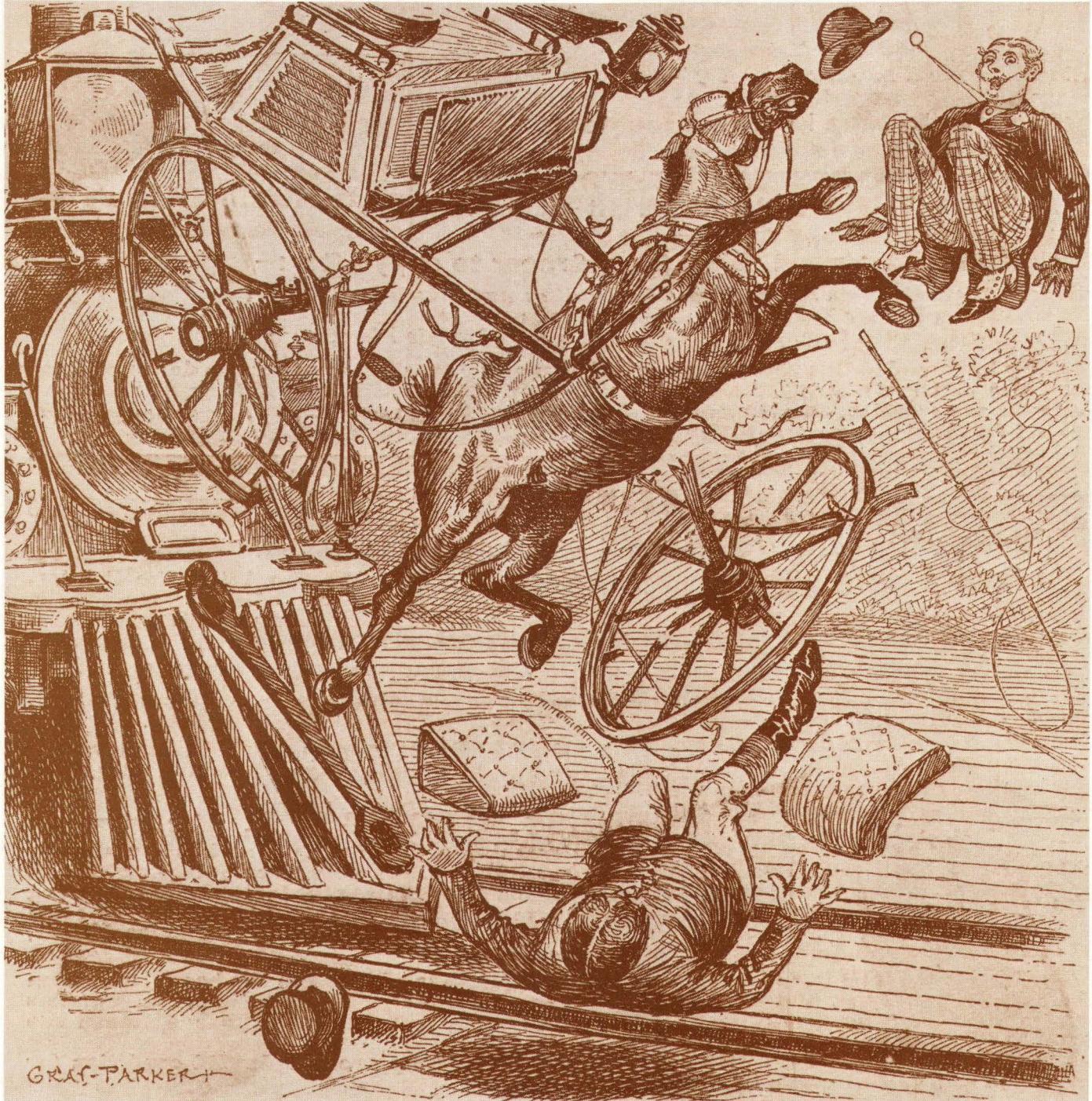


Haverford Horizons

July 1981



The Violent City

At Haverford the manner of living and of studying, the lawn and the library, collections, meetings and societies, the traditions and the customs, the character of the professors, and the influence of the religious society which controls it, have evolved a distinctly-marked character. Haverford

has found an unfilled place in the economy of education, and she sees the means for occupying and tilling its ground. However small that place may look to others, it does not look small to us. There is scope for all our energy and abundant hopes.

It is true that for the perfecting of our work we still have to depend upon the liberality of our friends; but I feel that that is a factor on which we can count in the future at least as fully as in the past.

—“Inaugural Address” of President Isaac Sharpless, Fifth Month 19th, 1887



The vision of Isaac Sharpless has continued to provide Haverford durable, sure counsel through a century of turbulent change.

To advance Haverford’s educational tasks, we continue to rely upon that liberality of participation and support of friends in which President Sharpless placed his trust.

You can share in sustaining this vision of Haverford through careful planning of future gifts to the College.

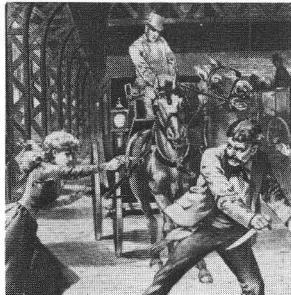
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Benjamin S. Loewenstein '34, Chairman
Deferred Gifts Committee
c/o Development Office
Haverford College
Haverford, PA 19041

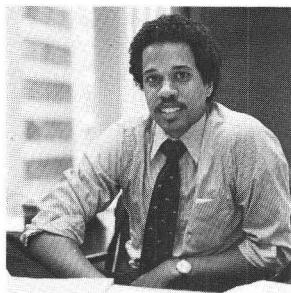
You are invited to visit an exhibition of manuscripts, books, photographs, and portraits from the Sharpless Presidency, in Magill Library now through October 31.

Haverford Horizons

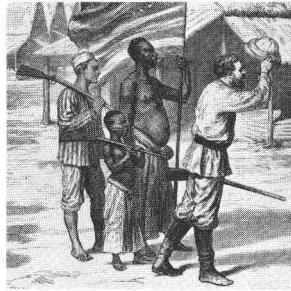
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Editor

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Assistant Editor

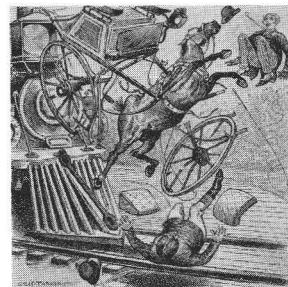
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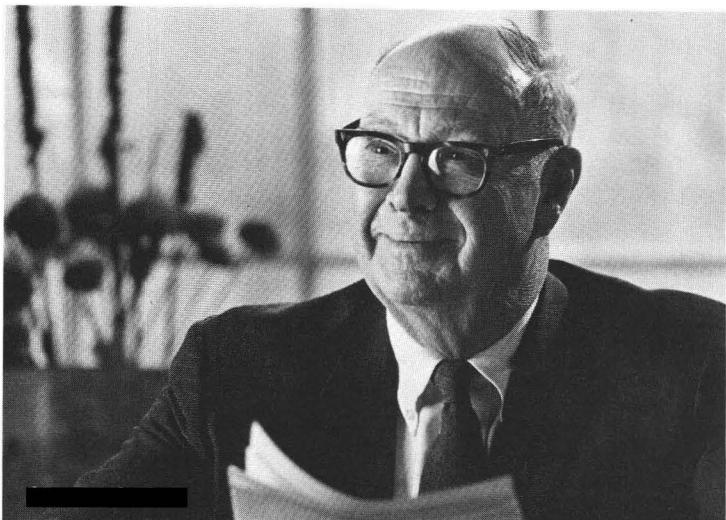
Cover: One of the main causes of accidental death in 19th-century Philadelphia was the railroad. How people died in that era intrigued a Haverford history professor and became the subject of his latest book. The story begins on page 4.

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Campus Briefs

by Lillian Ferris and Deborah Perloe



Bruce Stromberg

Cary retires

The value of an individual who imparts humanitarian principles to the young, and concern for all humanity goes beyond measure. Such a person is **Stephen G. Cary** '37, birthright Quaker and former senior vice president of Haverford.

Cary retired officially in January but continues to share his experience and wisdom as a consultant to the College, largely in the development office. A tribute to Steve Cary will appear in the fall issue of *Horizons*.

Transitions

Before **David A. Fraser** resigned to pursue a doctorate at Columbia University, many of his friends and associates counted him among the treasures housed in Magill Library. Endowed with an easy smile and a measure of whimsy, Haverford's former associate librarian arrived on campus in 1969, charged with modernizing the operation of the library.

"During his tenure," says librarian Edwin Bronner, "the library made giant strides in this direction." Fraser reorganized and realigned the staff over a period of eight years.

His term also saw computers and other new business technologies streamline outdated manual procedures. "Now we can catalog a new book within 36 hours," says Fraser. "In the old days, it took three weeks, even in the most advanced libraries."

While at Haverford, Fraser also founded the Haverford Printers (a group of students "with printer's ink in their blood"), and served as assistant baseball coach, instructor in humanities, and president of Haverford's Staff Association.

Fraser explains that he is leaving because "I've learned about the physical management of information in libraries. Now I'm curious about the management of information in people's heads." He intends to explore "a possible new dimension for librarianship—offering instruction in academic skills, not only in research skills (which librarians have been teaching for some time now), but in reading strategies, viewing and listening techniques, study habits, memory devices, and even styles of writing and public speaking."

Anthony (Tony) R. Fairbanks has been appointed director of foundation and corporate support. Before assuming the post, Fairbanks served as director of the Administrative Internship Program which oper-

ates under the aegis of the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation in Princeton.

Fairbanks earned a B.A. at Ohio State University and an M.A. in public administration at Cornell University. He has been a consultant for several national educational organizations, including the United Negro College Fund, Robert R. Moton Institute, and the National Council of Negro Women.

Paula Singer has been appointed director of college relations. Since March, 1980, she has served as acting director, editor of *Horizons*, and supervisor of sports information activities. Singer joined the College administration in 1978 as assistant director of college relations and assistant editor of *Horizons*.

Mary Louise Allen has been named director of the Eighth Dimension, a program in which more than 200 Haverford and Bryn Mawr students volunteer their time and effort to a community service of their choice. A lifelong resident of Ardmore, Allen earned a B.A. at Antioch University in 1979 and is enrolled in a master's degree program in administration there. Prior to her appointment at Haverford, she served on the staff of the Girl Scouts of Greater Philadelphia for 10 years, and for 20 years worked as a volunteer with Main Line day camps, community projects, and minority action groups in the Philadelphia area.

Dorothy R. Steffens has assumed the post of conference director, and will coordinate the use of the College's facilities by outside organizations. A former teacher and social rights leader, Steffens earned a B.A. at the City University of New York and an M.A. at Temple University. She currently is completing her Ph.D. dissertation at Anthony University in St. Louis, Missouri.

Steffens is a member of the Newtown (Pa.) Meeting and the Executive Committee of the American Friends Service Committee's International Division.

Grant news

The College has received a \$100,000 grant from the Alfred P.

Sloan Foundation for partial support of a science education program for minority students. The funds, which will be distributed over three years, will enable Haverford to expand an ongoing educational program which is designed to better prepare minority students for careers in science, medicine, or engineering.

Through the expanded science education program, Haverford hopes to reduce the attrition rate of minority students who elect to concentrate their studies in the natural sciences.

In addition to the Sloan grant, a \$5,000 grant from the Amoco Foundation will help strengthen the College's science program. This grant will help Haverford purchase new instruments and equipment for its chemistry laboratories.

In meeting the increased need for financial aid, Haverford will be assisted by a grant of \$40,000 from the W. W. Smith Charitable Trust. The grant monies will help the College maintain its present financial-aid policy in the face of spiraling inflation. Haverford also has received a scholarship-aid grant of \$4,000 from the Aetna Life and Casualty Foundation.

Energy savings

Beset by unprecedented rises in fuel costs, the College created an energy council to formulate a conservation plan which the community then set about implementing. Early last fall, student volunteers from the Work Program (See: Students pitch in) joined Richard Carinci, physical plant director, and his staff, to help cover more than 200 windows with polyurethane to prevent excessive heat loss from the older historic buildings on campus. To conserve electricity, they replaced standard light switches with timer controls and exchanged high-wattage incandescent bulbs for low-wattage fluorescent fixtures. Water-flow-restricting shower heads were installed in dormitories to save water as well as the fuel required to heat it.

The energy council also set temperature range goals of between 63 and 67 degrees for all campus buildings during the winter, and summer air-conditioning limits of

between 76 to 80 degrees.

Carinci estimates that the conservation efforts saved the College \$113,000 during the first nine months of 1980-81.

Students pitch in

Last fall, alarmed by the constraints of an inflationary economy, a group of Haverford students agreed that while many of the problems that confront higher education today are beyond their control, others, such as deferred maintenance and the high cost of fuel and personnel, might be alleviated by assistance from the students themselves. They decided, therefore, to organize a volunteer work program to help address these needs.

"Our financial concerns provided the impetus to start the program," explains Kevin Bishop '82, who chairs the overall operation, "but our primary concern was to act upon our belief that volunteer service is an essential part of community living as envisaged by Haverfordians."

The students contributed significantly to the College's energy conservation program (See: Energy savings) and assisted in a major renovation of a snack bar and lounge in the basement of the dining center. Moreover, throughout the school year, volunteers escorted individuals to and from the library, dormitories, and other campus buildings after dark, and assisted in the development office.

On the rise

For the first time in history, the cost of a year's college education has topped the \$10,000 mark at several institutions. Although Haverford is in a stronger financial position this year due to a higher enrollment and energy conservation efforts, the College's total charges for 1981-82 will rise 12.6 percent over last year's—a smaller percentage increase than many of the colleges with which Haverford competes. Room and board will cost \$2,510, up \$280, and tuition and fees will increase \$810, from \$6,420 to \$7,230—a total of \$9,740.

In the face of federal cutbacks in student-aid programs, and to continue Haverford's practice of providing assistance for qualified students on the basis of need, the Board of Managers approved a 13.6 percent increase in funds budgeted for financial aid in 1981-82.

While these increases are substantial, student charges represent only 62 percent of the actual cost of a Haverford education. The balance comes from endowment, gifts, and research grants.

Staff benefits improved

As part of the College's efforts to equalize fringe benefits for all employees, four items have been added to the staff's compensation package. They include disability insurance, increased units of life insurance as employees age to offset the decreasing value of term insurance, upgraded major medical insurance under Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and clinical medical coverage.

Cooperation on the road

Haverford's **Robert Stevens** and Bryn Mawr's **Mary Patterson McPherson** joined forces in March on a trip to visit bi-college alumni in the Southeast. In North Carolina and Florida, the presidents spoke favorably of the colleges' approach to cooperative education, which some worried would falter with Haverford's decision to admit women.

As a result of their joint appearance, McPherson said that she believes that alumni working for the colleges will now be able to speak with greater knowledge about relations between the two colleges.

Tri-college cooperation was in evidence this spring when the combined choruses of Haverford, Bryn Mawr, and Swarthmore colleges took to the stage along with the orchestra of the Curtis Institute of Music. Under the direction of conductor Robert Shaw, the students performed Beethoven's Symphony No. 9 "Choral," first at Philadelphia's Academy of Music, then at New York's Avery Fisher Hall to full houses which included many alumni and parents.

continued on page 16

The Violent City

by Roger Lane



The Bettman Archive

The fact that historians are notoriously fond of detective stories does not fully reassure those who have been concerned, over the years, about my preoccupation with cops, crooks, and violent crime. The nature of the research leading to my book, *Violent Death in the City*, has been especially worrisome. One friend fears that a dark Celtic bloodthirstiness may be encroaching on a naturally sunny disposition, that—like some Irish Woody Allen—I am gripped in a melancholy metamorphosis, the result of constant brooding about finality, dust, and ashes.

Not to worry. Dust is an historian's natural element; and if we read mysteries it's not for the blood but for the puzzles. We, too, after all, are in the business of reconstructing past events from often hidden and unlikely evidence. My own interest in death is only as a clue to life, to the living behavior of great masses of people who left few traces of their existence. Specifically I am interested, using Philadelphia as a test case, in discovering the way in which the great urban-industrial revolution of the 19th century affected not only material life but ways of thinking, feeling, and acting. The clues provided by many thousands of individual deaths, when pieced together, help to reveal some of the previously hidden roots of modern urban violence. And this knowledge may perhaps lead, if not to a "solution," at least to an understanding of a condition which—unlike my own psyche—is rightly of concern to all of us.

The records of violent death, as it turns out, can be extraordinarily helpful in reconstructing the history of a part of the population which the great majority of traditional accounts have slighted.

The problem has been that the usual evidence—laws and letters, diaries, chronicles, and biographies—have all been written by, for, and about a relatively small elite. The traditional subjects, too, have been shaped by the concerns of these generals, intellectuals, and politicians—men (rarely women) who often neglected much of the human experience as beneath their notice. Thus we know, for example, a great deal about the development of

canon law and the nation state, but, except for quite recent times, almost nothing about the critical matter of child-rearing or about the passionate business of courtship in any class but the aristocracy.

Traditional histories of cities like Philadelphia, in this vein, have tended to center on eminent barristers, founders of fortunes and dynasties, anecdotes about Cadwalladers and Lewises born and retold at balls, assemblies, and reunions of the First City Troop. Only recently have historians begun to do the harder work of digging up evidence about life among those who did not write or otherwise preserve their experiences. Clues about these people, virtually all of the working and most of the middle classes, may be found in manuscript census reports, city directories, and tax lists. My own contribution has been the systematic study of death records.



Like much of the earlier work on the anonymous majority, mine was based on the study of criminal behavior. Among the rare occasions on which ordinary people were systematically observed and described was when caught up in the official machinery of justice. The assumption has been that misbehavior is a clue to routine behavior, and that we can learn something of the flavor of life by sniffing about its underside, using the officially recorded statistics and accounts of drunkenness, prostitution, or assault. The problem is that these clues by themselves are almost hopelessly hard to interpret. Standards of behavior vary enormously over time and place. Good clean fun in 19th-century Butte—the regular Saturday Nite Fights down on the corner—may be regarded as felonious assault in modern Haver-

ford Township. Counting arrest totals, as indices of "real" behavior, would then be radically misleading. Furthermore, there is often no way of knowing whether 3,000 annual arrests for drunkenness represent 3,000 people fished out of an enormous pool of alcoholics or the same 30 loafers brought in twice each week. It's even harder to figure whether the cops in a given district arrested only the hardest cases, or every convivial visitor caught breathing heavily in the wrong neighborhood.

The great advantage of studying death, then, is that there is always good "stiff" evidence that something real has taken place, which every society takes seriously, and which happens only once to a given individual. Every major city in the 19th century began to insist on certificates for all fatalities which recorded name, age, sex, nationality, residence, occupation, and cause of death. In millions of cases this final entry is the only one—the only historical evidence that a person existed at all. And if, given the state of 19th-century medicine, some "causes of death" seem mysterious or even bizarre—"drinking cold water," for example, or (my favorite) "excessive bathing"—the situation is reasonably clear for violent deaths. Even the most inept of physicians could usually recognize drownings, gunshot wounds, and skull fractures.

Murder cases, especially those resulting in publicized jury trials, are an obvious source of clues to life in the past. For sensationalists, the Philadelphia records contain, among others, the story of the trial and execution of Herman Webster Mudgett, a.k.a. H. H. Holmes, probably the leading mass-murderer in American history. But more generally valuable to a historian are the episodes which suddenly light up otherwise obscure lives and dim environments. Such an example is the case of Eliza Sowers of Manayunk, a working girl seduced by her supervisor in the spring of 1838. Eliza never reached her 21st birthday, dying under the clumsy hands of Dr. Henry Chauncey, an abortionist employed, in effect, as house physician in an "infamous" Society Hill establishment run by a Madam Mary Kingsley. The trial reveals much that

Roger Lane is professor of history at the College.

is otherwise hard to discover about sexual harassment in the early cotton mills, contemporary attitudes towards and methods of abortion, family life in the working class, and the economics of prostitution.

Every murder, and its treatment by society, reflects something of the culture in which it occurs. Thus the inefficiency and the corruption of the 19th-century detective system may be illustrated by the fate of the unidentified immigrant fished out of the Delaware in May of 1900, his wallet empty, his body battered, and his hands tied behind his back. An indifferent coroner, rather than burden the state with a tough and unrewarding case, officially declared the death a "suicide." There are, among the hundreds, a few stories of heroism or gallantry. Even the most impartial student of the records finds himself cheering for those members of the bar who rallied to prevent the legal lynching of three black men accused of murdering a young Haverford graduate, Roy Wilson White, Class of 1895, in the summer of 1900. And there are the all-white jurors who, listening to all-black testimony for the prosecution, convicted a white cop of killing a black man in the course of investigating a disturbance in the spring of 1870. (It is a measure of our differing attitudes towards law, order, and policemen that such a verdict is almost unimaginable in the modern city.) Mostly, however, and inevitably, the stories illustrate the dark side, the points of stress, in 19th-century urban society.

On a more abstract level, at which the historian stops looking at individual cases in detail and weights the significance of computerized statistical evidence, homicide cases reveal a great deal about the two rather different worlds of young working men and women. "Young," because most killings, then as now, involved relatively young adults; "working," because then as now the wellborn were rarely caught in the desperate situations which erupted into murder.

Among men these situations were typically surrounded by an alcoholic haze. Drinking and fighting—the two are powerfully associated—were important sources of recreation for the working class.

The modal killing began in a saloon before ending in the street. Handguns, luckily, were far less common than today, figuring in less than 25 percent of all indicated homicides; the modern figure is close to 90 percent. This absence greatly reduced the number of fatalities. It is very hard for healthy adults to kill each other with nothing more lethal than sticks, fists, and feet. That fully half of all homicides were accomplished by such means suggests a level of ferocity which would have proved many times more murderous had revolvers been at hand.

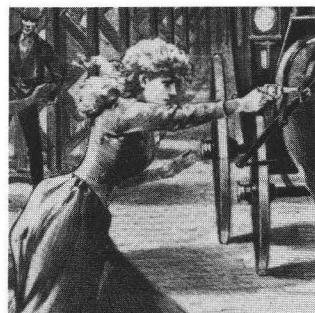
Then as now the spark to stomping belligerence seems often fearfully trivial—a spilled glass, a remark half-heard, an argument about ball teams or steam engines. Next to the relative lack of weaponry, what contrasts most with modern conditions is the tolerant attitude of the justice system. The typical trial lasted no more than a day, often one brisk morning. While the modern conviction rate approaches 90 percent, the usual 19th-century verdict was "not guilty," most often on a plea of self-defense. Twelve male Philadelphians, aware that brawling was a kind of lottery in which hundreds of non-fatal encounters occurred for every killing, clearly believed that what distinguished "winners" from "losers" was often no more than one last kick in the head. Guilt was accordingly hard to assign.

Nineteenth-century women were rarely tried for murder, a fact which itself tells much about their world. One reason was the already-noted scarcity of guns, or "equalizers," in the argot of old movies. The result was that the physically larger sex tended overwhelmingly to "win" fatal arguments in bedrooms and in kitchens. A second reason is that the social life of middle- and working-class men and women was strictly segregated by sex. With the exception of an occasional prostitute, women rarely were present during those gregarious occasions when drinking, horseplay, and argument led sometimes to sudden death.

The most common women's offense resulted not from anger but from desperation—the consequence of unwanted pregnancy. The typical

defendant was a serving girl, or unemployed; the charge was infanticide. The killing was accomplished by suffocation or strangling, almost immediately following an unattended birth in a privy or attic. And the verdict, whatever the evidence, was almost always "not guilty."

Again the jurors knew that for every case brought to court, hundreds and perhaps thousands of such deaths occurred. The bodies of two or three newborns a week were routinely discovered in Philadelphia's streets and sewers a century ago—an appalling index of wretchedness. Far more were officially listed as dying of mysterious or unknown causes—often "overlaid," or suffocated by their mothers accidentally while asleep. It was almost impossible to trace the origin of these small bodies thrown away, and the state of 19th-century medicine made it almost as hard to establish a cause



of death. However, the ultimate cause was well-known. While fully acceptable earlier, reliable methods of contraception and abortion were declared illegal after the middle of the century, and thus inaccessible to all but the rich and well connected, such as prostitutes. For the desperate, faced with impossible burdens (there was no welfare system), infanticide was a not uncommon last resort. Given the ease with which it could be hidden, however, only the most unlucky young women were ever detected and brought to the dock. And there a jury of middle-class males, forced to face the issue, dealt with it as mercifully as they knew how.

Among the things which distinguished infanticide from other kinds of murder was the Victorian reticence which increasingly governed trial reportage, suppressing most details. The evidence is thus broad rather than deep, the conclusions

drawn from several cases analyzed statistically in the absence of individual circumstances. And with a few spectacular exceptions, the same is true of cases of accident. While less intrinsically fascinating than murder, so that each incident earned only a few lines in the daily papers, accident was, however, much more common, and the large numbers involved make it a highly significant source of evidence about life in the city. The cumulative cases amount to an enormous "data bank" of answers. Their number is limited only by the questioning historian's imagination and interests.

It is possible, given the information about drowning, to ask questions and adduce answers about sex roles. The pattern by season confirms the impression made by careful study of the newspapers. While 19th-century Philadelphians managed to drown in tubs, vats, and claypits—and a fortunate few off Mount Desert—the overwhelming majority died while fishing, boating, and especially swimming in the Delaware or Schuylkill. There were no playgrounds or other official facilities for recreation, certainly no air-conditioning, and little indoor plumbing. The rivers were then virtually the only available places in which to beat the heat, and among the very few in which young people could freely express themselves physically and socially. There are, of course, no direct statistics as to how many people, and what kinds, went swimming regularly. But the drownings provide at least some indication. That nine out of ten victims were male (many of the females were toddlers), suggests something powerful about the restricted nature of a woman's lot—under the several layers of clothing propriety demanded even during the city's notoriously long hot summers.

The accidental death totals tell stories about class, as well as sex—as among blue-collar railway workers. The period of my study, 1839 to 1901, almost exactly encompasses the Golden Age of Railroading. In the former year it was not yet possible to travel farther west than Harrisburg by rail; in the latter the directors of the giant Pennsylvania system, still unable to hear the ominous hum of automobile engines,

confidently issued \$600 million worth of capital stock. From mid-18th century on, the great railroads were the largest employers of wage labor in the nation in general and Philadelphia in particular. But safety standards were the worst in the world. While passengers and pedestrians accounted for much of a toll which matches that wreaked by the automobile today, the majority of victims were railway workmen. In fact, almost incredibly, fully half of the deaths among these men were due to accident—meaning that the job killed as many as all other causes combined, the entire range of diseases from angina through tuberculosis, with homicide and suicide thrown in.

For the historian, however, what is most exciting about the statistics of accident are not these grim little glimpses into life in another century, but the opportunity to measure change over time. The nature, conditions, and explanation of change is, after all, the essence of history as a discipline. And the accident figures pose a paradox which is an important clue to the impact of the urban-industrial revolution of the 19th century. It appears, when analyzed, that one major class of accident was rising, proportionately, while another was declining just as markedly.

The kinds of violent death which were growing fastest—greatly increasing the statistics as a whole—were those directly associated with the Industrial Revolution. It is possible, as suggested earlier, to measure the increase in railroad track mileage simply by counting the annual "casualty" totals. It is equally possible to trace the changing technology of domestic cookery and lighting through the growing numbers of "burns and scalds." These are unique among violent deaths in that they killed mostly women and children, as the result of small mishaps involving lamps and stoves. From mid-century on, the replacement of the traditional wood and candles by volatile liquid fuels—benzene and camphene, and ultimately kerosene and gasoline—resulted in a rising number of domestic tragedies, as flashbacks and fuel spilled on the heavy clothing of the era set toddlers, housewives, and serving

girls aflame. The arrival of electricity towards the end of the century made at least the richer households somewhat safer—but not for those who installed it. All through the century the world of work grew progressively more dangerous as the result of the use of steam boilers and chemicals, whirring machinery and taller buildings. The invention of bicycles, electricity, and illuminating gas, meanwhile, created wholly novel ways of dying.

At the same time, however, Philadelphians continued to meet with other kinds of calamity as old as the species. The fact that the city boasted America's first "zoological garden" enabled the coroner to record that one man was gored to death by an elk in 1892, another by an elephant in 1886. Young men, more routinely, continued to fall out of trees and off riverbanks, and old women to fall heavily on the ice.

But what is notable about these incidents is that while accidents involving technology were on the up-swing, the older kinds, such as drowning and falls, were declining almost as fast. For a historian interested not in what was happening to things but in what, as a result, was happening to people, this is especially important. "Ordinary" accidents such as falls and drownings result typically not from technological but from personal causes—recklessness, carelessness, the drunken or foolhardy miscalculation of risk. And great changes in the incidence of this kind of death must result, then, from equally great changes in the typical behavior of large numbers of people—the principal focus of this detective's investigation.

The downturn in "ordinary" non-technological accident rates during the late 19th century is one clue to the nature and reasons for the changing behavior of Philadelphians. The others are provided by trends in murder and suicide, by the class, sex, and race of victims, by psychological theory and the history of education and employment. Only when pieced together do they make the case.

The basic evidence, as indicated, is found by analysis of the three forms of violent death. After showing no conclusive movement up

or down for 30 years, the incidence of drowning—the most “ordinary” of accidents—suddenly dropped by more than 100 percent between the years around 1870 and the end of the century, from an annual rate of 18.5 per 100,000 population to 8.0. The suicide rate, meanwhile, almost exactly mirrored this movement in reverse; relatively little change for the first 30 years, and then up by more than 100 percent during the last 30, going from 5.8 per 100,000 to 12.2. The rate of indictments for murder did not change quite so dramatically, being heavily influenced by a number of factors such as the increasing availability of handguns and decreasing social tolerance. But it, too, after having moved about raggedly, dropped quite markedly over the last 30 years of the century, from an average of about 3.1 around 1870, to 2.1 per 100,000 around 1900.

The reason why murder and accident should move in the same direction—and opposite to suicide—may be explained through a concept developed in 1957 by the social psychologist Martin Gold. Both suicide and murder, he reasoned, are manifestations of aggression—murder is aggression directed outwards; suicide, aggression directed inward, at the self. We all experience aggressive feelings. But different people—and by extension different groups or classes—are trained to express these feelings differently. Some—call them Type A—are allowed or encouraged to express themselves spontaneously, to go their own way, to behave reflexively and without calculation. Others—Type B—learn to repress their anger, to “cooperate” whatever their inner feelings, to “behave” and obey. The two patterns show up most vividly at the extremes (neither of which, it should be stressed, is inherently superior to the other). People of Type A, when pushed to their limit, react with the kind of reckless lashing out that may lead to homicide. (And, although Gold did not mention this, to accident. Many studies have shown that the personalities of the accident-prone are marked by the same kind of thoughtless belligerence that identifies violent offenders.) Type B people, in contrast, tend to get angry at themselves, or become suicidal.

By and large, Gold suggested, certain groups—although there are many exceptions within each—tend to be predominantly one type or the other. Blacks and lower-class people tend often to be Type A; middle class people and whites are more often Type B. The degree of difference between any two such groups can be measured by the use of a numerical ratio, the Suicide Murder Ratio (SMR). This is a group’s annual suicide rate divided by the sum of both suicide and murder rates. A relatively low number indicates a propensity for murder, a high number for suicide. The full formula, whatever the ratio, shows whether the group is relatively high or low in aggressive feelings, however expressed. (Thus men, in comparison to women, have higher rates of both suicide and homicide.)

While neither Gold nor anyone else in the 25 years since his idea was published, has done much to test its application to the real world, it turns out to “fit” or explain figures from the previous century even better than those from our own. Differences in behavior by sex, class, ethnicity, and race were much sharper then than in our own more homogeneous and democratic age. The use of the SMR illuminates this quite clearly. The highest homicide rates were experienced, from top to bottom, by blacks, Italians, Irish, native whites, Germans, and East Europeans. For suicide this rank order is very neatly reversed, as the SMR concept would predict!

If used dynamically, too, instead of statically, the SMR may help explain why in a given group or society the rates of accident and murder might fall together, over time, while the rate of suicide rises. The key is the way in which feelings of aggression were “socialized”—which leads to the next puzzle. What could possibly account for changes in the training or socialization of a population as large as the entire city of Philadelphia, and by extension the whole of the urban population of the late 19th-century United States?

The key clue here is the timing of the change in rates that is beginning just around 1870. And here again the historical statistics point very neatly to two major

differences in the way people lived. It was precisely in those years that large numbers began, for the first time, to graduate from the nation’s new public school systems, and then to go to work in large and highly regimented organizations, factories, and bureaucracies.

Consider what this means in terms of behavior. Before the Civil War, most young people learned to read and write in a variety of ways, at home or as apprentices, singly or in small groups. Afterwards, increasingly, they learned in big, heavily disciplined classrooms. Quite apart from literacy, then, they had to learn to repress their spontaneity, to cooperate, to sit still, take turns, hold their water, mind the teacher, and listen for the bell.

This kind of training is perfectly designed, also, to produce Type B in place of Type A personalities. Moreover, it prepares for later jobs in factory and bureaucracy, themselves training grounds of the same kind. Traditional work, before the urban industrial revolution, was often hard, even brutally so, in spurts. But whether in farm or shop it was never unremitting or regular. Done at a man’s own pace, it allowed for a drink, a joke, even a small adventure at any time. Factory and bureaucracy, in contrast, paid by the hour, and demanded regularity and predictability. Both rewarded Type B self-control, the ability to put up with long periods of boredom and frustration without outward signs of rebellion.

This analysis is further confirmed through another set of clues—the occupations of suicides and murderers respectively. Nineteenth-century suicides, far more than today, tended to be people who, whatever their class or income, worked at jobs which demanded high levels of education, or regimentation, or both. Bankers and accountants, soldiers and mill workers did themselves in—not travelling salesmen, innkeepers, or cabinet makers. Murderers, in contrast, were usually drifters, unsettled men, perhaps “traditional” workers displaced by industrialism. They seem to have been or remained Type A people who continued to go their own way without marching to the harsh new beat of the coming industrial order.

The evidence indicates, then, that the urban industrial revolution which in the late 19th century transformed Philadelphia, among others, from a city of commerce and shop-keeping into a city of factories and offices had a profound effect on the behavior of its residents. The new economy demanded and produced people who behaved typically in more careful, sober, and orderly fashion than their ancestors, as shown by their decreasing propensity for murder and accident, and at the price of an increasing propensity for suicide.

What applies to the population as a whole, however, does not necessarily apply to all of its parts. And it is the exceptions who provide a clue to the remaining puzzle. That is—what has happened to reverse the trend evident in the 19th century? What makes the modern urban environment one of increasing rather than decreasing disorder and violence?



In general, the 19th-century trends in violent death have continued well into the 20th century. The picture is complicated by such matters as immigration, the growth of the gun culture, and changes in the justice system. But it does appear that in Philadelphia and nationally, the urban industrial revolution reached its height around mid-century, or 1950. This was a time during which the population was moving smoothly to the rhythms of industrialism, with the majority experiencing higher suicide and lower murder rates than those of two, four, or six generations earlier. What has happened since is the result of two related developments. One is the transformation of the economy, the other, the changing racial composition of the city.

The urban black experience has always been different, and painful. Part of that pain, in the modern city, results in, and from, what has been called a "subculture of violence." That a significant minority of young black men behave in routinely aggressive fashion is quite clear, but the origins of this behavior pattern are not by historical standards very old. There is no evidence for such subcultural behavior either in Africa or in the slave South. My own research indicates, rather, that it is rooted closer to home, in the brutal economic and physical discrimination experienced most notably in the northern cities of the 19th century.

Before the Civil War, blacks in Philadelphia and elsewhere found that "freedom" did not allow them to walk in safety anywhere outside of their own small neighborhoods. Even there they were subject to harassment and sometimes armed invasion by hostile white gangs. Rarely allowed to work alongside whites, many were forced into illegal—and thus dangerous—occupations, bootlegging, prostitution, and petty crime. All, therefore, lived in "high crime areas." To carry weapons, and to be ready to use them seemed to many a condition of survival.

The urban industrial revolution, meanwhile, passed over the urban black community entirely. Schooling and factory and bureaucratic jobs were all denied. So, as a result, were the experiences which caused white suicide rates to rise while murder declined. While not markedly higher in the 1840's than that of the Irish, or later the Italians, what is unique about the black murder rate is that it continued to climb unchecked. The real or imagined need for self-protection and retaliation helped it rise; any group which carries or stashess weapons will use them, more often inside the group than outside, whenever sudden anger flares.

Regular factory and white-collar jobs were not generally opened until the labor shortage of World War II, and then it was too late. Blacks were in effect piped aboard a sinking ship and welcomed to the "Age of Industry" just as we began to enter the post-industrial period. Jobs for the unskilled began to dry up. And the older, painful kinds of schooling

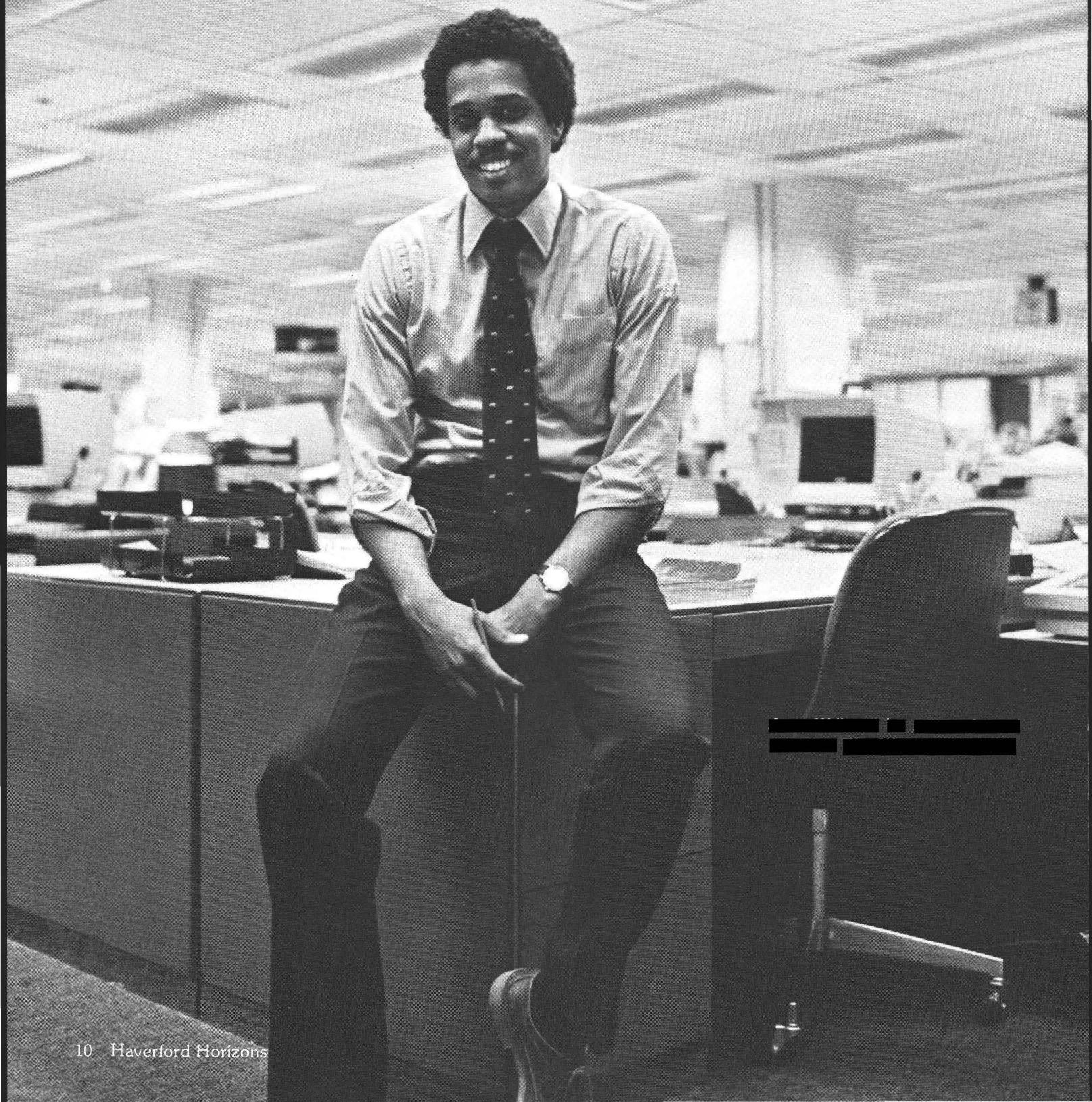
and discipline seemed increasingly irrelevant.

It must be understood that historically, virtually all increases in the overall murder rate—the most reliable index of violence—is the result of the increase among blacks. The white rate, allowing for changes in class and similar factors, has been dropping raggedly since the first available records, 150 years ago. But the city, still almost 95 percent white in 1900, was nearly one-fifth black by 1950, and is now close to having a black majority. The black murder rate, fueled by a vicious spiral of fear, rage, frustration, and gun sales, has continued to soar: 9.0 around 1900, it was up to 25 in 1950, and is now 75 per 100,000, over 20 times the white rate. People of every color, black more than white, have every reason to walk in fear. The heritage of 19th-century racism, in short, the failures of the urban-industrial process, have come down to haunt us all.

Detectives don't really offer "solutions" and neither do historians. We can at best only help to reconstruct past conditions and changes in order to illuminate present ones. The wider society must accept, ignore, or act upon the understanding such a reconstruction offers. Certainly I have no remedies for the current level of urban violence, beyond such obvious suggestions as the limitation of handguns. It is clear that we cannot reimpose the painful discipline of the industrializing city even if we wanted to. I believe also that no short-term localized efforts will make much impact. Violence and disorder are only symptoms of deeper changes, and post-industrial urban violence appears to be on the upswing worldwide, confined to no nation, group, or social system. We are all living through an age of transition between the urban-industrial system and another whose outlines are not yet clear. Under these conditions, I can offer only the historical fact that human beings make their own culture, and thus shape their own behavior patterns. Philadelphia, and America generally, have changed before and must continue to change. Ideally this will result in a more humane and inclusive kind of a city than the one which, created in the previous century, has peaked and is now eroding in our own.

Remaking Washington: From Carter to Reagan

by Juan Williams



The rage in Washington these days, if listening to gossip is any indication, has to do with 3 p.m. naps and oiling your face in the morning. It seems the new president has these habits and Washington society, ever subject to the changing tides in style that come with a new administration, is busy excusing itself at three in the afternoon and emptying the Georgetown drug stores of skin oil. All the better, I guess, to look good and be alert for the formal evening events that Ronald Reagan has brought back to Washington as suddenly and completely as the spring brings cherry blossoms.

All this preening and partying may seem just more of the Washington way of life to someone who missed Jimmy Carter's stay on Pennsylvania Avenue. But Carter broke with Washington tradition. He got rid of the Sequoia, the presidential yacht that once sailed the Potomac on summer evenings with senators and their like, gently helping them to come around to the president's way of seeing things. Too plush for Carter. As for naps, well, Carter barely slept. He liked to work until eight at night and would be back at his desk by six the next morning. The sort of parties Carter was known for were down-home Southern affairs with blue jeans, country singers, and the White House aides slurping "Billy Beer." These days they don't smoke marijuana in official Washington. It is back to hard liquor.

But it is not only style that has changed in this city during the first months of transition from Carter's capital to Reagan's capital. There has been a change in the city's lifeblood: policymaking. In fact, the changes in policymaking are even more revealing than the changes in style. These changes show Carter and Reagan not to be so much opposites as they are different phases of the same moon, different moods in the same American mind.

Carter represented a mood of national self-doubt after Watergate and Vietnam, a mood of wanting the nation to be a gracious, reasonable power abroad and a caring, sharing society at home. To some it was a picture of Utopia—to others mushy idealism.

Reagan's phase of the American mind dims on the subject of past

sins but brightens on today's troubles, the economy and the Russians gaining military strength and prestige in the world. He is a man who can be gracious when winning but he tells us America is not winning. So it's time to get tough—with the Russians, the poor at home—until America is the uncontested leader in wealth and military strength. Only then can the United States get back to being gracious.

What binds Carter and Reagan together as phases of one common mind is their lack of policy guidelines to change the country in any substantial way. Carter's policies were a hodgepodge of social programs lacking coherence that never made it past Congress. He was a failed politician. Reagan is no failed politician. But his philosophy is two decades old and patchworked to fit the economic problems of the 80's. Both men have been buffeted by events and have desperately tried to match their ideology to swift currents that bow to no party, to no rhetoric, and to no apparent logic.

The Carter-Reagan years in the White House have the potential of leaving the nation crying for some leader who is not a creation of the national mood but large enough to encompass the total American mind that produces those moods. That leader would be someone capable of saying some simple truths, such as that Americans of all classes and colors, by a wide majority, like this capitalistic democratic nation and want it to continue on that basic course. What alienates them is the sudden shifts in national politics that give power and preference to people with money, to people who were Republicans or Democrats at the right time, or to people who own a politician by having ushered him into office. That single factor is responsible for half of all Americans not voting in the last election and even fewer being personally involved in politics.

More than anything the American public seems to want is fairness. The people are tired of being told in campaign after campaign that America used to be a great country but it has fallen from grace. At heart they don't believe that. They don't believe the basic Carter speech that told America it was once good but had gone astray by not being com-

passionate enough. Nor do they accept the basic Reagan speech that tells us America was once great but has lost ground by not being tough enough. One moment the country is the class nice guy, the next the class bully—both variations on a juvenile theme.

Both men promised to restore confidence without providing specifics on how they would do it.

"The vote in the November election wasn't a vote of confidence for cutting social programs, stopping abortions, or getting rid of busing," says a liberal Democratic senator from a Northeastern state. "It was a vote against incompetence. Incompetence is worse than anything, including a Reagan who might blow up the world."

Carter came to Washington to end Watergate-type corruption and stop the chummy deals that politicians in the capital made with each other. He came to Washington to stop imperialistic multinational corporations that raped the little guy in small countries abroad. Carter was to remake Washington by getting minorities in high government positions, by working 14-hour days to understand how to really make the government work for that great all-inclusive but essentially poor group—the people—and how to make America into the country that could advance in the world without fighting wars, without losing a single G.I. America, the sensitive giant.

What happened to Jimmy Carter's complicated view of America and the world, a world with no simple solutions where the poor, the minorities and Third World nations got their fair share of the wealth, was that no one understood it. It moved too slowly. The black people, the poor people, who gave him more than 90 percent of their vote, saw some high-ranking blacks in Carter's administration, but they did not see social programs or anything else to help change their position in the world. The young people, outraged by scandals and wars, who had backed Carter so strongly, saw that they couldn't afford a house or find a job. The people who had asked for sane defense spending watched as Iran made Americans, even the draft dodgers, more mili-

tant and nationalistic than the country had been under Eisenhower. What happened to Jimmy Carter's America was either that it was too mature and complicated for the American people or that it just simply didn't work. Ronald Reagan's campaign people ultimately picked up on this by asking Americans: "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?"

By asking that question the Reagan people changed the national thinking—shifted the mood—on Carter. Carter had never promised prosperity. He had never promised fierce nationalism. What Carter had promised was a corruption-free, sensitive, and sensible government. The result was a government that got caught without a theme and seemingly lacked in ideas for getting the country out of assorted problems, particularly the economic quicksand that made everyone more concerned about themselves and less concerned about the poor or the blacks. Carter's approach was not radical ideas to end problems so much as proving he could handle living with the problem. Through painful sacrifice or whatever else it took, including sitting by the fireplace in a sweater with the thermostat turned down low, America would take the high road under Jimmy Carter and avoid easy solutions.

While the former president shunned easy solutions, Ronald Reagan, the alter ego, seeks them out. He likes action scenes.

Recession and inflation a problem? Reagan's answer: cut Federal spending, cut taxes to increase investments while forcing people off the Federal dole.

The nation's image as leader of the free world looking tarnished? Let's get back on the offensive against the Russians, the Communists in El Salvador and other Third World countries while blaming them for worldwide terrorism. We are the good guys.

Confusion over the safety of nuclear energy plants and conserving the environment as businesses clamor for oil and mineral rights? Reagan's answer is to give businessmen the right to use the country's resources because he says there's more to be found later.

Forget caution from people worried about trees, call them elitist and make it a battle between keeping the trees or keeping people at work.

As for the blacks, tell them they'll prosper if the country prospers but affirmative action and "set-aside" programs only make for white resentment and slow up businesses, so they'll have to go. For the cities, propose Enterprise Zones, an idea that could help revitalize a few ghettos in five to 10 years. The rest of the cities will have to wait for the economic prosperity that comes from nationwide Reagan tax cuts.

The rest of the Federal government's agenda under Reagan, the social programs and the attempts at engineering "Great Society," are seen as bothersome and unnecessary. Despite the history of horrors (segregation being a large one) left unattended by states before Federal intervention, Reagan's answer to what is best for our society is to give states and local governments more authority to do or not to do what they see fit. Forget national social leadership. Let the people, in their ignorance or brilliance, lead the way.

The only ones who suffer under Reagan's direct approach to problems that Carter called too complex are people Reagan sees as the sort who won't get up and help themselves. They are the people who are not likely to work their way up from a small-town radio station to Hollywood, then to the governor's mansion, and finally to the White House.

These people were the same ones whom Jimmy Carter called for the country to reach out to in an attempt to make America come together again. He said we had become a divided nation and, speaking like a preacher, he wanted to make us whole again.

Reagan's America is not for the poor who are asking for a helping hand, not for the minorities who need affirmative action to get ahead, and not for people who believe that an America with old-boy networks can be an unfair place to the most intelligent and ambitious of us.

In Reagan's world one man, by himself, an individual, tough American can make a difference. What Reagan's America fails to be for the poor, the minorities, and the outsiders is exactly the basis for the politi-

cal constituency and the political platform that Jimmy Carter rode to Washington only five years ago.

So who are the winners in Reagan's America? The winners are the upper-middle-class, white-collar people who in Reagan's vision of America are the creative ones, the people who made this nation go once and who will make it go again—if they are not robbed of the fruits of their work by being over-taxed, over-regulated, and under-represented in the Federal government. Reagan's approach to restoring the carrot for those who work hard and have good ideas is to give them more money. Budget-spending cuts and tax cuts proposed by Reagan are intended to free dollars for people who can earn and invest them.

The majority of Americans want Reagan's promise of prosperity and they want Carter's promise to care for the poor. They hate terrorists in Libya and oppose Communist intervention in El Salvador like Reagan, but they do not want to return to the extreme of supporting dictators.

What Carter and Reagan may have done with their alter-ego leadership of the country is to make Americans ready to accept a leader who says he supports capitalistic America and its opportunities and will fight to handle the tide of unforeseen events that overwhelm every president, with the intent of keeping America's values while improving on how the country deals with its poor, its allies, and the Third World.

This new political leader will not be a reflection of the latest populism, but rather someone who can show Americans that our country must change. The task before us as a nation will be to figure out what are the lynchpins of this future.

This new leader might be able to confront basic questions that America has not faced in many a president, while settling for leaders who reflect the intangible—moods. According to current political wisdom, such a leader would seem like all things to all people, hiding behind issues too big to have easy answers. But with the Democratic party in disarray after Carter, and Reagan lacking a clear successor, American politics may be ready for someone new in 1988, if not in 1984.

Sports

A Strong Beginning for Women

"I don't think there's anything quite as exciting as starting something and seeing it work. When we won that first field hockey match against Chestnut Hill, I didn't come off 'cloud nine' for three weeks!" Field hockey and lacrosse coach Penny Hinckley reflects the sentiments of those who watched the first women's intercollegiate teams at Haverford this past year. In its first year of full coeducation, Haverford made the bold decision to attempt varsity competition in field hockey, lacrosse, and basketball, even though the College's female enrollment was only 130. By all accounts, the decision was correct. More than 25 percent of the freshman women joined at least one varsity squad and many played two sports. Each team improved markedly during the season and buoyant spirits and determined attitudes were evident, according to Hinckley (who also serves as Haverford's coordinator of women's athletics), despite some of the long days that any first-year team must suffer through.

The freshman class even produced that rarity among collegiate athletes these days, a three-sport star, Jenny Kehne (sister of Jeff '80). Jenny believes the most positive aspect of the 1980-81 sports program was an attitude that stressed learning over winning. Athletics at Haverford, she states, "are kept in perspective. I enjoy sports more here [than in high school]. No one came out to support us in high school. But the faculty and the students here do. There also isn't as much competition between team members either."

Kehne and Karen Coulter '83, a transfer from Swarthmore, were Haverford's first female all-stars selected to the Philadelphia Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (PAIAW) Division III all-star squad in field hockey. During basketball season, Kehne was also selected as "Player of the Week" in PAIAW Division III.

One of the highlights for Karen

and Jenny was the rivalry with Bryn Mawr. Some of the upperclassmen such as Jennifer Perkins '82 shared this feeling although they had played for Bryn Mawr before Haverford became fully coeducational. In all three varsity sports, Haverford teams played well before losing to more experienced Bryn Mawr squads. Many fans from both colleges attended the matches and some spectators were seen rooting for both sides with fine impartiality.

Some special touches marked the first year of Haverford-Bryn Mawr competition. After the hockey game, Bryn Mawr President Mary Patterson McPherson entertained both teams at a reception—with the guests then heading over to President Robert Stevens' house at Haverford for dinner. At the close of the basketball game, the Bryn Mawr athletes gave the Fords T-shirts, while Haverford's lacrosse women presented their Bryn Mawr counterparts with "I Love Lacrosse" buttons at their spring encounter.

Dawn Audi '84, who played lacrosse, described the Bryn Mawr game as "relaxing and fun with both sides giving advice to the other." Dawn, like many of her teammates, feels the Swarthmore rivalry will be much more intense and competitive than that with Bryn Mawr in years to come.

At the Varsity Club banquet in May, Jenny Perkins, a member of Haverford's Athletic Advisory Council, was honored with the Stephen G. Cary Award for "outstanding achievement and dedication in women's sports at Haverford." She notes that Haverford's facilities and services for women's sports are the best she has encountered. She points out, however, that indoor spaces for sports at the College will be cramped in 1981-82 when volleyball is added as a varsity sport. Tennis will become the fifth women's varsity program in the spring of 1982. Women will

also be able to train with the men's track and field squad, aiming toward competition in women's championship events.

Three women were involved with fencing in 1980-81, and freshmen Missy Parks, Andrea Dicker, and Jill Kurtz made their cricket debuts. Sixteen women came out for field hockey, twelve of them frosh. Turnouts in basketball and lacrosse were also highly encouraging. In basketball, Coach Julie McClure, a former Penn State star and Haverford High School coach, turned a team that had trouble getting the ball upcourt in early scrimmages into a smooth-working competitive unit by mid-season.

"We've been planning for women's sports for a long time," athletic director Dana Swan explains. "We want a bona fide, respected women's athletic presence here. It's important to coeducation and a real part of the Haverford educational process.

Admissions director Bill Ambler '45 adds, "Athletics have been an integral part of the Haverford experience and we are glad to see women as participants. One of the most significant changes in secondary schools these days is the growth of interest in athletics among women."

The future looks bright for women's sports at Haverford. In addition to the new programs in tennis and volleyball, 1981-82 will see the arrival of a second full-time women's coach and renewed emphasis in participation for both Haverford and Bryn Mawr women in intramurals.

As Penny Hinckley says, "The important thing is the real enthusiasm these young women have had. They always leave practice looking forward to the next day. We have a long way to go, but with this kind of spirit, we have a chance to get there."

Academic Focus

by Lillian Ferris and Deborah Perloe

President takes sabbatical

President Robert Stevens took a three-month leave of absence to study abroad during the second half of spring semester. Stevens was invited to serve as a Fellow at Wolfson College, which is geared to the social sciences at Oxford University. In his absence, provost **Robert Gavin** served as acting president.

President Stevens worked in the Sociolegal Center at Oxford on the political and social attitudes of judges and lawyers in the 19th and early 20th centuries. "The sabbatical was an opportunity for me to give some lectures as well as continue my research," he says. The president also worked on the final draft of a new book on the American legal profession, law schools, and legal theory.

Lester retires

After 35 years of faculty and administrative service, **John Lester** '37, professor of English, retired this spring. After graduating from Haverford, Lester received his doctorate from Harvard University in 1943. He then served as a volunteer ambulance driver during World War II, with the American Field Service in Africa, Italy, India, and Burma. He taught at Rutgers University for a year and returned to Haverford in 1946. At the College he has served as English department chairman, librarian, acting dean, and soccer coach.

Lester has published numerous articles on 19th-century literature and a book, *Journey Through Despair*. He is currently working on a biography: *Abbé Jean-Mandé Sigogne, Apostle to the Acadians*, which he expects to complete this summer. His plans include writing and involvement with teaching and education. A tribute to Lester will appear in the next issue of *Horizons*.

Transitions

Economist **Michael Weinstein** and biologist **Christopher Goff** have been granted tenure and promoted to associate professors.

Weinstein, who has taught at Haverford since 1975, has recently been studying the effect of the National Industrial Recovery Act and other New Deal policies on the redistribution of income in America.

Goff, who also came to Haverford in 1975, has centered his research on molecular genetics and, to the best of his knowledge, taught the only undergraduate course on the technology of gene cloning in the country. He will be on leave next year working with colleagues from M.I.T. and Cornell University for a genetic engineering company in Massachusetts.

After receiving offers for teaching positions at Harvard University and the University of Pennsylvania, physics professor **Jerry Gollub** has decided to stay at Haverford. Gollub spent spring semester at Penn as a visiting professor although he continued to teach at Haverford part time.

His decision to remain at the College was based on the desire "to teach undergraduates and involve them in research," Gollub explains. He is currently investigating the onset of turbulence in fluids.

Professor **William Davidon** has been transferred from the physics to the mathematics department at his own request. Davidon says he "desires to do more teaching in mathematics," although he will continue to do research in both applied mathematics and on foundations of quantum physics. He expects to continue teaching physics and mathematical logic occasionally in addition to teaching mathematics.

Lucius Outlaw Jr., a visiting professor from Morgan State University in 1980-81, has been given a tenure-track appointment as an associate professor of philosophy. Out-

law received his B.A. from Fisk University in 1967 and earned his Ph.D. at Boston College in 1972. His articles dealing with black culture and African-American philosophy have been published widely.

Tamara Brooks, professor and chairman of music and director of orchestral and choral music at Haverford and Bryn Mawr for six years, resigned to accept the presidency of the New School of Music in Philadelphia. She will continue to conduct the Mendelssohn Club chorus which she has directed since 1978.

Marjorie Garber, professor of English, left Haverford to assume a teaching position at Harvard University. A Shakespeare scholar, Garber joined the English department in 1979 after 10 years of teaching at Yale University.

Ira Reid Professors

Charles and Margaret Lawrence

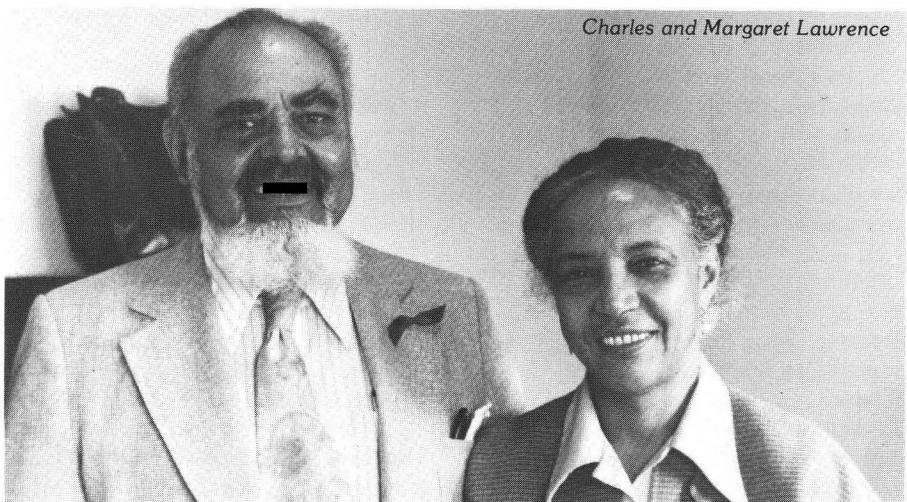
Lawrence were appointed to the faculty this spring as the College's first Ira DeA. Reid Visiting Professors. The position honors Haverford's first tenured black professor by bringing distinguished minority scholars to campus for a semester. The Lawrences jointly taught a course on contemporary American families.

Charles Lawrence is president of the House of Deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Church and professor emeritus of sociology at Brooklyn College of the City University of New York.

Margaret Lawrence is a child psychiatrist and psychoanalyst at Harlem Hospital and associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.

No strangers to Haverford, the Lawrences enjoyed a personal and professional association with the late Ira Reid who taught at Haverford from 1946 to 1966. The Lawrences' son, Charles III (Chuck), who is a professor of law at the University of San Francisco and a practicing lawyer, graduated from Haverford in 1965.

"Our first contact with Haverford occurred about 30 years ago," says Charles Lawrence, "when we came here with our children to a



Charles and Margaret Lawrence

grant of \$49,300 to work on a "Detailed Investigation of the Cosmic Microwave Background—Implications for Cosmology." Over the next year and a half Partridge will be examining how microwave radiation left over from the "big bang" may help tell us about the future of the universe.

Assistant professor of English **Elaine Hansen** was the recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Summer Stipend from the National Council on the Humanities. She will spend two months doing research on "Wisdom Literature in Selected Old English Poems."

Assistant professor of philosophy **Kathleen Wright** has been honored with an NEH College Teacher Fellowship. She will take a salaried leave for 1981-82 to Cambridge, Massachusetts and Heidelberg, Germany to pursue her studies in "Heidegger on Technology and Poetry: The Role of Hölderlin."

Assistant professor of history **Mira A. Mihelich** spent last summer researching irrigation systems used in Sung China. Her work was supported by a Mellon Fellowship for Chinese Studies under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. Additional aid was provided by an NEH grant.

Philosophers support Yugoslav colleagues

Philosophy professor **Richard Bernstein** traveled to Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia in April where he co-directed a course in philosophy and the social sciences for internationally renowned social and political theorists. While there, Bernstein met with seven former University of Belgrade professors who were dismissed in 1980 for their political viewpoints on democratic reforms in the country. The professors are all members of the Praxis group which is composed of critical humanist Marxist scholars. They were also associated with *Praxis*, an independent Marxist journal which was stopped by the government in 1975.

Praxis International, a new journal which intends to carry on the spirit and the work of the Yugoslav *Praxis*, is now being pub-

family institute run by the Friends General Conference. Chuck, who was seven, announced then that he was going to attend Haverford.

"When he later enrolled at the College, he majored in sociology. And his professor, who had been my mentor at Atlanta University in the 1930's, was Ira Reid."

Student prizes

Mikko Bojarsky '81 and **James M. Schwentker '81** have each been awarded a \$10,000 Thomas J. Watson Fellowship this year.

Bojarsky, a religion major, plans to pursue his interest in bookbinding while visiting outstanding binderies and workshops in England, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, and Italy, culminating in a nine-month apprenticeship with one of the craftsmen.

Schwentker, a major in Bryn Mawr's "Growth and Structure of Cities" program, will devote a year to the study of Japanese garden design, gardening practices, and the philosophical principles which underlie them.

German students at Haverford claimed several awards, including the top prize, in German language and culture contests held in conjunction with German Language Week in the Delaware Valley this spring. **Peter Abramenco '83** won first prize, a round-trip flight to Germany and a study session at the University of Freiburg. **Bill Softky '84** took third prize, a round-trip flight to Austria and a Eurail pass.

Teaching awards

French professor **Marcel Gutwirth** and astronomy professor **Bruce Partridge** have been selected as Christian and Mary Lindback Foundation Distinguished Teachers for 1980-81. The award is presented annually by the College to two faculty members based on excellence in teaching, scholarship, and community service.

Gutwirth, who earned B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees at Columbia University, has taught at Haverford since 1948. In 1972 he was appointed to the William R. Kenan Chair of French Literature at Haverford. He is the author of numerous articles and several books on Molière, Montaigne, Racine, and Stendhal.

Partridge, a 1962 graduate of Princeton University and a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University where he earned his Ph.D. in 1965, has recently been investigating problems relating to the origins and properties of galaxy clusters. His articles have appeared in *Astrophysical Journal*, *Nature*, and other publications.

Grant news

Mathematics professor **Curtis Greene** and **Kenneth Baclawski** received a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant of \$52,290, to be used over the next two years, to study "Combinatorial Theory for Partially Ordered Sets and Commutative Algebra."

Astronomy professor **Bruce Partridge** was awarded an NSF

Paul Singer

lished. Bernstein is co-editor, and associate professor of philosophy **Lucius Outlaw Jr.** is managing editor.

Following the professors' dismissal, letters from around the world were sent to the Yugoslav government and to leading international newspapers and publications calling for the reinstatement of the professors. The Board of Managers joined the appeal to Yugoslav officials. A letter stating its support of the Belgrade professors also was published in *The New York Times*.

Gest residence

Woodside Cottage, a College house on Featherbed Lane, is being converted into a residence and meeting place for scholars associated with the Margaret Gest Program for the Cross-Cultural Study of Religion. The chief function will be to provide a "suitable setting (for visiting foreign scholars) to teach in the classical way," explains philosophy professor **Asoka Gangadean**, who is director of the Gest Program.

The house is in need of furnishings adaptable to a multi-cultural setting. Quality furniture and ornaments of an ethnic nature, Oriental carpeting, antique lamps and chairs, large cushions, art objects, and recordings of religious music and books are being sought. Anyone wishing to donate furnishings may contact Professor Gangadean at the Gest Center (896-1030).

Exhibitions

Examples of Haverford's rarest and most unusual manuscripts, books, original paintings and drawings, graphics, photographs, and maps were displayed in an exhibit entitled "A Haverford Sampler," which ran from November 15 through December 7 in the Comfort Gallery.

Materials on display, selected from a number of the College's collections, included: a book, *The Knave of Hearts*, published in 1925 with illustrations by **Maxfield Parrish** '92; a well-known love letter from John Keats to Fanny Browne; "Quadrupeds," a collection of John

James Audubon's prints; Edward Curtis's photographs of American Indians in the early 20th century, and a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the 18th-century English lexicographer, writer, and critic, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

The white-stuccoed concrete chamber now defending the western approach to Chase Hall is the latest offering from associate professor of fine arts **Christopher Cairns**. Entitled "The Esmeralda Chamber," it houses a six-foot bronze figure, "Esmeralda V," which is illuminated by three recessed overhead lights to emphasize certain facets of the piece. Cairns dedicated the piece in memory of **Julius Katchen** '47, the renowned concert pianist who died in 1969.

Penn books

It was a fitting gift to celebrate the 300th anniversary of William Penn's founding of Pennsylvania: a 1669 edition of Penn's *No Cross, No Crown*, donated by Haverford as the three-millionth book in the collection of the University of Pennsylvania libraries.

The book, which Penn wrote in prison, is a plea for equality and spiritual regeneration. It was presented by **Edwin Bronner**, Haverford librarian and history professor, to then University President Martin Myerson.

The first scholarly edition of Penn's correspondence, journals, religious and political writings, and business records is being published by the University of Pennsylvania Press in collaboration with Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Penn, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies.

Among the editors of *The Selected Papers of William Penn* are Bronner and former associate librarian **David Fraser**. Bronner will be taking a leave of absence this fall to devote his time to working on the papers. With Fraser, he will be editing the fifth volume, an annotated, illustrated bibliography of Penn's published writings, describing each of the approximately 140 books, pamphlets, and broadsides that he wrote by himself or with others.

Campus Briefs *continued*

New board member

George G. C. Parker has been elected to Haverford's Board of Managers. Director of the Executive Education Program of the Graduate School of Business of Stanford University, Parker graduated from Haverford in 1960 and earned M.B.A. and Ph.D. degrees in finance from Stanford in 1962 and 1967.

He is a director of the American National Bank in Bakersfield, California, and of the California Casualty Group of Insurance Companies in San Mateo. Parker is a member of Scarsdale (N.Y.) Meeting.

Sports shorts

Haverford sportsmen won in six out of eight men's sports against Swarthmore this year to regain possession of the **Hood Trophy**, the symbol of athletic rivalry between the two colleges. Haverford triumphed in soccer, cross-country, basketball, lacrosse, track and field, and baseball, losing only in wrestling and tennis.

Kevin Foley '82 broke the NCAA Division III record in the 1500-meter run with a time of 3:46.5 at the NCAA Division III Track and Field Championships in Cleveland on May 30. He also was a finalist in the 1500-meter run at the IC4A Championship at Villanova on May 24, and was the MAC champion in the 1500-meter and 800-meter runs on May 9. In the latter race, his time of 1:54.1 set a new conference record.

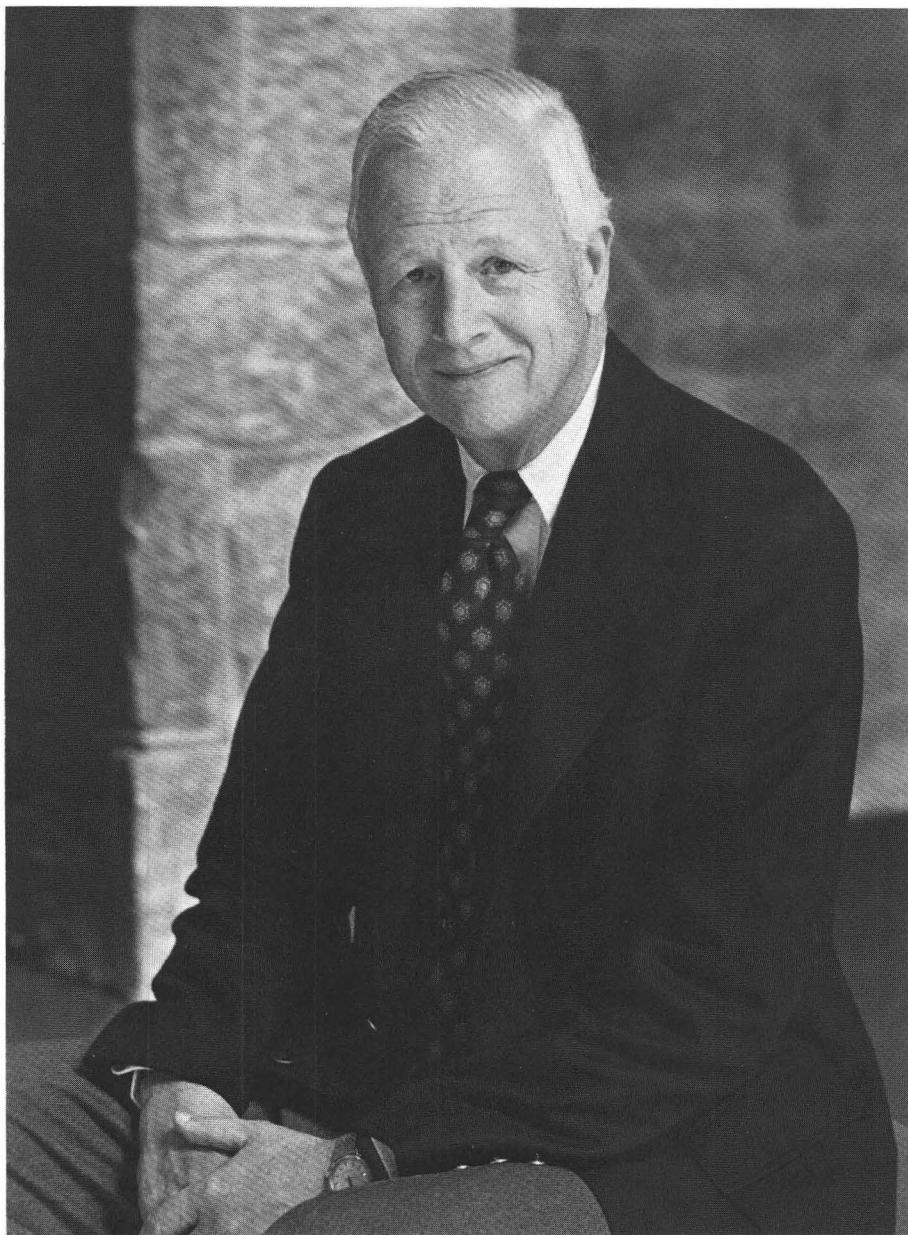
No more waiting

Decreased costs in technology and increased costs in maintenance have made it financially imperative for Haverford to overhaul its 30-year-old switchboard telephone system. In its place is a new computer-based system for all faculty and administrative phones, which allows for direct inward dialing, call forwarding, and conference calls. This should eliminate the overloaded switchboard acting as a clearinghouse for all incoming calls. The College's new main number is 896-1000.

1979 Haverford Award Winner: Charles R. Ebersol '38

Small-town Lawyer, International Volunteer

by Carl Schmidt



member of the Torrington, Litchfield County, and Connecticut bar associations. With all these activities, he built, and still maintains, a thriving law practice. Much of this practice, he says, involves "problem solving, guiding people in making important decisions, and trying to keep them out of trouble."

What has been the etiology of all this community service? Haverford in the mid-1930's was not as socially aware as it is today. Charlie Ebersol was attracted to the College from Ben Avon High School in suburban Pittsburgh by two things: Haverford's reputation for academic excellence, and its "opportunities for being close with faculty and others that were not present elsewhere."

A history major, he was also a member of the debating, soccer and baseball teams, and Glee Club, managing editor of *The Haverford News*, permanent class secretary, and secretary of Founders Club. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa in 1938, and earned his LL.B. from Yale three years later.

After World War II naval service with PT boats in the Pacific, he joined the law firm of Roraback and Roraback in 1946 in Torrington. A small manufacturing city, it is the largest town in Litchfield County, equidistant from New York and Boston. Why should a lawyer with Ebersol's outstanding qualifications want to spend his life here, eschewing the glamour of a big-city career?

For the same reasons he chose Haverford College: involvement, satisfaction, a sense of belonging. And he knew and liked Connecticut from his days at Yale. Soon after his arrival in Torrington, Charlie was appointed prosecutor in its Municipal Court, and later became a judge in the same court, serving for four years.

Also in 1946, he had become an active volunteer with the ACS. First he was a local fund raiser, then a state chairman. Eventually he chaired several national committees, culminating in his election as chairman of its board of directors in 1971. His wife, the former Mary L. Duncan of Haverford (Pa.), has also been active in the Cancer Society.

Ebersol considers this work a balancing influence on his living and practicing law in a small town. "I

continued on inside back cover

All his life, Charles Ebersol has chosen to be deeply involved with his fellow man.

He is an outstanding lawyer and citizen not only of Torrington, Connecticut, but also of the national and international community through his activities in the American Cancer

Society (ACS), and the International Union Against Cancer.

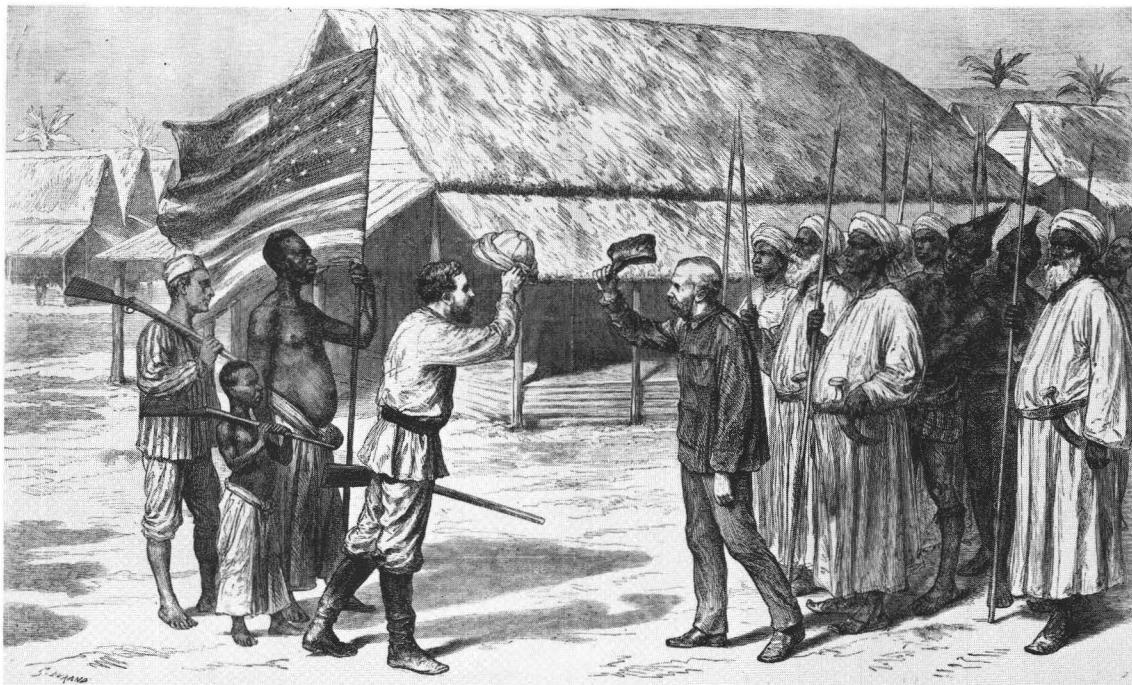
A past chairman of its national board of directors, Ebersol found that at one time he was devoting a third of his working hours to the ACS. This was in addition to his work in the local community for the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Salvation Army, Community Chest, and his Congregational Church.

He also was (and still is) a

Carl Schmidt '45 is a free-lance writer.

Walter Holt

In Search of The Elusive Alumni



The Bettman Archive

by William G. Kaye

"Dr. Livingston, I presume?" With these words, H. M. Stanley, an American newspaper reporter, came upon the noted Scottish physician, missionary, and explorer of Africa in 1871.

Since December, 1980, following in the tradition of the intrepid Stanley, the Alumni Association has been involved in its own hunt in a major effort to locate some 728 (of 6,425 total) alumni of the College. Some of these elusive alumni have been missing from the College's address files for only a short time, because of recent changes in residence, employment, or graduate school. Others, however, have been missing for years, having eluded prior expeditions to locate them. The list covered the Class of '06 to the Class of '79. Some are graduates; some may have spent only a semester at Haverford; all are alumni, nonetheless.

With excellent base camp support from Haverford's Institutional Advancement and Alumni offices, and with the invaluable assistance of my son, Larry '83, and my daughter, Suzanne (an 11th-grader), our exploration began with the first of what would become five stages to the project. Using a list provided by

the College, which showed the last known address of the missing alumni and any additional information such as major fields of study at Haverford, areas of graduate study, or employers, Larry, Suzanne, and I set out on our trek. Of the missing 728 alumni, 189 had no known address, not even an old one.

Our expedition, which we entitled Project Search, required a multi-pronged approach, utilizing trade and professional directories from the United States and abroad; correspondence with schools, employers, and alumni; telephone follow-up calls; letters to parents and families, and now this article, with its request for your assistance.

We began our research with the remarkable resources of The Library of Congress, where there are extensive collections of trade and professional directories, volumes of *Who's*

Who, and telephone books for most communities across the United States and even for many cities throughout the world. We were generally helped by a number of factors. First, Haverford alumni tend to be a group of achievers. Their credits include professional graduate schools, professorships in colleges and universities, and citations in various trade and professional directories and in lists of scholars. Second, after the first 10 years of post-Haverford wandering through various graduate schools, internships, and jobs, many Haverford alumni seem to settle down and remain in one area, even though they may move within the community, thereby making it feasible to locate many of them prospectively in one or more area telephone directories. Third, since Haverford had been a men's school until recently, we for the most part did not have to face the complexity of name changes such as with alumnae who may take a new name at marriage. Lastly, we had excellent cooperation from other institutions and from employers who either supplied us with their best information on missing alumni or forwarded our materials to alumni for response.

William G. Kaye '54 is a Congressional Research Administrator/Assistant Coordinator of Review with the Congressional Research Service of The Library of Congress. He is a member of the Executive Committee of Haverford's Alumni Council.

Stage 1. Consulting the tribal totems.

We began by matching the list of missing Haverfordians against numerous directories, a tedious, meticulous, but often fruitful task. Once we found an alumnus/alumna in a directory, often with home and/or office addresses and telephone numbers given, we sought a verification by calling long-distance information.

With Stage 1, we "found and verified" the location of 92 of our elusive alumni, and held over an additional 72 names for follow-up information and verification by mail.

Stage 2. Sending out smoke signals: Listening for jungle drums.

The next stage of the expedition involved the search for some 375 other alumni names in the telephone books in the city of their last known residence. It was often necessary to look in a complex series of telephone directories in order to cover the full scope of major metropolitan areas. Using The Library of Congress's extensive collection of foreign telephone directories we located alumni as far away as Paris, Geneva, Stockholm, and Glasgow.

Of these 375 names, we found promising listings for about 190. Subsequent calls to alumni around the world resulted in the finding and verification of about 65 percent of these 190.

Of the remaining 185 alumni for whom no current telephone listing could be found, we had enough other employment or graduate school information to put 124 more names in the mail follow-up category. Approximately 60 alumni would remain lost until at least Stage 4 of the expedition.

Stage 3. Following the footprints through the career maze.

This stage of the project involved a great deal of letter-writing to other schools and to employers. To illustrate the potential complexity of this process, we traced one alumnus via the school where he earned his master's degree, to a daughter in Connecticut, to his current location in Taiwan. We traced another, missing since the 1930's,

through the aid of his prep school. And yet another through four different pulpits over the years. In the few situations where government agencies, schools, or employers were not allowed to give us information directly, they invariably forwarded our communique to the person in question, and we almost always heard from the missing, now found, Haverfordian. Of the 196 alumni that we endeavored to follow up by letter, we found and verified 107. As expected, some alumni were not traceable and had to be considered lost . . . which brings us to Stage 4.

Stage 4. Consulting the ancestors.

Notwithstanding the expedition's prior consultations with tribal totems, shamans, and assorted other oracles and omens, more than 300 alumni remained missing or lost after Stages 1 through 3. At this point, the College has little alternative but to contact the parents or other relatives of these alumni. Of this group of Haverfordians, approximately 200 are in classes which graduated since 1960.

As we embark upon Stage 5 of this exploration, a brief recapitulation of the project may be in order:

ALUMNI FOUND AND VERIFIED
AS OF MAY 4, 1981: 239
ALUMNI STILL MISSING OR
LOST: 489
TOTAL: 728

Stage 5. Calling on the tribal membership.

On the following page, you will find a list of all alumni who remain among the missing or lost. We ask that you call or write to the Alumni Office with any information you may have about one or more of them. We will appreciate any assistance you can give us: current or last known address, profession, employer, schools attended after Haverford, or the address of a relative. Even partial information can be a help.

• • •

Now that we have explored the terrain and reconnoitered the area, we see ahead a clearing, with a solitary figure in the center. Could this be our elusive alumnus? We approach and say: "Haverfordian, we presume?"

"Lost" Alumni

Wilson Sidwell '08
Andreas Bryne '09
S. V. V. Hoffman Jr. '12
Donald G. Baird '15
William A. White '15
Iwao F. Ayusawa '17
Francis S. Wilson '17
John W. Kendall '18
W. Ralph Porch '18
Jesse Betts Stanley '18
Joseph B. King Jr. '20
John M. Maury '20
William W. Wilcox Jr. '20
Robert S. Brodhead '21
E. Howard Marshall '21
Barton H. Kuhns '22
Alfred W. Milner '22
Morris Taylor '23
Howard Van Zandt '24
William R. Hoopes '29
John S. Hunner '29
Jouett Blackburn '30
John D. Hymes '30
I. M. Weiringer '31
Leroy E. Fay '32
Melvin L. Feroe '32
Parker V. Lawrence 2nd '32
Gilbert Abbe '33
Francis G. Hunsicker '33
Robert W. Thompson '33
G. Baily Trout '33
James B. Leeds '34
Samuel A. Woolford '34
Howard S. Bevan Jr. '35
Seth Hammond '35
Joseph Haywood '35
Edward J. Manning Jr. '35
William T. McIntyre Jr. '35
Dwight L. Satterthwaite '35
Wayne Senenig Jr. '36
Alexander Corson '36
William W. Condit '37
Richard B. McLaughlin '37
Fred Morgan '37
Albert L. Scott Jr. '37
Chester R. Haig '38
Benjamin E. Carroll '39
Crosby Lewis '39
Alan W. Moseley '39
Kenneth Prescott '40
John T. Sharkey '40
John C. Simpson '40
Robert T. Williams '40
Robert V. Sieloff '41
John E. Bye '42
Edwin Harrington '42
Clyde Nichols '42
Edgar E. Trout '42
David A. Coolidge '43
James Hamill '43
Alfred C. Boysen Jr. '44
Horace N. Compton Jr. '44
William E. Howe '44
John L. Street '44
H. Craig Sutton Jr. '44
Miriam T. Williams '45
William H. Barton '46
Harold V. Lynch Jr. '46
Vasco E. Nunez Jr. '46
Roberto P. Payro '46
Hans E. Petersen '46
Lars O. Petersen '46
Robert C. Stackhouse '46
Samuel H. Chapman 3rd '47
Gerald C. Gross Jr. '47
George M. W. Hood '47
I. Rolv Lind '47
George H. Scott '47
Frederick C. Shorter '47

"Lost" Alumni

Daniel R. Wright '47
 Joseph C. Birdsall '48
 William R. Clark '48
 Robert M. Davenport '48
 Richard K. Dorn '48
 Murray F. Freeman '48
 Donald H. McCandliss
 M.D. '48
 John M. McCloud '48
 Richard W. Schuman '48
 John A. Stone '48
 George N. Acker '49
 Carlos Barraza '49
 William T. Broom '49
 Richard A. Couch '49
 Ralph M. Elliott '49
 Kenneth A. Gardner '49
 Richard M. Gilmour '49
 G. Stanley Hammond '49
 George N. J. Mead '49
 Robert Robertson '49
 Richard E. Robinson '49
 Carl M. Sangree Jr. '49
 Harry H. Schmidt '49
 William E. Todd Jr. '49
 John E. Travers '49
 Conrad W. Turner '49
 Clark A. Vaughan '49
 Robert E. Brown '50
 Edward J. Gately Jr. '50
 John A. Jackson '50
 Robert L. Kirk '50
 Walter D. Robertson '50
 Alexander D. Sellers '50
 Richard B. Baltzell '51
 Allen H. Dewees '51
 Alan L. Grout Jr. '51
 Edward J. Keetz '51
 James L. Mathis '51
 John A. Moritz '51
 Frank A. Penn '51
 Peter Thoran '51
 Mary Corsi '52
 Peter Cummins '52
 David A. Dewees '52
 Lloyd O. Loehel '52
 Kenneth R. Nelson Jr. '52
 David Clark '53
 Marie M. Di Giacomo '53
 James W. Ericson '53
 N. N. Harlu '53
 Theodore J. Kopf '53
 Peter Parkhurst '53
 John N. Plank '53
 Robert R. Reynolds '53
 John N. Smith Jr. '53
 William A. Wightman '53
 Hiroto Zakoji '53
 Talbot M. Brewer Jr. '54
 Rogert Euster '54
 Hiram D. Rickert Jr. '54
 Christina V. Schoeller '54
 Calvin C. Barnhart '55
 Samuel Contakos M.D. '55
 David S. Fouk '55
 Michael Gunther '55
 Tore Hakansson '55
 Richard D. Hardy '55
 Pierce O. Hazelton '55
 Ralph Jaekel '55
 Stephen J. Kahn '55
 Arnold McKay '55
 Donald R. Maiden Jr. '55
 Chandru Malani '55
 Daniel H. Rice '55
 Michael V. Shor '55
 Stanley Worden Jr. '55
 George M. Anderson '56
 Stephen P. Caspar '56
 Richard F. Dingé '56
 Henry W. Hitzrot Jr. '56

Nicholas Mabry '56
 Craig MacKown '56
 Michael A. McIntosh '56
 John H. Mikhail '56
 David B. Seaver '56
 John M. Stephens '56
 Robert M. Turner '56
 Courtland Y. White 4th '56
 Arthur Cowen 3rd '57
 W. Bruce Fairweather Jr. '57
 Robert W. Fine '57
 James B. Francis Jr. '57
 Samuel J. Hodges '57
 Everett L. Jones '57
 Robert W. Leeds Jr. '57
 W. Herbert Long 3rd '57
 Sanford H. Moses Jr. '57
 David T. Paul '57
 Frank Versaci Jr. '57
 Edward F. Weeks '57
 Charles S. Adams '58
 Mark Becker '58
 Robert S. Benjamin '58
 Leslie A. Ewen '58
 Lawrence M. Hartmann '58
 Horatio S. Hill '58
 Richard S. Hornbeck '58
 George Hurchalla Jr. '58
 Myles A. Johnson '58
 Jamie H. Johnston '58
 Raymond B. Robinson '58
 Michael W. Roloff '58
 Robert L. Shultz '58
 Thomas H. Steele '58
 J. Peter Tilley '58
 Anthony W. Wiggenhorn '58
 W. Michael Brown '59
 Michael L. Fowler '59
 C. Boyd Howard '59
 Christopher Kuhn '59
 Bryan P. Michener '59
 Paul E. Norris '59
 Jean Claude Rachline '59
 Raymond H. Rignall Jr. '59
 Don M. Segal '59
 Larry W. Sherk '59
 Adam Stein '59
 Charles G. Thorne Jr. '59
 Robert O. Weidman '59
 Herbert M. Yood '59
 J. Dennis Baker '60
 Edward Boice Jr. '60
 Lawrence B. Curtin '60
 John M. Emlen '60
 Williamson W. Fuller '60
 William W. Jones '60
 Jon S. Korper '60
 Gerry W. Leonard '60
 Donald McKelvey '60
 Alexander Sharp '60
 Jay M. Sheesley '60
 Richard L. Teitelbaum '60
 Robert A. Van Alphen '60
 Marc R. Wedner '60
 Malcolm D. Whitman '60
 Stanley A. Brooks '61
 Richard L. Caplan '61
 Ian H. Davidson '61
 C. Owen De Ris '61
 Arnold D. Karush '61
 Robert A. Ortman '61
 Hugh L. Wilkerson '61
 Peter Wolff '61
 John Adams-Webber '62
 Christopher L. Fuges '62
 Paul C. Gleason '62
 Jonathan C. George '62
 Alexander L. Gucker Jr. '62
 Mark L. Hartman '62
 Theodore M. Hauri '62
 David H. Hemmingway '62

Harold D. Jenkins '62
 David L. Klein '62
 David W. Mitchell '62
 J. Christopher Shillock 3rd '62
 Craig F. Stafford '62
 D. Dexter Sternbergh '62
 John C. Towle '62
 Gordon Barnett '63
 G. Raymond De Ris '63
 H. Thornton Freund '63
 David B. Hall '63
 Wayne E. Hammaker '63
 Christopher Kauffman '63
 Peter H. Lary '63
 B. Dov Lederberg '63
 William R. Mervine '63
 H. Peter Norberg '63
 Donald C. Porteous Jr. '63
 John H. Roberts '63
 Lt. Cmdr. William Shermer '63
 Stephen S. Smith '63
 Alan N. Stone '63
 Peter N. Wilson '63
 Bernard J. Berman '64
 Lewis W. Birmingham '64
 James F. Bundy '64
 Frederick G. Carson '64
 Stephen J. Dallolio '64
 William C. Ings '64
 Jonathan P. Kabat '64
 Charles W. Morrissey '64
 Michael P. Nevin '64
 Olufemi O. Ogundipe '64
 Harry M. Robinson 3rd '64
 Lawrence F. Salmen '64
 J. Douglas Spaeth '64
 Homer B. Wilcox 3rd '64
 David M. Busey '65
 Robert A. Gallaway '65
 James E. Hirst '65
 George S. Hsu '65
 J. William Johnston Jr. '65
 Samuel Kagiri '65
 James B. Livingston '65
 George C. Nichols '65
 Frederick Padgett Jr. '65
 Jorge E. Salazar '65
 Allan P. Sifferlen '65
 Roland C. Stern '65
 Bruce A. Tulloch '65
 John Van Brunt 3rd '65
 Stephen H. Webster '65
 Clifton A. Young '65
 Thomas E. Christy '66
 Mark S. Coleman '66
 Doyle B. Davis '66
 Mark W. Dowds '66
 Christopher Dye '66
 Roger W. Eaton '66
 Joseph Eyer '66
 Ethan L. Feinsod '66
 Jeffrey N. Hansen '66
 Ernst-Georg Hartner '66
 James T. Heimbach '66
 Victor P. Kimesera '66
 Stephen C. Kurian '66
 Robert D. McCarger '66
 John C. Meeks '66
 Paul R. Miller '66
 Joseph O. Mitchell Jr. '66
 Stephen C. Moore '66
 Christopher B. Mueller '66
 William F. Phillips '66
 Andrew F. Pleatman '66
 Eric M. Price '66
 William D. Rich '66
 Lawrence I. Ritchey '66
 Nicholas Rockwell '66
 Steven E. Ross '66
 Andre Rozental '66

David W. Salner '66
 G. Douglas Stern '66
 Harold S. Walker 3rd '66
 Steven F. Wertime '66
 Stephen F. Bennett '67
 Angus Braid '67
 Richard S. Bready '67
 John F. Cooper '67
 Robert I. Coward '67
 Neil W. Didriksen '67
 Robert P. Feinland '67
 Stanley R. Hale '67
 Hubert Herring '67
 Raymond C. Howard '67
 Thomas A. Howe '67
 Michael B. Kaplan '67
 Robert M. Klein '67
 Henry H. Meyer 3rd '67
 Robert A. Primack '67
 John L. Schoonover '67
 Frank W. Stevenson '67
 Duncan C. Thomas '67
 Jackson Ullman '67
 James E. Alcock '68
 William R. Balch '68
 David S. Butterworth '68
 Irving B. Crandall '68
 David L. Drummond '68
 C. Richard Hathaway Jr. '68
 Charles H. Hull '68
 Christopher Jackson '68
 Lawrence W. Killian '68
 Dennis H. Lanson '68
 Steven J. Lewis '68
 Robert Karl Manoff '68
 James H. McKerrow '68
 Carl A. Skoggard '68
 John M. Stuart '68
 David F. Wieck '68
 Peter Alexandre '69
 David Mc A. Barry '69
 N. Thompson Downs '69
 David F. Elliott '69
 Fred D. Fumia '69
 Raymond E. Garrett '69
 Abner J. Katzman '69
 William A. Phillips '69
 Fernando Plata-Tamayo '69
 Hadley Reynolds '69
 Christopher Rub '69
 Gregory M. Sava '69
 Eric O. Smith '69
 Vincent F. Trapani '69
 Thomas N. Whittier '69
 Robert Anderman '70
 Robert J. Chandler '70
 Peter Cole '70
 Aruneshwar Das '70
 Daniel R. Gordon '70
 John L. Henderson '70
 Robert M. Herron '70
 William A. Hutchins '70
 Herbert P. Massie '70
 Michael R. Miller '70
 Harvey Newton '70
 Maurice J. O'Leary '70
 David R. Oran '70
 Philip T. Palade '70
 Taylor A. Pancoast '70
 Christian R. Richards '70
 Eric S. Richter '70
 David M. Roberts '70
 Arnold J. Smolen '70
 Jorge E. Sorensen '70
 Leland D. Webber '70
 Timothy S. Bryson '71
 Victor Coronel-Chauca '71
 Leonard X. Gillespie '71
 William R. Harvey '71
 Harlan M. Jacobson '71
 John C. Parkin '71

Frederick K. Patton '71
 W. Peters Scott '71
 Curtis Wright 4th '71
 Irving Ackelsberg '72
 Karen Ashley '72
 Rowland R. Bachman '72
 Mauro Bottalico Jr. '72
 William W. Donner '72
 John W. Drury '72
 Herbert L. Duncan '72
 Edwin M. Foster '72
 Bruce S. Garton '72
 William R. Gilchrist '72
 Brian M. Griffin '72
 Darl D. Gustafson '72
 John A. Hoyer Jr. '72
 John T. Mason '72
 Kevin S. McMurtrey '72
 Jeffrey D. Myers '72
 Jeremy D. Nicholson '72
 Matthew B. Smith '72
 Andrew Zun-Foh Wang '72
 Karl E. Weaver '72
 Frederick A. Curtis 4th '73
 Orlando J. Hernandez '73
 Douglas A. Nichols '73
 Owen D. Rascoe '73
 Sherman C. Smith '73
 Ori Z. Soltes '73
 Samuel H. Yong '73
 Vincent J. Bencivenga '74
 Christopher B. Fleming '74
 Marc Gantman '74
 Eric R. Groot '74
 Blair C. Hines '74
 J. Michael Kelberer '74
 Kevin S. Koshar '74
 Robert F. Lee '74
 Steven H. Long '74
 Stephen M. Lissandrello '74
 Charles G. Metzger '74
 John D. Mueller '74
 Gordon B. Schatz '74
 Robert P. Sherman '74
 Andrew K. Smith '74
 Glenn B. Soberman '74
 Mark A. Springer '74
 George W. Till '74
 John P. Brennan '75
 Donald Casey '75
 Michael D. Fine '75
 Kenneth Kreshtool '75
 Clifford R. Lewis '75
 John R. Morris '75
 Eric Nathan Turkheimer '75
 Richard D. Bechtel '76
 Timothy J. Connolly '76
 Loren T. Finesmith '76
 Richard P. Greenfield '76
 Harrison A. Hewlett 3rd '76
 John Nathan Scholnick '76
 Clay Wallace Stauffer '76
 Joseph D. Thomas '76
 Larry Tjoelker '76
 David G. Zager '76
 Harold N. Bramson '77
 Jeremy Finkle '77
 M. Adam Goodman '77
 Daniel E. Greenspan '77
 Peter G. Neuberg '77
 Samuel H. Otter '77
 Daniel C. Stambor '77
 Anthony W. DeAnnunti '78
 Momodou S. Foon '78
 William Francis Gleason '78
 William Charlie Johnson Jr. '78
 Jeffrey Stephen Lowenthal '78
 Brian E. Pardo '78
 Michael Rosenfeld '78
 Michael Grulow '79
 Ellen Guerin '79

Former Faculty and Staff Deaths

The death of **Clifford Chapin** in Florida has been reported to the College. A power house employee, he was proud to have been responsible for ringing Founders bell signalling the start of Commencement. He did this for 42 years, from 1921 to 1963, but was denied the privilege on the occasion of his retirement so that he could be honored publicly at the exercises. His sister, Frances Ervin, and a nephew, Francis Hauber, survive.

Rene Taupin, assistant professor of French from 1932 to 1934, died in Paris at 76 on February 13, 1981. He taught at Hunter College, for 30 years and was chairman of its department of Romance languages when he retired in 1968.

Dr. Edmund Stinnes, who taught at Haverford from 1942 to 1946, died at his home at Ascona, Switzerland on August 19, 1980. Son of the famed German industrial genius, Hugo Stinnes, he left Germany when he realized that Hitler was leading the country to disaster. Eventually he became an international entrepreneur in his own right, controlling the Swiss "Montan-Union," though he remained an American citizen to the end.

He was introduced to Haverford in 1941 by Professor Douglas Steere, who knew the prominent German Friend, Gerhard von Schulze-Gaevernitz, Stinnes's father-in-law. With the Steeres' encouragement, the family moved to Haverford and at the point when President Felix Morley was working to establish non-military programs on the campus, he hired Edmund Stinnes in February, 1943 to serve the College—along with Professor Harry Pfund '22—in setting up a "special areas" course as a central feature of a relief and reconstruction training program. The course dealt with the political, economic, and cultural history of Germany and the Balkan countries and was enhanced by visits from a remarkable array of Edmund Stinnes' friends and acquaintances who had intimate knowledge of events of the 1920's and 1930's. In fact one of the most remarkable features of his life was the number and range of people he had met or known personally—ranging from Gustav Stresemann and Hitler in Germany to Gandhi and Nehru in India.

Religion had been absent from his family home, but his marriage to Marga von Schulze-Gaevernitz and his studies in the writings of Tolstoy and Gandhi changed his thinking, and he became a devotee of both Christianity and Buddhism. He pursued these interests during his business travels, as he kept in touch with mining interests in North and South America and Asia, and he always carried with him a copy of "The Little Flowers of St. Francis."

His forward-looking vision was exemplified by his writing about a European customs union, accurately presaging the Common Market.

His wife and four children survive.

Posthumous award



Harvey Harman, who began a long football coaching career in 1922 at Haverford, has been named (posthumously) to the College Football Hall of Fame. He came to Haverford from Pittsburgh, where he was an All-American, and at the end of his first season, the 1923 *Class Record* stated that Harman "got the whole-hearted love of every man who served under him . . . and it was not long before the entire College experienced that love." Almost all of his players learned the game at Haverford, and over his last four seasons (1926-29) the record was 21-9-1. Of one team he said, "They play because they love the game, and I would stack them up against any team of their weight in the country."

Track coach "Pop" Haddleton quoted a remark Harman made to backfield coach, Archibald MacIntosh, the day Haverford was to play a superior team. He said, "I'm afraid we'll lose, Mac, but you never can tell what these kids will do!" That was one of the games Haverford won.

When Harman left Haverford in 1930, a Student's Association resolution said his "influence has been of the finest type" and "he has endeavored to further the true spirit of Haverford."

Later, Harman coached at the University of Pennsylvania and at Rutgers with great success. All told the teams he coached won 129 games. His 1938 Rutgers team was the first to beat Princeton since the first game in 1869.

After retirement Harman became director of the National Football Foundation. The present director has said that Harvey Harman "stood for everything that is good in the game . . . and was held in high regard by all those he came in contact with during his coaching days."

He died in 1969, survived by his wife, Wilhelmina of Highland Park, N.J., who has happy memories of their early married years at Haverford.

Ebersol continued

meet people from all over the world," he says. "And through the meetings of the International Union Against Cancer, I have an opportunity to renew very rewarding relationships. The ACS volunteers are extremely dedicated and capable—the finest people I've met anywhere."

One of the ACS's goals has been to improve cancer treatment and make it more available worldwide. In 1969, after her father died of cancer, the wife of the Shah of Iran invited the ACS to send a representative to assist in the organization of a national cancer society. The Ebersols were designated and on the same trip visited Greece, Turkey, and Egypt to help disseminate information about cancer, and to encourage and strengthen voluntary cancer-fighting programs there.

In 1975, after Mme. Jihan Sadat, wife of Egypt's president, founded the Egyptian Cancer Society, the Ebersols returned there with doctors and other lay people as her guests to help establish an anti-cancer program.

Ebersol is now chairman of the finance committee of the International Union Against Cancer, headquartered in Geneva, and serves on its executive committee. In the last two years he has traveled to Geneva and Oslo on behalf of this group.

On the home front, Ebersol has been, since 1958, a senior partner in his law firm, now named Ebersol, Roraback, and Brower. His youngest son, Pete, who graduated from Haverford in 1974 and earned his LL.B. at Vanderbilt, is also active in the community and practices law with his father.

Ebersol would rather talk about his family or the law or the work of the ACS than about himself. He has somewhat reduced his community activities recently. However, he will admit modestly, when pressed, that he still devotes about one month a year to both cancer organizations—reading, corresponding, attending meetings in New York, and planning a major international conference in Seattle next year. He says that he was "overinvolved" at Haverford. The world is a better place because Charlie Ebersol is still "overinvolved" today.

"I was proud to be a Haverfordian," said Stewart Thomas, one of 237 graduates in the Class of 1981, after one of the most stirring Commencements in recent memory in which a French town received long-overdue recognition.

The sun shone brightly as they listened to speaker Barry Commoner, environmentalist and presidential candidate of the Citizens' Party. And warm feelings spread through the audience as three honorary doctor of laws degrees were conferred which paid special tribute to examples of courageous commitment to principles: Stephen G. Cary '37, former senior vice president of Haverford and chairman of the board of directors of the American Friends Service Committee; Rosa Parks, whose refusal to give up her seat on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Alabama, sparked the Civil Rights



Walter Holt

The three honorary degree recipients pose with the Commencement speaker at Haverford's 143rd graduation exercises on May 18. From left to right: Rosa Parks, Stephen G. Cary '37, Magda Trocmé, and Barry Commoner.

movement in 1955, and Magda Trocmé on behalf of the French village of le Chambon which saved 2,500 Jews from Nazi oppression during World War II.

The award to the Chambonnais marked the first time in Haverford's history, and possibly anywhere, that an entire town was so honored. Their mission came to light in 1979 with the publication of Philip Hallie's book, *Lest Innocent*

Blood Be Shed, which told how the late André Trocmé, pastor of the Protestant village of le Chambon, and Burns Chalmers, an American Quaker, agreed in 1940 to use the remote Alpine village as a clandestine shelter for the children of Jews doomed to extermination. Risking incarceration themselves, the Chambonnais harbored every person who sought sanctuary and educated the homeless children along with their own.

Adding to the joy of Commencement, several refugees who had hidden in le Chambon and later emigrated to the United States, were present to honor the widow of Pastor Trocmé and a prime participant in the mission, 80-year-old Magda Trocmé, her daughter, Nellie Trocmé Blackburn, and the people of le Chambon to whom they owed their lives.

Haverford Horizons

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