thought that Ira Reid, Haverford's first Black faculty member, had joined the faculty before 1947, when Moses' class would have arrived. A moment with professor Google, however, indicated that I was wrong; Professor Reid also started at Haverford in 1947. So, I wondered, was the arrival of Haverford's first Black faculty member and first Black student in the same year just a coincidence? Or was it the result of some deliberate choice or action by the College? Was there much discussion or controversy leading up to these events? Had there been applications from Black students before Paul Moses, and, if so, what happened to them? What is the story here?

—**Arnie Pritchard '71**

The editor replies: We posed your questions to College Archivist Elizabeth



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Jones-Minsinger, who pointed out that the first Black student to attend and graduate from Haverford was actually **Osmond Pitter '26**, who was from Jamaica. (A relative of his, Cuthbert Pitter, also attended the College in the 1930s but did not graduate.) She also disclosed some newly discovered information which reveals that the first African-American student to attend Haverford was **David Johnson** (below), who entered with the class of 1947



(a few years before Moses) but graduated early, in 1946. Johnson was brought to Jones-Minsinger's attention by a student who showed her a 1944 letter to Haverford College President Felix Morley from **Jan Long '41** who mentions his concern that "Haverford has not admitted negroes in the past," and continues, "I understand that there is one now enrolled. That is, in my mind, good." Jones-Minsinger subsequently identified Johnson in group photographs in yearbooks from both 1946 and 1947 and found his presence at Haverford discussed in a 1943 letter to **L. Hollingsworth Wood, Class of 1896**, from Morley, who observed that "the careful preparation for this step has resulted in its being taken without so

much as a ripple of disturbance of any kind." Morley also disclosed, "What I told David was that while I know he will have too much good sense to be aggressive on the racial issue, I do not want him to hold back from discussing it freely, frankly, and fearlessly with his fellow students whenever it is natural for him to do so." Johnson went on to attend law school at Columbia University and became a clergyman at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, a landmark Harlem church founded by his father.

Jones-Minsinger says she could find no connection between David Johnson's and Paul Moses' attendance at Haverford and the hiring of Ira Reid. "The admittance of Osmond and Cuthbert Pitter decades earlier suggests that there wasn't a policy explicitly excluding Black students from attending, although it's possible that one was instated between the 1930s and David Johnson's admission in 1943."

UPDATING A COLLEGE ANTHEM, TAKE TWO

In reading the fall 2022 Haverford magazine, I saw the letter about updating the college anthem. I attended the 2022 Alumni Weekend but unfortunately missed the performance of the Non Doctior Four, in which they sang the "Haverford Harmony Song." It's disappointing because when I attended Haverford from 1988-1992, I was a member of the Humtones acapella group and we sang a version of the song called "Haverford Harmony/My Heart Would Melt Like Snow." It was revised into a love song and was lots of fun to sing!

We recorded the version as part of the 1992 Humtones album *Union* and I've uploaded the song to YouTube, at youtu.be/B-RJu94rpac. If you have contact with members of the Non Doctior Four, perhaps you could share this link with them.

—**Rob Fenstermacher '92**



by Imani Perry, pictured above at a campus event). The format is still to be determined, but could involve inviting alumni to read the selected book and virtual opportunities to attend an author talk or discussion group. Stay tuned.

The editor replies: We will certainly share that link. And here is some additional information about the song from another former Humtones member, **Michael Jordan '91**: Credit for the lyrics and arrangement goes to **David Kwass '87**.

TEACHING MOMENT

Thank you for the “Then and Now” page in your fall 2022 edition. The “Then” photo [of Bi-co students at a 1967 Vietnam War demonstration in New York] is very significant for me. The march and the reportage in the *New York Times* the next day showed me something I had not been aware of before then.

In sixth grade, my teacher had us reading the *Times* every day. She pointed to the little box at the top right, “All the News That’s Fit to Print,” and compared that to the Russian Communist Party paper, *Pravda* (“Truth”). She taught us that *Pravda* only printed news the Party approved, while the *Times* printed the news as it actually was. I accepted that at the time.

So, during the 1967 demonstration, I stopped a New York City policeman and asked, how many people the police thought were involved in the march. He told me that with all the people already at the U.N., all the people still in Central Park waiting to join the “parade,” and all the people filling the streets between the two locations, the police were estimating the total to be about 200,000. I have since learned that it is quite common in police reportage

of such events to underestimate the number of protestors involved.

The day following the march the front page of the *Times* stated: “100,000 Rally at U.N. Against Vietnam War.” Reading that statistic collapsed the high pedestal I had put the *Times* on and put it on even ground with *Pravda*.

Can we imagine that the readers of the *New York Times* might have viewed continuing the Vietnam War differently if they’d known there were possibly twice as many people wanting to stop the war in the spring of 1967 than what the paper had chosen to print?

—**Robbie Anderman '70**

CAMPUS READ AND BEYOND?

I was intrigued by the College’s initiation of a common reading program and the focus on fostering campus-wide discussions. This sounds like Haverford at its best. Mindful of the need to keep that focus on building the on-campus Ford community, I wonder still if there would be a way to include the alumni and friends part of the broader Haverford community in that discussion, even as auditors if not active participants? —**Donald Vaughan '79**

The editor replies: We reached out to the Dean’s Office and Alumni & Family Engagement and the answer is: We are exploring the idea. For those who missed the article in the fall issue, the *Campus Read* program, launched last year, invited the Haverford community to read and discuss the same book (South to America

QUAKER PRESENCE?

I take issue with the reasoning behind the [change from] seating 11 Quakers on Haverford’s 33-member Board of Managers to [requiring only] “meaningful representation from the Religious Society of Friends,” [as reported in “A More Inclusive Model,” *Haverford* fall 2022]. The inference is 11 Quakers, or one-third of the Board, is too many Quakers. In addition, the article states: “A certain door has been opened to a wider group of people, and really, institutional antiracism is about opening doors.” Am I to conclude that keeping 11 Quakers on the Board contributes to “institutional racism” and it is therefore necessary to reduce the number of Quakers? This because Quakers either contribute to Haverford’s racist environment, however measured, or hinder Haverford’s antiracist evolution?

In my experience Quakers, and I am not one, have been one group that steadfastly has opposed racism, which clearly carried over to the student body. I still remember when an Ardmore barber shop would not cut the hair of a Black freshman. The shop was picketed by his classmates and the shop policy changed.

Good luck also with constituting a suitable vetting process for non-Quaker nominees to the Haverford College Corporation to ensure they are “grounded in and led by values aligned with the faith and practice of the Religious Society of Friends.” It seems to me this is a Pandora’s box.

—**Noel Matchett '61**



Main Lines



WHRC Radio Revival

Some of the more than 80 WHRC DJs in the studio: (from left) Danielle Plotnick '25, Eve Pennington '25, Camden Nguyen '24, Kyle Coll Camalez-Galindez '25, Harrison Lennertz '24, Sarah Mastrocola '23, Umika Pathak '25, and Natalie White '23.

When Sarah Mastrocola '23 and Natalie White '23 met as sophomore transfer students and became friends, they both found themselves pondering the same question: "Where's the radio station here at Haverford?"

Mastrocola had previously worked at the Lafayette College campus station while a first-year student there, and White had begun exploring her interest in broadcasting while at American University. But at Haverford, they found no such opportunities. So, they decided to create them.

With the help of funding from the Hurford Center for the Arts and Humanities' Student Arts Fund, they began laying the groundwork for

the launch of a college radio station and quickly learned something that surprised them: "We didn't know that Haverford had 100 years of radio history," White says.

Indeed, a Haverford radio club began broadcasting from campus in 1923 with the call letters WABQ, which later changed to WHAV. In 1946, the station became WHRC and remained on the air until 1994, when it shut down due to technical problems. Since then, WHRC has experienced phases of love and neglect, including a brief revival in 2015.

Thanks to Mastrocola and White, with the help of **Shayleah Jenkins '22** and **Natalie Kauffman '22**, who spent the previous spring laying the

groundwork for a revived station, WHRC came roaring back to life at the start of the fall semester—just in time for the 100th anniversary of radio at Haverford.

“Our goal is to bring the experience of college radio back to campus in a fun, collaborative, and streamlined way,” says Mastrocola, who is a WHRC co-head, with White. “We wanted to re-establish a club where students can share their music tastes and other creative interests with the community through radio.”

During the fall semester, the station—once again broadcasting out of the longtime WHRC studio in the lower level of the Dining Center—boasted 30 shows. With the start of the spring semester, the station had grown its roster to 54 shows, hosted by 82 students. (Forging a strong Bi-Co presence, 19 of the WHRC DJs are from Bryn Mawr.)

The station broadcasts exclusively online, using the streaming platform radio.co, and when student DJs aren’t doing live shows an automated playlist runs. Listener data is easily tracked on the streaming platform and during the month of February, says White, 2,083 unique listeners tuned in 7,545 times.

This semester, the lineup includes shows focused on indie music, punk rock metal, and retro rock. There’s a Spanish language show, several sports-minded talk shows, including “Ted Lasso Tuesday” and “NBA Weekly,” and a show that reviews podcasts.

“This semester we also have three shows on relationships, which we thought was kind of funny,” White says. “There’s a comedy variety show, and Sarah and I have a show called “To Be Determined,” because we only figure out our topic a few days before our broadcast.”

And the station is making additional campus connections. At the behest of the Athletics Department, the two WHRC co-heads are teaching a course out of the station that offers PE credits to students who want to learn about digital journalism. And recently WHRC featured a broadcast of a “VCAmbient” session, a curated series in which ambient music is played at low volume in the Visual Culture Arts and Media facility. “We hope WHRC keeps growing,” Mastrocola says. “We’d love to someday live



stream events and concerts on campus, or broadcast sports game commentary.”

To ensure that growth, there is already a succession plan in place. Sophomores Eve Pennington, Danielle Plotnick, and Umika Pathak (co-hosts of the show “Three Peas in a Pod”) are slated to take over as co-heads after White and Mastrocola graduate in May.

The WHRC leadership, which includes a seven-member board, has also been intentional in connecting to the station’s history. A robust new WHRC website, created by computer science major and board member Clara Fee ’26, includes archival photos and links to previous articles about the station (including “Haverford on the Radio,” which ran in the spring/summer 2012 issue of the magazine).

“WHRC alums have been so vocal about wanting to be part of WHRC again, and it’s been really great to connect with them,” White says. In the works for the website, she says, is an alumni directory that would list previous Haverford DJs and include a short paragraph about their show, along with a photo from their time at the station.

“It thrills me that WHRC has been revived once again,” says **Jennifer Waits ’89**, a former Haverford DJ who chronicles the history of college radio on the website and podcast *Radio Survivor*. “It’s a strong reminder of the ongoing relevance of college radio and what a passionate group of students can accomplish.” —Eils Lotozo

For more information and to tune in to the station go to whrc-radio.com.

Former WHRC DJs who would like to be included in the alumni directory can send an email to whrc.radiostation@gmail.com.

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*WHRC co-heads
Natalie White (left) and
Sarah Mastrocola, both
Class of 2023, co-host
a show called “To Be
Determined.”*

Main Lines

10 THINGS That Make Us Happy



The first-ever Innovations Week, organized by the Haverford Innovations Program (HIP). The lineup of events showcased creative entrepreneurial efforts and included a talk by iconic luxury footwear designer Stuart Weitzman; a presentation by **Rebecca Fisher '18**, co-founder of Philadelphia's Beyond the Bell Tours, who spoke about turning an idea into a business reality; a fashion show presented by Haute, a digital platform created by a trio of HIP incubator fellows; and a student-run pop-up consignment store dubbed "Ford's Closet."

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THE TRI-COLLEGE CAREER FAIR, which took place in Founders Great Hall and Common Room in March. This was the first time in three years that the event was held in person after having gone virtual in 2021 and 2022 due to COVID-19. A total of 507 Tri-Co students (398 from Haverford) attended the career fair, which attracted representatives from more than 43 companies and organizations.

The annual "Snow Ball" winter formal. Organized by the Special Events Committee for Students, Snow Ball partygoers gathered in Founders Hall to enjoy music, food, and glowsticks at the aurora borealis-themed event.



THE VIRTUAL EXCHANGE

PROGRAM that connected four Haverford classrooms with students at the American University of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates. Funded by a grant from the Stevens Initiative, the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship brought the university's "Transformative Sustainability Project" to Haverford, which had students meeting every other week—via laptops and a large projection screen—for conversations around the UN Sustainable Development Goals.



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THE "BLACK AND ..." SPEAKERS SERIES, hosted by the Office of Race and Ethnicity during Black History Month. The series focused on the intersectionality and complexity of the Black experience, with speakers covering such topics as "Navigating Entrepreneurship as a Black Person," "Working in Higher Education at Predominantly White Institutions," and "Navigating Life as a Black Queer Activist."

The spring 2023 Friend in Residence. Each semester, Haverford's Quaker Affairs Office invites to campus a Quaker—often experienced in activism and service—to visit classes, give talks and workshops, and more. During the spring semester, the College welcomed Carl Magruder, an Earth Quaker, climate change activist, and palliative care chaplain to campus to speak about environmental stewardship and healthcare.



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The Haverford team victory at Philly Codefest 2023. Held at Drexel University, the contest's prize for "Best Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Hack" went to Sabine Mejia '25, Kai Britt '26, Trinity Kleckner '24, and Ahmed Haj Ahmed '26 for their app Lighthouse, which aims to help refugees in the United States find resources to meet immediate needs and work toward long-term goals. The project was inspired by Ahmed's own experience as a refugee from Syria.



The new permanent art installation in the Strawbridge Observatory's Astronomy Library, which now boasts 17 celestial-themed works by six students in the advanced painting class of Phylissa Koshland Professor of Fine Arts Ying Lee. The project was conceived by Librarian of the College Terry Snyder and Science Librarian Carol Howe, who were looking for ways to enhance the library.



Being named one of the nation's top producers of participants in the Fulbright U.S. Student Program for the seventh time in the past eight years. The four Haverford grads awarded Fulbrights are: **Darius Graham '21**, who will pursue a master's in public health at London's Imperial College; **Kirsten Mullin '19**, who is researching local and international NGOs in Morocco; **Naomi Kalombo '22**, who is using her Fulbright English Teaching Assistant Award (ETA) in Luxembourg; and **Chace Pulley '21** who will use her ETA to teach in Colombia.

THE TRI-CO PHILLY PROGRAM. Students in this semester-long program, launched in 2019, take two Philadelphia-focused courses that are taught in the city and participate in monthly activities to connect with Philadelphia and fellow students across the Tri-Co. Expenses related to the program's classes and activities are covered for all students.



Main Lines

COOL CLASSES

Course Title: *“The Supreme Court”*

Taught By: *Visiting Assistant Professor of Political Science Hannah Solomon-Strauss '12*

Says Solomon-Strauss: In this course, we examine the Court from several perspectives over the semester: We're reading historians, sociologists, political scientists, lawyers, and Supreme Court cases. Each class, we ask a “why” question—like, “Why did this case come out as it did?” We use this scholarship from across the social sciences to help us get at an answer.

Sometimes it seems like headlines about the Supreme Court are written with as much jargon as possible and with a double-negative thrown in, for good measure. A lot of commentary about the Supreme Court is almost, but not quite, correct, and it can be hard to know what sources to trust for accurate—but comprehensible—analysis. But understanding the role and actions of the Court is important to understanding the U.S. government as a whole and to being an informed participant in society.

Alexander Hamilton called the Supreme Court “the least dangerous branch” of the federal government because it controls neither the sword nor the purse. Alexander Bickel, a Yale law professor who, in 1962, wrote one of the most famous books about the Supreme Court, said that for a “least dangerous” branch, the Supreme Court is “extraordinarily powerful.” Each class, we take a straw poll: Which Alexander had it right? These are the frameworks that guide our critical thinking about the Court's role in our federal system.

I learned a lot when I was a political science student here at Haverford. I hope to take everything I learned here and combine it with my legal education—what I've learned as a law clerk for federal judges and as a lawyer for the federal government—to help my students make sense of this institution.

In Fall 2010, I was the teaching assistant for Professor Sidney Waldman's “Introduction to American Politics” class. Professor Waldman devoted a lot of time to the Supreme Court in that class. My job was to supplement his lectures in my TA sessions, and so I had to first work out, for myself, the nuances of the readings and cases he assigned. This was my first effort at synthesizing complicated legal material for a non-legal audience, but I wasn't a lawyer yet either! I remember the feeling of understanding the material, but wishing I was more fluent in the broader context so I could convey that, too.

I hope this class leaves students in a position to better understand the Supreme Court's role in our system of politics and government; and to better comprehend the Court's decisions and their effects on our lives.

Cool Classes is a recurring series on the Haverblog. For more, go to hav.to/coolclasses.



The Club Life @ **Haverford**

JUDO CLUB

WHAT: Haverford's Judo Club invites students of all experience levels to learn the basics of Judo, a Japanese martial art whose name means “the gentle way.”

“Unlike something like kickboxing, where fighters attempt to injure one another with punches and kicks, the point of Judo is to subdue,” says the club's head, Joseph Gentile '23. He explains that opponents look to bring each other to the ground via throws, and through a combination of grabs, nudges, and trips. “It's not a contest of strength, but a contest of technique.”

WHERE: Throughout its history, the club, which started in 2016, has always met at Main Line Judo in Bryn Mawr, where members receive professional Judo instruction from specialists. “They have all the amenities for learning the sport as safely as possible—soft springy floors, cool outfits [a judo uniform called a gi]— the whole nine yards,” Gentile says.

WHO: Haverford students aren't the only ones to make use of Main Line Judo's facilities. They are often joined by students from Bryn Mawr and Swarthmore Colleges, and occasionally students from Drexel, the University of Pennsylvania, and other schools. The club also trains with many members of the local community. (Prior to the pandemic, the Haverford Judo Club even participated in occasional bouts with the Army and Navy.)

WHY: A particular benefit of Judo, Gentile says, is the sport's practicality and applicability to life. “You can play soccer or football and have a great workout, but a lot of the specific skills are only applicable to the sport you're playing,” Gentile says. “With martial arts like Judo, in addition to the exercise, you're also developing your ability to defend yourself, and you never know when that might come in handy.”

—Aidan York '24



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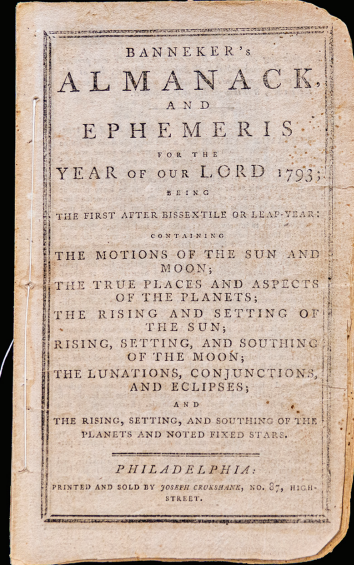
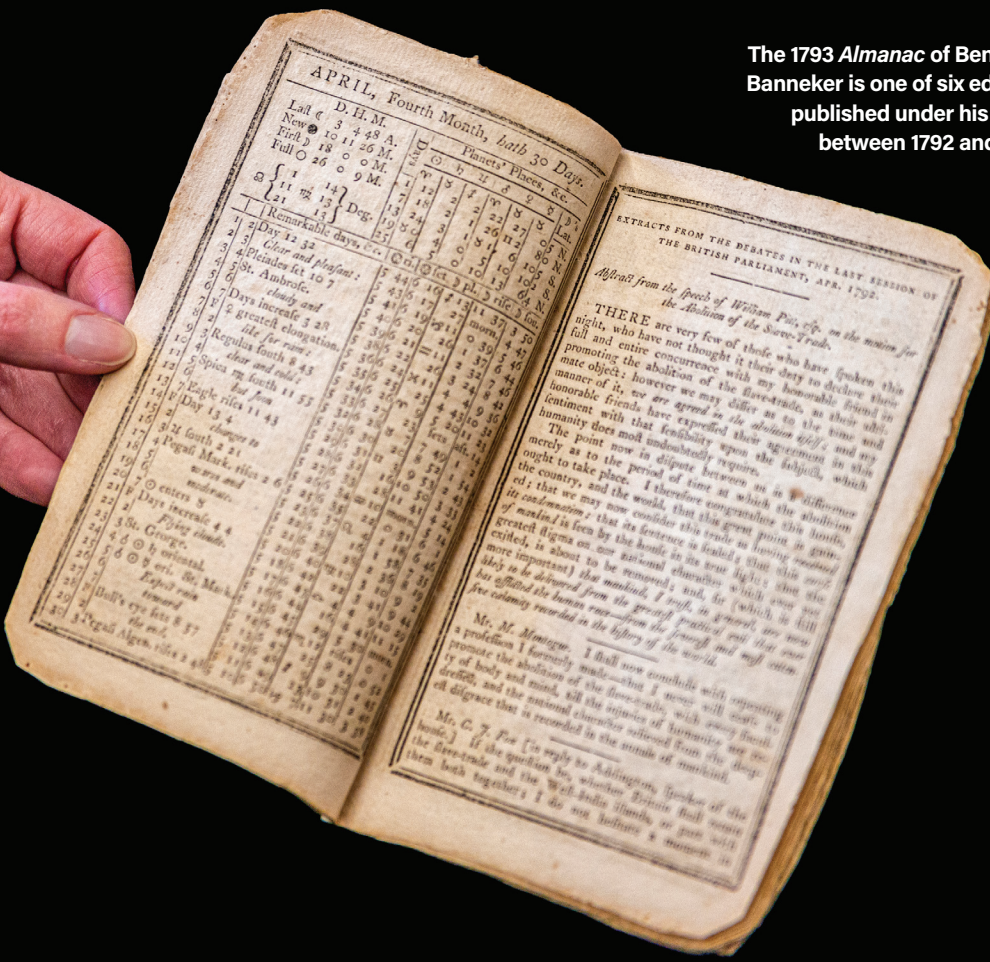
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The 1793 *Almanac* of Benjamin Banneker is one of six editions published under his name between 1792 and 1797.



IN THE COLLECTION

Spotlighting the holdings of Quaker and Special Collections

PHOTOS: PATRICK MONTERO, INSET COURTESY OF THE MARYLAND CENTER FOR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Benjamin Banneker's 1793 *Almanac* (above) is one of six that were published annually under his name by Philadelphia printer Joseph Cruikshank from 1792 to 1797. The covers of later editions featured a woodcut portrait of Banneker (inset above) by an unknown artist. While books were a luxury in the late 18th century, almanacs were common in households of the time. Like most, this one includes useful information such as tide tables, the times of the rising and setting sun, the phases of the moon, and dates when local courts were in session. It also includes Christian religious writings and mathematical tables and calendars. In a departure from most almanacs, though, Banneker's 1793 volume was full of political treatises on the ills of slavery, poetry by English anti-slavery poet William Cowper, and excerpts from Thomas Jefferson's *Notes on the State of Virginia*, including his comments that slavery had a negative effect on the country. (A later volume of the almanac would include Banneker's correspondence with Jefferson, in which he challenged Jefferson's comments about the inferiority of Black people.)

Banneker grew up on a Maryland tobacco farm owned by his parents—his father was a formerly enslaved man, his mother the daughter of a mixed-race couple. He received formal schooling as a child and later befriended a local man named Georg Ellicott, a Quaker land surveyor with a passion for astronomy, who loaned him scientific books and astronomic instruments. In his early twenties, after studying the gears of a pocket

watch, Banneker hand-carved a wooden clock that kept perfect time. With clocks then a rarity in rural Maryland, it was referred to as "one of the curiosities of the wild region."

Banneker would go on to become a scientist, mathematician, farmer, and surveyor. Hired by Ellicott's cousin, at a time when most African Americans were enslaved, he helped survey the site for the construction of what would become Washington, D.C. As noted in the celebratory biography that appears on the almanac's first page, in addition to his other accomplishments, he made a name for himself in "astronomical researches."

Still, much about Banneker's life remains unknown. Shortly after his death in 1806, a fire destroyed most of his personal papers, leaving a substantial gap in the archival material that could have painted a fuller picture of his achievements—recognition of which was forever tied to comments on his race. For example, his 1792 debut almanac features testimonials, including one from Maryland statesman James McHenry, who declared, "I consider this Negro as fresh proof that the powers of the mind are disconnected with the colour of the skin." When scientist and fellow surveyor David Rittenhouse checked the measurements in Banneker's almanac, he declared them "a very extraordinary performance, considering the colour of the author."

Wrote Banneker: "I am annoyed to find that the subject of my race is so much stressed. The work is either correct or it is not."

—Eils Lotozo

Main Lines



Philanthropy, Simplified

Ben Horwitz '17 (left), the co-founder of Causeway, a charitable giving advising service, with Haverford student Leo Gruenstein '25, who interned at the startup last summer and has continued to support its mission.

There are more than a million nonprofits in the United States—and with so many worthy causes, it can be hard to figure out the best place to donate your money.

Ben Horwitz '17 wants to help.

With Causeway, a personal adviser for charitable giving that he co-launched last year, Horwitz is aiming to do for donating what Vanguard did for investing. Rather than giving to an assortment of charities that range in effectiveness, efficiency, and need, he wants people to find an issue they're passionate about and let Causeway handle the rest.

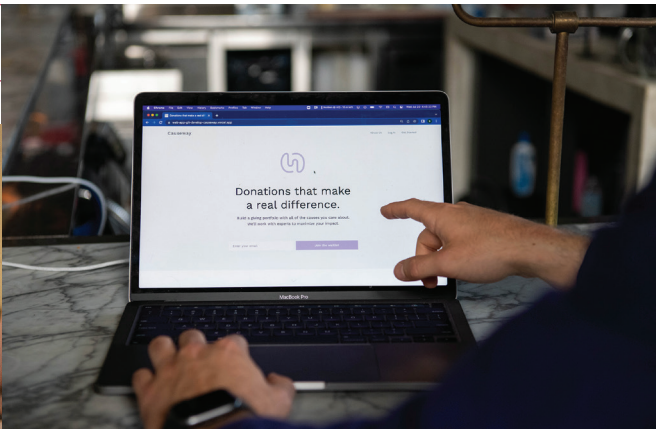
"In the way that Vanguard made exchange-traded funds popular, we're looking at giving to causes instead of specific nonprofits," Horwitz says.

Causeway offers users five causes on which they can focus their giving: animal welfare, climate change, global health, poverty alleviation, and racial equity. Within each of those areas,

Horwitz and his co-founder, Reed Rosenbluth, have turned to experts in measuring nonprofits' impact to determine which organizations will do the greatest good with the dollars they receive. Based on the input of these third-party evaluative bodies, Causeway has put together a blend of nonprofits to funnel donations toward—similar to the way a mutual fund simplifies the process of investing in a variety of companies.

Horwitz and Rosenbluth saw their contemporaries donating haphazardly, inspired by word of mouth or something they saw on Instagram, and wanted to help them develop a philanthropic strategy to ensure their money would do the most good for society.

In early 2022, Horwitz left his job at Facebook, where he worked on growth strategy for emerging markets, to pour his attention into Causeway, which is based in Brooklyn, N.Y. With the help of Haverford student Leo Gruenstein '25, who interned at the startup last summer and has continued to support its mission, Horwitz



and Rosenbluth began operating in beta mode. In December, Causeway opened to the public.

Gruenstein says the startup is focused on reaching a generation that is just beginning to scratch the surface of its earning potential—a group that is also passionately devoted to particular causes and wants to leave its mark.

“Young people are fired up,” says Gruenstein, whose contributions have included establishing Causeway’s website and writing memos to potential investors. “They want to make a difference in the world, and once they start making money their efforts in giving to charity are often unintentionally misguided.”

Causeway’s push to change that is “a really laudable goal if they can achieve it,” says **Ken Stern ‘85**, the former CEO of NPR and author of *With Charity for All*, who has been an adviser to Horwitz. A profile in Stern’s book of the founders of GiveWell, a nonprofit focused on high-impact donations, was one of the inspirations for Causeway, says Horwitz. (Another alum who has aided the startup is **Heidi McAnnally-Linz ‘06**, deputy director of Yale University’s MacMillan Center, who advised on Causeway’s global health portfolio.)

A \$100,000 grant from the Centre for Effective Altruism is helping with Causeway’s expansion beyond its original beta testers, says Horwitz, who hopes to bring Causeway to corporate clients, who could make assistance with effective giving an employee benefit alongside 401(k) advice.

For now, though, he’s energized by Causeway’s momentum and eager to take it as far as he can, with the invaluable help of Haverford students and alumni.

“There’s something uniquely Haverfordian about finding the problem, trying to solve the problem, and making sure it impacts the world in a productive way,” Horwitz says.

—Ben Seal

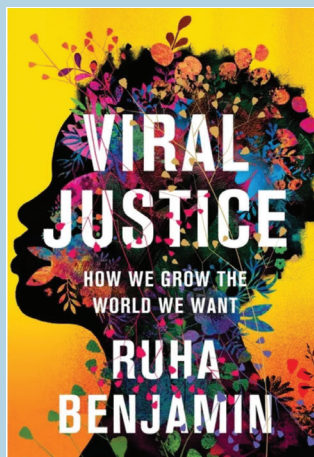
Reading Rainbow, Haverford Style

Launched by the Office of Academic Resources (OAR) in 2015, Reading Rainbow (named for the PBS children’s show hosted by LeVar Burton) is an annual panel discussion featuring Haverford community members who offer book recommendations based on a theme. The event is held on the last day of the fall semester at 4 p.m.—the official end of classes—and features warm cookies along with copies of the suggested books—courtesy of the OAR—for audience members to take with them.

This year for Reading Rainbow, the Office of Academic Resources collaborated with the Imagining Abolitionist Futures program, a yearlong Hurford Center initiative, to discuss books that address troubling issues of the past and/or promote thinking about a possible future we can work together to build.

THIS YEAR’S BOOKS:

Black Reconstruction in America by W.E.B. Du Bois, chosen by Gus Stadler, William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor, professor of English, and director of the John B. Hurford ‘60 Center for the Arts and Humanities.



Viral Justice: How We Grow the World We Want by Ruha Benjamin, chosen by Qrescent Mali Mason, assistant professor of philosophy.

Minor Feelings: An Asian American Reckoning by Cathy Park Hong, chosen by Kelly Jung, program manager at the John B. Hurford ‘60 Center for the Arts and Humanities.

Homegoing by Yaa Gyasi, chosen by Dean of the College John McKnight.

Good Kings Bad Kings by Susan Nussbaum, chosen by Kristen Lindgren, director of the College Writing Center and visiting assistant professor of writing.

A Theory of Justice by John Rawls, chosen by Terrance Wiley, assistant professor of religion and coordinator of African and Africana studies.

Main Lines



Extracurricular Creativity

- 1** Students crafted abodes for our feathered friends at a birdhouse-making workshop that utilized the trove of tools in the VCAM Maker Space.
- 2** This sweet gathering had students making Valentine's candy grams.
- 3** Ivan Ruiz '23 models his bug-bedecked lab coat at the Bio Student Group's lab coat decorating event. In this fun tradition, graduating seniors often pass the coats on to rising seniors.
- 4** A workshop in the VCAM building's Maker Space coached students through the impressive feat of building a guitar from scratch.
- 5** Philadelphia florist Tanesha Sample lead a workshop on flower arranging that sent students home with beautiful bouquets.



PHOTOS: IRIS SAADA '25 (FLOWER ARRANGING, VALENTINE'S CANDY GRAMS); SUMITA LACEY '26 (LAB COAT DECORATING); JESSICA KORGEN '24 (GUITAR MAKING, BIRDHOUSES)

Asian American Studies Program Launches

A new Asian American Studies Program is now offering a minor at Haverford, Swarthmore, and Bryn Mawr colleges with an interdisciplinary curriculum designed to help students develop an understanding of Asian American experiences, histories, cultures, and art.

Tri-Co faculty began laying the groundwork for the program in 2017 through a seed grant from the Mellon Foundation. Bakirathi Mani, a professor of English literature at Swarthmore, and Shu-wen Wang, associate professor and chair of psychology at Haverford, collaborated with Lei X. Ouyang, associate professor and chair of music at Swarthmore, and Heejung Park, associate professor of psychology at Bryn Mawr, to envision what a coordinated program might look like.

The initiative advances longstanding efforts to make Asian American Studies and, more broadly, comparative race and ethnic studies, more tangible on the three campuses, says Mani, who co-directs the program with Wang. There had been Asian American studies courses taught in English, psychology, and music across the three schools, as well as some student-run courses, but the Tri-Co faculty yearned to strengthen connections between and mobilize these efforts.

The new program, says Mani, will offer “a space to explore what it means to be Asian American now, and the ways Asian American immigrant histories relate to global movements of peoples and ideas and cultures in the early 21st century.”

Students interested in minoring in Asian American studies



Among the speakers on a panel on the new Asian American Studies program was Associate Professor of Psychology Shu-wen Wang, who co-directs the program with Bakirathi Mani, a Swarthmore professor of English literature.

will be required to take six courses across three fields: Asian American histories, culture, and experiences; comparative race and ethnic studies, including courses in Latinx studies and Black studies; and the global migrations of people from Asia to the Americas.

Unique in its construction, Wang says the Asian American Studies curriculum aims to “offer interdisciplinary opportunities for all of our students to more fully engage with critical issues of race and ethnicity in America as part of a liberal arts education that prioritizes diversity and inclusion.” The program will also forge deeper connections with co-curricular programming, such as the Intercultural Center at Swarthmore and events sponsored by student affinity groups at the three schools.

Adds Wang, “We can now offer a cohesive and meaningful program of study, academic and curricular representation of our Asian American and Asian diaspora students, a synergistic network of faculty across the three campuses with innovative teaching and research interests, and a home for scholarly and community-facing programming that contributes deeply to the intellectual life of the colleges.” —Ryan Dougherty

Haverford Officially Goes Test-Optional

In spring 2020, at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Haverford adopted a three-year trial of a test-optional policy. The previously required SAT or ACT scores became an optional element of a student’s application for the Classes of 2025, 2026, and 2027. The College has now decided to adopt that test-optional policy on an on-going basis.

“Based on our assessments of the impact of the test-optional policy on the admission process over the past two years, and a view of the overall climate around standardized testing in admission, we are confident that this is the right next step for the College,” says Vice President & Dean of Admission and Financial Aid Jess Lord.

Removing standardized testing scores as a requirement has not hampered the Admission Office’s ability to assess student qualifications. In fact, the College’s test-optional pilot program resulted in classes that were the most academically selective and the most

racially and ethnically diverse in Haverford’s history.

“Even when standardized testing has been an admission requirement at Haverford, it has played a relatively small role in our evaluation of candidates,” Lord says. “Our academic evaluation centers on the rigor of a student’s high school curriculum and their performance in that curriculum. Additionally, we put emphasis on qualitative assessments we are able to make about intellectual curiosity, academic engagement, growth, and potential from across their application.”

“A test-optional policy has a positive impact on all stages of the process, influencing who applies, who is admitted, and who enrolls,” Lord adds. “Making this our formal, on-going policy strengthens our commitment to both academic excellence and access, ensuring there are fewer barriers for outstanding students to consider Haverford.”

Fulfilling the Promise of the Haverford 2030 Strategic Plan

It took three years, dozens of brainstorming sessions, and voluminous input from Haverford community members worldwide. And at the December meeting of the College Board of Managers, *Better Learning, Broader Impact: Haverford 2030* became the official strategic vision for the College through the remainder of the decade.

Highlights of the plan, now formally adopted, include seeking new resources in support of financial aid, the academic program, and the College endowment; significant programming around ethical leadership and engagement; greater integration of career planning with students' arc of learning; enhanced connectivity to co-curricular opportunities through an "Internships for All" program; and improvements to campus facilities such as residence halls. Its priorities are organized around the themes of "Aspire," "Connect," and "Transform."



President Wendy Raymond (left), who led the first campus planning brainstorming session on a chilly day in December 2019, says that the plan has grown

to be "broadly inclusive" and believes that the process has benefited from the extended timeline caused by COVID. "We now have fresh insights about Haverford and the future of the liberal arts gleaned from our challenges and innovations along the way—a global pandemic, a student strike for racial justice, an economy and labor market under new stresses, tests of our nation's democratic processes, and more."

With *Haverford 2030* in place, the College now mobilizes for its implementation, with realiza-

tion of the plan's initiatives anticipated to take the next seven to eight years. "Some initiatives are already in advanced planning stages," notes Raymond, "and others will need further development. Some can be supported with current resources, but many will require new funding."

To that end, an internal readiness assessment was conducted last fall to identify ways the College can best prepare for a fundraising campaign to realize the plan's dramatic and inspiring vision. As a first step, in early 2023, prospective supporters have been interviewed about their reactions to the Strategic Plan's priorities and needs.

Such an approach is similar to how *Lives That Speak*, Haverford's most recent campaign in support of its previous strategic plan (*The Plan for Haverford 2020*) unfolded. With an original goal of \$225 million (which was exceeded by 20 percent), that campaign supported *The Plan for 2020*'s major infrastructure improvements (such as VCAM, the new Lutnick Library, the Kim and Tritton residence halls, the Sharpless renovation, and the Jaharis Recital Hall); expanded curricular offerings with 16 new tenured faculty lines across academic divisions, plus new programs such as Chesick Scholars and the Haverford Innovation Program; and brought in more than \$40 million in new endowed scholarships in support of financial aid.

"By centering our enduring values while positioning our outstanding students, faculty, and staff—with support from alums, Board, Corporation, families, and friends—we will bring fresh vitality to the Haverford experience," Raymond says. She points to the plan's name as an apt encapsulation of the road ahead. "The plan translates the work of our mission and values through bold expression—creating 'better learning for broader impact.'"

For Raymond, one thing seems certain. "If the enthusiastic participation in drafting the plan is any guide," she says, "support for the campaign to fund it will take Haverford to the next level in terms of what we can do for our students and the mark we can make on the world. I couldn't be more excited!"

—Chris Mills '82



Ahmed Haj Ahmed '26 (left) and Can Somer '26.

Rallying Support for Turkey and Syria

The death toll from the massive February 6 earthquakes in Turkey and Syria had already reached 50,000 when members of the campus community gathered for a vigil at Founders Circle in remembrance of the victims. Organized by Haverford students Ahmed Haj Ahmed '26 and Can Somer '26—both from Istanbul—and their supporters, the February 24 event was also aimed at raising awareness of the disaster and its impact.

In a statement, Ahmed and Somer said: "Our hearts ache for the lives that have been lost and the families who have been torn apart by this natural disaster ... For the refugee community in the region, this has been a disaster within a disaster."

At the vigil, the two gave a brief presentation, shared personal stories, and encouraged active support of Turkey and Syria. To facilitate that support, Ahmed and Somer handed out flyers with QR codes which, when scanned, navigated directly to the donations page of four trusted organizations working on relief efforts in the region: Doctors Without Borders, AKUT, The White Helmets, and Molham Volunteering Team.

FYI

THE OFFICE OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS (OMA) has been renamed the Office of Race and Ethnicity Education (OREE). The new name was chosen to better spotlight the current, more narrowly defined mission of the office—supporting, mentoring, and engaging Haverford's BIPOC students. (The College's broader DEI work is now being led by both the Office of Institutional Diversity, Equity, and Access, and the Student Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion team in the Dean's Office.) Following the retirement of Assistant Dean of the OMA Denise Allison after 42 years at the College, OREE also welcomed a new interim director, Ahyana King, who joined Haverford in the fall.

Main Lines

(RE)use Store by the Numbers

Haverford's (RE)use Store, located in the basement of Comfort Hall, offers a wide range of items to students—all for free. As reported in the fall 2021 issue of the magazine, the store grew out of a desire to find a constructive way to deal with the waste left behind by the annual spring move-out ritual. Created through a collaboration between the President's Office, Facilities Management, the College's Council on Sustainability and Social Responsibility, and the student Committee on Environmental Responsibility, the (RE)use Store is a practical, community-based expression of the College's sustainability commitment.

HERE ARE SOME STATISTICS FOR THE FALL SEMESTER:

Total number of visitors: **381**
Number of items given out: **3,628**
Mini fridges borrowed: **110**

(Checked out at the start of the semester and kept for the entire year.)

SOME OF THE MANY ITEMS GIVEN AWAY:

45 Fans **68** Lamps **84** Mirrors **53** Sets of Bed Risers
19 Extension Cords and Power Strips **108** Pencils
32 Strands of Holiday Lights **2** Terrarium Kits



New Education Studies Major Debuts

After more than 30 years of offering secondary teacher certification through the Bryn Mawr/Haverford Education Program (and a minor in education studies since 1998), Haverford College now offers students here and at Bryn Mawr the option to major in education studies.

"There was a time when people could only imagine that you would study education if you were planning to become a classroom teacher," says Alice Lesnick, director of the Bryn Mawr/Haverford Education Program. "And that's a good reason to study. We have a large, wonderful group of alums who are classroom-based or school-based educators. But of course, education is an academic field that people do a whole lot of things with and from."

Professor of Education Alison Cook-Sather has been part of the Bi-Co Education Program since shortly after its founding in the early '90s, and along with colleagues, including Lesnick, has shaped the program to be a leader in promoting "student voice" in education. So, it should come as no surprise that when it came to creating a plan to become a primary field of study, students took the lead.

During the fall semester, Cook-Sather offered a half-credit independent study course for education students to help create a major proposal to present to the undergraduate

Curriculum Committee. Eight students applied and joined the group, including Kat Erickson '25, Isabel Martin '23, Sunny Martinez '24, and Thea Risher '24.

"I was surprised by how much input and voice I had in the creation of the major," says Bryn Mawr sophomore Claire Ford, who helped draft the proposal and plans to double major in education and sociology. "We, as a group of eight or so, were able to directly put our ideas and thoughts into this proposal."

The new major offers students the choice of five specializations: secondary education with certification (paired with a major in the discipline in which students plan to teach), secondary education, higher education, elementary education, and out-of-school contexts. Students still have the option to pursue a minor, whether they are seeking secondary teaching certification or a more general preparation for lifelong teaching and learning.

The designation as a major recognizes the importance of education as a field of study that extends well beyond teacher preparation. Says Lesnick, "A lot of students are interested in being part of organizations and institutions that make change, broaden access, increase representation, or change unfair structures. All of those efforts involve education."

—Matt Gray

**ON
VIEW**

Running through April 21 in the Atrium Gallery of the Jane Lutnick Fine Arts Center, **Gordon Parks: The Farm Security Photographs 1942 to 1944**,

consists of a selection of Parks' work printed from high-resolution files scanned from his original negatives in the collection of the Library of Congress. Many of the images, which were printed in Haverford's Digital Photography Lab, were previously unknown and are presented in this exhibition to give a fuller accounting of the early work that would come to define Parks' career.

Born into poverty and segregation in Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1912, Gordon Parks was drawn to photography as a young man when he saw images of migrant workers taken by Farm Security Administration (FSA) photographers in a magazine. After teaching himself how to use a camera he bought at a pawnshop, he won a fellowship that led to a position with the photography section of the FSA in Washington, D.C., and, later, the Office of War Information. Working for these agencies, which were then chronicling the nation's social conditions, Parks, who went on to freelance for national



Washington, D.C., apartment house at 1739 Seaton Road, 1942.

magazines, quickly developed a personal style that would make him among the most celebrated photographers of his era. The subject of his work covers American life and culture from the early 1940s into the 2000s, with a focus on race relations, poverty, civil rights, and urban life. He was also a distinguished composer, author, and filmmaker.

SCHOLARSHIPS AT WORK

With help from the Virginia W. and Samuel W. Davidson Scholarship, **Ahlam Houssein '24** is the first in her family to attend college.



“ I am deeply grateful for the genuine care and altruism of the donors [who are] making an unimaginable difference to my education and my life. I hope to be able to make the same contribution to future Haverford students someday.”

The Virginia W. and Samuel W. Davidson Scholarship Fund was established in 2007 through an estate gift by Eleanor Haupt and provides financial assistance to students with demonstrated financial need.



To support current-use financial aid, visit haverford.edu/makeagift.

To learn about endowed scholarships, contact Lauren Nash Portnoy at lportnoy@haverford.edu or (610) 896-1142.

HAVERFORD IN SEASON



Mixed Media



Will Coleman '07 at the Brandywine Museum of Art, where he is the inaugural Wyeth Foundation curator and director of the Andrew and Betsy Wyeth study Center.

Andrew Wyeth's work is some of the most recognized and reproduced of any American artist—the starkly beautiful *Christina's World* appears in the sci-fi movie *Oblivion*, inspired an episode in the latest season of the FX series *Atlanta*, and was issued as a U.S. postage stamp. Yet, though many of his iconic tempera paintings and watercolors are in public collections, a great deal more of his work has remained largely hidden from view.

Active as an artist for more than 70 years, Wyeth (1917-2009) focused on the people and places around Chadds Ford, Pa., and Cushing, Maine. Nearly 7,000 of his artworks were collected and documented by Wyeth's wife and essential creative partner, Betsy James Wyeth (1921-2020).

To bring their astonishing private collection to the world, the couple established the Wyeth Foundation for American Art, and in October **William L. Coleman '07** became the inaugural

Wyeth Foundation curator and director of the Andrew and Betsy Wyeth Study Center. Coleman is based at the Brandywine Museum of Art in Chadds Ford, supervising staff, collections, and exhibitions there as well as at the Farnsworth Art Museum in Rockland, Maine. (The Farnsworth has a long connection to the Wyeth family and will house and exhibit part of the collection.)

Wyeth often painted the same landscapes and buildings many times over the years. "The collection is a treasure trove of how [Wyeth's] ideas took shape, from precocious childhood drawings to his final works in 2008," Coleman says. "In addition, the family's library and archives will be accessible to researchers via the Wyeth Study Center."

Coleman grew up in suburban Philadelphia and has early memories of visiting the holiday train display at the Brandywine Museum. Each summer, he spent time in Mid-Coast Maine, exploring the same landscapes that had

Mixed Media



Among the works featured in *Home Places: Andrew Wyeth and the Architecture of Chadds Ford*, an exhibition curated by Coleman, are: (top) *Brick House, Study for Tenant Farmer*, 1961, watercolor on paper; and (bottom) *Noah's Ark Study*, 2004, watercolor on paper.

inspired three generations of Wyeth family artists. Coleman's grandmother was a painter and introduced him to Wyeth's work. His grandfather, John R. "Jack" Coleman, was president of the College from 1967-77, and his father, John M. Coleman, is a member of the Class of 1975.

"I was always interested in art growing up," Coleman says. "And

that was always linked to a love of the natural world—hiking, and being in landscapes like Monhegan Island [Maine] that had such a rich art history. There were so many wonderful artists who embedded themselves in this lobstering outpost and made remarkable work. I got steeped in that experience of seeing painters with easels on cliffs and on roads."

Raised a Quaker, Coleman majored in art history at Bryn Mawr. He spent a summer interning at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, and in 2007, when he was a Haverford senior, the College provided him the opportunity to curate his first exhibition, *The Pennsylvania Landscape: Colonial to Contemporary*, at the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery on campus. It was the first loan exhibition by an undergraduate at the college and included an important Andrew Wyeth watercolor that Coleman transported from its museum lender to Haverford in the trunk of his dad's car. "We wouldn't allow that today," admits Coleman, who was praised at the time as "a precocious curator" by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Married and the father of one, Coleman earned

a pair of master's degrees in history of art and in musicology in the UK, then a Ph.D. in history of art from the University of California, Berkeley. He served as associate curator of American art at the Newark Museum of Art, then became director of collections and exhibitions at The Olana Partnership, based at artist Frederic Edwin Church's 250-acre estate in Hudson, New York.

"I've ended up specializing in single-artist legacy collections and this was the logical next step," he says of his move to the Wyeth Foundation. "This felt like an exciting chance to spread my wings."

Coleman has written extensively for scholarly and popular outlets and frequently gives talks at museums around the country. "I've come to really enjoy speaking to a broad general public," he says. "It's really rewarding to speak to people who ask good, often challenging and critical questions, [such as] why do these old, expensive paintings still matter, and what relevance do they have in a time of climate crisis and violence in the world?"

It's something he's thought a lot about recently. As one of his final projects for Olana, Coleman curated the exhibition *Chasing Icebergs: Art and a Disappearing Landscape*, which centers on a series of paintings and drawings of icebergs by Frederic Church, who chartered a ship to take him to an area known as Iceberg Alley off Labrador in 1859. Also included in the show are works by four contemporary artists who focus on the Earth's changing polar environment, as well as photographs and text Church collected about icebergs and Arctic exploration. In conjunction with the exhibition, Coleman also oversaw the publication of a new illustrated edition of the long out-of-print 1861 book *After Icebergs with a Painter*, about Church's epic trip.

As for the paintings of artists such as Church and Wyeth, says Coleman, "There are those of us who feel they have much to teach us about the deeper rhythms and motivations of human experience. It's exciting to see the possibility of the humanities in general and art in particular to help us in times of hardship."

The first show curated by Coleman at the Brandywine Museum of Art is *Andrew Wyeth: Home Places*, and runs February 4 through July 13.

More information: brandywine.org/museum/exhibitions

—Anne Stein

PHOTOGRAPHY

Abigail Harrison '19 was a sophomore at Haverford when she bought her first camera on a whim—a secondhand Canon Rebel point-and-shoot she envisioned using now and then to capture scenes from her daily life. Soon after, she caught her friend, **Maya Behn '18**, sitting in her dorm room window, her form silhouetted by the incoming light, and spontaneously snapped a photo that changed everything.

"Something just happened," Harrison remembers. "I'd never felt that way before, like having created this beautiful picture breathed fresh air into my life. That feeling precipitated a whole new path. I started photographing everything and everyone."

The new path was a welcome one. Harrison, who was recruited to run track at Haverford and once aspired to be an All-American athlete, had spent almost two years recovering from a career-ending injury. She had also begun questioning her decision to major in geology—the field in which both of her parents worked. Energized by her newfound passion, she began taking on-campus photography assignments as a student worker for the College Communications department and pursuing freelance jobs around Philadelphia.

A Maryland native whose father (**Dana Harrison '85**)—along with his own father (**Earl Harrison '54**) and brother (**Colin Harrison '82**)—attended Haverford and whose paternal grandmother attended Bryn Mawr, Harrison quickly realized that photojournalism was what really interested her. She didn't want to take posed portraits in front of carefully arranged backdrops; she wanted to tell stories. So Harrison started by self-designing a senior thesis that involved interviewing and photographing women working in mines in Paonia, the rural town on the Western Slope of Colorado where she'd spent her childhood summers visiting relatives. (Harrison is the descendant of a long line of coal miners on her mother's side.) Connections made through that thesis research ultimately led her to move to Paonia full time and teach a photojournalism seminar at the local high school.

She eventually left Colorado for a year to earn a master's degree in journalism at Columbia, then returned to the state and became a reporter for a daily newspaper, the *Gunnison County Times*, where today she covers the local energy and agriculture beats and occasionally contributes photography. And Harrison is still teaching. In 2021, she founded the Western Slope Photojournalism Workshop, an intensive, month-long summer program for teenagers interested in visual storytelling.

"Doing the workshop rooted me in this valley more than anything else," says Harrison, who ran the program for a second time last June and will revive it again this year.

"Developing the skills to go into a new space and photograph people, and then come back and think critically about your images, mitigates the information overload we constantly have through our phones and computers," she explains.

"This work requires slowing down, understanding context and ethics and artistic expression and that the way you portray somebody matters. There's power in those lessons and in developing that critical awareness of the news."

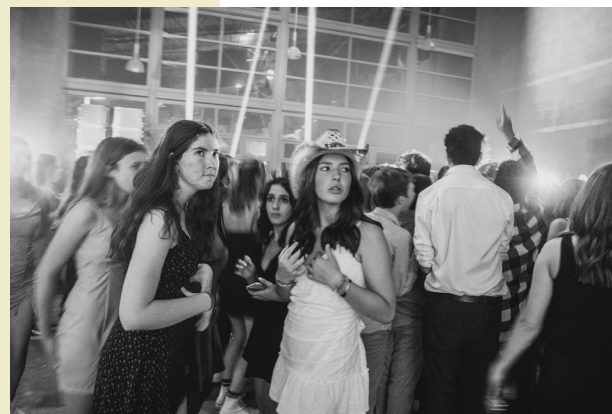
Beyond imparting the fundamentals of photography and storytelling, Harrison enlists a variety of professional photojournalists to serve as workshop "co-teachers"; last summer, these included a war photographer who flew in from Ukraine and an expert in vibrant, commercial-style photography.

"We're giving students the camera, the skills, the network, and the ability to analyze why photographs have emotion and what their perspectives add to their work. For me, it's personal, because when I was at my lowest, my camera and the conversations I had through it were a tool for healing," she says, recalling the angst and loss of identity she felt when her running career was cut short. "Engaging with this art form lifted me out of a tough situation, and I know it can do the same for others."

To see more of Harrison's photography, go to abbyathenaphoto.com.

To find out more about the photojournalism workshop she runs, go to westslopephoto.com.

—Karen Brooks



== 🐾 ==
(top) A self-portrait by Abigail Harrison; (bottom) a high school homecoming dance in the Colorado town where Harrison works as a newspaper reporter and runs a summer photojournalism program for teens.

BOOKS

Q&A: Joel Warner '01

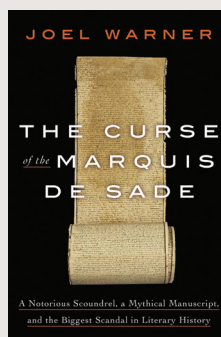
In *The Curse of the Marquis de Sade: A Notorious Scoundrel, a Mythical Manuscript, and the Biggest Scandal in Literary History*, Joel Warner unfurls a saga of obsession and betrayal that takes readers from fetid prisons that once held a disgraced author in pre-Revolution France to the inner circle of a modern-day manuscript collector accused of running a billion-dollar Ponzi scheme. It is, to put it mildly, an ambitious tale, one that leaps through nearly 240 years of history, while wrestling with larger questions about censorship and how societies embrace or erase ideas that are deemed taboo.

Fortunately, Warner, the managing editor of the investigative news outlet *The Lever*, is a master of narrative gymnastics.

He weaves together the stories of the Marquis de Sade—a French nobleman whose reputation for depraved and violent behavior inspired the word “sadism”—and generations of erotica collectors who pursued *120 Days of Sodom*, a lurid manuscript that de Sade wrote on a 39-foot-long scroll while he was imprisoned in 1785.

In the decades that followed, *120 Days of Sodom*, which details an array of horrors that four noblemen unleash upon a group of captives in a castle, was alternately hidden, feared lost, and stolen. And then it was bought for \$10 million in 2014 by Gérard Lhéritier, the founder of Aristophil, a company that allowed customers to purchase shares of rare letters and manuscripts. Lhéritier intended for the novel to be the crown jewel of his company's Museum of Letters and Manuscripts. A year later, French authorities indicted Lhéritier on charges of fraud and money laundering and accused him of scamming his company's 18,000 investors. The French government, which had once banned de Sade's books, declared *120 Days of Sodom* a national treasure in 2017.

Warner, who lives in Denver, and also co-authored *The Humor Code: A Global Search for What Makes Things Funny*, spoke to journalist David Gambacorta about de Sade, censorship, and the case against Lhéritier.



David Gambacorta: How did you find your way to this story?

Joel Warner: I majored in history at Haverford. During my junior year, we had this mandatory course [Seminar on Historical Evidence.] The very first class, there was a table with the weirdest looking objects you can ever imagine. We all selected an object, and then had to spend the first half of the semester figuring out its history. This was the first time I realized that you can make objects their own character. They can hold a narrative.

In 2015, some friends of mine came back from Paris. They told me they'd gone to this place called the Museum of Letters and Manuscripts to see this famous manuscript

of the Marquis de Sade. When they got there, though, the place was boarded up, and police were carting stuff out the door. They told me the guy who ran the museum was accused of being the Bernie Madoff of France. Some journalists would have zeroed in on the Ponzi scheme. To me, what's interesting is the manuscript at the center of it.

DG: You quote a French philosopher who said that no one could finish *120 Days of Sodom* “without feeling sick.” What did you think?

JW: I would not recommend it to anyone. It has to be among the worst things ever written—just an onslaught of horrible things. The violence becomes cartoonishly grotesque and it exacts a physical toll on you. This seems like a book designed to torment.

DG: France banned Sade's work until 1957, then reclaimed him as a national hero. Did working on this project spark any thoughts about censorship?

JW: I'm the furthest from a Sade apologist as possible. He was not a good guy and I don't think his writing was all that strong. There were people who said, “We have to ban [*120 Days of Sodom*]; it isn't safe.” And my thought, which is typical for a journalist, is: “Nah.” Whether you're talking about video games

BOOKS

or a piece of culture, it's not the artifact itself that's the problem. It's how people use it and interpret it.

It doesn't solve anything to ban a book like this. That just exacerbates the legend and gives it more power than it really has. The book has the least amount of power when it's issued in wide release.

DG: You introduce figures, from the Victorian era to the present day, who spent huge sums to amass rare erotica collections. What do you think fueled their pursuits?

JW: I found that fascinating. They had to have money and diligence. My guess is that there had to be some kind of sexual interest, but I don't think it's just that. It's about the mystery of tracking these things down.

DG: You interviewed Gérard Lhéritier. Do you think his company Aristophil was a Ponzi scheme?

JW: The case is still ongoing, so it's hard to say. I was struck by his apparent lack of concern for the 18,000 investors who

lost everything. Having said that, I assumed he was going to be this savant-type of character, that our entire conversation was going to be a verbal game of four-dimensional chess. But in some ways, he comes across as kind of simple. Whether or not it was planned as a scam, he could not have done this without a lot of people helping him.

DG: There seemed to be a common thread running through many of the characters in the book—a desire to belong to elite circles.

JW: Even though aristocratic titles were wiped away during the French revolution, there is still this kind of aristocratic class in France. It's all about your social status. Lhéritier was clearly obsessed with that; he came from nothing, and found incredible success, even if his means were questionable.

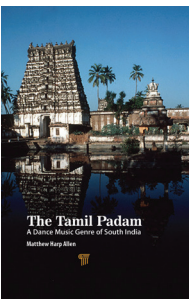
David Gambacorta, who wrote "Tracking the Crime Lords Of Cryptocurrency" in the fall issue, is a writer-at-large at The Philadelphia Inquirer.

MORE ALUMNI TITLES

MATTHEW ALLEN '73: *The Tamil Padam: A Dance Music Genre of South India* (Routledge).

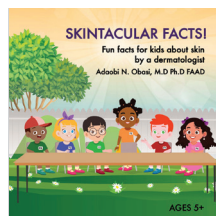
This book is an anthropological and historical study of a highly influential South Asian art form, the Bharata Natyam dance genre *padam*. Allen, professor emeritus of music and Asian Studies at Wheaton College, discusses its patrons, composers, formal structure, texts, and music; and critically

examines the "re-writing" of South Indian music and debates over its ownership. Among the work's rich offerings to both dance and scholarly audiences are 30 Tamil language



songs, translated and annotated, along with documentation of their performance history in the 20th century.

ADAOBI NWANESHIUDU OBASI '03: *Skintacular Facts: Fun Facts for*



Kids about Skin by a Dermatologist

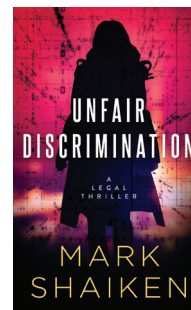
(DermLayer). With colorful, scientific-ly-accurate illustrations and

clear, simple language, this book by a board-certified dermatologist offers younger readers a fun introduction to the features, functions, and care of the human body's largest organ—the skin. With kid-friendly characters, the "Cutis Cuties," as their guides, children learn why skin has different shades,

habits to keep skin healthy, and what to do about skin problems.

MARK SHAIKEN '77: *Unfair Discrimination* (1609 Press LLC).

In the newest 3J Mystery, the third in Shaiken's legal thriller series set in Kan-



sas City, bankruptcy lawyer Josephina Jillian Jones (known as 3J) sets out to secure funds owed to a group of creditors who have hired her. Trouble brews when it appears that the creditors won't

recover all their losses—and it turns out that one of them is a white nationalist on the government's domestic terrorism list. Shaiken, who practiced

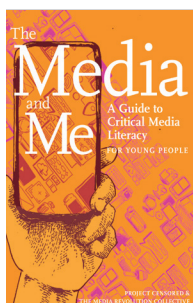
Mixed Media

MORE ALUMNI TITLES

continued from page 23
commercial bankruptcy law for almost four decades, is a writer, editor, and photographer based in Denver.

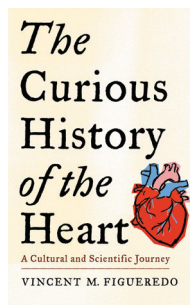
WILLARD E. ANDREWS '60: *Cheechakoes in Wonderland: A Southeast Alaskan Odyssey* (Dorrance). After completing his surgical residency in 1969, the author headed west with his young family to fulfill a two-year commitment with the U.S. Public Health Service. Due to a fluke of missing paperwork, however, their destination was not Seattle or San Francisco as they'd hoped, but rural Alaska. *Cheechako* means tenderfoot or greenhorn, and Andrews's book is the story of a couple from suburban New Jersey who found themselves consigned to life on America's last frontier—and who returned later by choice to live, work, and raise a family there.

ANDY LEE ROTH '90 and Project Censored and the Media Revolution Collective: *The Media and Me: A Guide to Critical Media Literacy for Young People* (Triangle Square and The Censored Press). At a cultural moment when the threats posed by media manipulation to democratic processes have become clear, it is vital for young people to develop sophisticated critical inquiry skills.



In this guide, the authors provide the tools and perspectives readers need to become empowered, engaged creators and critics, rather than passive consumers, of the media they are

exposed to almost constantly. A supplemental teaching guide for educators is available at censoredpress.org.



VINCENT FIGUEREDO '83: *The Curious History of the Heart* (Columbia University Press). Our modern, medical-scientific understanding of the heart as a me-

chanical blood pump is both recent and narrow—historically and across many cultures, humans considered the heart, not the brain, to be the body's most important organ and its seat of intelligence, memory, and emotion. Figueredo, a cardiologist, traces the evolution of our understanding of the heart and its significance in human culture—including art, religion, philosophy, and science—from antiquity to the present, when cutting-edge neurocardiology suggests a heart-brain connection that would not have surprised the ancients.

JOSHUA KURLANTZICK '98: *Beijing's Global Media Offensive: China's Uneven Campaign to Influence Asia and the World* (Oxford University Press).

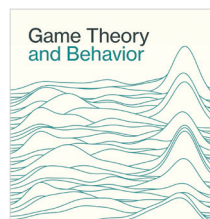
In an incisive analysis of China's attempts to become a media and information superpower, Kurlantzick demonstrates how China for the first time is seeking actively to insert itself into the elections, social media, local media, and domestic politics of many other countries, including the United States. **Kurlantzick** is a senior fellow for Southeast Asia at the Council on Foreign Relations.



JONATHAN GROSS '85: *Words of the Prophets: Graffiti as Political Protest in Greece, Italy, Poland, and the United States* (Brill).

Graffiti—whether we consider austerity in Thessaloniki, Camorra infiltration in Naples, the fall of Communism in Gdansk, or the rise of gang warfare in Chicago—is a form of democratic self-expression dating back to Periclean Athens and the Book of Daniel. Through original photographs taken in Philadelphia, Venice, Milan, Florence, Syracuse, and Warsaw, as well as interviews, literary works, and contemporary music videos, Gross, a professor of English at DePaul University, explores graffiti as a form of political prophecy.

ANDREA ROBBETT '05 and Jeffrey Carpenter: *Game Theory and Behavior*



(MIT Press). This introductory text offers college students both a clear, formal introduction to game theory and, uniquely among game theory textbooks, recent behavioral models and evidence from experimental data. Students learn about incentives, how to represent situations as games, and how to evaluate evidence with respect to theoretical assumptions. Robbett is an associate professor of economics at Middlebury College.



FORD AUTHORS: Do you have a new book you'd like to see included in More Alumni Titles? Please send all relevant information to hc-editor@haverford.edu.

BOOKS

Revisiting Views of Blackness in Antiquity

As a visiting researcher in 2016 at University College London in the Department of Greek and Latin, **Sarah Derbew '09** spent hours exploring antiquities at the British Museum. Those included the Benin Bronzes, a trove of artifacts that ended up in museums worldwide after being looted by British colonial soldiers from what is now Nigeria.

At the British Museum, signage at the time said that these were “a discovery of art by the West.”

“The Benin Bronzes are a hot topic now,” says Derbew, now an assistant professor of classics at Stanford University. “There’s a museum being built in Nigeria to house them, and the Boston Museum [and London’s Horniman Museum] said they’ll return their bronzes, while other museums say they won’t. This is a moment of reckoning and steps towards restitution seem a lot closer.”

Derbew is both an expert on and advocate for ancient African studies. She also studies the role of Black people in ancient Greek literature and art, and critiques contemporary thinking about Greek antiquity. Her new book, *Untangling Blackness in Greek Antiquity* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2022), has been praised by critics as ambitious and groundbreaking.

In a piece in the *Los Angeles Review of Books*, Najee Olya, an early-career scholar of classical archaeology, wrote: “*Untangling Blackness in Greek Antiquity* is proof that the future of classics is already here. It’s simply waiting for everyone else to catch up.”

Described by her publisher as “the first concerted treatment of Black skin color in the Greek literature and visual culture of antiquity,” Derbew’s book “uncovers the many silences, suppressions, and misappropriations of blackness within modern studies of Greek antiquity.” Reminding readers of long-overlooked ancient civilizations such as Nubia (in northeastern Africa) and Aksum (located in what is present day Ethiopia), Derbew also examines Egypt, whose ancient culture is often grouped with Greece and Rome rather than with neighboring African countries.

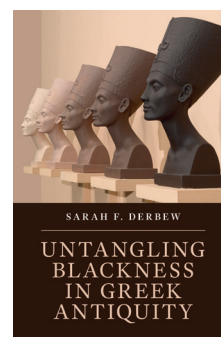
The Brooklyn native is a rarity in her field. By Derbew’s count, she’s one of approximately 14 Black classics faculty at U.S. universities, and most know of one another.

As a Haverford undergrad, Derbew took Latin classes but was initially set on being an economics major and going into law—until her calculus professor and mentor, Jeff Tecosky-Feldman, suggested she consider a Ph.D. in classics, starting with a Mellon Mays Undergraduate Fellowship.

Before graduating she spent one summer—five days a week, eight hours a day, for 10 weeks—learning ancient Greek at City University of New York. “We went from learning the alphabet in week one to reading Plato by week seven,” she says. “I figured graduate school wouldn’t be much harder.” She is also proficient in Swahili, French, and Amharic, and she reads Latin, ancient Greek, and classical Ethiopic (Ge’ez).

Derbew studied at CUNY’s Graduate Program in Classics, then completed her Ph.D. in classics at Yale in 2018. She did a post-doctoral fellowship at Harvard, then started at Stanford in 2020. She’s currently working on a co-edited volume entitled *Classics and Race: A Historical Reader*. Containing essays from around the world, it’s a way, she says, “to expand what the word ‘classics’ can mean if we free it from meaning only Europe at a particular time.”

“I hope that my work helps the field of classics grow in productive ways,” Derbew says. “There’s so much diversity in the material that remains in the backdrop in the 21st century.” —Anne Stein



Ford Games



What it Takes

Basketball guard Summer Ryan '25 raises awareness about type 1 diabetes.

BY CHARLES CURTIS '04


Summer Ryan
(center) in action on
the basketball court.

Since the moment Summer Ryan '25 was diagnosed with type 1 diabetes—in which the pancreas stops producing insulin to regulate sugar in the body—the Haverford women's basketball guard and New York City native hasn't let it stand in her way, particularly when it comes to playing the sport she's loved since childhood.

And since stepping onto campus, she's brought more awareness to the disease by starting (with Natalie Masetti '23) a Haverford chapter of the College Diabetes Network, raising money for research, and helping fellow diabetics on campus meet and feel connected, especially as they transition into a new environment from high school.

The neuroscience major spoke to *Haverford* magazine about how she manages her condition while playing a sport and the growth of the campus support group.

Basketball was what helped her have hope.

I was diagnosed when I was 10 years old and the first weekend I was out of the hospital, I went right back to playing basketball as I always did on Saturday. We won that game and I had 10 points, and that's how I knew that having type 1 would be challenging, but it wouldn't limit me. My main concern was how it would change my day-to-day. Sports really helped me find the resilience to get through it.

PHOTO: DAVID SINCLAIR

Treatment is all part of game prep. Playing basketball prepared me for the challenge of having type 1 diabetes because taking care of your blood sugar can be like taking care of business before game day. Everyone reviews plays, watches film, and warms up to be at their best. With type 1 diabetes, I have to monitor blood sugar before practices and games, eat balanced meals, and I have to be prepared with juice, glucose tablets, and insulin during games, just in case. It's relentless—a 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week, 365-days-a-year illness. In sports, a common saying is, "No days off." When it comes to diabetes, there really are no days—or hours—off. You have to constantly monitor and manage your blood sugar levels just to function normally. When you add in a college sport, it takes even more preparation and responsibility.

Mid-game checks are a must. My goal is to start a game within the range I want to be, where [my blood sugar] won't be too high or low. Usually, if I'm in that range, I'm OK for the game. But I always check during halftime. If there's a timeout, I can glance at my Dexcom app—which measures my blood sugar via a sensor implanted under the skin and sends out alerts on my phone. I've never had to sub out of a game at Haverford due to a low. I don't know if this is true for others with type 1, but my adrenaline is up during games and it keeps my blood sugar high. Two hours later, it starts to go down.

Support has come from everywhere. My mom and dad always encouraged me to control diabetes and not let it control me. They told me type 1 diabetes was going to be challenging, but it didn't have to limit me in any way, including playing basketball at the collegiate level. They both still follow me on my Dexcom app and they'll call or text when my blood sugar is low or very high. I've also had incredible teammates, friends, and coaches who have taken initiative to learn more and ask questions to support me the best they can. That means a lot to me. Two of my Haverford teammates follow me on

the app and will text me to ask if I need anything if my blood sugar is low. I feel very lucky.

Inspiration and help have come from a former NBA player. Chris Dudley was the first NBA player with type 1 diabetes, and he hosts a camp for players diagnosed with it. I attended his camp for five years and now I work there as a counselor. I try to be a role model for others who are recently diagnosed. Some of my best friends came from camp. If I'm having a rough diabetes day, I can reach out to them.

She's part of a growing support network on campus. Midway through last year, Natalie Masetti '23 introduced herself to me. She also has type 1 and talked to me about [starting a chapter of] the College Diabetes Network. We needed a place where diabetics can come together and help each other with what they're going through. Transitioning to college is already an extremely challenging task, but doing so with a demanding disease makes it much more difficult. We wanted to create a community that would be there to support others with type 1 and also raise awareness on campus in a more structured and serious way.

That's expanded to "Blue Night." The idea—in which the men's and women's basketball teams wear blue warm-ups and socks for type 1 diabetes awareness—came from my time at Chris Dudley's camp. We started doing it at Haverford last year. It's great to have our friends and family coming out dressed in blue to show support. Annabelle Ernst '26, who plays volleyball, was there too. I met her in October after we spotted each other's Dexcoms. I wish no one at Haverford had type 1, but it's great to have a community to support each other and raise awareness.

Charles Curtis '04 is assistant managing editor for USA Today's For the Win and an author of the Weirdo Academy series, published by Month9Books. He lives in New York City with his wife and son.

“
PLAYING BASKETBALL PREPARED ME FOR THE CHALLENGE OF HAVING TYPE 1 DIABETES BECAUSE TAKING CARE OF YOUR BLOOD SUGAR CAN BE LIKE TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS BEFORE GAME DAY.
”



Get updates on your favorite Haverford teams on Twitter (@HCFord_Sports) and Instagram (@HCFordsSports), or visit the Athletics Department website at haverfordathletics.com.



Amy Pope in Somalia where she was on a visit to boost relief efforts in response to drought.

TELL US MORE

AMY POPE '96: Tackling the Global Migration Crisis

It's a mid-February day and after a brief stop in Panama to change planes, Amy Pope '96 has finally landed in Honduras. She has 90 minutes for a phone interview about her career before preparing to meet with President Xiomara Castro, the country's first woman head of state.

As a Deputy Director General for the UN's International Organization for Migration (IOM), Pope works to provide support to vulnerable people on the move, whether displaced in their own country or crossing international borders. Recently nominated by the State Department to run for the post of Director General, before May's election, she'll visit leaders from dozens of the 175 member nations to share her vision for leading the organization and dealing with the

global migration crisis. Last week she was in North Africa and following this stop, she'll visit Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

"We're seeing more displaced people than ever in recorded history," says Pope, who started at IOM last September. "There are more than 100 million people currently displaced from their homes. In the initial months of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, we saw the fastest displacement of people since World War II." (Nearly 8 million Ukrainians have left Ukraine and nearly 6 million are displaced internally, according to IOM).

Pope has extensive experience in crisis management and migration. From 2013 to 2015, she was a special assistant to President Barack Obama and director of transborder security, focused on migration, human trafficking, Zika and Ebola out-

PHOTO: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

breaks, and the ongoing climate crisis. She then spent two years as Obama's Deputy Homeland Security Advisor.

A political science major who earned a JD from Duke University, Pope's early career was as a civil rights prosecutor in the Justice Department. She has returned to Haverford several times to speak about her work and co-taught a course on migration with her senior thesis advisor, Professor Anita Isaacs. Pope, her husband, and their two daughters live in Geneva, Switzerland.

Ten years from now, what will be the world's biggest migration challenge?

I think it will be climate. Over 300 million people live in extremely vulnerable areas of climate change. We see it already, with drought increasingly displacing people. It will impact migration in the U.S. and globally in ways that will fuel conflict that will be destabilizing. There's a huge incentive globally for states to think not just about how we decrease carbon, but come to terms with what's happening and start to identify ways to mitigate that. We can use our data to invest in new jobs and find new channels for migration, so we have solutions ahead of time, rather than react to crises.

Compare working for the U.S. government and working for the UN.

In the U.S., the issue of migration can be quite partisan and politicized. Here, it's from a broader perspective and you have more tools and partners available. There are opportunities to really advance extremely positive initiatives and outcomes, which is deeply satisfying. At the same time, we aren't a government. We're an international organization; we can advise and share strategies and implement things with teams on the ground, but we aren't the ones to make the decisions.

You've said that the goals of protecting the United States and

admitting refugees and migrants aren't mutually exclusive.

The U.S. has a responsibility to manage its borders, but the strength of our country—our economy, our diversity of ideas—is pretty empirically linked to migration at every level and every stage. Migrants have played a tremendous role in revitalizing our aging cities. I'm from Pittsburgh and these old rust belt cities have had to reinvent themselves. Many have done this through migration, whether it's with high-skilled or low-skilled workers, who are critical to driving American innovation and the economy. On top of that, there is the idea of the United States being a safe haven for people fleeing persecution, and that builds a lot of goodwill and connection with so many countries.

From my point of view and the evidence, migration is really a positive. The more managed it is the more positive it is. It's not good for anyone to have millions flooding across the border without any process, but the more legal channels we have for migration the better it is.

What experiences encouraged your interest in migration?

I started my career as a civil rights prosecutor in the Justice Department and one of the most pernicious and least addressed issues is the potential to exploit migrants—if you're an undocumented immigrant, you're exploited. Some of my cases also involved human trafficking.

I loved being a lawyer, but I stopped prosecuting cases because every week I was in a different city or small town. One of my mentors suggested I should go work on the Hill to see how D.C. worked and to make change. I took that advice to heart and went to work for Senator Diane Feinstein on the Judiciary Committee. I was writing laws on protecting unaccompanied children, on protecting jobs for agricultural workers, on human trafficking. I was using my legal skills in the context of legislation, not in a courtroom.

When did you meet Barack Obama and what was it like working with him in the White House?

I met him in 2007 when he was the junior senator from Illinois and we were trying to pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill in the Senate. We'd have these small group meetings and he'd come in and offer his two cents and sometimes ruffle the feathers of the older senators.

I worked directly for him from 2012-17, starting when I was assigned to the National Security Council. We worked closely on the Ebola response, on refugee resettlement, and on responding to migration at the US southern border. I became his Deputy Homeland Security Advisor and dealt with disaster response and climate change issues. As a leader he's unparalleled—the closer I got to him the more impressed I was with him. He's extremely smart and thoughtful. You'd go into a meeting well prepared and he'd ask the one question you weren't prepared for. He's excellent at taking a decision and being really clear about what he expected of us: to execute it in a focused way, to push through bureaucracy. You worked really hard but I felt like we were part of a team that was committed to making the world better for Americans and everyone—it was an extraordinary experience.

How did Haverford influence your career?

Haverford was a really formative experience, especially my relationship with Professor Anita Isaacs, who continues to be a great friend. She pushed me to work hard and think broadly and ask tough questions. Having her as a mentor was key. I came from a big public high school and a very conservative, evangelical family. At Haverford, the commitment to social justice and inclusion, to intellectual honesty and curiosity, opened up a world and ways of thinking that stick with me today.

—Anne Stein

“When
it started,
I could
not bring
myself
to go to
class.”

**Three Ukrainian students
grapple with fears for their
homeland and their families
as they try to stay focused
on their studies and plan for
an uncertain future.**

**By Debbie Goldberg
Portraits by Patrick Montero**





PHOTO: SERGEY BOBOK/GETTY

The aftermath of Russian bombing in the city of Kharkiv, the home of Haverford student Danylo Shudrenko '26.



ON THE MORNING OF FEB. 24, 2022, Oleh Shostak '24 woke up in his Haverford College residence hall to the news that Russia had invaded his home country of Ukraine. He immediately called his parents—it was 2 a.m. in Ukraine and they were asleep—to tell them the country was at war.

Shostak, a computer science and economics major, quickly found his thoughts consumed by the war and his family's safety. His father and brother are serving in civil defense units, and many friends from his military high school are in the special forces. His mother's treatment for cancer and ability to get medication has been disrupted because of the war.

Iryna Khovryak '22, had spent winter break of her senior year at home in Lviv, a city in western Ukraine. Even as the threat of war loomed, she recalls, "many people around me were not thinking something like that would happen."

Now a software engineer at Bloomberg L.P. in New York, Khovryak has no idea when she will be able to return home or see her family. She worries about them constantly. After the war started, her mother, who worked at a bank, found herself taking on the workload of five people who had fled the country. She developed extreme blood pressure spikes as a result. Both of Khovryak's parents are now without jobs. Electricity and heat are unreliable.

Danylo Shudrenko '26, whose home in Kharkiv is only about 30 miles from the Russian border, woke to the sounds of bombs and missiles in the early hours of February 24 last year. He had already been accepted to Haverford, but amidst the chaos of war, he struggled to complete the paperwork he needed to leave

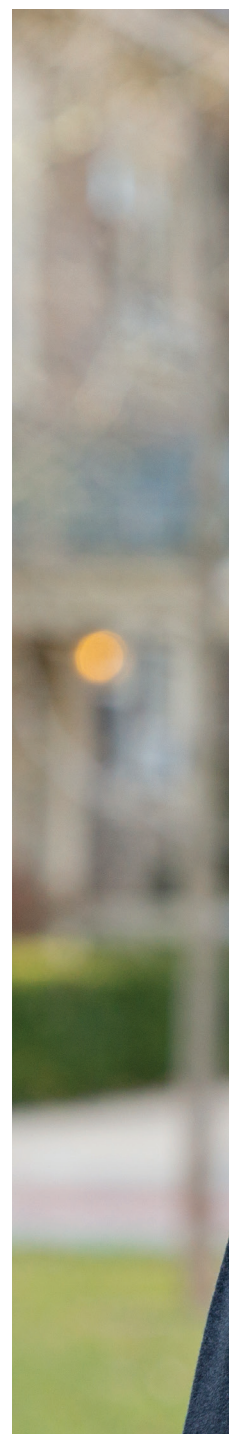
Ukraine to begin his studies. Shudrenko eventually traveled across Ukraine with his mother into neighboring Moldova, then continued on his own to Italy and England, finally arriving at Haverford a week before orientation.

While their circumstances differ, Shostak, Khovryak, and Shudrenko have felt similar emotions since the war began: worry about their families and friends, fear for the future of their country, concern about finances as their parents lose jobs or homes and, not least, feelings of guilt that they are safe and physically removed from the conflict.

According to the Institute of International Education, 1,835 Ukrainian students were enrolled in U.S. colleges and universities in fall 2021.

Even from thousands of miles away, Shostak and others are doing what they can to support Ukraine during this time. Shostak has used social media to raise more than \$10,000 in the past year, some of it targeted for drones to help with surveillance and reconnaissance. Khovryak attended rallies in Philadelphia and New York.

In the early days of the war, however, Khovryak spent most of her time in her room crying. "When it started, I could not bring myself to go to class," she says. "Everyone around me was just living their life, talking about a cute





“That’s what is weighing on me most, that I can’t see my mom,” Oleh Shostak says.

date or homework, but for me everything was just crumbling down, our cities were being bombed and people killed.”

Shostak, whose family lived in Kropyvnytskyi, a small city in central Ukraine, said he “tried to convince my parents to jump in the car and drive west as quickly as possible” when the war started, but his mother was being treated for cancer and there wasn’t much fighting going on in their area. Then his mother entered a clinical trial based in Kharkiv, where there was “an incredible amount of fighting and bombing and shelling,” he says. The medical facility agreed to ship her the expensive American medication that was part of the trial, but the package was lost.

From almost 5,000 miles away last spring, Shostak made call after call to try to track the package, which was eventually found. His mother finished the trial, he says, but not very successfully.

“That’s what is weighing on me most, that I can’t see my mom,” Shostak says.

In Kharkiv, Shudrenko’s family was living amidst some of the fiercest fighting early in the war, and a significant part of the city had been destroyed by last summer, he says. After his 14-year-old brother’s school was bombed, Shudrenko reached out to get his brother into a boarding school in Lake Placid, N.Y. Meanwhile, his parents, youngest brother, and grandparents have moved multiple times to get further from the bombs and fighting, first to his grandmother’s village, which was later destroyed, and then further west, where it is safer but electrical power and heat are unreliable. “It’s tough to stay focused when you open social media and see dead bodies and homes bombed out,” Shudrenko says.

In Lviv, Khovryak’s family lives minutes from a large power station, which has been bombed repeatedly, blowing open doors and windows in their home and leaving them with no heat. As a senior last year, in order to stay in the United States, she faced strict timelines to start working and had difficulty getting background checks cleared from Ukraine in the midst of war.

“The horrible atrocities I see on a daily basis does not make it easy,” Khovryak says. “But nobody expected Ukraine to have performed that well. It makes me proud every single day.”

In light of the extraordinary challenges they face, Haverford has helped support the needs of students impacted by the war, says Dean of the College John McKnight. “We were able to provide institutional grants beyond their financial aid,” he notes, as well as offer flexibility for academic requirements, including additional time for assignments and the option of pass/fail grades.

Iryna Khovryak has no idea when she will be able to return home or see her family.





The students did a good job of communicating their needs to us, says Assistant Dean for International Student Support Natasha Weisz. “They’re our family, and important members of our community. And it’s an extremely stressful and difficult time for them and their families.”

Haverford also provided housing for Ukrainian students not able to return home during school breaks and summer. After graduating last May, Khovryak was grateful she was able to stay on campus until she started her job in late July. She says it’s a relief to be working so she can help her family.

“Haverford has been really supportive,” says Shudrenko, who spoke about Ukraine at orientation last summer. “I feel lucky, but it’s also a bit unfair. Many bright students are still in Ukraine, living through all of that. It’s a privilege to stay here and study here.”

At the same time, the war has made the future difficult to predict. “My priority is finishing my education, in addition to helping my parents and friends,” Shostak says. As for his plans beyond that, he adds, “a lot will depend on the outcome of the war and how that unfolds.”

This winter, as 2023 approached and the war was heading toward its second year, Khovryak

Danylo Shudrenko’s family was living amidst some of the fiercest fighting early in the war.

spoke of the Ukrainian custom of making 12 different wishes as the clock is ticking down the final minutes of the year. This year, all of her 12 wishes are the same: “For the war to be over and for us to win and for everyone to be safe and get back to their homes and families.”

Debbie Goldberg is a Philadelphia-based writer and former national reporter for The Washington Post. Her stories for Haverford magazine include “Equity. Access. Success,” about first-generation college students (winter 2022), and “Campus Community Connections,” about the College’s ties to a nearby Ardmore neighborhood (spring/summer 2022).



RETHINKING INCARCERATION

The U.S. has more people in prison than any other country in the world.

Haverford faculty, staff, students, and alumni are working to transform that status quo and change ideas about crime and punishment.

BY EILS LOTOZO



On any given day, **Chelsea Richardson '18** might be in a Michigan prison talking to clients about their lives. She might be knocking on doors to meet people who can talk about them. Or she could be analyzing their records to prepare for a new hearing.

Richardson is a mitigation specialist in the Juvenile Lifer Unit of the Michigan State Appellate Defender Office, a statewide public defender office that specializes in appeals. Her clients are people who were sentenced as juveniles to life without parole, but who now, thanks to two Supreme Court decisions, could be eligible for parole. Richardson's job is to help them get it.

To aid her clients' chances of being granted parole at their resentencing hearings, Richardson aims to tell judges a bigger story about them, one that goes beyond the crimes they committed as young men. She wants the judge to understand who her client is now, where he came from, and how that might have led him to do whatever he did so many years ago. Research is increasingly showing that the human brain does not fully mature until a person reaches their 20s, and Richardson is hopeful that the criminal justice system will respond accordingly, opening up the possibility for new hearings for more people sentenced as juveniles.

Featured in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery exhibition, Let's Get Free: The Transformative Art and Activism of the People's Paper Co-op, this print, featuring PPC fellow Ivy Johnson, raised money for billboards aimed at increasing awareness about the 5,300 people in Pennsylvania prisons sentenced to life without parole.

Rethinking Incarceration

Richardson was a Haverford student when she got her first glimpse of the grim reality of incarceration. With the support of the Marilou Allen Office of Service and Community Collaboration, she worked as a volunteer with the Petey Greene Program, which allows college students to serve as academic tutors to incarcerated people. Richardson, whose senior thesis focused on the death penalty, cites seeing kids trying to learn algebra in the very “punitive setting” of juvenile prison as the first time she got a real sense, she says, of how unjust the criminal justice system can be.

That experience (and the vocation Richardson found her way to) is part of a long history of Ford interest in the complicated topic of mass incarceration. Campus engagement with the issue dates back to at least 2006, thanks to the work of the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship (CPGC). And the interest continues today,

both on-campus—through classes, panels, talks, and exhibits—and off-campus, through student internships and volunteer activities. Beyond Haverford, many alumni are working on these issues—from aiding young people caught up in the juvenile justice system to spending decades fighting the death penalty. What unifies them is a desire to transform criminal justice and its harsh emphasis on imprisonment.

With roughly 2 million people in jails and prisons around the country, the United States has, by far, the highest incarceration rate in the world. If locking up more people actually led to less crime, the United States would be the safest country in the world, by far. But as long ago as 2014, a study from the National Research Council found that the effect of incarceration on crime reduction was small at best. (In addition, there are another 803,000 people on parole, 2.9 million on probation, and many millions more who have served their sentences but live with the stigmatizing label of a criminal record.)

Richardson considers herself an abolitionist—part of a growing movement that wants to create alternatives to prisons, including increased social services, restorative justice programs, and more. She often wonders, “Why [do] we have to respond to certain kinds of harm with prisons?” Instead of punishing people, she says, we need to “focus on reducing inequality, making sure basic needs are met and that people can live in a society where they can pursue goals, dreams, and talents.”

Chelsea Richardson '18, a mitigation specialist in the Michigan State Appellate Defender Office, works to get parole for clients who received life sentences as juveniles.



In 2006, **Sarah Morris '05**, then a Haverford House fellow, learned about something called the Inside-Out Prison Exchange Program through their work with the American Friends Service Committee and convinced Janice Lion, the CPGC's Domestic Program coordinator (now the center's associate director), to bring it to Haverford. Based on a model developed at Temple University, Inside-Out brought ten students from Haverford and Bryn Mawr, and ten women incarcerated at Riverside Correctional Facility in Philadelphia together for an eight-session, non-credit course. (Because Riverside was a women's prison, only female Bi-Co students were initially allowed to participate. That later changed.)

Two years later, in 2008, the CPGC worked with Independent College Programs to create a course on restorative justice themes that could be taken by Inside-Out participants for academic credit. (The course,

Halting the “School-to-Prison Pipeline”



Though the number of kids held in juvenile facilities has dropped significantly over the last two decades, young people still get entangled in the criminal legal system. This is especially true for youth of color: In 2020, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reported that Black kids were 2.4 times more likely to get arrested than white kids, while Native American kids were 1.5 times more likely to get arrested.

As staff counsel at the EdLaw project in Massachusetts, **Elizabeth Levitan '11** (right) represents those who need legal representation related to education, usually either because they face charges in the juvenile legal system, or because they are dealing with family service needs. Most of her clients are eligible for special education services.

Students with learning differences who are not properly supported by their schools, she says, may get frustrated and, eventually, act out—behavior that often gets them labeled as troublemakers. Levitan says it is important to “think about the role of bias” in getting kids of color pigeonholed. She says the result of such pigeonholing is that rather than receiving support, students of color with learning differences are pushed into what has been called the “school-to-prison pipeline.” Her job can entail dealing with issues such as a suspension or expulsion, or it can mean making sure the student gets help with learning challenges. Ultimately, she hopes the nation will come up with an alternative to putting kids into jail or prison. “The reality is, if kids and young people are supported, educated, and able to have space to find a path forward,” she says, “we don’t need to incarcerate anybody.”



taught by Barb Toews, continued for six semesters.)

Morris went on to become the co-founder and co-director of Philadelphia’s Youth Art & Self-empowerment Project, which seeks to end the practice of trying young people as adults and offers programming inside jails and in the community. (The organization’s co-founder, Joshua Glenn, was arrested at age 16 and held in an adult jail for 18 months before his case was thrown out for lack of evidence.)

Morris is also a co-founder of Decarcerate PA, which has fought the expansion of prisons and the prison population in the state. “We want to invest resources instead in job creation, housing, schools, and health centers,” Morris said in a 2014 interview. “These are things we think have a much greater role in enhancing public safety than building more prisons.”

From the time she started at the CPGC, says Lion, “It was just so clear that mass incarceration was becoming a major social issue in the U.S.” and that there were many possibilities for students to “learn from community educators to tie together what they’re learning in the classroom with movements and organizations” in the field.

To that end, the CPGC has supported more than 30 students over the years in fellowships and internships related to criminal justice and incarceration, Lion says, including through the Haverford House program, which for nearly two decades supported recent grads to spend a year working with area nonprofits. More recently, students interested in these issues have found internship opportunities through the Center’s new Philadelphia Justice and Equity Fellowship and a current partnership with the Pennsylvania-based Abolitionist Law Center,

In addition, the CPGC has supported the work of faculty on these issues and organized workshops on campus, including one on “Death by Incarceration,” as a sentence of life without parole is often referred to. And the CPGC website features an extensive teaching resource, “Decarceration in the #Philly Region,” (hav.to/eab), created by former staff member Stephanie Keene.

“Personally, I’ve been pushed a little more toward imagining a world without prisons,” Lion says. “The question is, ‘How much do you want to invest in reforming the system?’ There needs to be a new vision.”

Rethinking Incarceration

When **Anthony Marqusee '16** was a first-year student, “joining every club and attending every event I could,” he found himself in a restorative justice discussion group led by **Emily Dix '12**, then a Haverford House fellow. “She asked if anyone wanted to volunteer with a restorative justice group inside Graterford Prison, and I said, ‘Yes.’ I thought it would be an interesting way to learn about people from different backgrounds. Instead, I caught the bug for it.” Ten years on, he’s still volunteering with that same organization—now called Let’s Circle Up—co-founded by Felix Rosado, who was released from Pennsylvania’s Graterford Prison last summer after having been sentenced to life without parole in 1995. (Co-founder Charles Boyd is still incarcerated.)

“In contrast to retributive justice, which tends to start and end with the punishment of people who have broken the law,” explains Marqusee, “restorative justice asks, ‘Who has been harmed, and what are their needs?’ It explores how we can support healing for people who have been harmed, and accountability for those who have caused harm.”

In 2016, supported by the CPGC, which had begun a partnership with Let’s Circle Up that continues to this day, Marqusee helped lead one of the group’s restorative justice workshops on campus—the first time the full curriculum had ever been presented outside the prison. “Since then, we’ve offered that 10-hour introduction to restorative justice workshop nine times, for approximately 120 Haverford and non-Haverford community members,” Janice Lion says. “And Anthony has co-facilitated more than anyone else.” Most recently, he helped run workshops on campus in July and October.



“Restorative justice values and practices can be used to address all types of harms,” Marqusee says. “When we show people there is another way, it opens the door to scale back our reliance on the prison system.”

A former paralegal for Philadelphia Legal Assistance who now serves as the communications and legal projects coordinator for the Gittis Legal Clinics at the Penn Carey Law School, Marqusee says he’s not surprised that these issues resonate with so many in the College community.

“A lot of the values that many people at Haverford support line up really well with prison abolition and decarceration,” Marqusee says.

The term “decarceration,” according to Ernest Drucker, an NYU professor of public health and editor of *Decarcerating America*, “means more than getting individuals out of prison. It means healing trauma, restoring civil rights, and ending the suffering this system has imposed on American families and communities.”

Says Marqusee, “These are social issues that are incredibly important for people in the U.S. to educate themselves about.”

In 2014, the exhibition *Prison Obscura* at Haverford’s Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery presented a wide-ranging portrait of incarceration that included rarely seen surveillance photos, photographs of and by prisoners, a chilling map of prison proliferation in the U.S., and more. In the catalog that accompanied the exhibition, curator Pete Brook described the exhibition as an effort to consider “how we see and don’t see the people we incarcerate, the people we put in boxes.”

Prison Obscura was one of a number of campus events that have shown how the arts can address our nation’s excessive reliance on incarceration. Starting in the fall, the Hurford Center for the Arts and Humanities has been hosting *Imagining Abolitionist Futures*, a year-long project exploring the role of the arts and humanities in efforts to dismantle what has been called the “carceral state”—which refers to the many aspects of the criminal justice system, including police, courts, and corrections officials—and “build more reparative practices and institutions.”

“One reason we named the series *Imagining Abolitionist Futures* is because we want to counter this sense that the world is arranged in the only way it can be arranged,” says Professor of English and Hurford Center

Anthony Marqusee '16 is still volunteering with the restorative justice group he was introduced to as a Haverford student a decade ago. He also co-founded a student club then-called Rethink Incarceration.



(top) Featured in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery exhibition, *Let's Get Free, "Reentry Bill of Rights"* is based on interviews with Philadelphians with criminal records about their lives, dreams, and demands for a more just world. (left) Earlier in the spring in the Gallery, artist Mark Menjivar gave a talk at the opening of his participatory exhibition *Currently*, which looked at capital punishment in the United States. Both shows were part of the *Imagining Abolitionist Futures* initiative.

Rethinking Incarceration

Director Gustavus Stadler, who organized the project with former CPGC staffer Stephanie Keene. “And acts of imagination are vital to change when we’re talking about such foundational presumptions. That’s also why I think the arts and humanities are a particularly vital part of this struggle—they generate the imagination and knowledge that change will require.”

Imagining Abolitionist Futures has sponsored talks and panels, a day-long symposium, and a screening of the documentary *The Prison in Twelve Landscapes*, about the effect of prisons on people across the U.S. The exhibition *Let’s Get Free: The Transformative Art and Activism of the People’s Paper Co-op*, (on view through April 21 in the Cantor Fitzgerald Gallery), showcases a decade of cultural organizing campaigns and collaborative public art. An ongoing project of The Village of Arts and Humanities in North Philadelphia, the Co-op works with what it terms “society’s leading criminal justice experts”—women who have been released from prison—using art to “amplify their stories, dreams, and visions for a more just and free world.”

Earlier in the spring semester, *Imagining Abolitionist Futures* also brought to campus San Antonio-based art-

ist Mark Menjivar to mount a participatory exhibition titled *Currently*, which looked at capital punishment in the United States.

Among the series of installations that made up *Currently*: a timeline displaying a curated history of capital punishment, along with letters from death row inmates; a map of the 27 states that have prisoners on death row; and a table with paper, pencils, and resources related to incarceration, capital punishment, and love, that visitors could use to ask questions, write down ideas and hopes, and post them on the wall.

One wall of the gallery featured an LED sign, updated daily, that tallied the number of all those living on death row in the United States. A research group of Bi-Co students helped Menjivar with updating the number, which sat at around 2,300 at the close of the exhibition.

Among Menjivar’s many collaborators on *Currently* were Associate Professor of English Lindsay Reckson and the students in her course *Against Death: Opposing Capital Punishment in American Literature and Culture*, which she has been teaching at Haverford since 2014.

Students Rethinking Incarceration



In 2013, three Haverford students inspired by their experience in a restorative justice discussion group launched a new campus club called Rethink Incarceration. “There wasn’t as much awareness of the issues back then,” says **Anthony Marqusee ’16**, who started the group with **Rilka Spieler ’14** and **Ariel Levin ’14**. “Very often it was just the three of us at meetings.” But the group has endured beyond that tentative beginning, organizing activities—including a 2018 forum on incarceration and prison abolition staged in collaboration with the Black Students League—and undergoing two name changes, first, to simply Rethink, and more recently to Students For Abolition, Liberation, and Transformation (SALT).

The name says Naren Roy ’23, a current SALT leader, is a more explicit nod to “the abolitionist organizations and community organizers who are doing the work to dismantle the prison system and eliminate the violence of the prison-industrial complex.” Other club leaders include Renata Munoz ’25, Brisa Kane ’25, and Sophia Wan ’23. “We’re essentially all point people who help facilitate the interests of new people who join the group,” says Roy, who notes that the club has a group chat in which 30 or 40 people are connected.

For Roy, a significant catalyst for getting involved with SALT were the two classes he took with Visiting Instructor of Anthropology Nadja Eisenberg-Guyot: “Law and Anthropology: The War on Drugs” and “Prison Abolition: History, Theory, & Practice.”

“Those classes really pulled together the ideas of people who study prison abolition and brought it outside the classroom,” he says.

Recent SALT activities on campus have included a three-session “Abolition 101” workshop series and a read-aloud performance of *Reimagining Justice*, a play written by Larry Stromberg, a currently incarcerated member of restorative justice group Let’s Circle Up. Roy and fellow SALT leader Emma Schwartz ’24 were also among the speakers on the “Academia, Pedagogy, Activism” panel at the *Reimagining Abolitionist Futures* symposium in March.

“Through that course,” she says, “I’ve been lucky to work with some incredible community partners—including the Equal Justice Initiative, the Coalition to Abolish Death by Incarceration, Let’s Circle Up, and now Menjívar—and those collaborations have been central to the learning process, both for me and my students. Enabling student participation in the collaborative curatorial process opened up new opportunities to learn from and engage with art that centers on human rights issues and social justice activism,” says Reckson, who also teaches the course *Poetics of Abolition* (on the role of poetry and other creative expressions in the history of prison abolition and related social justice movements).

Visiting Assistant Professor of Religion Richard Kent Evans is another Haverford professor who teaches about prisons. He was moved to develop the course, *Break Every Yoke*, after hearing from students during the student strike in 2020 that they wanted classes to be more relevant to what was happening in the real world.

Evans’ course looks at the history of prisons, which, like Haverford, began with the Quakers, who wanted to reform the criminal justice system. At the time, prisoners were held in jails only until their trials, after which they were subjected to public corporal punishment. The Friends’ ideas led to the construction of the first full-scale modern prison—Eastern State Penitentiary—in Philadelphia in 1829.

“What they were trying to do,” Evans explains, “was create a brand-new social institution.” Quakers, who also came up with ideas such as women’s prisons and solitary confinement (which they believed, wrongly as it turned out, would provide time for reflection and lead to repentance), were the progressives of their time, Evans says. More recently, Friends have been active in the movement to eliminate the use of solitary confinement, which has surged in recent years and has been shown to increase the risk of self-harm and suicide. They have also been instrumental in working to abolish the death penalty, among other issues.

Besides looking at where and how the modern concept of punishment came about, Evans encouraged students to engage with the world, by doing things like becoming pen pals with incarcerated people. They also had the opportunity to engage with abolitionist activists and leaders visiting campus.

What he wanted students to take away from the class is that there are alternatives, he says. “The most radical thing that anyone can learn about prisons is that they didn’t always exist.”

—Additional reporting by Jalen Martin '23



(top) An informal group discussion with Associate Professor of English Lindsay Reckson and artist Mark Menjívar in the VCAM Presentation Lounge considered topics and texts relating to capital punishment and prison abolition. (bottom) A Let’s Circle Up restorative justice workshop at the 2022 THRIVE Conference on campus was led by Anthony Marqusee ’16 and the CPGC’s Janice Lion.

PHOTOS: JINGZHE JIANG '25 (GROUP DISCUSSION); PATRICK MONTERO (THRIVE CONFERENCE)



BREAKING the SILENCE

A pioneer in treating men who were sexually abused as boys, psychoanalyst **Richard Gartner '67** has spent nearly four decades bringing a formerly taboo subject into the public discourse.

By **Lini S. Kadaba** | Photography by Patrick Montero

About 15 years ago,

pioneering psychoanalyst **Richard Gartner '67** came to an understanding about his zeal for helping men who had been sexually abused as boys—a motivation that had persisted even when his own profession didn't take his work seriously, even when the painful memories of his patients weighed heavily on his soul.

"It dawned on me that my experience at Haverford was about ethics and social responsibility," says the 76-year-old training and supervising analyst at the William Alanson White Institute in New York City, "and it changed me. I became much more oriented toward service and empathic reaching out ...



toward becoming an advocate and activist for marginalized people.”

Over nearly four decades, Gartner has treated arguably one of the most marginalized of groups: men sexually abused as boys. Through six books; numerous published articles, interviews, and conference presentations; and countless therapy sessions with patients, Gartner has broken ground on how to treat male sexual abuse and, through a tenacity few others share, has brought the often-taboo topic into public discourse.

His 1999 publication *Betrayed as Boys* is considered the first book for therapists to address male sexual victimization.

In 2021, Gartner was recognized with the Lifetime Achievement Award from the American Psychological Association’s Division of Trauma Psychology—a significant, and satisfying, acknowledgment of his contributions to the field.

In the nineties, though, when he first began speaking out, Gartner says, “My work, in general, was looked at askance. People wondered why I was on this strange journey about this population that many believed didn’t exist. ... I was aware at case conferences that if I brought up the possibility that [male sexual victimization] could be an issue for the patient someone was presenting, there was a lot of, not exactly eye-rolling, but basically eye-rolling. ‘Here he goes again.’”

Recognizing the Sexual Victimization

of Boys: A Short History

— **1895:** Sigmund Freud proposes his Seduction Theory, which attributes the origins of hysteria in his patients to repressed memories of childhood sexual abuse. A few years later, he abandons the idea, concluding that memories of sexual abuse were fantasies.

— **1932:** At the 12th International Psychoanalytic Congress in Germany, Sándor Ferenczi presents a paper in which he states that he believes his patients’ accounts of sexual abuse as children. That puts him at odds with his mentor, Freud, and leads to his falling out with the psychoanalytic profession.

— **1930s-1950s:** Psychoanalytic, psychiatric, and psychological literature largely accepts Freud’s idea that patients’ memories of childhood sexual abuse and assault represent fantasies and wish fulfillments.

— **1971:** The first rape crisis center, Bay Area Women Against Rape, opens in Oakland, Calif. Many more such centers open across the country in the 1970s and 1980s, but it does not become common for male victims to be treated at them until the 1990s and later.

— **1988:** The first self-help book for male survivors of sexual abuse, *Victims No Longer* by Mike Lew is published.

— **1991:** Richard Gartner starts one of the early therapy groups for sexually abused men in New York City.

— **1994:** Gartner helps establish MaleSurvivor, a discussion forum for men who were sexually victimized as boys. It has grown to 16,000 registered users from around the world.

— **1995:** Gartner founds and becomes the director of the Sexual Abuse Service at the William Alanson White Institute, one of the earliest of its kind.

— **2002:** The *Boston Globe’s* expose of the cover-up by the Archdiocese of Boston of child molestation claims against at least 70 priests puts a national spotlight on the widespread sexual abuse of boys within the American Roman Catholic Church and makes the issue part of the public discourse.

— **2005:** *Beyond Betrayal: Taking Charge of Your Life after Boyhood Sexual Abuse*, Gartner’s third book—written for the general public—helps many sexually abused men begin to heal.

— **2012:** In a highly publicized case, Jerry Sandusky, a former assistant football coach at Penn State University, is convicted of molesting 10 boys over a 15-year period and sentenced to

30 to 60 years in prison. Allegations about his behavior had first surfaced in 1998, but even after the university received additional eyewitness reports about Sandusky, in 2000 and 2001, officials took no action.

— **2002-2012:** During this period, numerous celebrities begin to speak out about their own abuse. Among them: cyclist Greg LeMond, boxer Sugar Ray Leonard, media mogul Tyler Perry, actor Tom Arnold, CNN anchor Don Lemon, *New York Times* journalist Charles Blow, former Massachusetts U.S. Senator Scott Brown, and many others. These stories help other men come forward and seek help.

— **2015:** The first rape crisis center devoted solely to male victims opens in Stockholm, Sweden.

— **2019:** New York State joins many other states in passing the Child Victims Act, allowing victims sexually abused as children to sue abusers and the institutions in which abuse took place even though the previous statute of limitations had run out. Gartner was one of many experts who testified urging passage of this bill.

— **2022:** New York State passes the Adult Survivors Act, giving adult survivors of sexual abuse and assault the same right previously given only to children to sue abusers and institutions even after the previous statute of limitations had run out.

Why the skepticism, even outright resistance toward the possibility of male sexual abuse?

“People don’t want to hear about boys being sexually molested,” he says. “Period.”

In the foyer of Gartner’s homey office in New York’s Greenwich Village, one wall displays a large poster of Hungarian psychoanalyst Sándor Ferenczi. Gartner, a slight, soft-spoken man with white hair and glasses, explains that in the early 1930s, Ferenczi, who was a disciple of Freud, wrote a paper arguing his belief in his female patients’ accounts of sexual abuse as girls. Four decades earlier, in the mid-1890s, Freud had similarly proposed his Seduction Theory, which attributed the origins of his female patients’ hysteria to childhood sexual abuse.

“The reaction in Vienna and elsewhere was horrified,” Gartner says. Freud eventually abandoned his hypothesis and went on to attribute patients’ sexual abuse memories to fantasy and wish fulfillment. Ferenczi’s ideas, then, put him at odds with his mentor. “Freud banished him,” Gartner says. Ferenczi’s work would not find acceptance until decades later.

“He believed his patients and learned how to talk to them in a way that encouraged them to face their trauma,” Gartner says. That’s what Gartner has tried to do as well, addressing head-on during the late eighties and the nineties doubts about recovered memories.

“He recognizes the full range of abuse men have experienced,” says retired psychiatrist Murray Schane, president of the nonprofit MaleSurvivor organization and discussion forum that Gartner helped establish in 1994 and that now has 16,000 registered users. “But, I really think his profound impact has been on training, directly and indirectly, therapists around the world who then go on to treat men who have been abused.”

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), about 1 in 13 boys in the United States experience sexual abuse. Gartner, citing other research, puts the prevalence higher, noting up to 1 in 6 boys have had unwanted, direct sexual contact with an older person by the age of 16. (By comparison, the figure for girls is about 1 in 4.)

It is, of course, not easy work. In fact, Gartner’s 2017 book *Trauma and Counter-trauma, Resilience and Counterresilience*, explores the toll on analysts. The idea stemmed from his struggles with hearing thousands of stories of sexual abuse. “You become a vessel for a lot of pain,” he says. But Gartner also has

BOOKS

by **Richard Gartner**

— ***Memories of Sexual Betrayal:***

Truth, Fantasy, Repression, and Dissociation

(Jason Aronson, 1997)

— ***Betrayed as Boys:***

Psychodynamic Treatment of Sexually Abused Men

(Guilford Press, 1999)

— ***Beyond Betrayal:***

Taking Charge of Your Life after Boyhood Sexual Abuse

(Wiley, 2005)

— ***Trauma and Countertrauma, Resilience and Counterresilience:***

Insights from Psychoanalysts and Trauma Experts

(Routledge, 2017)

— ***Understanding the Sexual***

Betrayal of Boys and Men

(Routledge, 2018)

— ***Healing Sexually Betrayed***

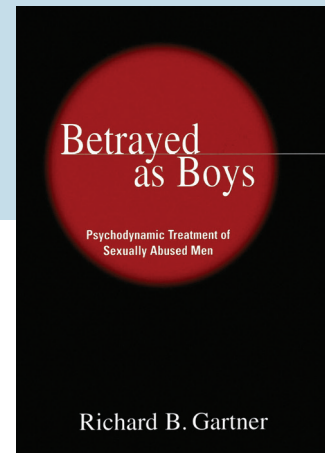
Men and Boys

(Routledge, 2018)

gained strength from his patients, many of whom, despite trauma and areas of dysfunction, lead productive lives. The father of two, who’s married to a psychologist, says he learned to make sure to have room for a rich personal life.

But Gartner never stopped treating the men. With no plans to retire, he still sees patients one on one; leads a therapy group he started in 1991 (albeit virtually since the pandemic); teaches at the Manhattan Institute for Psychoanalysis in addition to his work at the White Institute; and continues to give professional seminars, speak, and write on the subject.

“Children have a right to their childhood,” says Gartner, his voice rising ever so slightly. “Once they’ve been betrayed in this way, a piece of their childhood ends. ... ‘Betrayal’ is in the title of five of my six books. It’s not a coincidence. I’m an interpersonal, relational psychoanalyst, and I think the real trauma of sexual abuse is not about the sexual acts. It’s about the betrayal of a relationship. That’s truly the bedrock of my work.”



Breaking the Silence

Gartner has long been interested in the emotional connections among people. Raised in the Bronx, he entered Haverford with plans to study English. “I always liked literature that focused on interpersonal relationships,” he says, citing as favorites anything by Jane Austen and the plays of Shakespeare, Eugene O’Neill, and Tennessee Williams. The psychological dynamics in these works fascinated him, and after taking a psychology course he found his major—and vocation.

While writing an autobiographical chapter for a book on Jewish men, he realized the immense impact of his Haverford days, he says. “Honor. Service. Ethics,” he wrote. “I embraced Haverford and used it to help me make more coherent the moral framework I needed to articulate.”

Gartner says it wasn’t a specific class or extracurricular (he was a theater guy) that awakened his sense of social responsibility, but rather the way his professors, some of them Quakers, and the campus community, talked of the times, of the Vietnam War, segregation, and the 1964 Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. “I breathed in the air,” he says.

Soon after earning his doctorate in clinical psychology at Columbia University in 1972, he focused on family therapy, often with highly disturbed families. But by his early thirties, he says he was burnt out and pursued psychoanalytic training at the White Institute. In his private practice, he saw individuals with anxiety, depression, and relationship problems.

In the late eighties, he began treating a male patient for depression who described images (roses, for one) that evoked panic. Over months, Gartner realized the man was talking about sexual abuse. (The roses were part of the pattern of the wallpaper in the living room where his father abused him.)

“I looked in the professional literature at that time,” he says. “There was almost nothing about male sexual victimization. I did the best I could on my own.” That included group therapy, when he realized his patient and other abused men needed to know—to personally experience—they were not alone. As a result of professional networking, more referrals came his way. The 2005 publication of his book, *Beyond Betrayal*, for the general public made him the media’s go-to expert. When Jerry Sandusky went to trial in 2012 for abusing teenage boys at Penn State University, Gartner says his practice exploded with referrals.

Throughout, he says, his goal for patients has been “to repair the betrayal part of them, which is not just symptom removal but really looking at that hurt, that pain, and not make believe it didn’t happen, but rather to incorporate it into life in such a way that actually enhances life. That’s not possible for everybody, but it is possible for many.”

Regular contributor Lini S. Kadaba is a former Philadelphia Inquirer staff writer based in Newtown Square, Pa.

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Class News



The annual Lloyd Lights display.



HVERFORD COLLEGE

Due to privacy concerns, the Class News section is not included in the digital edition of *Haverford Magazine*.

FORDS IN THE NEWS

OCTOBER

The *Los Angeles Daily News* wrote about **Christopher Hood '97** and his book *The Revivalists*. The story is about a married couple surviving in a post-apocalyptic America.

NOVEMBER

The Society for Classical Studies blog featured an interview with **Sarah Derbew '09** about her book, *Untangling Blackness in Greek Antiquity*. [More about Sarah and the book on p. 27.]

The Christian Science Monitor interviewed **Soha Saghir '21** and **Louisa Stoll '21** as part of a story about the political climate as 2024 nears.

The Slavic Connection podcast, an international chat show from The University of Texas at Austin, interviewed **William Pomeranz '82**, the director of the Wilson Center's Kennan Institute. The episode goes into Pomeranz's experience practicing Russian law in Russia, the evolution

of Russian law, the legality of the referenda in Ukraine, and more.

DECEMBER

Michael Kim '85 was chosen by *Forbes* for their list of "Asia's 2022 Heroes of Philanthropy." Kim is a major donor to the arts and education; this is the second year in a row he's made *Forbes'* list.

In an opinion piece, *The New York Times* credited **Katrina Spade '99** with launching the human composting movement. The article described and advocated for the process of human composting, the end result of which is nutrient-rich soil used to plant trees and regrow forests.

JANUARY

Technical.ly Philly wrote a story about cloud provider CoreWeave, a company co-founded by **Max Hjelm '11** and **Brian Ventura '07**. The write-up focused on the New York-based company's efforts to grow its Philadelphia office.

Alumni Obituaries

43 Jim Gilbert died Nov. 21 at the age of 100. He grew up in Philadelphia, graduating from Haverford and then Jefferson Medical College, and served as a medical officer in the U.S. Coast Guard. After holding several academic positions, Gilbert moved to Madison, Wis., in 1970, where he took a position as professor at the Medical School at the University of Wisconsin, Department of Molecular Biology. His academic interests focused on cancer research. Gilbert had a rich life outside of work, as well; he enjoyed the great outdoors with his children and loved to kayak and hike. His interest in physical activity led Gilbert to run marathons, and he eventually became a top five marathoner in his age group in the Midwest. As a life-long believer in the importance of education, Gilbert supported many schools, including Haverford. In fact, he credited the College with changing his life. Gilbert is survived by his daughters Mary Gilbert Lawrence, Elizabeth Gilbert-Bono, Jennifer Gilbert Voss, and Rebecca Gilbert Hills; ten grandchildren—including one current Haverford student; and one great-grandson. He was predeceased by his son James Gilbert, one grandson, and cousins **Tom Thomas '58** and **John Acton '50**.

48 Judson Ihrig died May 6, 2018, in Honolulu, Hawaii. After college, he earned both a master's degree and a Ph.D. in chemistry from Princeton University. Ihrig went on to work in the chemistry department at the University of Hawaii for many years. He also served as a member of the Corporation of Haverford College until 1987. Ihrig was predeceased by his wife, Gwendolyn Montz Ihrig, and is survived by son Neil and daughter Kristin Hardison.

50 Andrew Zweifler died Dec. 8 in Ann Arbor, Mich. He was 92. Zweifler was an educator, a scholar, an innovator, and a champion and pioneer in calling out and addressing racial injustice in the medical field and in the community where he lived. For many years, he was a professor of internal medicine at the University of Michigan, specializing in hypertension. His work as a researcher was reported in more than 100 cited articles and he was the lead author on a study of plethysmography—used to measure changes in volume in different parts of the body—in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Zweifler was also interested in improving medical education. His work in this regard was recognized when the University of Michigan created the Andrew J. Zweifler Award for Excellence in Clinical Skills, to be given annually to a deserving medical student. To address the lack of diversity in medical schools, he worked with Black faculty and administrators in the 1960s to increase Black student enrollment at the University of Michigan Medical School and to support Black medical students. Outside of work, Zweifler played recorder, read, sailed, fished, and enjoyed woodworking. He is survived by his wife, Ruth; his children, **John Zweifler '77**, Ylonda Siegert, Liz, Mark, Rhyann, and Natanya; 16 grandchildren; and two great grandchildren. He was predeceased by brother **Nate Zvaifler '48**.

52 Victor Basiuk died on Sept. 24 in Reston, Va., at age 89. Basiuk was a respected consultant on science, technology, and U.S. national security policy. After college, he earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in international affairs from Columbia University and went on to teach at the U.S. Naval War College, Columbia University, and Case Western Reserve University. In the course of his career, Basiuk worked for the White House, the U.S. State Department and Department of Defense, Voice of America, the Brookings Institution, and RAND

Corporation, among others. Basiuk was the author of two books, numerous articles, and expert testimonies before Congressional Committees on the subject of technology and national security. He served in the U.S. Navy and retired from the U.S. Naval Reserve with the rank of Captain. Basiuk is survived by his wife, Jila.

Andre Briod died on Sept. 21. He was 91. He began his career as a newspaper reporter and went on to open his own public relations firm, AE Briod and Associates, in Newark, N.J. In 1980, Briod graduated from Seton Hall Law school and several years later joined First Fidelity Bancorp as senior vice president and director of Public and Shareholder Relations. He and his wife lived in New Jersey for many years before retiring to Naples, Fla., in 2000. As a couple, they loved to entertain friends and family, collect fine wines, and perform in amateur theater. Briod was also a lover of classical music and a lifelong athlete who coached all his children and grandchildren in racquet sports. After he retired, Briod made time to read about history and indulge his love for astronomy and writing. He is survived by his brother, **Marc Briod '61**; his children Margot Kast, Suzanne, and Marc; and four grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife Judith Woolley.

Robin Ives died Jan. 11, 2019. A professor of mathematics emeritus at Harvey Mudd College, Ives had a long and successful career. He earned his Ph.D. from the University of Washington and went on to work at Harvey Mudd College until his retirement in 1996 after 38 years of teaching. An expert in geometry and matrix algebra, Ives was known for his clear explanations and mentorship of students. Outside of academia, he was well-known for his environmental concerns. As lifelong lovers of the outdoors, Ives and his wife were deeply involved in the Sierra Club. Ives held several leadership positions as part of the club and he and his wife produced many of the organization's publications and monthly newsletters. They worked to establish protections for



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California's coast and helped advocate for the California Wilderness Bill. In the 1990s, they worked for the eventual passing of the California Desert Protection Act. The couple was recognized for their outstanding contributions to the Sierra Club with several awards. Ives is survived by his two children, Alice Ives Meis and James, as well as four grandchildren. He was predeceased by his wife, Lori Wilcox.

Burton Pike died Dec. 22 at age 92. After college, Pike received his M.A. and Ph.D. in comparative literature from Harvard. He studied in Paris and Strasbourg and taught around the world, including at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. He was department chair at Queens College, the Graduate Center, and Cornell University, where he met and became close friends with the literary critic Paul de Man. A translator and scholar of comparative literature and German, Pike was known for his co-translation of Austrian novelist Robert Musil's monumental novel *The Man Without Qualities*, and for extensive scholarly work on Musil, for which he received the Medal of Merit from the city of Klagenfurt, Austria, in 1993. Pike also wrote *The City in Modern Literature* and translated Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther* and Rilke's *The Notebooks of Malte Laurids Brigge*. His translation of Gerhard Meier's *Isle of the Dead* won the 2012 Helen and Kurt Wolff Prize, an annual literary prize honoring an outstanding literary translation from German into English published in the U.S. Pike is survived by loved ones, including nephew **Steve Pike '86**.

53 Robert Keller died Sept. 10 at age 92. As a follower of pacifist teachings, Keller pursued alternative service as a conscientious objector after college. The work took him to Turkey, where he met his wife, and together they served the Global Ministries—a common missional witness of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the United Church of Christ. When they returned to the U.S.,

Keller pursued a Ph.D. in sociology and social work at the University of Michigan. He taught and served as associate dean of the School of Social Work at Ohio State University, and in 1978, he became the academic dean at Manchester College. A gifted administrator, Keller had a profound impact on his students, and the institutions he served share a legacy of excellence and deep concern for helping others. In 2000, Keller and his wife were called by Global Ministries to return to Turkey, where he served as the consultant executive liaison officer for the Health and Education Foundation of the Near East Mission. Even after retiring from the mission in 2004, Keller and his wife stayed active in local and regional ecumenical initiatives. Keller is survived by his children Karen Horn, Kate Butterfield, Lisa, and John; eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his wife, Dorothy.

Lucille Malvani died Sept. 9 in Los Angeles, Calif. She was 96. After earning her master's in international social and technical assistance from Haverford, Malvani worked for the American Joint Distribution Committee in Morocco. She also worked with the American Friends Service Committee in Kentucky, Germany, and Mexico. Malvani eventually moved to California, where she worked as a teacher for the Pleasant Valley School District in Camarillo from 1971 to 1988 with a focus on developing ESL and bilingual education programs for Ventura County. Most recently, she taught at Los Angeles Mission College before she retired at 81. Malvani volunteered with the L.A. Unified School District's Adult Literacy Program; she was also a board member for the San Fernando Valley Fair Housing Council, a docent for the Los Angeles Conservancy, and a long-time member of the Sepulveda Unitarian Universalist Society in North Hills. In addition to her community work, Malvani was a dedicated needlepoint artist, a proficient pianist, fluent in Spanish and French, a voracious reader, and an environmentalist who

enjoyed camping with her family. Malvani is survived by her four children, Annie Sprinkle, David Steinberg, Lora Malvani, and Adam Malvani, as well as two grandchildren. She was predeceased by her husband, Raymond Steinberg.

54 George Andersen died on Oct. 30 at age 93 in Peterborough, N.H. He spent two years of his young adulthood in the U.S. Navy before earning a B.S. in mathematics from Widener College and an M.A. in sociology from Haverford. He eventually settled in Mich., where he worked as an engineer for the Ford Motor Company before founding and selling his own company, Production Cold Forming. Andersen was a pioneer of the cold forming process of manufacturing metal parts for the automotive and fastener industries. Outside work, Andersen was a dedicated father and husband as well as a woodworker and craftsman; he designed and built things for the house and yard, including a playground set for his kids. Andersen also built model railroads and boats, and he sang with various choral groups. He believed in community service and worked for the American Friends Service Committee on projects in the Detroit area. Andersen is survived by his wife, Patricia, his children, Judi and Eric, as well as two grandchildren. He was predeceased by his first wife, **Joan Andersen '54**.

55 John Dixon died Nov. 23. He was 89. Dixon worked for The Gallup Organization from 1955 to 1966, serving as field director, study director, and vice president. Dixon then joined the United States Information Agency (USIA), serving in Washington, New Delhi, Saigon, and Peshawar. During his USIA career, he conducted media and opinion studies, headed the Agency's equal employment opportunity investigations, and worked on overseas cultural and information activities. Following his assignment in Peshawar, Dixon received the agency's Superior Honor Award. After

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his retirement in 1990, Dixon returned to Peshawar and served as coordinator for the Narcotics Awareness Center for Afghanis, then as director of the International Rescue Committee's Afghan refugee relief office. In retirement, he also served as a member of the board of directors of the Afghanistan Centre at Kabul University and as an advisor to the Afghan Media Resource Center and the Development and Ability Organization in Kabul. In his spare time, Dixon's interests included reading, travel, and the arts, especially music. Dixon is survived by his children, Eliza, Kate, Edward, and Benjamin; five grandchildren; and his niece **Chelsea Richardson '18**.

56 Frank Evans died Sept. 21 at age 88. After Haverford, he moved to Los Angeles to become a sports car mechanic and compete in the amateur auto racing event autocross. In 1962, Evans received a degree in electrical engineering from the University of New Mexico and moved to Houston to do mission planning for the Gemini and Apollo programs. After the space program wound down, he earned an M.S. in computer science from the University of Houston and began his final career—college teaching. He was a professor of computer engineering at Milwaukee School of Engineering for nearly 20 years. Evans enjoyed owning and repairing cars, including an MG, Mustang, Porsche, and Ferrari. After he retired, he hiked the entire Ice Age Trail and worked with several social justice groups. His final passion was manned exploration of Mars. Evans is survived by his wife, Janet Boles; his daughter, Christine Evans; and two grandchildren. He was predeceased by his father, **Henry Evans, Class of 1926**, and his uncle, **William Smith '34**.

Rod McDowell, 88, died on Jan. 16 in Kirkland, Wash. After earning a Ph.D. in physical chemistry from M.I.T., he joined Los Alamos National Laboratory as a molecular spectroscopist. Here, McDowell used lasers to untangle the

complex spectra of certain molecules that could not be studied by traditional methods, work that helped him become a Laboratory Fellow. In 1991, McDowell changed careers and became senior chief scientist and program manager at Pacific Northwest National Lab in Richland, Wash., where he helped establish the DOE's Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory. After retirement, McDowell and his wife moved to a home overlooking Lake Washington in Kirkland, outside Seattle. Outside of his successful career in the sciences, he was active in civic organizations: he chaired the Los Alamos County Library Board and served on the Board of the Mid-Columbia Symphony in Richland. McDowell is survived by his wife, Arlene; his daughters, Jennifer McDowell-Clementz and Allison Enstrom; and four grandchildren. He was predeceased by his cousin **Cliff Scott '29**.

57 Warren Hecht, 86, died Sept. 24. At Haverford, he held an undefeated record as a saber fencer, which went unbroken for 26 years. After graduating, Hecht attended medical school at the University of Rochester, completed his residency at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and performed his fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a captain in the United States Army, stationed at Valley Forge Hospital. Hecht practiced allergy medicine in Pottstown, Pa., for 35 years. He was known for entertaining younger patients with magic tricks to distract them during visits involving needles. In his spare time, Hecht enjoyed playing the cello, tennis, swimming, fishing, and tending to his large vegetable garden, from which he made his famous pickles. He is survived by his wife, Eta; his children, Rena, Steven, and Dan Hecht; as well as 10 grandchildren.

Joseph Torg died Dec. 15. He was 88. A renowned orthopedic surgeon and sports medicine pioneer, Torg is recognized by many as the "father of sports medicine." Torg attended medical school at Temple

University, went to San Francisco General Hospital for his internship, and then back to Temple for his orthopedic residency. In 1972, he co-founded the Temple University Center for Sports Medicine and Science, the first sports medicine center affiliated with a university. In 1978, he was appointed professor of orthopaedic surgery and director of the University of Pennsylvania Sports Medicine Program, where he initiated what is believed to be the first sports medicine fellowship. In his career, Torg served as team physician for the Philadelphia Eagles, 76ers, and Flyers. He earned a reputation as a pioneer, mentor, and philanthropist, and his focus on injury prevention has had a huge impact on orthopedics and sports medicine. Torg may be best known for groundbreaking research on spinal cord injuries that led the National Football League and the National Collegiate Athletic Association to implement rules prohibiting spear tackling, a change that saved countless young athletes from paralysis (quadriplegia). His research into head and neck injuries was the basis for concussion protocols adopted by the NFL, the NCAA, and the National Hockey League. He is survived by his wife, Barbara; his children, Elisabeth, Jay, and **Joe Torg '81**; and seven grandchildren, including **Rachal Torg '13**.

60 Nikita Lary died Dec. 15 in Toronto. He completed a B.Sc. at Haverford and went on to study moral sciences at King's College Cambridge. After completing his M.A., Lary went to Sussex University for a Ph.D. in Russian literature, which led to his first book, *Dostoevsky and Dickens*. As a teacher, he was deeply interested in his students, inspiring, challenging, and championing their efforts throughout his career, and forging strong and enduring friendships with them. In the 1980s, Lary's life took a new direction when he made the courageous decision to come out as gay. Later, while traveling in Russia, he met the man who would become his long-term partner with whom he took many wonderful trips. Lary

was an exceptional father and grandfather and a loyal friend; he was also a devoted academic, who loved classical music, art, wine, fancy food, gas station croissants, Canadian landscapes, conversation, entertaining, and reading. He is survived by his first spouse, Diana; his partner, Pavel Erokhin; daughters, Tanya and Anna; brother, **Peter Lary '63**; and three grandchildren.

Jack Shepherd, 85, died of cancer on Dec. 26. Shepherd had a long career as a journalist, author, and professor. He completed his M.A. at Columbia School of Journalism, and his Ph.D. at Boston University. Shepherd was a senior editor at *LOOK Magazine* and a writer in *Newsweek's* foreign department, and he covered stories throughout the U.S., in the Far East and in sub-Saharan Africa. He authored 10 books, three of which were *New York Times* best sellers. As an author, he wrote about the lives of the American founding family of John and John Quincy Adams, co-authored books about running and exercise for lifelong health, and partnered with a former classmate to write satirical best sellers about the 1970s. From 1988, he served as academic director of Dartmouth University's War and Peace Studies Program and in the college's Environmental Studies Program. He also trained as a mediator in this period and promoted mediation at Dartmouth. Later, Shepherd led the relocation of the Environmental Studies Department's Africa Foreign Study Program to southern Africa. With his wife, Shepherd led nine undergraduate study groups to Africa. Shepherd is survived by his wife, Kathleen; his children, Kristen Shepherd Hampton and **C.J. Shepherd '88**; and three grandchildren.

61 Leighton Scott (known as Scotty) died Dec. 20. He was 84. Following graduation, he joined the staff of the *Dallas Post* in Dallas, Pa. During this time, he developed an interest in history, eventually moving to Penn State to complete his master's degree in 1968. He

continued his education at Jesus College at Cambridge University in England, earning his Ph.D. in 1973. Scott then joined the faculty of Appalachian State University in North Carolina. He was a member of the history department and later joined the interdisciplinary faculty, teaching courses such as "Dangerous Ideas," "Big Fat Books," and "The New Yorker." Both during his teaching years and in his retirement, he made multiple study trips to Greece, the Balkans, Italy, and other areas associated with the Eastern Roman Empire. In addition to his teaching and scholarly publications, Scott wrote short stories and poetry published in *The North American Review* and *Rosebud*; he also composed a sonnet to his wife every Valentine's Day. Scott is survived by his wife, Rebecca; his children, Leighton, Laura, and Amy; and seven grandchildren.

64 Michael Nevin died Nov. 20 at age 79 after a brief illness. After Haverford, Nevin studied at the University of Maryland College Park and later the Ontario Institute of Studies in Education. He was interested in everything from philosophy to natural sciences and music, and he was an avid student and reader. Nevin had a sharp wit, but he was also a soft-spoken, active listener. He was a member of the Communist Party of Canada, voted socialist, and was an active union member who worked on the line in multiple factories. Interested in global affairs, particularly nuclear disarmament, Nevin served on the Hiroshima Nagasaki Day Coalition, an organization dedicated to the abolition of nuclear weapons. He was also a long-time resident of the Bain Co-op—one of the first social housing projects in Canada aimed at improving conditions for the working class—and sat on its Resident's Council. In 2013, Nevin received a Dedication Award from the Bhayana Family Foundation for his innovative methods for mid-scale, all-season composting that are community-based in nature. Instead of retiring, Nevin helped

roll out more composting programs, including at Toronto District School Board properties. He was dedicated to improving the world, and was a devoted father, neighbor, and citizen. Nevin is survived by his former wife, Loreen Lorna Lee, and his children, Dera and Remington.

Eliot Williams (known to many as "Bang") died Nov. 1. He earned an MBA from the University of Virginia, then served in the Army Medical Service Corps and was honorably discharged as a captain in 1969. His professional career included senior investment management positions at The Travelers (from which he retired in 1993), CS First Boston, Conifer Investments, and The New England Guild Wealth Advisors. Williams traveled abroad and appreciated the gifts and cultures of many other countries. He did service work with the Hartford YMCA, the Windsor Library Association, his local church, Habitat for Humanity, and many other organizations. In addition, Williams was a teacher for the CREDO program of the United Church of Christ. He also served as a founding governor for the CFA Research Foundation and received the C. Stewart Sheppard Award for outstanding contributions to the education of investment professionals. He also served on the boards of the Plowshares Institute, Hartford College for Women, American Red Cross, University of Hartford, and Hartford Seminary. He is survived by his wife, Susan; his children, Kirsten Flanagan and Brooksley Williams; and five grandchildren.

68 Richard Melson died Nov. 19, in Chicago, Ill. In 1974, he earned a graduate degree in computer science engineering from the University of Minnesota. Melson worked for many years at the Chicago Board Options Exchange. Outside of work, he was recognized with national honors for his skills as a bridge player. Melson is survived by many loving friends and family members.

Alumni Obituaries

James Ritter died Oct. 6 of Parkinson's-related pneumonia. He was at home in Los Angeles with his family. After graduating from Haverford, Ritter worked for almost 50 years in Chicago and Los Angeles in the advertising and experiential marketing industries. Talented and dedicated to his work, he developed a reputation as one of the best creative directors in the business and was a great mentor and friend to his colleagues. Outside of work, Ritter enjoyed travel, the outdoors, good food, music, literature, film, and quality television. Friends and family loved and admired him for his witty conversation, his compelling storytelling, his loyalty, and his kindness. Ritter is survived by his wife, Susan, and his son, Zachary.

73 Doug Nichols died on Dec. 6 of complications from dementia. He was 71. Nichols had many talents; in college, he was an accomplished athlete, and after graduating, he went on to obtain his master's in cinema production at the University of Southern California. From there, he became a film editor. His clients included MTV and several broadcast networks. He later owned a film equipment rental business. Nichols created and developed video projects on wide-ranging topics and had an active practice in television post-production. Outside work, Nichols stayed active as a beach volleyball player, and he played on three champion over-50 baseball teams. He also took up pickleball before it became a national craze; Nichols started the program at Venice Beach and became a USA Pickleball ambassador and teacher. Finally, Nichols remained passionate about the Haverford community throughout his life. He would help Haverford grads make connections in the industry, and he represented the College in alumni interviews of prospective students and at college nights. In fact, before his 45th reunion, Nichols wrote: "Going to Haverford College was the best choice of my whole life." He is survived

by his children, Jonathan and Brook, two grandchildren, and many friends.

76 Paul Cohen died Dec. 7 in Oaxaca, Mexico. An accomplished saxophonist, composer, and producer, Cohen's life took him around the world. After college, he worked as a juggler with traveling circuses in the United States and Europe. He learned to play the saxophone, and his musical career gained traction when he met his wife, a singer, in Oaxaca while he was playing with local bands. The couple began to make music together, creating versions of American jazz standards and Oaxacan folk songs and composing their own original tunes and lyrics. They went on to enjoy many years of musical collaboration. Cohen is survived by his wife, Lila Downs, and his children, Vanessa and Benito.

82 Alain Baudry died Oct. 31. After college, he attended law school at the University of Minnesota. A renowned and well-known Saul Ewing Arnstein & Lehr LLP partner, Baudry was widely respected in the legal community. He was a seasoned trial attorney who represented businesses in high-stakes conflicts concerning contracts and other sorts of commercial litigation, as well as in antitrust, intellectual property, and securities concerns. Baudry was the main trial attorney in the Eighth Circuit's first jury trial over a video conferencing platform, which took place in 2021. He gave pro bono clients the same care, attention, and access to justice as his Fortune 500 customers. Recently, Baudry collaborated with the Minnesota ACLU on a pro bono civil rights issue involving federal litigation. In the case, they were able to win a ruling that the Anoka County jail's policy of automatically contacting ICE anytime foreign-born individuals were brought to the jail violated the client's equal protection rights. Baudry is survived by many friends and loved ones.

84 Jay Longshore passed away after a brief illness in Thailand, on Nov. 23, at age 61. Longshore taught at a junior college in Philadelphia for 15 years, before he moved to Thailand, to teach English to Thai elementary students. Longshore is survived by his son, Ian; his wife, Som, and his stepdaughter, Namwan.

93 Dean Godfrey died of cancer on Jan. 7. He was 51. A graduate of the Lake Erie College of Osteopathic Medicine, Godfrey worked as a physical medicine and rehabilitation physician, and was the owner of Independence Rehabilitation Inc. in Lancaster, Pa. He was a skateboarder, snowboarder, surfer, world traveler, water sports enthusiast, and loved adventure. Known for his infectious smile, sense of humor, and his interest in reading about history, politics, and the Middle East, he was also a Philadelphia sports fan and an animal lover. Godfrey made friends wherever he went. He is survived by his wife, Amanda Newman-Godfrey, and his sons, Eddison and Harrison.

01 Erik Schrader died Nov. 11 in Christchurch, New Zealand, after a short battle with cancer. Schrader had an adventurous spirit and loved to travel. These traits led him to work all over the world, primarily in the transport sector. Following graduation, he worked at Saab Automotive in Sweden. In 2004, he returned to the U.S. and worked at his family's car dealership. His love of mountain biking and hiking prompted him to move to New Zealand in 2007 to attend graduate school at the University of Canterbury, where he earned a master's in international law and politics. In 2009, Schrader and his wife moved to Taiwan, where they worked at the *Taipei Times*. Most recently, he spent 10 years working on transport policy at the Waka Kotahi Transport Agency in Wellington, New Zealand. Schrader is survived by his wife, Jess, and his son, Alex.



In January 2015, students on a Borderlands Field Study trip to Arizona and Mexico took a guided walk on a trail used by migrants in the Sonoran Desert. Sponsored by the Center for Peace and Global Citizenship, the weeklong trip also included meetings with Border Patrol agents, activists, and legal experts, and a visit to a Tucson courtroom where 70 detained migrants were being sentenced. Associate Professor of Political Science Paulina Ochoa Espejo, who teaches the course "Borders, Immigration, and Citizenship," accompanied the group.

THEN AND NOW



On a spring break 2023 field study trip to Trinidad and Tobago, students from Associate Professor of Environmental Studies Jonathan Wilson's "Economic Botany" class toured the Caroni Bird Sanctuary, known for its scarlet ibis and wetland ecology. This was the fourth year this field study has been a feature of Wilson's course, which teaches the fundamentals of plant biology, physiology, development, and evolution through the lens of agriculturally important plants—everything humans eat, grow, wear, and use.

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