

Pomona

COLLEGE
MAGAZINE
SPRING 2014

A MULTIDIMENSIONAL LOOK AT THE

Mythical Island of California

Tropicus Canari

3D GLASSES INSIDE

Pomona

/CALIFORNIA/

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FEATURES

THE ISLAND OF CALIFORNIA

More than a century of old maps agree, and admit it—you know it in your heart: California was and remains an island.

By MARK WOOD

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STATE SECRETS

California has lots of fascinating but unheralded spots. Pomona faculty and alumni let us in on nine:

Rim with a View | A River Runs Through It
Reading the Desert | Nature, Science and Art
For the Birds | Digital History | A Church with a
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A SIMPLE PRESCRIPTION

Dr. Juan Guerra '85 has a simple prescription for Latino health care: more Latino doctors.

By AGUSTIN GURZA

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THE TALE OF THE TREES

The story behind Pomona's beautiful-but-complicated campus canopy is also the story of California.

By MARK KENDALL

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A Multidimensional Look at California

From front cover to back, this issue of PCM is sprinkled strategically with 3D images (marked with the glasses icon above left). We're providing the attached 3D anaglyph glasses to help you view them. Yes, it's a gimmick, but one that we hope will add a little pictorial depth to this exploration of California's past and present.



www.pomona.edu/magazine



On the Cover:
3D photo-illustration
by Mark Wood

The California We Came To...

An Essay by Verlyn Klinkenborg '74



Stereoscopic California
Story on Page 64



Sometimes I wonder how it would have gone if this country had been settled backwards, west to east

—if those doughty Pilgrims, huddled praying among the ship’s creaking timbers, had anchored not in the crook of Cape Cod but, say, in San Diego Bay. Would the relentless push that drove us westward have driven us eastward just as fast? Would the Eastern Seaboard have seemed as manifestly destined as the West Coast (which somehow never seems like a “seaboard”) once did? What would all that light and warmth have done to the iron in the Puritan soul? Would the Atlantic states—coming late into our consciousness—have seemed enchanted? ▶



The Island of California
Story on Page 14



The Tale of the Trees
Story on Page 37

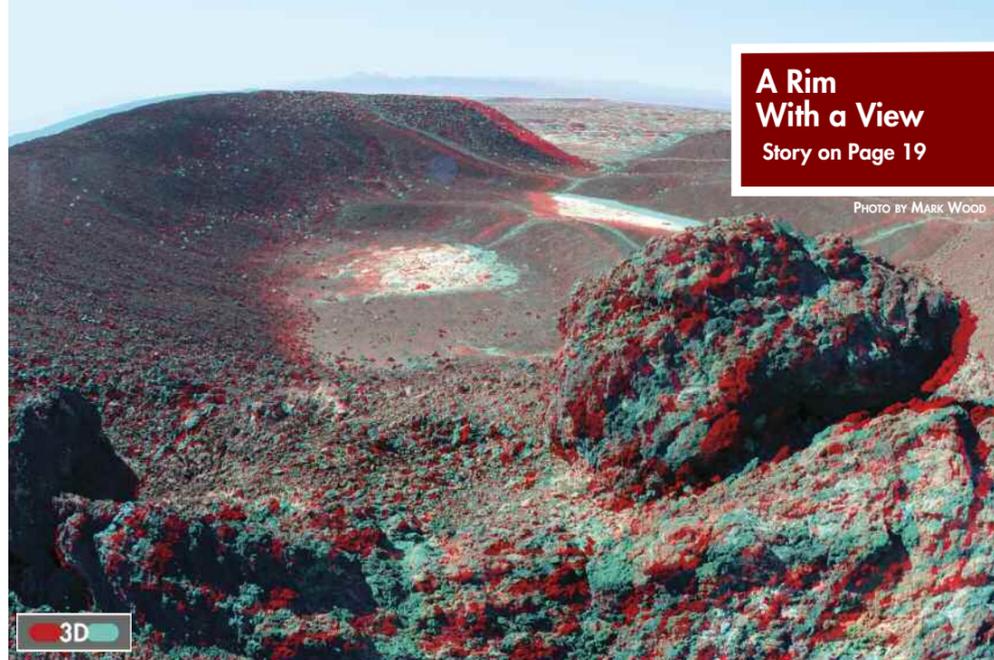
PHOTO BY CARRIE ROSEMA

Clockwise from top left: sunlight in a California redwood forest; sunset in Joshua Tree National Park; Yosemite National Park in the 1800s; highway through Death Valley National Park; fall colors on the Pomona campus; 17th-century map of North America from Honnold-Mudd Library.

As it is, things have worked out nicely. California's climactic geography came last, a necessary if unanticipated coda to what is often called the American experience. Knowing the end of the story—so far—makes it easy to grasp how incomplete this country would have felt without California, the volatile edge, it seems, of all our national imaginings. For much of the way westward, the story was about settling down, finding a homestead and improving it. But California was never really about settling down. Its very geology is transient. This is where you file a claim on the future and hope that events don't overtake you.

It's hard to live in the everyday way and sustain a mythic consciousness. That's what I learned going to high school and college in California. My family had crossed into the state over the Sierras, sluiced down 80 into Sacramento. In California, I expected to find a transubstantiated landscape glimmering with intimations of Pacific immortality, and I expected to be transubstantiated in turn. What can I say? We had come from Iowa, and I was 14, an age when the mere house-ness of the house we chose to live in and the car-ness of the car we drove seemed strangely disappointing. I hadn't expected to find so much ordinariness on display. It seemed as though the Californians who already lived here had lost the magical sense that they were in California. And then I lost it too. It faded away like the San Gabriel Mountains after a hot autumn week without a breeze.

None of us would get much done if we regularly inhabited a mythic consciousness, and the traffic would be so much worse. So much of life seems to require an ordinary perspective, the sameness and familiarity of the normal. There are times when Southern California seems like a vast machine engineered to produce endless quantities of



A Rim With a View
Story on Page 19

PHOTO BY MARK WOOD

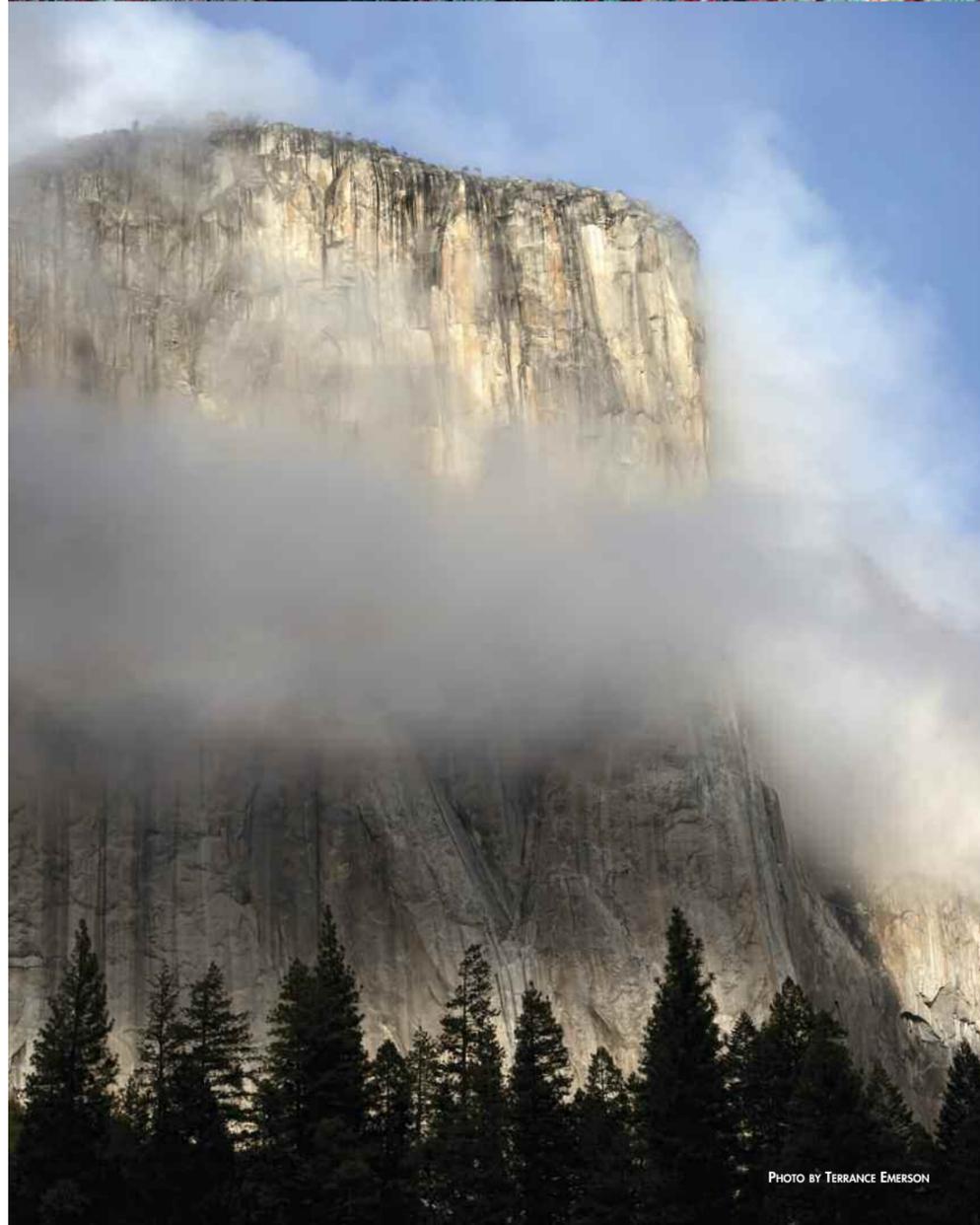


PHOTO BY TERRANCE EMERSON



A River Runs Through It...
Story on Page 21

PHOTO BY CARRIE ROSEMA

Clockwise from top left: the rim of Amboy Crater; sunrise over the Santa Ana River; El Capitan in Yosemite National Park.

the ordinary. And yet, from time to time, California rises up and smites you, and you find yourself re-dazzled. It may be the sun sinking out at the end of the 10—the “subtropical twilights,” as Joan Didion put it—or a day of purifying desert light. It may be chimney-stacks swaying slightly in a minor earthquake or the sight of the kelp-matted inshore, out beyond which the gray whales move. It may be nothing more than the scent of rain on asphalt in a dry winter. It hardly matters what it is. You look up, look around, and see, again, what an extreme and beautiful place this is, where the continent crumbles and slips and subducts and the weather blows in from the Pacific and the mountains seem like a temporary arrangement, just waiting to slide down into the Inland Empire.

Over the past decade, I've come to Claremont and Pomona College every couple of years to teach. I always drive out from my home in New York because I always want to come into California from the great emptiness of Arizona or Nevada. It's a

strange sensation, familiar to nearly everyone who comes this way. You seem to get farther and farther west—to get more and more western—and then you cross into California and the very meaning of “west” changes. You have to look pretty hard to find the “west” in California that's continuous with the west in, say, Elko, Nevada. But that's one reason I like California so much—I keep discovering ways in which it's discontinuous with anywhere else, discontinuous perhaps especially with itself.

I settle in and remember what January smells like in Southern California. The place I left seems unimaginable, part of an old world that seems to contain everything but California. And I wonder again how it would have gone if it had all gone differently. What we have now are the myths that arise historically from the California we came *to*, not the California we came *from*. That makes all the difference, as the Pilgrims discovered in their own way and on their own coast.

January 2014

Vote of Support

I was very impressed and inspired by the fall issue article "Scout's Honor" about student Madison Vorva's admirable work on palm oil.

I was an anthropology major at Pomona and learned about the work of Jane Goodall (one of Madi's mentors) and also about the amazing life of primates like orangutans in Dr. James McKenna's course Primate Social Behavior, one of my all-time favorite classes.

I had the good fortune of traveling to Borneo last summer and seeing orangutans and gibbons in their natural habitat. I also saw the absolutely devastating effects of palm oil plantations that are destroying one of the most biodiverse places on the planet.

I want to express my support and enthusiasm for Madison Vorva's work!

—Rebecca Plank '92
Boston, Mass.

Agricultural Adventurer

The cover story "Back to the Farm" in the fall issue caught my interest. During my last trip to Alumni Weekend five years ago, Pete Stephens '68, Mark Sweeney '69 and I stopped by the Wash to find hippie-style concrete domes with a garden of tomatoes and other vegetables, along with chickens in the area. Finding a young co-ed puttering around there, I inquired whether she thought such activity was worth the sizable tuition her parents were paying, particularly at a college with no courses in agriculture practice.

The back story was that I graduated from Pomona a published author with Clifton Trafton in brain research, went on to UCSB and NYU grad schools to publish more brain research with M. S. Gazzaniga, only to run screaming to the horizon and the middle of nowhere (east of Garberville, Calif.) on 60 acres (with Jacob Smith '69) to pursue a career in art, for which I was basically untrained and arguably unaccomplished.

There, off the grid for the next 30 years, I hunted or raised, prepared and preserved my meat and foraged, or grew and preserved my fruit and vegetables in a 100-by-100-foot garden. Eventually, I returned to civilization, to the small village of Blue Lake, Calif., 100 miles north of my rural property.

Along with doing some art, I've been propagating rare and endangered succulents and selling them along with fruits and vegetables my



family grows at local farmers markets. In this sense, my entire adult life has been occupied with activities Pomona College did nothing to prepare me for, although I'm grateful for the wide worldview I obtained there. I wonder what percentage of other graduates have strayed so far from their training.

—Bob Filbey '68
Blue Lake, Calif.

Rooftop Memories

Every Christmas season, I think about how much I would enjoy having a CD of the "tower music" that we played from the roof of Big Bridges each December when I was at Pomona.

For those who aren't familiar with this bit of campus history, Professor William F. Russell was the director, and the group was meant to be similar to the musicians, apparently common in Renaissance villages, who would play for the townspeople from the tower of the village church on important occasions. At Pomona, the group was maybe 10 musicians, with prominent brass, and the tunes simple songs of that era such as "Il est ne le divin enfant" and "In dulce júbilo."

One thing that made the process memorable was getting to the roof of Big Bridges. We had to work our way through the labyrinth of the backstage passageways, following each other through a succession of narrow hallways and stairs until we finally emerged into the cool night air. We couldn't actually see our audience, so we played to the night sky and hoped the people on the ground could hear well enough. It was a special privilege to be permitted to play up there.

It wasn't a spectacular event or a showing of musical virtuosity; it was just a comfortable holiday tradition. But for me it was a special part of the Christmas season. I expect many alumni have pleasant memories of playing in the group or listening from the quad. It may not be practical to produce a CD, but maybe a download would be economical. I hope there is a way to make the music available.

—Don Wolfe '73
Portland, Ore.

[Alumni and friends are invited to email letters to pcm@pomona.edu or to send them by mail to Pomona College Magazine, 550 North College Ave., Claremont, CA 91711. Letters are selected for publication based on relevance and interest to our readers and may be edited for length, style and clarity.]

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MANAGING EDITOR
Mark Kendall (mark.kendall@pomona.edu)

EXECUTIVE EDITOR/DESIGNER
Mark Wood (mark.wood@pomona.edu)

ASSISTANT EDITOR
Mary Marvin

CLASS NOTES EDITOR
Perdita Sheirich

PUZZLE EDITOR
Lynne Willems Zold '67

CONTRIBUTORS

Agustin Gurza ("A Simple Prescription") is a freelance writer who has worked as a columnist, critic and staff writer at the *Los Angeles Times*. He has two siblings who attended Pomona.

Vanessa Hua ("A Church with a Memory") is a former reporter for the *San Francisco Chronicle*, where she covered Asian-American issues. Her work also has appeared in the *Economist*, *The New York Times* and *Newsweek*.

Verlyn Klinkenborg ("74 (The California We Came To...") is author of *Making Hay*, *The Last Fine Time* and *The Rural Life*. A former *New York Times* columnist, his work also has appeared in the *New Yorker*, *Harper's* and *National Geographic*.

Scott Martelle ("A River Runs Through It") is a journalist and critic based in Irvine, Calif., and author of *Detroit: A Biography* and *Blood Passion: The Ludlow Massacre and Class War in the American West*.

Steve Boyd Saum ("Digital History") is the editor of *Santa Clara Magazine*.

Paul Sterman ('84 ("Nature, Science and Art") is a freelance writer based in Orange, Calif.

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

Sneha Abraham	Daniel Gould
Anthony Bald '17	Jeremy Kniffin
Cindy Cruz	Emma Paine '14
Feather Rose Flores '17	Laura Tiffany

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Pomona College is an independent liberal arts college established in 1887. Located in Claremont, Calif., it is the founding member of The Claremont Colleges.

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coming·soon

Spring 2014

Lectures & Events

March 8 Curtain Raisers of the Claremont Colleges Dinner and Theatre Night—6 p.m., Blue Room, Frank Dining Hall. The Curtain Raisers of the Claremont Colleges' annual dinner and theatre night, features a performance of *Tartuffe* with comments before the show from Prof. Leonard Pronko. Tickets \$40. Contact: (909) 621-8189 or hilary.laconte@pomona.edu.

March 10 Noh Theatre Class—4:15 p.m., Seaver Theatre Large Studio. The general public are welcome to observe this Noh Theatre class.

March 11 "The NASA Curiosity Rover's New Findings from Mars"—11 a.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Dr. John Grotzinger (NASA JPL Chief Scientist of Curiosity Mission, Caltech).

March 11 "What is Noh Theatre?"—noon, Oldenberg Center. Lecture and demonstration by Noh actors Tatsushige Udaka and Haruna Tanaka.

March 11 "Noh Theatre: The Oldest Continuously Practiced Theatre in the World"—7 p.m., Seaver Theatre. Lecture and demonstration by Noh actors Tatsushige Udaka and Haruna Tanaka.

March 13 Holmes Lecture: "Ornament and Law: 22 Lewd Chinese Women"—4:15 p.m., Crookshank 108. Anne A. Cheng (Princeton U.).

March 20 "Must See" Asian Film Series: "Memories of Murder" (South Korea, 2003)—7 p.m., Mason Hall.

March 24 "The Plow that Broke the Steppes: Researching the Environmental History of Russia's Grasslands"—4:15 p.m., Smith Campus Center 208. Prof. David Moon (U. of York, UK).

March 24 Phebe Estelle Spalding Lecture "Getting Uncomfortable: Religion, Sex, Politics, & Other Things You Should Never Discuss at Family Dinners"—4:30 p.m., Crookshank 108. Ann Pellegrini (New York U.).

March 27 "Korean Cuisine and the Forces of History"—4:15 p.m., Hahn 101. Katarzyna Cwiertka (Leiden U., The Netherlands).

April 3 The Heart of the Liberal Arts Series: "Arts and Humanities"—8 p.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Prof. Leon Botstein (president, Bard College; music director and principal conductor, American Symphony Orchestra).

April 5 The 2nd Annual Honoring the Elements Powwow—10 a.m.-9 p.m. (grand entry at noon), Hammer Throw Field. A powwow with Native American tribal leaders and drum contest.

April 5 Symposium: The L.A. River: Revival and Restoration—9 a.m.-5 p.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Speakers: Lewis MacAdams (poet, president of Friends of the L.A. River); William Deverell (USC historian, authority on the L.A. River); Mia Lehrer (architect, consultant to L.A. River Rehabilitation project); and Lauren Bon (artist who proposed a sustainable artwork for river).

April 7 "Speaking in Maps: Transnational Lives of Modern East European Geographers"—4:15 p.m., Smith Campus Center 208. Historian Steven Seegel (U. of Northern Colorado).

April 10 "Cuisine and Empire in Asia and the Pacific"—4:15 p.m., Hahn 101. Rachel Laudan (U. of Texas, Austin).

April 23 Ena Thompson Lecture: "Slavery in Detroit: A Black and Native Story"—4:15 p.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Prof. Tiya Miles (U. of Michigan).

April 24 Ena Thompson Lecture: "The Longest Unwritten Chapter: The Inter-related Histories of African and Native America"—11 a.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Prof. Tiya Miles (U. of Michigan).

April 24 "Red Dawn: The Power and Peril of Chinese Capitalism in Africa"—7:15 p.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Sociologist Ching Kwan Lee (UCLA).

April 29 "Imagining and Enacting Chineseness in the Context of Chinese Adoption"—noon, Oldenberg Center. Anthropologist Andrea Louie (Michigan State U.) will address the strategic construction of "Chinese" identities by both Asian American and white adoptive parents in St. Louis and in the San Francisco Bay area for their children adopted from China.

May 1 The Heart of the Liberal Arts Series: "What is Academic Freedom?"—8 p.m., Rose Hills Theatre. Prof. Stanley Fish (Florida International U.).

May 5 "Sacrificing Families: Navigating Laws, Labor and Love Across Borders"—4 p.m., location TBD. Prof. Leisy Abrego '97 (UCLA).

Music

Contact: (909) 607-2671 or concerts@pomona.edu or visit: www.music.pomona.edu.

March 11 Pomona College Jazz Ensemble—4:30 p.m., Lyman Hall. Barb Catlin, director.

March 30 Chamber Music of Aaron Copland—8 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Pianist Robert Thies and members of the Long Beach Symphony Orchestra.

April 6 Performing the Sacred: A Concert in Honor of Katherine Hagedorn—lecture, 2 p.m.; concert, 3 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Ingrid Monson (Harvard U.) will give a talk, and faculty and guest performances will weave together music and belief systems from different world cultures, in tribute to the late Pomona College Prof. of Music Katherine Hagedorn.

April 18 & 20 Pomona College Choir, Orchestra and Friends—Fri., 8 p.m.; Sun., 3 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Eric Lindholm, Pomona College Orchestra conductor; Donna M. Di Grazia, Pomona College Choir conductor; Nicholle Andrews, Redlands U. Chapel Choir conductor; Theo Lebow, tenor soloist.

April 27 Songs and Spirituals—3 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Pomona College faculty performers Gwendolyn Lytle, soprano; Joti Rockwell, mandolin; and Gayle Blankenburg, piano.

April 28 Pomona College Afro-Cuban Drumming Ensemble—8:15 p.m., Lyman Hall. Joe Addington, director.

April 30 Pomona College Sea Chanty and Maritime Music Ensemble—8 p.m., Lyman Hall. Gibb Schreffler conductor, and ensemble perform songs and chancies from the age of sailing ships.

May 1 & 3 Pomona College Glee Club—Thurs., 8 p.m.; Sat., 1:30 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Donna M. Di Grazia, conductor. Classical choral chamber music from across the centuries.

May 2 Pomona College Jazz Ensemble—8 p.m., Lyman Hall. Barb Catlin, director.

May 3 & 4 Pomona College Band—Sat., 11 a.m.; Sun., 8 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Graydon Beeks, conductor.

May 5 Giri Kusuma, Pomona College Balinese Gamelan Ensemble—8 p.m., Bridges Hall of Music. Nyoman Wenten, music director, and Nanik Wenten, dance director.

Theatre & Dance

Tickets: \$10 general admission, \$5 students, faculty, staff and seniors. Call: (909) 607-4375 or visit: www.theatre.pomona.edu/contact/ticket-information.

March 6-9 "Tartuffe" by Molière—Thurs.-Sat., 8 p.m.; Sat.-Sun., 2 p.m., Seaver Theatre. First performed in 1664, in Molière's comedy clever servants and wise wives help to keep a balance in a world threatened by maniacal fathers and cunning knaves.

April 10 Theatre for Young Audiences—7 p.m., Seaver Theatre. A collaboration between the Pomona College Theatre Department, The Draper Center for Community Partnerships and Fremont Middle School.

April 10-13 The Medieval Mystery Play Cycle—Thurs.-Sat., 8 p.m.; Sat. & Sun., 2 p.m., Allen Theatre. These short, elaborate, spectacle-filled historical "pageant wagon plays" are about a variety of religion topics: chaste, bawdy, witty, moving, sacred and profane. Giovanni Ortega, director.

May 1-4 Pomona College Annual Dance Concert: "Soaring"—8 p.m., Seaver Theatre. Created in 1920 by dance pioneers Denishawn, "Soaring" explores the magical potential of human movement as it relates to moving air, flowing fabric and incandescent light. "Soaring" will be accompanied by newly choreographed works. Laurie Cameron, director.

Exhibitions

Pomona College Museum of Art hours: Tues.-Sun., noon-5 p.m. Thursdays: Art After Hours 5-11 p.m. Contact: (909) 607-3558 or museuminfo@pomona.edu or visit: www.pomona.edu/museum.

Until April 13 "Mowry Baden: Dromedary Mezzanine"—A large-scale interactive kinesthetic sculpture by one of Canada's most accomplished artists that is both contemplation and exertion for the viewer.

Until April 13 "Witness: Käthe Kollwitz"—German artist Kollwitz examines the impact of war, poverty and oppression through the perspective of female protagonists.

Until April 13 "Portraits, Abstractions, and the In-Between: Gathering the Work of Frederick Hammersley"—A showcase of the late artist's drawings, from naturalistic portraits to computer-generated drawings.

Until April 13 "Project Series 48: Andrea Bowers: #sweetjane"—A collaboration with the Pitzer College Art Galleries present a project that examines the notorious Steubenville, Ohio, high school rape case and the subsequent trial as it played out on various social media sites.

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Story by Terril Yue Jones '80
Photo by Carrie Rosema

Yi Li '16 is a blur, juggling classes, mentoring new international students, producing the sophomore class newsletter she founded, attending Oldenborg Center language tables.

The second-year student from China has also served this year as sophomore class president and treasurer of the five-college Chinese Drama Society and is helping to produce a website and an informational video for the International Student Mentoring Program. Over winter break, she interned with the Bank of China in her hometown, met with students at her Nanjing high school, and held an event for a startup company she and some fellow international students are forming to assist other Chinese students interested in studying in the U.S.

"I'm a 'yes' type of person," says Yi. "I always say 'yes' to new opportunities and challenges."

Yi is one of about 50 Pomona students from China, the largest, fastest-growing group of international students on cam-

pus. Since Pomona's first international recruiting trip in 2006, the College has seen applications from Chinese nationals grow from 24 to 250. Pomona has also seen fourfold increases in applicants from Korea and India.

The growing presence of students from India came even though Pomona admissions only recently made its first trip to the country. "We had never visited there and had not attempted to build relationships with schools or even tried to figure the country out," says Seth Allen, Pomona's vice president and dean of admissions and financial aid. But, he notes, "Having an international dimension is important today in the modern educational setting. The Board of Trustees has charged us to seek out, identify and enroll the very best intellects and best purveyors of talent among young people in the world."

International enrollment comes in waves. At one point, for instance, Bulgaria was sending a disproportionate number of stu-

dents to the U.S. Then it joined the European Union and had easier access to other European institutions, and numbers declined. In addition to building a greater presence in India, Pomona has made recruiting in Europe a priority and started reaching out to Africa and Latin America as well.

Sammy Kiprono Bor is a second-year student from rural Kenya who says he was drawn to Pomona's small-school dynamics and liberal arts approach. And, yes, by the location, too. He had applied to schools in Maine and Connecticut, but "snow seemed scary," he says.

Robert Langat is also a sophomore from Kenya who was identified by a program seeking promising students to study in the U.S. In Kenya, he was accustomed to an educational system "where the teacher does all the talking and students take in everything." His first few weeks in Claremont, he struggled through the required freshman seminar class—reading, writing, class participation—before adjusting to the demands of an American liberal arts college.

Both Robert, who is considering majoring in mathematical economics, and chemistry major Sammy cite financial aid as a big factor in bringing them to Pomona. So does Lazaros Chalkias, a sophomore from Greece majoring in molecular biology.

Lazaros also found the consortium of the seven Claremont Colleges appealing, but only after arriving on campus did he discover how deep his involvement in the 7Cs would be—as a member of the consortium's seven-time national champion Ballroom Dance Company. "It's the best way the colleges come together," he says.

From left: Michelle Reade '14 of the United Arab Emirates, Ruiyi "Vera" Zhu '14 of China, Anna Twum '14 of Ghana, Lazaros Chalkias '16 of Greece, Yi Li '16 of China and Nicholas Eng '15 of Singapore.

Sagehens from abroad universally laud International Place, which supports the foreign communities on all of the Claremont campuses, and Pomona's International Student Mentor Program, under which students guide new arrivals from overseas through tasks such as opening bank accounts, understanding cell phone plans, tackling homesickness and the rigor of studying at Pomona or helping them get

off campus to explore Planet California.

Nick Eng, a junior economics major from Singapore, is giving back to the ISMP by being a mentor himself, even reaching out to students who are just considering applying to Pomona. "The Admissions Office passes on emails to us," Nick says. "In a small college, culture and fit is so important," so he tries to explain to prospective applicants what to expect at Pomona and the broader 7C community.

At Pomona, Lazaros says he found "limitless possibilities and people who care and want to work with you." At the same time he feels that many students from abroad don't take advantage of the opportunities here, something he's noticed as commissioner for clubs and organizations in Pomona's student government. the College has room for improvement, he says, in teaching international students about campus life and values, as well as writing term papers, something many internationals face for the first time after enrolling.

Other international students agree that the College could do

more to ease their assimilation—Robert and Sammy felt trapped in their dorm rooms over the five-week winter holiday freshman year when dining halls were closed (they say with smiles that they've figured it out now). Yi Li, despite attending a foreign language high school in China and speaking superb English, was confused at first by some expressions she heard. "When I came here people were greeting with, 'What's up?' and I didn't know how to respond; I had learned 'How are you?' in China," she recalls. "I would really have appreciated it if someone had taught me more about American culture, even if it was just daily slang, or how people interact with each other, or the drinking and party culture, or the academics: you have to speak up in class, that's really important."

Pomona continues to expand international recruiting, with an increased focus on Latin America and Africa, even as it becomes ever more selective. Pomona admitted 29.5 percent of 3,804 applicants in 2000, but only 13.9 percent of the 7,153 who applied last year.

"If we are not proactive in performing our own outreach in other parts of the world it would be very easy to have an international population that was solely from Asia, simply because of the interest and the sheer volume of applications," says Allen, who before coming to Pomona in 2011 was dean of admissions and financial aid at Grinnell College in Iowa, which receives some 400 applications from China a year because of its early start on international recruitment. "So we are going out of our way to ensure there is even more variety of students coming to Pomona from outside of the U.S."

Nevertheless administrators—and professors—say they are often astounded by the number of high-caliber students from Asia, obliging the Admissions Committee to delve into recommendations and extracurricular activities. "We look for cues that tell us this is someone who has multiple interests, is open to learning through class discussions, can contribute to conversations in the academic realm, and would be a good fit as a mentee or advisee for a faculty member," Allen says. Often admissions officers rely on students they've met and have been able to assess in terms of quickness of mind and ability to articulate ideas. "Because of the strength of the applicant pool from China we can be choosy in setting the criteria very high."

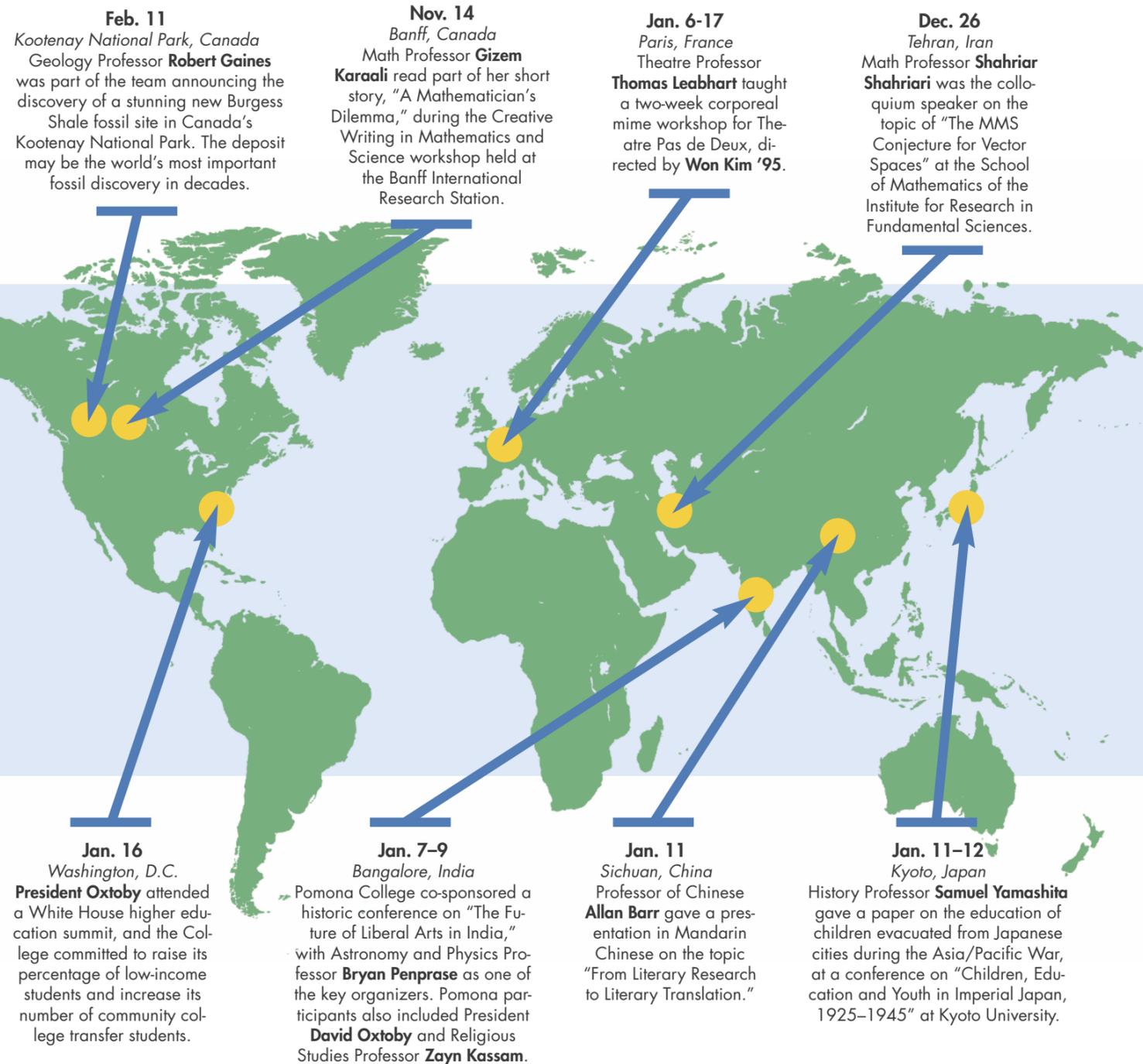
Financial aid can be the deciding factor. While Pomona does not conduct need-blind admissions for international students, funding for them has been significantly increased in recent years, and the College looks for about a 50–50 balance of international students who need and do not need financial assistance.

For her part, Yi Li is focused on making every day at Pomona count. Even on winter break she was drumming up funding and clients in China for Succeed America, the startup she is co-founding. She garnered 600 subscribers to the startup's microblog in two weeks.

Today she's back to her studies and almost in awe that she was elected to Pomona's student senate, on which two other international students serve. "That's pretty amazing because if I were at a larger school I couldn't really imagine American people would vote for me as an international and female student from China," she says. "But at Pomona, that happened."

Worldwide Reach

Sagehens continue to trek all around the globe. Here are a few recent examples:



ALBERT CHANG '14 HOW TO BECOME A YOUTUBE STAR

Albert Chang '14 has drawn a devoted YouTube following with his pop song mash-ups, orchestral covers, and mix of music and magic. Posting under the moniker "Slightly Musical," the Pomona music major and amateur magician has more than 51,000 YouTube subscribers, with his videos logging about 3.8 million views (and climbing).

1 Start piano lessons at 5, violin lessons at 7. Hate practicing but like the stickers you get from parents for doing it. Choose the violin. Enter regional and state orchestra competitions in junior high. Join chamber music quartets in high school and learn you love making music.

2 Learn a few card tricks from an eighth-grade friend. Borrow his magic how-to DVDs and start practicing anytime and everywhere—even in the school bathroom. Make a video of card tricks and post it on YouTube under the name "Sleight Sensations." Get 40,000 views.

3 Head for Pomona and plan to major in science. Follow your parents' advice to follow your heart. Switch to music. Land a spot as the beat boxer for Midnight Echo, and a capella group. Borrow their mics and mixer for the summer. Invite your sponsor group to visit you at parents' home in Fresno. Use your dad's camcorder to record a mash-up of pop songs.

4 Buy a camera and teach yourself to edit. Combine magic and music with covers of Daft Punk's "Get Lucky" and Coldplay's "Fix You." Draw a crowd of hikers on the Claremont Wilderness Trail while recording an instrumental version of *Game of Thrones* theme. Interact with fans through social media, drawing 1,000 new followers every week.

5 Put on a fall show demonstrating your abilities as a "mentalists." Wow the crowd with mind-reading skills that combine psychology and trickery. Plan a senior thesis performance that uses magic and music to explore emotional reactions to music. Mull whether to go on to film school. Plan to keep performing and producing videos. Watch those YouTube numbers grow.

—Mary Marvin



PHOTO BY CARRIE ROSEMA



Royal Writer

Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand takes notes while visiting a drawing class taught by Professor Mercedes Teixido, as Pomona College Trustee Bernard Chan '88 looks on. PHOTO BY WILLIAM BASTA

The degree was honorary, but Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn of Thailand still did her homework. During a two-day February visit to receive a doctorate of humane letters, Princess Sirindhorn carried a fabric-covered notebook and took voluminous notes as she toured Pomona and neighboring campuses to meet with faculty and students.

Writing in English with a red pen, the princess took notes in crisp, even strokes about everything from robots to bees, economics to neuroscience. She wrote notes while Constance Wu '14 explained her chemistry research and while Art Professor Mercedes Teixido led a drawing class. This is her M.O. as she travels around Thailand and the globe, and she goes over and recopies her writings each day "to see what kinds of things I learned," the popular princess told PCM. "I have thousands of notebooks."

The diligent note-taking might help explain how Sirindhorn earned two masters degrees—in oriental epigraphy and Pali-Sanskrit—and a Ph.D. in developmental education.



BY THE NUMBERS

Key numerical milestones this year call for Sagehen celebration.

400

Men's Basketball Coach Charles Katsiaticos reached 400 career wins in NCAA Division III when Pomona-Pitzer beat Trinity University (Texas) 68-63 on Dec. 30. He picked up the big win in San Antonio, where his old boss, former Sagehens Coach Gregg Popovich, coaches the NBA's Spurs.

A century has passed since the construction of the beloved College Gates, which still bear the stirring inscription every Sagehen should know: "They only are loyal to this college who departing bear their added riches in trust for mankind." (You will be getting a call from the Annual Fund.)

100

50

Philosophy Professor Stephen Erickson marks five decades as a member of the Pomona College philosophy faculty this spring, making his the longest stint as a full-time faculty member in Pomona's history. A party is set for Alumni Weekend. (Details on page 51.)

The Pomona College Museum of Art's Project Series, started 15 years ago by Curator Rebecca McGrew '85 to bring attention to emerging artists in Southern California, finally made it to exhibition No. 47, which featured sculpture and drawings by L.A. artist Krysten Cunningham in the fall semester.

47

30

KSPC's The Boss Guy in Claremont Show with John Stout hit the milestone of three decades on the air this fall. Playing tunes from the '60s and '70s, the DJ still lugs eight boxes of records and CDs to the station every Sunday for his 10 p.m. show. Says Stout: "As soon as I get down here I forget everything else, it's all about what's the next record going to be. There's a real joy in that."

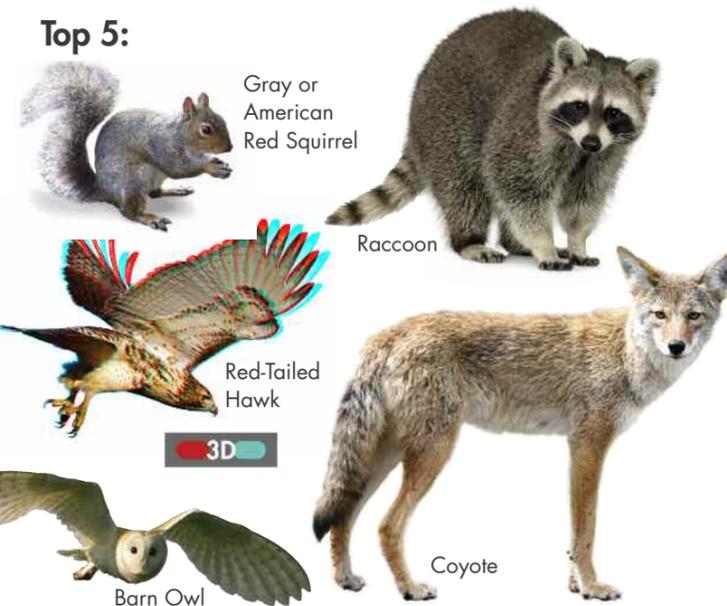
Campus Creatures

Animal sightings on campus are certainly not rare, (although being one of few to witness a hawk scooping up an unsuspecting squirrel may be). Grounds Manager Ronald Nemo shared this list of Pomona's most common animal visitors, noting that recent conservation efforts have brought much wildlife back to the 40-acre Wash. Close runner-ups include rabbits, which are hunted by coyotes living in the Wash, and opossums.

However, the rustic east side of campus isn't the only place frequented by wildlife. According to Nemo, Red-tailed hawks nest in the pine trees between Harwood and Wig residence halls, barn owls can be found living near Bridges Auditorium, and raccoon families hunker down in the storm drains. And of course, there's nowhere on campus where friendly-tree squirrels—gray or red—can't be found.

—Feather Rose Flores '17

Top 5:



Gray or American Red Squirrel

Raccoon

Red-Tailed Hawk

Barn Owl

Coyote

QUOTED:

"To our young people: Don't say, 'What should I do?' Take a risk, and act ... Because in 50 years, you'll be looking back, wondering, did I do the best that I could?"

—Civil rights leader **Myrlie Evers-Williams '68** (speaking at Scripps College in November, five decades after the assassination of her husband, Medgar Evers, in Jackson, Miss.)

Open-Air Classroom?

See, science can be a ... breeze. With aging Millikan Hall knocked down for an up-to-date replacement, the adjacent Andrew Science Hall is getting a very thorough renovation as well. But the structure won't stay see-through for long. The \$63 million rebuilding of Millikan and renovation of Andrew are set to be finished in 2015.

FOR TWO DECADES, ERICA TYRON HAS LED KSPC THROUGH THE EVER-CHANGING MEDIA LANDSCAPE.

Dialed In

Long before KSPC Director Erica Tyron's 25 years at the station, there was her turn as a DJ in the fourth grade. In a classroom overlooking the schoolyard, her teacher, Mr. Ramirez, set up a turntable and speaker, and allotted the kids 20-minute shifts to spin to their little hearts' content. Tyron's favorites to play included "Rock Lobster" by the B-52s and ABBA's "Eagle," a choice the young, diehard fan would immediately regret because it ran a full six minutes, cutting into her time.

That was back in the day—before music on demand—when every minute of airtime mattered. "Radio was everywhere," recalls Tyron. "That was really your connection to what was happening in pop culture ... it was a lifeline."

Tyron held tight to that lifeline. During her four years as a Scripps student, the anthropology major took pretty much every position a student could hold at KSPC: publicity director, production director, management, newscaster. By the end of her first year she had a midnight-to-3 a.m. underground rock show, which later became "Stick It in Your Ear," showcasing local bands live. She spent her summers at the station, too, and when she graduated in 1992 she was immediately hired as KSPC director.

Day-to-day, Tyron, who also directs the Studio DJs, 120 volunteers and 18 student managers, to keep the FM station humming around the clock, every day of the year. It's her dream job, Tyron says.

But today the role of radio has been changing in response to the rise of iTunes and digital streaming sites such as Pandora and

Spotify. "Pre-Internet, the discovery of music was college radio," Tyron says. "Once the Internet happened, that really changed things for a time. It was a transition of how students and people in general consume music."

Where does that leave radio? Tyron says what initially seemed like a threat hasn't really become one. "I think although there's obviously a definite advantage to a Pandora service, or anything where you can create your own channels on demand and don't have to worry about commercials, that's obviously going to have a draw. But what [radio has] is the character and personality and local content," she says.

People are always going to be hungry for news, and a station is a way to hear about events, even more so now that newspapers' budgets and community coverage have been drastically cut, Tyron points out. And the digital revolution has actually extended radio's reach: Today, KSPC can be heard anywhere on the globe via live stream.

The listeners are signaling their support, with more response and call-ins than KSPC (88.7 FM) has ever had before, Tyron says. In other words, Internet didn't kill the radio star. "I think people don't want to or don't have time to line up all their playlists. Or maybe they just forgot their iPod that day. I think people still like to be surprised and L.A. is still very much a car culture. Off campus we're picking up new listeners who are just cruising around the dial, looking for something else to listen to."

—Sneha Abraham

Speed Racer



Andrew Palmer '16, who was practicing his parallel parking skills in a toy car at age 2, won the Lamborghini World Finals in November. The 19-year-old, who went from driving 80 m.p.h. go-karts to the 160 m.p.h. Super Trofeo Lamborghini all in the span of seven weeks, won the rainy two-day road race in Rome as his dad and a friend cheered him on. With the victory came a big trophy, champagne and a congratulatory text from Olympic gold medalist Bruce Jenner. Back in California, the Beverly Hills Lamborghini dealership loaned him for the weekend one of its \$500,000 cars, which Palmer used to give Economics Professor Michael Steinberger a lift to Vons.

Cross Country Wins Regionals

Men's cross country earned its first NCAA West Regional Championship in 31 years by edging out Claremont-Mudd-Scripps on its home course. **Ben Girodias '15** and **John Fowler '16** were first-team All-SCIAC and All-Region selections after earning Top 10 finishes in both races, while **Alex Johann '14**, **Pryor Stroud '15** and **Steven Ory '16** were second-team All-SCIAC selections. The team also qualified for the NCAA Division III National Championships as a team for the second year in a row.

Women's Soccer Reaches Record

Women's soccer set a new school record for wins in a season with 13, breaking the mark set by the 2005 team, which won 11. The Sagehens finished a close second in the SCIAC at 11-3 on the year, behind the 12-2 Cal Lutheran, and were led by SCIAC Player of the Year **Allie Tao '14**, who had 11 goals and six assists, including a hat trick on her senior day when she scored all three goals in a span of 6 minutes and 18 seconds. **Nicole Quilliam '15** was also named first-team All-SCIAC for the Sagehens.

Volleyball Star Enters Record Books

Volleyball's **Allie Frappier '15**, in her first season with the Sagehens after transferring from Yale, was named the SCIAC Player of the Year and a first-team AVCA All-American after leading the nation in kills per set (5.97). Frappier broke the Pomona-Pitzer record for kills in a match with 40 in a 3-1 home win over Claremont-Mudd-Scripps, which was the sixth-highest total for a four-set match in NCAA Division III history. The team qualified for the NCAA Division III Championships for the first time since 1997.

Football's Academic All-American

Duncan Hussey '13 broke the school record for touchdown receptions in a game with four in a 28-26 loss to MIT on opening day and earned Capital One first-team Academic All-America honors, as well as the John Zinda award from the SCIAC for character, leadership and sportsmanship.

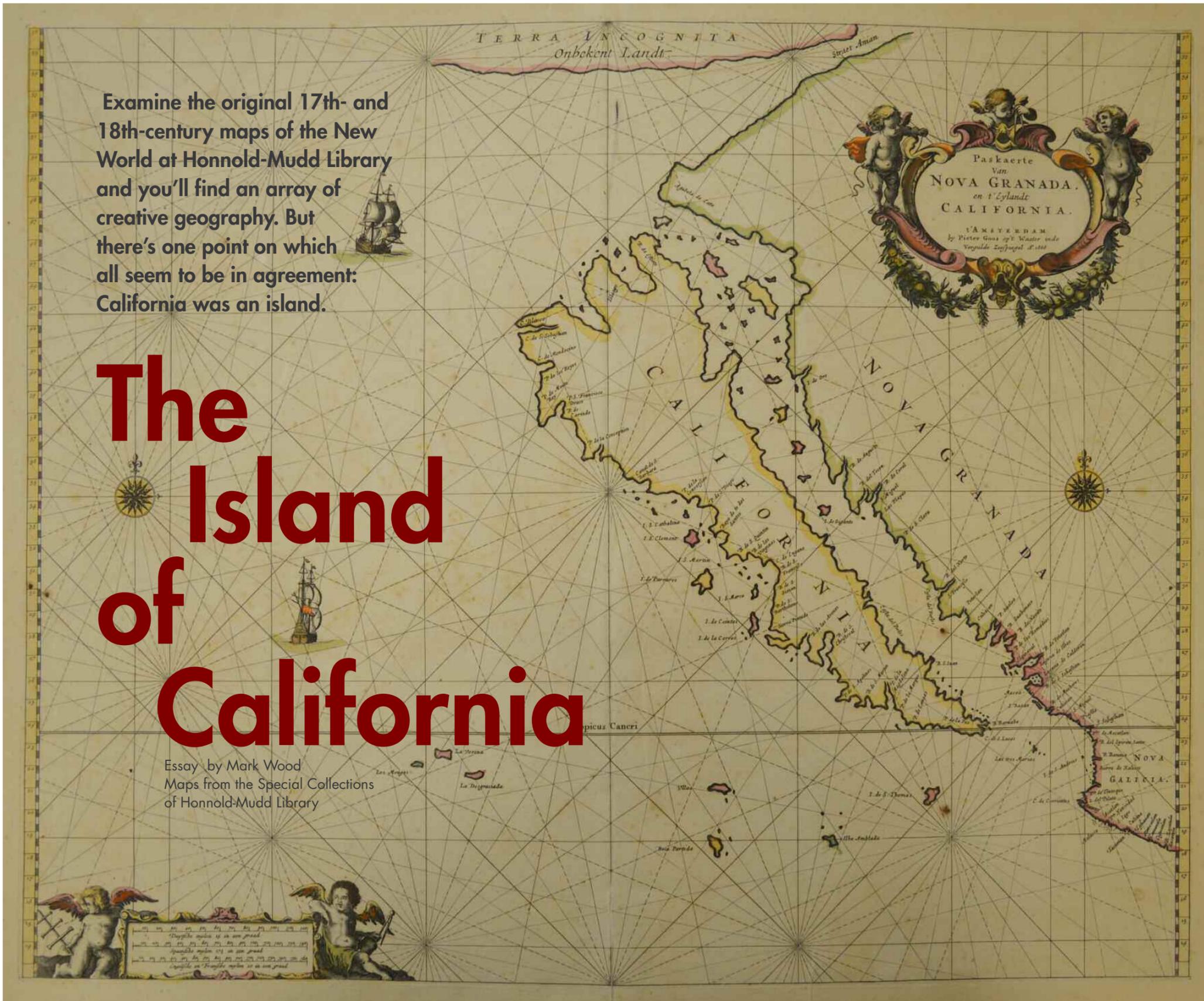
Back in the Pool

Water polo's **Robert Chew '14** scored four goals this season, but none could match seeing his father, **Steven Chew '63**, score a goal of his own in this fall's alumni game. "Getting in the pool after 50 years was a little daunting," says the elder Chew. "However, I think there were plenty of instructions from Coach [Alex] Rodriguez to the current players not to hurt the old guy."

Examine the original 17th- and 18th-century maps of the New World at Honnold-Mudd Library and you'll find an array of creative geography. But there's one point on which all seem to be in agreement: California was an island.

The Island of California

Essay by Mark Wood
Maps from the Special Collections
of Honnold-Mudd Library



Somehow it seems fitting that the story of California should begin with a fabulous tale about a mythical island.

Both the island and the myth, along with the state's future name, seem to have sprung first from the pen of Spanish writer Garcí Ordóñez de Montalvo, whose lavish romantic novel *Las Sergas de Esplandián* (*The Deeds of Esplandián*), published around 1510, described a race of griffin-riding Amazons living in a far-off realm rich in gold and precious stones—"an island on the right hand of the Indies ... very close to the side of the Terrestrial Paradise." He dubbed this imaginary isle California, a name that may have been constructed from Latin roots meaning "hot oven."

So, right from the start, California was portrayed as isolated, rich, strange, adventurous, bigger than life, sunburned and next door to Paradise. Is this starting to sound familiar?

The real California—the Baja part—was first discovered by Europeans in 1533 by an expedition commissioned by Hernán Cortés, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Sailing west from the Mexican mainland, the crew set ashore on what they believed to be an island. After their shore party was slain in a clash with the inhabitants, the survivors returned to the mainland with tales of an island full of pearls and other riches.

No one knows exactly when or where place and name actually came together, but at some point in the ensuing years of failed colonization, someone—probably some *conquistador* familiar with Montalvo's tale and eager to believe in its treasures—gave the presumed island its suitably mythic name.

Here's where things get a bit strange.

Through the rest of the 1500s and early 1600s, the few surviving maps depicted the west coast of North America as a continuous line and Baja California as a peninsula. Then, in the early 1600s, the supposed island of California suddenly returned to the scene, appar-

ently firing the imagination of mapmakers across Europe. For more than a century thereafter, California would be depicted as a huge, rugged outline separated from the west coast of the North American mainland by a narrow strait.

Perhaps the most intriguing thing about maps from this period is that the truth was already known by the time they were made. As early as 1539, one of Cortés's lieutenants, Francisco de Ulloa, sailed north and confirmed that the so-called island was actually a peninsula, and by the mid-1600s, the geographic facts of the place had been pretty clearly established by its Spanish masters. So why did the island of California resist reattachment to the mainland for so long?

One practical reason may be that the people most familiar with the actual place weren't making the maps. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Spanish held sway over much of western North America. Most of the surviving maps from this period, however, were drawn by cartographers in Venice, Paris, Amsterdam and London. These maps were meant for public consumption, so they needed to appeal to the romantic notions of the time. Meanwhile, Spanish mapmakers were drawing their maps behind closed doors to be used by actual navigators, and Spanish officials, jealous of their secrets and worried about foreign intrusions into their New World possessions, had good reason to keep them under wraps—or even to encourage misinformation.

Historian Dora Beale Polk blames the voyage of the famous English explorer (and gentleman pirate) Sir Francis Drake into Pacific waters in 1578 for the myth's seventeenth-century revival. Confused stories about Drake's exploits along the west coast shores seem to have lent new strength to the notion that there was a continuous strait separating those lands from the continent. ▶

But by the beginning of the 18th century, the only remaining prop for this geographical blunder seems to have been the persistence of myth. Mapmakers who should have known better still clung to the diminishing evidence that California was an island. Perhaps they were so enthralled by the notion of California as a strange and magical place—a place that simply *felt* more suitable as an island—that they couldn't bring themselves to accept the more pedestrian truth.

A lot has changed, of course, since those maps were made. The California of the 1600s was eventually subdivided into three huge, modern states, one north of the border and two south of it. Here in the United States, the 31st state became the biggest, most populous, most diverse, and, in many ways, most controversial state in the Union.

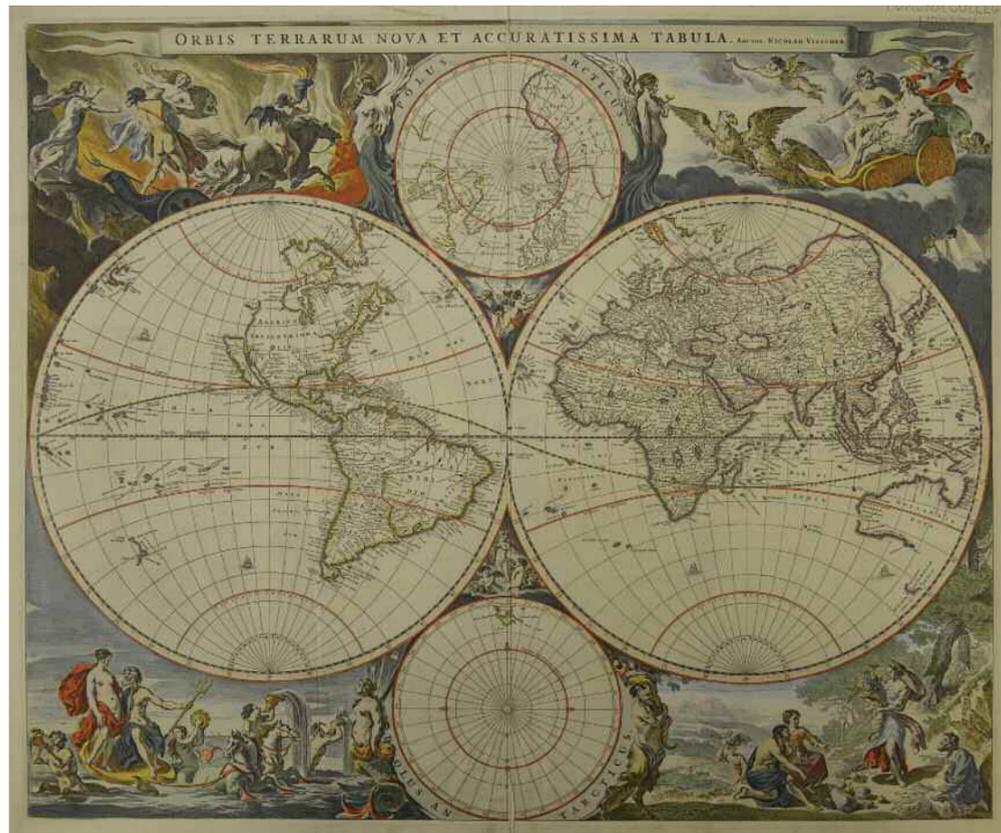
And yet, as a metaphor, the island of California still feels eerily appropriate, even today. Maybe because there's so much truth in it.

After all, as a bio-region, California has been termed an “island on the land,” isolated from the rest of the continent by such natural barriers as deserts and mountain ranges. And

from an economic standpoint, the state is frequently described as if it were a separate nation. (With last year's economic surge, California reportedly regained its theoretical place as the eighth largest national economy in the world, just behind the United Kingdom and Brazil and just ahead of Russia and Italy.)

Perhaps most importantly, California continues to occupy a place in the cultural life of our nation that sets it apart. Admired by some as a place of innovation and a harbinger of national change and decried by others as a narcotic in the body politic, intoxicating the rest of the country with its crazy ideas, the state seems to inspire in Middle America just about every emotion except apathy.

In 1747, Ferdinand VI of Spain issued a royal proclamation declaring: “California is not an island.” That may have helped bring an end to the literal vision of California as an enchanted isle, but the idea of California as a quasi-myth—a strange and wonderful place in the distant west where venturesome souls might go to find adventure or wealth or simply a spot in the sun—was just getting started.



Left: Map of the world by Nicolaus Visscher. “Orbis terrarum nova et accuratissima tabula; Auctore Nicolao Visscher; N. P. Berchem invent.; J. de Visscher sculpit.” Undated. Honnold-Mudd Library. Formerly of the William Smith Mason Collection of Western Americana.

Above: Map of the North America by Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, 1600-1667. “Amerique Septentrionale; Paris, Chez l'Auteur et Chez Pierre Mariette, 1650.” Honnold-Mudd Library. Formerly of the William Smith Mason Collection of Western Americana

Pages 20-21: Map of California by Pieter Goos. “Paskaerte van Nova Granada; Amsterdam, 1665.” Honnold-Mudd Library. Formerly of the William Smith Mason Collection of Western Americana.

Inside Front Cover: Map of North America by Nicolas Sanson d'Abbeville, 1600-1677. “Le Nouveau Mexique et La Floride; Paris, Chez Pierre Mariette, 1656.” Henry Raup Wagner Collection of Western Americana, Honnold-Mudd Library.

STATE SECRETS

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DRAWING ON THEIR RESEARCH AND EXPERTISE, POMONA FACULTY AND ALUMNI LET US IN ON SOME FASCINATING BUT NOT-SO-OBVIOUS SPOTS TO VISIT AROUND THE GOLDEN STATE.

1. Amboy Crater
2. The Santa Ana River
3. Anza-Borrego Desert
4. Torrey Pines Mesa
5. The Farallon Islands
6. The Computer History Museum
7. Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe
8. Donner Memorial State Park
9. The Los Angeles Central Library

9

2

1

4

3

1. THE CRATER

A Rim With a View

Story by Mark Kendall / Photos by Mark Wood



FOR PROFESSOR ERIC GROSFILS, THE RIM OF AMBOY CRATER IS THE IDEAL PLACE TO INTRODUCE STUDENTS TO THE JOYS OF GEOLOGY.





Eric Grosfils is the Minnie B. Cairns Memorial Professor in Geology.

More than a decade ago, when Geology Professor Eric Grosfils first started bringing students to Amboy Crater in the Mojave Desert, he dreaded the last stretch of the long trip, each time hoping the rough dirt road and unpaved parking lot had not been washed out in a storm.

Fortunately, the path always was intact and the three-hour bus ride always worth it, Grosfils says, because the strikingly symmetrical cinder cone volcano offers such an accessible, boots-on way to teach introductory students about the basics of volcanology.

Since then, new amenities have been put in place—restrooms, a shade spot and, best of all, paved roads and parking—clearing the way for you, too, to more comfortably visit this desert wonder located right off an old section of Route 66. Reaching the cinder cone simply requires a relatively flat, mile-long hike, and a convenient breach on the west side of the crater wall makes the steep path up to the rim a bit more manageable for those who are in less than impeccable shape. “You can go into the crater and crawl around,” says Grosfils. “It’s fresh. It’s young. The lava flow looks great. The cinder cone is completely intact.”

Grosfils takes students to the crater during the first few weeks of his introductory geology class, which he teaches with a planetary emphasis. The idea is to give them access to a very obvious volcano that they can roam and get a sense of the scale of things. In the class, a lot of numbers are thrown around, Grosfils says, and the visit helps put the figures into context. If the students are huffing and puffing while climbing up the 250-foot-high Amboy Crater, and they know the massive Olympus Mons volcano on Mars is in the ballpark of 14 *miles* high, “it means something.”

“This is a field trip that’s really about observation,” he explains. “It’s about finding out what you can see in the field and building hypotheses from that—things that are testable. . . . I want the students to be asking questions about what they’re seeing. I want their observations to drive the hypotheses about the processes that go on.”

While up on the rim, he asks the students to look out at the surrounding desert plain and imagine what they would have seen if they had been standing there watching when Amboy first erupted. He has them estimate the thickness of the basaltic lava flow, and later in the term they consider what shape it would take under the conditions of another planet. On Mars, for example, with all other conditions the same, the lighter gravity would most likely lead to a much taller, though less extensive, volcanic flow.

For your trip, you can get a little more down to Earth, taking notice of the two nested areas inside the volcano, evidence of two smaller and later eruptions. You also can figure out the direction of the prevailing winds by noticing the absence of sand on one side, a wind streak (also visible to orbiting spacecraft, like similar features on Mars) that forms on the downwind side of the volcano.

Amboy Crater’s relative youth—Grosfils says that recent estimates put it at anywhere from 7,000 to around 80,000 years old—makes it a great, unblemished example of a cinder cone volcano. But even if you hear explosions and rumbling, rest assured the dormant volcano is probably not the culprit. The boom-boom-boom is likely coming from the Marine Corps bombing range to the southwest, so, along with taking the usual desert heat precautions, make sure you know where you roam.

2. THE RIVER

TO PROFESSOR HEATHER WILLIAMS, THE SANTA ANA RIVER IS BOTH A SUBJECT OF RESEARCH AND A REMINDER THAT NATURE IS NEVER FAR AWAY.

A River Runs Through It...

Story by Scott Martelle Photos by Carrie Rosema

The morning sun has only begun to tint the sky when Heather Williams breaks through thin shrubs to reach the gravelly bank of the Santa Ana River, which is running cool, clear and fast. Williams has come here often over the past two years, mainly as part of her academic research, but also because she finds the site enchanting at the break of day.

She also is drawn by the juxtaposition. Egrets, ducks and other birds wing above as unseen creatures rustle in the dry grass, a bucolic backdrop to the homeless people sleeping in tents deep in the brush, and the distant rush of commuters barreling down unseen roadways. The air carries a tinge of burning garbage as well, from breakfast campfires near the covered-over Tequesquite Landfill that Williams walked past to get here. ►

“This is here, this is accessible to us, even when we think that we are surrounded by nothing more than big box stores and concrete and freeways and noise,” says Williams, a professor of politics who teaches, among other courses, Global Politics of Food and Agriculture. “For me it’s a metaphor for our ability to access nature in unexpected places. And it presents us with a choice for the future.”

For all the natural beauty of this stretch of river, the spot Williams has picked out cuts through suburban neighborhoods three miles southwest of downtown Riverside. The Santa Ana, surprisingly, is the largest river in Southern California, traveling nearly 100 miles from its source on Mount San Gorgonio through the Inland Empire and Santa Ana Canyon—where the 91 Freeway

cuts through the mountains to Orange County—and on through to the Pacific at the Newport Beach-Huntington Beach border.

This geography represents past and future, and the centrality of water to human settlement—people have lived along the waterway for 9,000 years. And it is the subject of Williams’ book-in-progress, *River Underground: The Secret Life of the Santa Ana*, which looks at the modern evolution of the river from early flood-control efforts through its present condition, amid the region’s expanding population and conflicting demands.

It’s a convoluted past for this inconsistent ribbon of water. The Santa Ana has

raged in massive floods and all but disappeared in droughts. It has had its riverbed paved in sections. And it has been the focus of political battles over who gets to use its water, how it should be managed and the role it plays in regional recreation.

In fact, there are scores of free access points along the river, from the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains to Williams’ favorite spot here amid the cottonwoods to where the Santa Ana reaches Orange County’s emblematic beaches. More than 40 miles of developed hiking and biking trails along its length offer oases of nature—and a glimpse of the original landscape—amid the SoCal sprawl.

Oddly, Williams was drawn to studying the Santa Ana River through a research project she did in Peru on the

political overlays to human migration and boundaries, both natural and national. But the local Peruvians wanted to discuss water quality and mechanisms to collect statistical portraits of the health of local rivers.

That started an evolution of thought that led Williams to wonder about the health and history of her local watershed, and the demands that will shape its future.

For Williams, this spot along the river represents what has become a consuming area of academic inquiry and a place to generate and share ideas, as she did last summer with a “dream team” of summer research assistants, including Tara Krishna ’14, Clare Anderson ’15 and Minerva Jimenez, Cal State Fullerton ’14. But it also has become a temporary refuge, a place where, on a spring day, “you would see the willows in all their glory. And you would hear the wind coming through the cottonwoods.”

3. THE DESERT

PROFESSOR ROBERT GAINES’ SEDIMENTOLOGY STUDENTS GO TO ANZA-BORREGO DESERT FOR THEIR FINAL EXAM.

Reading the Desert

Early the weekend

before Thanksgiving, two SUVs loaded with junior geology majors, one professor, camping equipment and burrito fixings hit the road. The small caravan drives about three hours southeast, traversing interstate, state, county and local roads until finally, the asphalt ends. They head down Fish Creek Wash, a dry riverbed winding its way through dramatically deep stone canyons.

Destination? The final exam for Sedimentology.

In the Split Mountain area of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park—California’s largest state park and second largest state park in the continental U.S.—students witness the geologic history of the arrival of the Colorado River and the development of the San Andreas Fault as Baja California was ripped away from the North American Plate, opening the Gulf of California, five million years ago.

“The importance of sedimentary rocks is that they are the Earth’s history,” says Associate Professor of Geology Robert Gaines. “What’s really cool about Pomona College is instead of having to look at some dusty old samples in boxes, we can go camping, and students can actually put their hands on a re-

ally complicated succession and try to figure out what was happening during the deposition of these strata, to reconstruct the ancient environments that were present by looking at signatures in the rocks.”

While the area Gaines and his students explore—which includes wind caves, slot canyons and fossil records like Ice Age mammal footprints—is only accessible to those driving high-clearance vehicles, Anza-Borrego is full of well-marked trails (including part of the Pacific Crest Trail) in its diverse 900 square miles extending from below sea level to 8,000 feet. The park is located mostly in eastern San Diego County, and first-timers can start at the Visitor Center in Borrego Springs for information on the natural history and highlights of the area. Consider visiting in February or March to experience the dramatic blooming of desert wildflowers like the chuparosa, chinchweed and dune evening primrose.

Call the Park’s wildflower hotline at (760) 767-4684 for updates on the seasonal blooms, or visit www.abdnha.org for more information. For directions to Split Mountain, visit www.hikespeak.com/trails/wind-caves-trail-anza-borrego-desert.

—Laura Tiffany

MARY WALSHOK '64 DESCRIBES TORREY PINES MESA AS A SCIENTIFIC SANCTUARY DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE CREATIVITY AND REFLECTION.

4. THE BIO-TECH MESA

Nature, Science and Art

Story by Paul Sterman '84
Photo by Marcus Emerson

As the 1950s

came to an end, Jonas Salk was looking to open a top-flight research center. The man who developed the polio vaccine wanted a site where scientists would be inspired by their surroundings.

Today, standing at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, you can see what a perfect spot he picked.

Sitting atop a rocky cliff in La Jolla, the world-renowned facility looks out prominently on the Pacific Ocean, offering a scenic vista that's as dazzling as any in San Diego. On this mid-January day, the sun is out, the surf is glimmering and two hikers are walking leisurely along the canyon trails below. The open, airy design of the institute accentuates the calm of the horizon.

"It's an extraordinary place," says Mary Walshok '64, who knows the spot well. She works right across the street, as associate vice chancellor for public programs at UC San Diego. "This space speaks most deeply to the character of this region."

A sociology professor and sought-after expert on San Diego's economy, Walshok

is my personal guide on a tour of Torrey Pines Mesa, a high-wattage biotech cluster that stretches about three miles along the La Jolla bluffs. She knows just about everything about the area, from the history of city land deals to where the eucalyptus trees on the hillsides come from, and her earthy enthusiasm and humor enliven the journey.

As Walshok explains in a new book she has co-authored, *Invention & Reinvention: The Evolution of San Diego's Innovation Economy*, Torrey Pines Mesa has been a catalyst for the region's prosperity in recent decades, as the city has refashioned itself from a military metropolis to a thriving

hub of science and technology innovation. The mesa is home to such heavyweights as the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Qualcomm, General Atomics, the Scripps Research Institute, and the new star on the block, the J. Craig Venter Institute.

Walshok proudly notes that Pomona's Roger Revelle '29—a UC San Diego pioneer and onetime director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography—played a pivotal role in the emergence of Torrey Pines Mesa in the '50s and '60s.

The Salk Institute, founded in 1960, is largely regarded as the most iconic of the mesa's inhabitants. It was designed by

famed architect Louis Kahn, who deftly captured Salk's vision of a transcendent place for thought and discovery. At the center of the site is a courtyard separating two uniquely shaped, symmetric structures—six-story laboratory buildings with dramatic views of the ocean. A narrow channel of water flows through the middle of the courtyard. The place gives off the vibe of a scientific sanctuary, encouraging creativity and reflection.

The inviting look embodies the architectural character of many of the spacious centers in this biotech cluster, says Walshok. The idea is to create public spaces that are welcoming and open, integrating nature and science and art. These are not labs where researchers work in darkened isolation; rather, the science campuses are popular sites for public receptions and concerts, Walshok says.

Down the road, at the Scripps Research Institute, a courtyard features a row of bamboo trees, a large open space and a concert hall that's one of the best in San Diego, Walshok says.

Nearby, UCSD houses the acclaimed La Jolla Playhouse, and across the street from that is the new blufftop campus of the J. Craig Venter Institute. The \$37-million, 45,000-square-foot structure officially opened in November, although parts of it are still being completed. Venter is the La Jolla biologist who cracked the human genetic code, putting him on a bevy of magazine covers.

As Walshok and I walk around the place, we look out at the ocean and the eucalyptus groves in the canyon below. The Venter Institute looks clean and contemporary, evoking an elegant, techno feel; its design features an open courtyard and lots of glass, wood and concrete.

The aesthetic is very 21st century, notes Walshok. "It's not like European-style architecture ... It's like what you would see in Hong Kong or Shanghai."

The distinct architectural touches that flavor Torrey Pines Mesa add an interesting element to this biotech nexus along the San Diego coast. A beacon of brainpower, it is another symbol of the state's dynamic evolution. "California continues to invent itself," says Walshok, "and not just in Silicon Valley."

5. THE ISLANDS

THE FARALLON ISLANDS ARE HOME TO SEABIRDS, ELEPHANT SEALS AND BIOLOGY PROFESSOR NINA KARNOVSKY.

For the Birds

The Farallon Islands, a windy string of rocks 30 miles off the coast from San Francisco, might seem like an odd place to call a "second home." Boasting just a single research station, the remote islands are only accessible by infrequent and often choppy boat trips.

But Associate Professor of Biology Nina Karnovsky isn't fazed by the rugged conditions.

"It's one of my favorite places in the world," she says.

Home to the largest seabird colony in the continental U.S., the Farallones are a magnet for ocean wildlife. In summer, seemingly every inch of the place is claimed by thousands of nesting birds fiercely guarding their chicks. During the winter, noisy elephant seals crowd the beaches to give birth to their pups. Meanwhile, great white sharks hunt in the waters offshore. In other months, blue and humpback whales can be spotted making their annual migrations along the coast.

Karnovsky made her first trip to the islands when she was just out of college, to work on a project to record shark sightings. She's returned several times over the years to observe how seabirds such as auklets and gulls respond to changing conditions in the ocean. Perched at the top of the marine food web, these birds are impacted by everything from climate events like El Niño to pollution from plastics and oil spills.

"On my second trip out there, during a seabird breeding season, I realized that these birds are just such powerful indicators of what's going on in the ocean. That really turned me on to the idea of using these indicator species in my work, and that's exactly what I do now," she says.

A National Wildlife Refuge since 1969, the Farallones are closed to the public, and scientists and students are only allowed for temporary visits. Still, wildlife-lovers can catch a close view of the action from birding and whale-watching boats that sail from cities in the Bay Area to circle around the islands.

"If you're not susceptible to sea-sickness, you can go out there and see them," Karnovsky says.

Karnovsky, who has spent over a year's worth of time on the Farallones between her different stays, hopes to ship out again soon. In recent years she's even been able to send some of her students to the islands to gather data for their own summer research projects and senior theses.

"Looking back, I can see it was one of the turning points in my life, where I discovered something that was really exciting. It's nice that I've been able to share that with my students."

—Daniel Gould

FOR TECH WRITER ASHLEE VANCE '00, THE BEST WAY TO GRASP THE STORY OF SILICON VALLEY IS TO VISIT THE COMPUTER HISTORY MUSEUM IN MOUNTAIN VIEW.

6. THE MUSEUM

Digital History

Story by Steven Boyd Saum Photo by Charles Barry

How to tell the story of Silicon Valley

—land of entrepreneurial visionaries, booms and busts, and the quest for machines to extend the farthest reaches of the human mind? For Ashlee Vance '00, a writer covering tech for more than a decade, a good place to start is across the street from his house in Mountain View, Calif., at the Computer History Museum. The building is part of the story; here once were headquarters for SGI, maker of hardware and graphics innovations that enabled work on the first *Star Wars* films and provided sought-after speed for Wall Street trading.

"Computing moves so fast that people don't take time to stop and document it," says Vance, author of *Geek Silicon Valley* and writer for *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*. Striving for the new thing means that there's a tendency to chew through the old stuff and spit it out. But the museum offers a kaleidoscope history of technology (2,000-plus years and counting) and shows how the ways we work and play have been rewritten by computing, with design aesthetics that range from a wooden abacus to steampunk to the *Jetsons*.

There's the big hardware from the pre-digital (and even pre-vacuum tube) age, starting with Charles Babbage's "Difference Engine No. 2," a massive contraption filled with metal gears designed in the 1830s. (It was only built last decade, to see if it would actually work. It does.) Another hefty device, Herman Hollerith's desk-sized "Electric Tabulating System," used punched cards to compile data for the 1890 U.S. Census.

Think colossal for IBM's SAGE system, built in the 1950s (at the cost of \$94 billion in today's dollars) to provide warning against a Soviet nuclear attack. It required hundreds of operators—some who spent mind-numbing hours staring at a screen, watching, waiting. Thankfully, there was a built-in ashtray.

Think cool (including Freon) for the Cray-1, both the fastest computer on the planet after it was finished in 1976, with 60 miles of hand-threaded wire inside, and "the world's most expensive loveseat," thanks to a leather bench wrapping

around the outside. "It has so much more character than computers today," Vance says.

It's the story threads that make the museum displays especially compelling, Vance says. Early work on enormous scale wouldn't have been done without massive government funding. But standing on the shoulders of those literal giants are the smaller machines which, together with a DIY attitude and a late-'60s desire to expand the possibilities of human experience, led to the first virtual reality goggles (1969) and, through the Homebrew Computer Club, the Apple I.

Don't miss the game room. Start with the first Pong machine—a curiosity when it was installed in a bar, "but this kicked off the videogame revolution." That made Atari into the fastest-growing company ever. They're not any more. But "people tend to underestimate video games," Vance says. "They push limits of software, of graphics, of silicon."

The seemingly limitless realm of the Cloud is a place we know well enough now—though where is it? Here's an early server rack, the machine sagging in the middle, that belonged to a fledgling Google. "They had to use cheap hardware, and the software had to make up for when a disk drive or chip would fail."

What would Vance imagine for the next wing of the museum? The interplay of hardware and software in what we drive—or drives itself, especially under electric power; and the coming revolution in robotics. Plus, he says, "Down the road is a company working on a flying car."



CRAY
CRAY RESEARCH

Cray-1 Supercomputer, 1976

In 1972, computer designer Seymour Cray founded his own Cray Research Inc. in his hometown of Chippewa Falls, Wis. In seclusion for four years with a small group of people, Cray produced his Cray-1 supercomputer in 1976. It was the fastest computer in the world at the time.

The Cray-1's unique physical design earned it the title of "the world's most expensive loveseat," a reference to the concentric bench that surrounds the main tower. Under this bench part of the machine's power supply conditioning system while the computer's overall circular shape allowed lengths to be kept as short as possible, maximizing speed. Viewed from the "C" shape also alludes to the Cray name.

The machine was wired completely by hand and used a Freon cooling system. Monthly operating cost, including service contract, was approximately \$100,000.

Cray-1 supercomputer, Cray Research, Inc.
Gift of Los Alamos National Laboratory

PROFESSOR TOMAS SUMMERS SANDOVAL
TRACES THE LAST REMNANTS OF A ONCE-LIVELY
LATINO COMMUNITY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Church With a Memory

7. THE CHURCH

Story by Vanessa Hua / Photo by Robert Durell

Professor Tomás Summers Sandoval Jr.

peeked through the front doors of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, a gleaming white church on a steep street at the edge of San Francisco's Chinatown. Inside, a red light glowed over a patch of black-and-white tile, and a musty odor wafted out, the scent of decades of rites and rituals, of fading memories.

Summers Sandoval wrote extensively about the church—a vital religious, educational, political, and social center for Spanish-speaking Catholics—in his new book, *Latinos at the Golden Gate*, which explores the rise of the city's Latino community.

The archdiocese never once let him inside, the professor notes, but the lack of access didn't impede his research into the last remnant of a once lively Latino neighborhood.

"Most of the time when you're writing about history, the people are no longer there, the community is no longer there," says Summers Sandoval, standing outside Guadalupe Church. "That's history."

In his book, he traces the roots from the days of the Gold Rush when migrants first arrived in search of fortune. By 1871, Latin American diplomats and business elites started raising money to build a Spanish-language Catholic church to unify a diverse population, hailing from countries that had strong rivalries.

"We who belong to the Spanish in this city, will never achieve strength or respectability while we do not also have unity," they



wrote in a fundraising circular.

Founded in 1875 and rebuilt in 1912 after the city's great quake and fire at a cost of \$85,000, the Moorish Gothic style church could hold 700.

The neighborhood around the church (bounded by Columbus Avenue, Filbert, Washington and Jones streets) grew into the Latin Quarter, a residential and commercial district catering to Spanish speakers. The church fostered solidarity, holding a unified Mass commemorating the independence days of Mexico and Chile each September. Parishioners also carried on traditions, continuing the same rituals, prayers and songs on feast days of their homelands.

By 1950, though, Guadalupe Church began to decline. The Latino population—which more than doubled between 1945 and 1970—moved to more affordable neighborhoods such as the Mission District. The construction of the nearby Broadway Tunnel displaced some residents and reduced attendance, and Chinatown encroached, transforming the blocks around the church.

Yet even when Latino families moved out of the neighborhood or into the suburbs, many maintained strong ties, returning

to Guadalupe Church for baptisms, confirmations, first communions and first confessions.

Declining membership brought the closure of Guadalupe Church in 1991, and the building eventually housed St. Mary's School for 15 years. The space is now vacant, and efforts by the Archdiocese to sell the historical landmark met resistance from activists who want to preserve the church for use by the Latino community.

From the front steps, there's a view of the Bay Bridge and the tip of the Transamerica Pyramid, and the street below hums with the sound of cable cars rolling past. The bells are gone from the church's twin towers, but a stunning mosaic of the patron saint remains on the façade above the front doors, in a red gown and blue mantle adorned with stars, streaming rays of sunshine—the same saint that generations of San Francisco Latinos venerated here.

The church, says Summers Sandoval, remains a reminder of the people's struggles, "the result of the success of early century immigrants to create a home for themselves in the city, a place they could claim as their own."

PROFESSOR VICTOR SILVERMAN: DONNER STATE PARK
MINGLES SUBLIME BEAUTY WITH TRAGEDY.

The Dark Side

Set on a clear alpine lake, surrounded by the peaks and forests of the High Sierras, Donner Memorial State Park could be nothing more than a pleasant, scenic getaway, if it weren't for that infamous name.

Just west of the town of Truckee, the park marks the site of one of the grisliest and best-known pioneer sagas of the American West. In the fall of 1846 the Donner Party, a group of would-be immigrants to California from the Midwest, found itself snowbound in the Sierra Nevada. As supplies ran out, desperation kicked in, and those who hadn't already perished began to cannibalize the bodies of the dead. Less than half would survive.

At the park, history buffs can explore a museum that details the Donner ordeal and its place within the larger story of California's settlement. A sculpted monument recognizes the pioneers who made the arduous trek, standing near the spot where families took shelter in wooden cabins. The

8. THE PARK



park will get a facelift with the completion of the High Sierra Crossing Museum, slated to open this coming fall. The new center will take an updated look at the tangled legacy of pioneer expansion in the region, considering its effects on local environments and Native American communities.

The park's stunning location also makes it an ideal place to spend time outdoors. There are campsites on the shores of Donner Lake, and a light hiking trail that winds around the water. The resorts and nature areas of Lake Tahoe are also a close drive away.

History Professor Victor Silverman, who touched on the Donner story in his book *California: On-the-Road Histories*, says the site's appeal may be the powerful contrasts between landscape and history. "To be in a place like Donner Park, which is spectacularly beautiful, and to also think about the tragedy that lies hidden in the past there, is really compelling," he says.

Silverman, whose work considers the political and cultural forces that have shaped California's society, thinks the tale of the Donner Party reveals some of the complications that inform our perceptions of the Golden State. "The California myth has always had a light side and a dark side," he says. "These people came here to make their families prosperous, taking this adventurous journey to the west, but it turned into a horrible disaster."

—Daniel Gould

IN THE LOS ANGELES CENTRAL LIBRARY, PROFESSOR EMERITUS BOB HERMAN SEES BOTH A BEAUTIFUL ART DECO STRUCTURE AND A VIBRANT PUBLIC SPACE.

9. THE LIBRARY

The Heart of the City

Story by Daniel Gould / Photos by Carrie Rosema

Nestled between the skyscrapers of downtown L.A.'s financial district, the Los Angeles Central Library can be hard to spot at first glance. Just on the other side of 5th Street is the U.S. Bank Tower, the tallest building on the West Coast.

Yet Robert Herman '51 instantly zeroes in on the library entrance, pointing out something that sets it apart from other seemingly deserted downtown attractions on this chilly December morning: "Look at all these people coming in and out. This place is lively; it's somewhere people actually go!"

An emeritus professor of sociology at Pomona who focused on urban issues for much of his career, Herman is a long-time advocate for the renewal of L.A.'s downtown. He sees the library as a model for a successful public space, serving as both a local landmark and a vibrant hub of activity in the heart of the city.

Herman's affection for the library grew out of his long-running exploration of the central city by foot. The author of *Downtown Los Angeles: A Walking Guide*, Herman has given hundreds of walking tours around the city's hills, plazas and parks.

As he dug into the history of old L.A. haunts while working on his book, Herman found himself making frequent trips to the library to use its archives and records for research. His appreciation for the place stems from being both a pedestrian and an investigator. Plus, there's the aesthetic appeal: "Architecturally, I think this is one of the best buildings in the city," says Herman.

The 1926 Art Deco structure was designed by architect Bertram Goodhue and sculptor Lee Lawrie, a renowned duo who crafted other famous sites such as the buildings in San Diego's Balboa Park. With a blend of Egyptian and Mediterranean revival styles, the library evokes the image of a classical temple or academy, infused with an early 20th-century attitude of modern progress and purpose.

As an example, Herman points to the pyramid that crowns the library's uppermost floor. Rising from a base of columns, the pyramid is covered in tiles forming an elaborate mosaic of a sunburst and topped by a sculpted torch. Herman says the images represent the light of learning and knowledge, expressing the lofty sentiments of its designers.

Inside, Herman leads the way to the central rotunda, the focal point of the historic building. Wrapping around all four walls is a richly colored mural by famed American illustrator Dean Cornwell, depicting a series of eras in the history of California and the founding of Los Angeles.

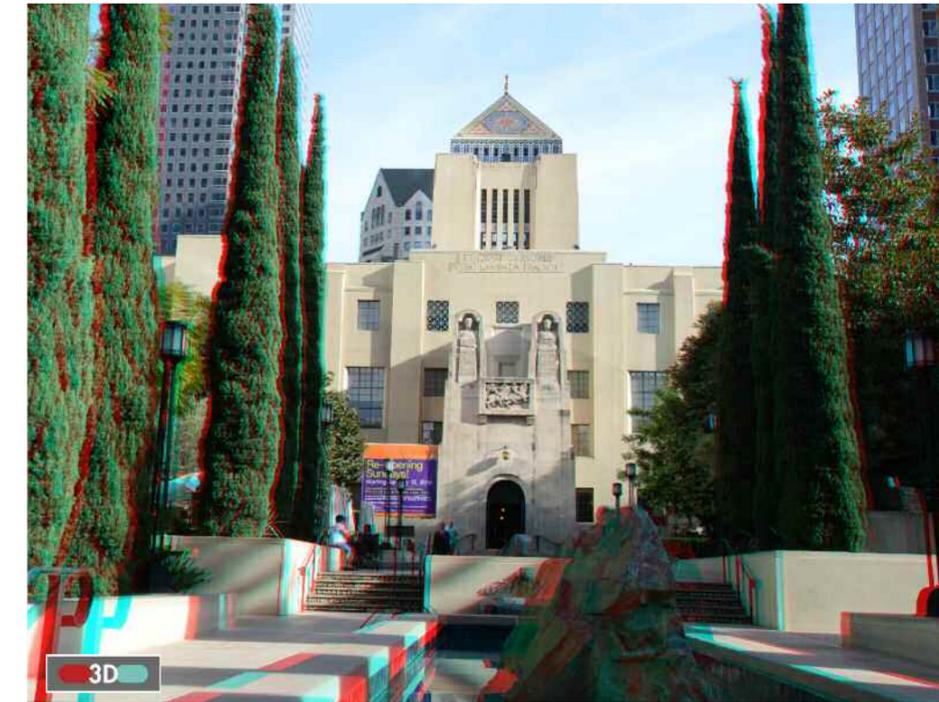
On the opposite side of the building is the expansive Tom Bradley Wing, added after a fire in 1986 caused widespread damage. The wing is anchored by an immense glass atrium that extends several stories below ground. As Herman points out, the large windows and glass roofing allow natural light to filter through every level, making the space more inviting.

"Even though it's underground, it doesn't feel like you're in a cave. It's open and bright down here."

For Herman, however, the beauty of the building comes second to the service it offers the community. "Anyone can feel comfortable using this place. This is the one spot in all of downtown L.A. that has something to offer to people from all backgrounds."

He recalls coming downtown in 1989 for the building's reopening after a series of arson fires and a massive renovation. Lines formed around the block as people crowded to get their new library cards. Parents brought their kids to show them where they had done their homework and checked out their first books as schoolchildren.

"It meant a lot to me to see people sharing these memories with their families, showing their appreciation for the place," says Herman. "As long as I see people showing up here, it tells me that this is a place that the city still needs."





DR. JUAN GUERRA '85 HAS A SIMPLE PRESCRIPTION
FOR LATINO HEALTH CARE: MORE LATINO DOCTORS

A Simple Prescription

BY AGUSTIN GURZA

Children are always asked what they want to be when they grow up. As far back as he can remember, Juan Jose Guerra '85 always had the same answer. He wanted to be a doctor. But unlike other boys who grow out of fantasies of being firemen or Air Force pilots, Guerra never let go of his goal. He forged ahead despite his immigrant background, his parents' modest means, his lackluster test scores and the skeptical advisors who doubted he had the mettle for medicine. He persisted even after "crash-landing" through freshman chemistry at Pomona College and getting a D+ in biology, forcing him to switch majors from pre-med to economics. ▶

You might say Guerra made an end-run around what he considers the brutal “weed-out system” of traditional pre-med. He took encouragement from professors outside of the sciences. He took summer courses at Georgetown to complete pre-med requirements. And he took time for a year of post-baccalaureate work at UC Irvine to help him boost his score on the MCAT, the medical school entrance exam, which he fumbled the first time around.

After all that, he was put on waiting lists for medical schools in California. In an admissions interview, one dean asked why he wanted to be a doctor, but arrogantly rejected the answer when Guerra said it was to serve his community. Finally, he found a spot in the urban health program at the University of Illinois College of Medicine, in Champaign-Urbana, which had fostered diversity in the field since the early '70s, when Guerra was still a boy translating for his Salvadoran grandparents at their doctor's visits.

By the time he graduated in 1993 with that hard-fought diploma in hand, it was like scoring a last-minute touchdown for the underdog team at the Super Bowl.

“I think if it were an end-zone celebration, the referees would have thrown flags,” jokes Guerra, whose other outsized dream was to be a basketball player, despite his soccer-size stature. “For me, the future was just so vivid as a physician. That’s all I could see myself doing.”

Yet, even after all these years, he wonders why so many minority students in similar circumstances still don’t go the distance.

“I don’t have an answer,” says Guerra. “Each person has a different reason for why they let go of their dreams. The journey to become a physician—to become *anything*—is different for many people. I was weeded out after getting that D+. I was told that was the end of the story. But in reality, it was just the beginning.”

Guerra didn’t really do an end-zone dance at his graduation. He seems too reserved for that. The young doctor simply went to dinner with his parents, then packed his bags and headed back to California to start his residency at Kaiser Permanente’s flagship hospital in Oakland, a city with a high population of Latinos.

Guerra still works there today, leading an experimental program that he helped create to address the health care needs of Spanish-speaking patients. Named *Salud en Español* (Health In Spanish), the small clinic features an interdisciplinary approach to treatment, housing a team of 14 doctors, including family practitioners as well as specialists in internal medicine, pediatrics and obstetrics/gynecology, Guerra’s chosen field. He likes to call the clinic “a medical home for our Latino members.”

Guerra’s fourth-floor office is located in a gritty urban neighborhood near the intersection of two freeways. It overlooks the outdated hospital where he started his career, and which is now being replaced by a modern facility. But not just the buildings are changing. The profession itself is being revolutionized, with use of digital case files, the advent of “Obamacare” and the pressure on doctors to produce measurable outcomes. That simply means they must prove that their patients are getting better, which he

argues is one of the biggest benefits of culturally competent care.

But as he walks past that old hospital building, with its dreary Soviet-like architecture, Guerra often reflects on the things that haven’t changed in his chosen occupation. Society is still struggling to produce more physicians from underrepresented minorities, especially Latinos and African-Americans. In that respect, medicine is much the same as it was when he started 20 years ago.

Today in California, fewer than five percent of doctors are Latino, though Latinos constitute a third of the state’s population and half of the children born here. That sends the crucial doctor-to-patient ratio completely out of whack, according to the Sacramento-based Latino Coalition for a Healthy California, a leading advocacy group aiming to improve Latino health care. To reach parity today, California would need to produce an additional 27,000 Latino physicians—instantly.

There are recent signs of progress. A 2012 report from the Association of American Medical Colleges shows that, nationwide, minority applicants to medical school increased for the third straight year. Last year, applications from Latino students hit an all-time high of 1,731, a six percent increase over 2011. However, the Latino population is growing at an even faster rate. This year, they are on track to surpass whites as the state’s largest ethnic group. The pipeline through medical schools just can’t keep pace.

Guerra believes educators must address the problem with new ways of assessing candidates and measuring success. “Telling someone they can’t become a doctor based on a grade, I think, is a disservice,” he says. “Everyone learns differently.”

The doctor’s prescription is simple: *Develop* talent. Don’t just select it.

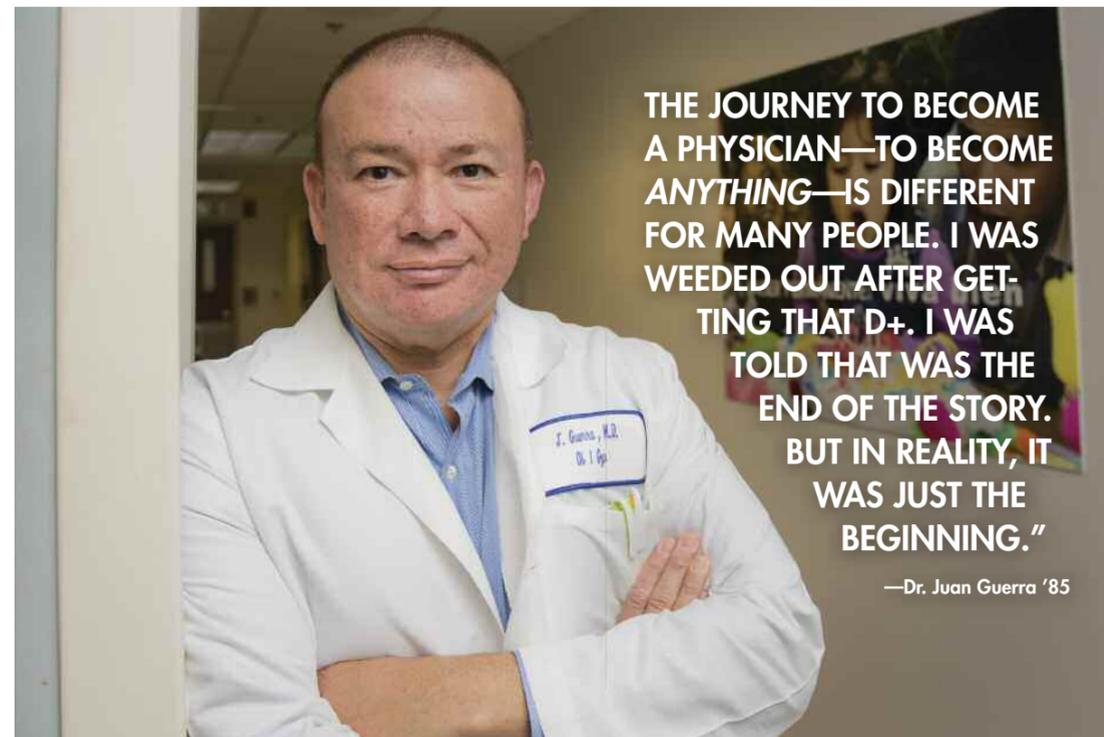
On his desk, Guerra keeps a framed photograph taken of him last year with a group of pre-med students at Pomona. It was his first trip back to his alma mater, and he found students hungry for guidance. They signed the picture: “Thanks for your encouragement!!”

Guerra, however, came away discouraged.

“That was just a reminder of, *es la misma cosa*—still the same old thing,” he says. “It was like meeting myself all over again, meeting students who were struggling to pursue their dream of becoming a physician, and maybe they had gotten a C+ and were feeling that pressure.”

Prof. Roberto Garza-Lopez, a Mexican immigrant who now chairs the Chemistry Department, believes things have improved at Pomona since Guerra’s day. He cites several programs designed to help Latino students—mentoring, tutoring, peer support—that didn’t exist when he began teaching there 22 years ago. And today, the College has more people of color on the faculty to serve as role models, says Garza, who in 2007 became the first Mexican citizen to be named full professor in the sciences at Pomona.

Mentoring is key. Establishing a one-to-one personal relationship with students can make the difference between success and failure. Students in crisis, whether personal or academic, must feel they have a lifeline, says Garza, who encourages students to email or call him any time, even on weekends. They can also



Dr. Juan Guerra at his clinic in Oakland, Calif.

come to his lab at night for counseling, or just a pep talk.

“So the door is always open for them to encounter a professor who is willing to help them,” says Garza, who comes from a family of physicians in Mexico. “It’s this type of relationship with students where the trust is established, then the growth process starts.”

All these efforts try to head off the sense of isolation Dr. Guerra felt when he first arrived on campus. The High Achievement Program (HAP), for example, works with entering freshmen during the summer before they start at Pomona. They do coursework and research that gets them primed for college-level work; plus, they establish mentoring relationships that carry forward through that key first year, so they don’t fall through the cracks. In addition, they establish peer connections with students in the other Claremont Colleges through workshops sponsored by the Office of Chicano/Latino Student Affairs.

“That is very helpful because when they enter Pomona College they belong to a group,” says Garza. “So if they experience problems, they know where to go and whom to talk to, and they have this network of people who are trying to help them. Twenty years ago, we didn’t have that. Believe me, now they do not feel isolated.”

Prof. Garza proudly points to several of his own success stories. One of them is Dr. Gerardo Lopez-Mena '04, the son of Mexican immigrants, born and raised in the blue-collar community of El Monte. Lopez-Mena—who uses his dual surname from his father, a custodian, and his mother, a homemaker—got a generous college scholarship and graduated with a degree in chemistry. But he couldn’t have made it without mentors, he says, including Prof. Garza who encouraged him to do research and

made him co-author of a serious scientific paper published in the journal *Chemical Physics Letters*.

“Unfortunately, many of us go to medical school and don’t have the privilege of having had doctors at our dinner tables who make us feel that we belong,” say Lopez-Mena, who this year is completing his residency in internal medicine at The Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center in Baltimore. “But I’ve been blessed to have mentors throughout my life. So when there was someone telling me no, I had more people telling me yes. I had mentors who saw something in me even at times when I didn’t see it in myself.”

Guerra was four when his parents brought him to this country in the mid-’60s from his native El Salvador. His family set-

tled in mid-town Los Angeles, just west of the Pico-Union neighborhood that would later explode as a dense nucleus of Central American immigration. Within two years, his maternal grandparents came to live with them.

Their arrival would change the course of his life. By the time he was 8, little Juan was recruited to accompany his *abuelitos* to their medical appointments, going by bus to nearby barrio clinics. His job: to serve as translator because they didn’t speak English.

That was a heavy and scary burden for a little boy. He worried about interpreting the medical information correctly.

“It was nerve-racking,” he recalls. “My grandmother’s health was in my hands. What if I get it wrong?”

Communication was not the only challenge. Juan found it excruciating to have to witness the intimacy and probing of a doctor’s examination. He had to be there when his grandmother changed into her gown or when his grandfather had a rectal exam.

“Come on!” he says, with exasperation still in his voice. “How do you process that as a kid? Being in adult situations at that age was an eye-opener. It was just my reality, and the elements of justice resonated.”

Or rather, injustice. In those days, finding a Spanish-speaking doctor in the City of Angels was close to a miracle. Once, a doctor addressed his grandmother’s high blood pressure by telling the boy that “she’s got to stop eating so much Mexican food.”

“But we’re not Mexican,” Juan responded.

Maybe, Guerra says, the doctor should have just asked what kind of food his grandmother was eating. After all, she lived to be 95. ▶

One mild day in December, Guerra is sporting a guayabera at work. Though the traditional tropical shirt is casual, his demeanor is formal, like his table manners at lunch. During an interview, he occasionally answers questions like he's taking a test.

Is wearing the guayabera a conscious choice?

"Correct."

Does he wear it to send a cultural message, to connect with patients, or just because he likes the style?

"All of the above."

Many Latinos, Guerra says, cling to superstitious myths about health. For culturally competent doctors, the goal is to dispel those cultural *mitos* without condescension or condemnation. Some patients, for example, think insulin actually causes the death of diabetics, because they see people forced to take it at the end stages of the disease. Guerra was still in junior high school when his own grandfather died of the disease, plus complications from alcoholism, another public health scourge among Latinos. Sharing that family story can help form a bond with his patients.

It's all about establishing relationships of trust.

"The role of culturally sensitive care is very dynamic," he says. "It requires agility and cultural humility, because not every Latino is going to be the same. But I point to the importance of family and being able to distribute messages of health, of empowerment, of encouragement. How those messages are perceived depends on who the messenger is."

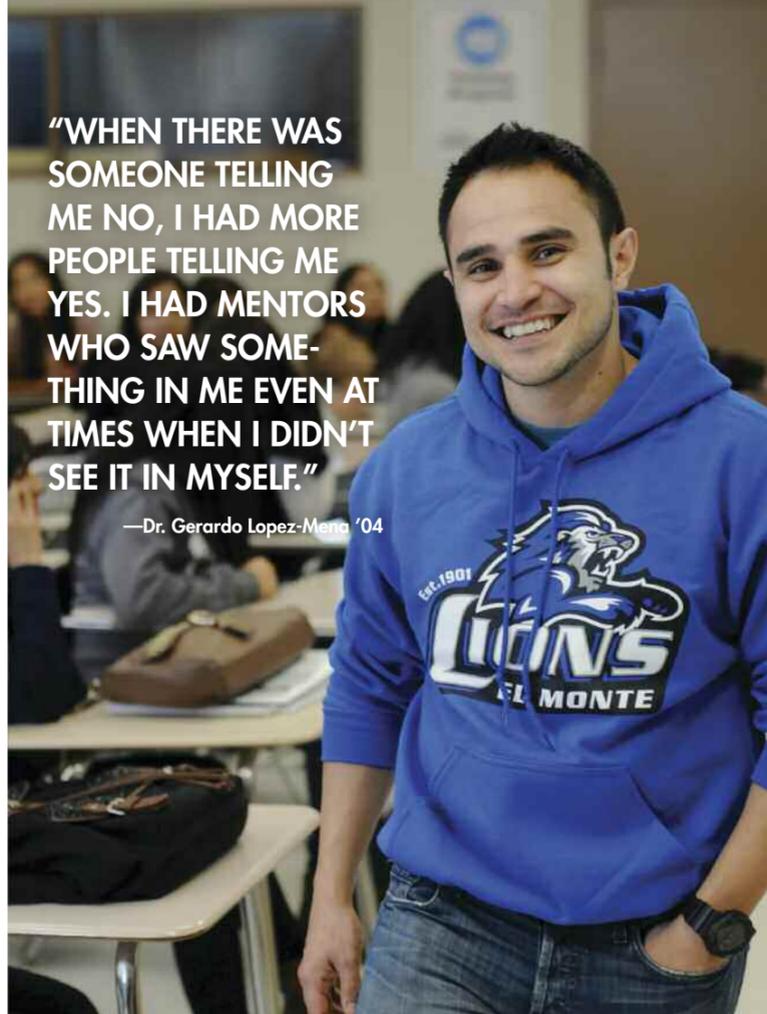
Lopez-Mena shares that vision. His desire to be a doctor also goes back to his childhood. He was born prematurely and suffered severe asthma growing up, so doctors were his role models of success. But he also had doubts and detours. He took the MCAT three times with less than stellar results, leading counselors to steer him to other careers. After college, he used his chemistry degree to work for a pharmaceutical company, which he didn't like. Then for a couple of years he was a PE teacher in elementary school, which he loved.

In the end, he realized medicine was his vocation. After a year of post-baccalaureate study, he was accepted at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York.

"Nowadays," says Lopez-Mena, "the main reason I want to

"WHEN THERE WAS SOMEONE TELLING ME NO, I HAD MORE PEOPLE TELLING ME YES. I HAD MENTORS WHO SAW SOMETHING IN ME EVEN AT TIMES WHEN I DIDN'T SEE IT IN MYSELF."

—Dr. Gerardo Lopez-Mena '04



Dr. Gerardo Lopez-Mena '04 visits a classroom in his home town of El Monte, Calif.

be a doctor, and the main reason why I love my job, is that I want to be an advocate for people who don't have a voice and really transform the Latino community into a healthier one."

Guerra had originally planned to be a family doctor, but he changed his mind in medical school. During his clinical rotations in Peoria, where there was an influx of migrant farmworkers, he saw women who came to the hospital to deliver their babies. And he was struck by how traumatic it was for them because they couldn't speak English. At the time, there were no Latino doctors in the training hospital's ob-gyn department.

"To see the look of fear and despair because they felt out of place during what should be the happy-

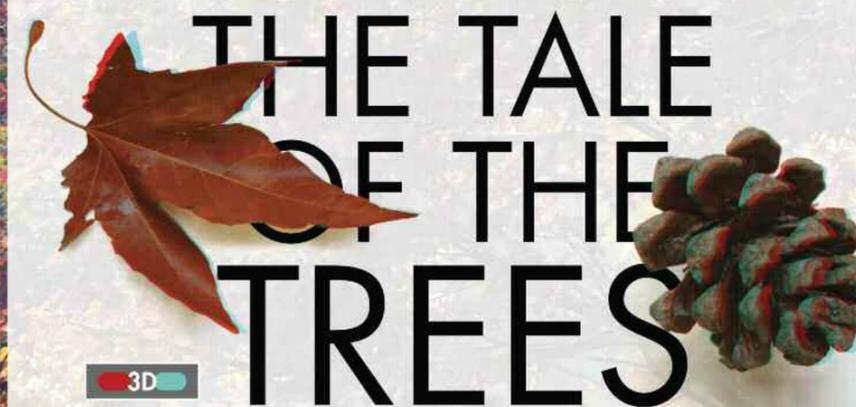
est day of their lives was really powerful to me," he recalls. "For a young medical student to be empowered to make a difference during a woman's labor by being able to speak the language was just amazing. When you think of how I was able to calm and soothe patients who were otherwise in a scared state of mind, alone and worried. I think it was almost as effective as a good epidural."

It reinforced his own reason for choosing medicine. That motivation remains as solid as it was during that humiliating admissions interview. When the medical school dean asked why he chose medicine, Guerra explained passionately about his childhood experiences with his grandparents and his desire "to bridge the gap between quality health care and individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds." The reason was rejected. The increasingly impatient dean asked him three times, waiting for the "right" answer. But the increasingly defiant Guerra gave the same response each time.

Wrong, scolded the dean finally. He should want to be a doctor for the sake of science.

"I knew deep in my heart that the reason for my becoming a doctor was not going to be the fact that I love science," says Guerra. "It was more because I love my family, and I reflected on the challenges that they had in obtaining quality health care. I came into medicine because I wanted to leave it in a better state."

THE CALIFORNIA STORY BEHIND OUR BEAUTIFUL-BUT-COMPLICATED CAMPUS CANOPY



Story by Mark Kendall / Photos by Carrie Rosema

Trees number 2110 and 2111, perhaps Pomona's most expansive pair of oaks, stand side by side and largely out of sight at the eastern edge of the Wash, far from the center of campus. The two have no grand names, just ID numbers etched on metal tags, and their centuries of survival are a silent success. "This is what happens when we leave trees on their own," says Cy Carlberg, a Claremont-raised arborist, while taking a walk through campus on a crisp December day. Looking more closely at one of the giants, she notices an emerging area on the trunk revealing fresh-looking wood. "This is wonderful. See how this is expanding?" she says. "This is active growth." ▶

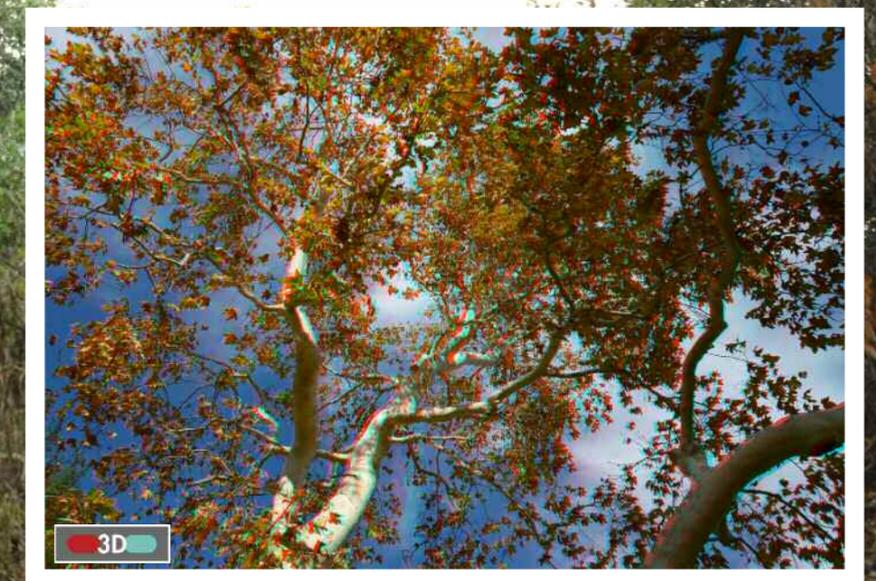
The College itself has seen plenty of active growth since its founding in 1887, and the changes in buildings, programs and people make it tempting to see our trees as stalwarts, rooting the campus to a time before its very existence. There is plenty of truth to that notion, particularly when it comes to Pomona's coast live oaks and sycamores. And yet the history behind our trees—which also include eucalyptus from Australia, crape myrtle from China, coral trees from South Africa—is more tangled than the neatly-maintained landscape lets on. Pomona's soaring sentinels form more than just a scenic canopy. The trees reveal a Golden State story, but one with ties to nearly every continent.

Strolling through campus, Carlberg is quick to identify noteworthy trees with roots around the globe, from “very, very old” Italian stone pines towering over Walker Beach to an unusual Chinese wingnut tree in front of Harwood. Well-groomed Pomona trees like these helped shape Carlberg's career path. She was in her early teens when one day her father drove her past campus and she “saw a tree that I knew had been pruned just impeccably.” Soon, she was working for the tree care company that did the work. Later, as she went on to get her degree in landscape architecture, Carlberg became fascinated with Ralph Cornell, Class of 1914 and Pomona's first landscape architect, and today she treasures her copy of Cornell's *Conspicuous California Plants* given to her by his widow, Vera. The arborist is only one of a number of Ralph Cornell aficionados still found among plant-lovers in the region.

THOUGH CORNELL GRADUATED a century ago, his plantings remain a conspicuous presence, and the late landscaping genius is still central to the story of Pomona's intriguing mix of trees. Cornell was fascinated with foliage from his first semester at Pomona, when he took a botany course with charismatic Biology Professor Charles Fuller Baker. Soon, Cornell had a business venture selling saplings grown from Mexican avocado seeds, and the profits enabled him to go on to Harvard and earn his master's in landscape architecture. Cornell found his way back to Southern California, and Pomona quickly hired him as the campus' landscape architect, a role he would hold for four decades.

This all comes from a senior paper by biology major Nik Tyack '11, who learned about Cornell while examining campus water use on a sustainability fellowship. Tyack became so taken with the work of Pomona's first ►

Tree No. 2110, on the eastern edge of the Wash, is one of Pomona's largest oaks, and likely centuries old. In the box: the sycamores are Pomona's second most common tree, thriving in locales such as Marston Quad.





The Mexican fan palms in front of Seaver Theatre are almost native but not quite, hailing from Baja California.

PHOTO BY MARK WOOD

landscape architect that, along with writing the paper, he also co-founded the Ralph Cornell Society, a group of students devoted to tending native plants on campus.

Cornell's advocacy for California flora is well-chronicled in Tyack's paper, which recounts the landscaper's pioneering ponderings about the state's plants and the possibilities of creating a "Genuine Southern California Park." But once he became Pomona's landscape architect, Cornell took a very different approach, "designing mind-boggling creations in which plants from areas as far apart as New Zealand, Central Asia, Europe, Australia, Japan, China, South Africa and Southern California mingled in a single landscape," writes Tyack, now an environmental consultant back East.

Why the shift? Simply put, Cornell cared most about the look and design of his landscaping and, according to Tyack, bringing in plants from around the world was "merely a means to create beauty."

This was the thinking of the time. With a climate unique for North America, the state became a center for arboreal experimentation. "People began to think of California as this place where you had this cosmopolitan mix of trees from around the world," says Jared Farmer, author of *Trees in Paradise: A California History*. That thinking was fed by the acclimatization movement, which sought to systematically and scientifically spread species globally to increase local biodiversity. "The idea," Farmer says, "was to find the perfect place" for a particular plant.

The reality of this experiment wasn't so perfect, with the state's long-ago eucalyptus craze serving as a case in point. The Australian imports were widely touted as super-trees, Farmer says, growing to great heights in California during their late 1800s heyday, when they were planted along College Avenue at the western edge of campus and in countless other locales across the state. In time, though, these trees brought worries ranging from fire risk to falling limbs, leading to their removal in some

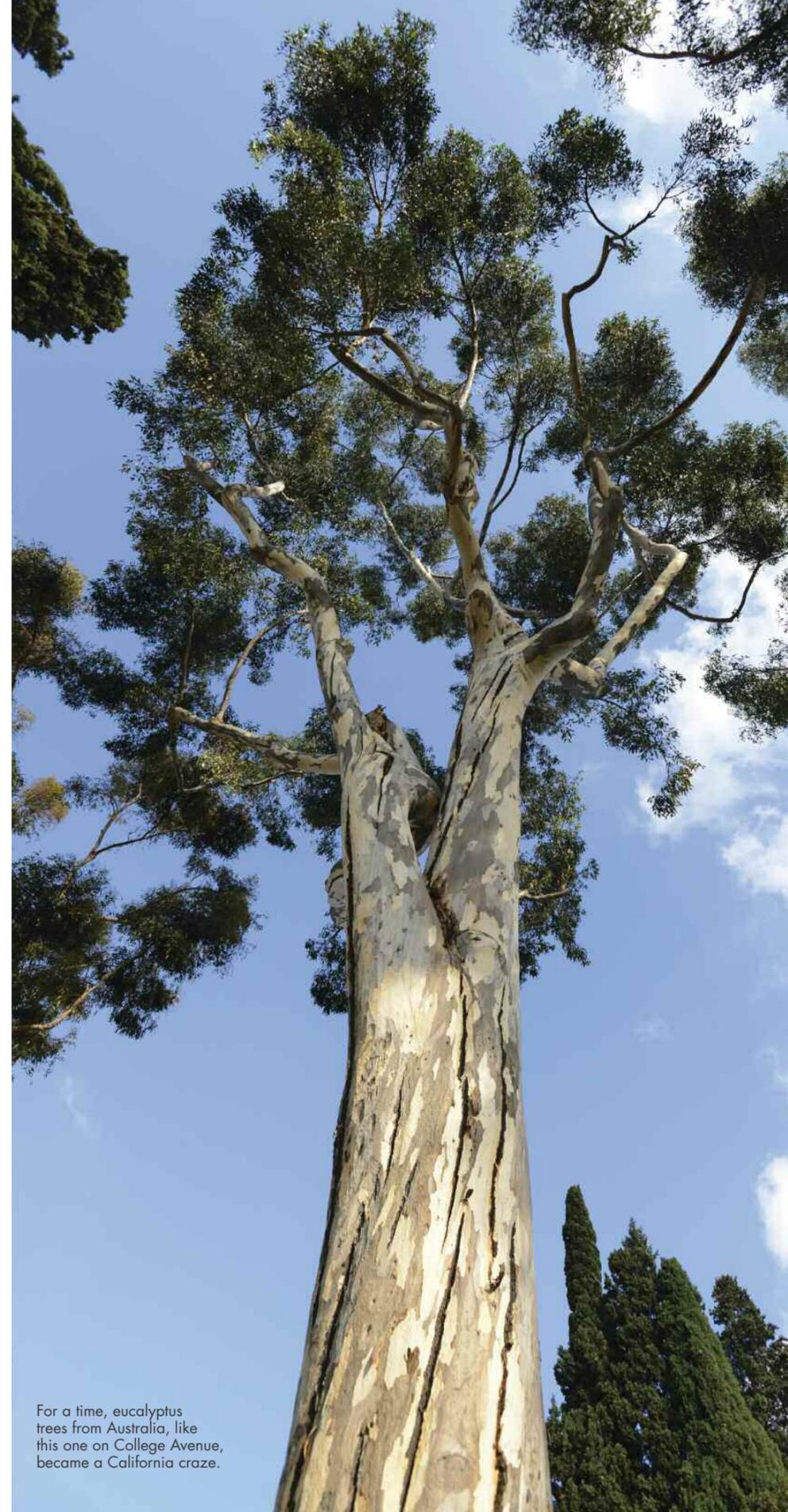
locales. (In his book, Farmer notes the tragic 1998 incident in which a falling eucalyptus branch killed two Pomona students on their way to class.)

Eventually, the focus at Pomona and beyond began to shift back to native plants. Cornell was on board, returning to his advocacy for native plants later in life. In a 1966 letter urging preservation of the Wash, Cornell sang the praises of its oaks and sycamores. "They are part of the heritage which we should protect and, yet, in much of California, they are being decimated and destroyed by the march of 'progress' in a manner most frightening to behold."

CORNELL WOULD BE REASSURED by the direction Pomona is marching in today. When it comes to campus trees, the emphasis now is on native ones, though not exclusively. And grounds crews keep planting new ones as the College works to preserve—and in some cases expand—green space. As an example, Assistant Director of Grounds Kevin Quanstrom points to a previously-paved area north of Big Bridges recently converted to open space, with walkways and seating. Add to that a perfect row of California fan palms, the only palm native to the state, along with newly-planted sycamores and, of course, oaks, which make up about a quarter of Pomona's roughly 4,000 trees, reaching into every corner of campus.

These native oaks are "the classic tree of Mediterranean-climate California," notes Bart O'Brien, co-author of *California Native Plants for the Garden*. Not only are the oaks sophisticated ecosystems unto themselves, he points out, but their acorns also once played a role in the seasonal food supply for Native Californians. Today at Pomona, the old oaks help tie the campus to a time long before the College was established.

Deep in the Wash, where the wild oaks reign, trees Nos. 2110 and 2111 hold their ground—and keep a secret. Arborist Cy Carlberg has a hunch that these two are somewhere in the range of 300 to 400 years old. "It's just a gut thing," she says. "I look at old wounds. I look at the way the wood has adapted. It's just a feeling." The trees' size alone doesn't prove their ages—the rate of growth can vary greatly with water supply. Without intrusive measures, there's no way to count the rings and know for certain their ages until these oaks come down through rot or storm. And that day, we can only hope, is still centuries away, leaving a lingering mystery to this California tale.



For a time, eucalyptus trees from Australia, like this one on College Avenue, became a California craze.

HOW A 17TH-CENTURY MIDWIFE INSPIRED HISTORIAN SAM THOMAS '91 TO WRITE MYSTERY NOVELS

Of Midwives and Harlots

By Lynne Heffley

While conducting doctoral research

in York, England, in 2001, historian Sam Thomas '91 made a discovery that would one day lure him away from his well-charted academic path as a tenured college professor. His find: a will dating back to 1685.

Out of hundreds of wills that Thomas had examined, it was, he says, "one of the most remarkable historical documents that I've stumbled across."

"I, Bridget Hodges of the City of York, Midwife," it began, and Thomas was hooked.

"This was the first time that I had found a woman [of that period] who described herself not as the 'wife of,' or the 'daughter of,' or 'spinster,' but by her profession," he says. Just as intriguingly, the will contradicted the historic stereotype of midwives as uneducated and little better than witches. It revealed Bridget Hodges to be a woman of obvious wealth, who specified as her pallbearers members of Parliament, aldermen and lord mayors of the city.

The clincher for Thomas: Bridget had named her many goddaughters—babies that she had delivered—Bridget, too. "It's one thing to name your own child after yourself, but it takes a certain amount of self-confidence to name other people's children after you," Thomas says. "At that point, I was just very much in love with her."

As a college professor, Thomas would spend nearly a decade specializing in early modern European history and writing scholarly articles that encompassed his Bridget-inspired research into historical midwifery and medicine. He had been teaching at the University of Alabama in Huntsville for three years when his ideas for a novel based on Bridget's life and times began to take shape, coinciding with an increasing desire to "do the kind of teaching I wanted," based on his experiences as an undergraduate at Pomona College.

"Having come from Pomona, I thought that teaching should be about the creation of a community and about mentoring students. I couldn't do that at a largish state university."

Thomas gave up his tenured college track. Moving to Ohio with his wife and two young sons, he began teaching 9th- and 10th-grade history in 2012 at an independent K-12 boys' school. He also finished his first work of historical fiction, *The Midwife's Tale*, a murder mystery starring Bridget as a fictionalized midwife and solver of murders in 17th-century York.

Published to glowing reviews, the book is set in York, under siege in 1644 during the English Civil War. It revolves around the case of a woman "who is accused of petty treason for the crime of murdering her husband—rising up against her 'natural lord,'" Thomas explains.

Kirkus Reviews praised the novel's wealth of historical information, and added that the "ingenious, fast-paced mystery is a bonus." *Publisher's Weekly* called it a "superb first mystery."

Thomas' well-received second novel, *The Harlot's Tale*, about serial killings during a deadly heat wave and the restrictions of

life under Cromwell and the Puritans, came out in January, following a related e-book short story, *The Maid-servant and the Murderer*. The third book in the series, *The Witch's Tale*, is due for publication in 2015, and Thomas is already at work on a fourth.

(The enthusiastic reception that his books have received, and the fact that a publishing contract followed a few weeks after landing a literary agent, still surprises Thomas, and he admits to being "terrified of reviews. I have my wife read the relevant bits to me," he says.)

The books' deeply researched historical, social, political and religious framework delves into the role and practices of midwives of the time: they delivered babies, identified unwed mothers (and the men responsible), uncovered rapes and deeds of infanticide and witchery, and were not only powerful within the female sphere, but could hold sway in the male power structure of the court system.

"It really set my career as a historian in a different direction as I tried to figure out who these women were," Thomas says. "Midwives were not witches, they were witch hunters. And this, of course, makes them the ideal sleuth."

Between his *Midwife* novels and teaching, Thomas managed to write a scholarly book of academic non-fiction, *Creating Communities in Restoration England*, about religious persecution and religious tolerance in 17th-century England, published by Brill in 2012. He is also writing a stand-alone novel about witchcraft in colonial America.

"I've written about 100 pages," Thomas says. "Right now, it is about the Indian wars of the late 17th century," which were "absolutely horrific."

How does he find the time to write?

"I get up at 5, start the coffee and try to bang out 750 to 1,000 words before I go to work. If you do that every day, pages will pile up."

Thomas grew up in San Diego and Washington, D.C., served in the Army for four years in Germany, Kuwait and Yugoslavia and earned his Ph.D. in history from Washington University in St. Louis.

He says, however, that the serendipitous twists in his career path are rooted in his time as an undergraduate at Pomona College, when, with no real interest in history and little enthusiasm for early mornings ("I just wanted to sleep in," he says), Thomas signed up for an 11 a.m. class in Western Civilization, then taught by History and Classics Professor Kenneth Wolf.

"I didn't know why I was in college until I walked into that classroom," says Thomas. "That's the beauty of the liberal arts education that you can get at Pomona. It prepares you for absolutely anything. I've been an Army officer; I've taught college; I now teach high school; I write novels; I've written history books—and all of that goes back to Pomona and to that 11 a.m. Western Civ class with Ken Wolf."

The Harlot's Tale

By Sam Thomas '91

Minotaur Books, 2014 / 320 pages
/ \$24.99

Leaks and Firestorms

In Class with Professor Cameron Munter



In today's class, students discuss the firestorm ignited by former National Security Agency (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden's leaks of top secret documents last summer. Among the questions raised are: who decides what are legitimate targets for domestic and foreign surveillance; why some secrets should be protected; and whether information gathering by corporations like Google and Facebook should be part of a broader privacy debate.

Munter: I was at the Rand Corporation yesterday on a panel about secrecy and privacy. One side, I had an FBI agent, and on the other an ACLU lawyer, and I realized the reason they invited me was to be sure they didn't rip each other's throats out. On the domestic side, they talked about privacy and the Constitution. I suggested that many of these issues should not be limited to domestic policy, but should be part of foreign policy. I'm curious what you think of the (Snowden) rev-

elations about spying on the American people.
Ben: If we are truly at war, we are engaged in a war on terrorism, we have a duty to understand the lay of the land; it's our job to have a complete awareness of exactly where the enemy is, and understand the lines of communication and organization.
Munter: Let me go back to the first thing you said. You guys think we're at war. Yes, no?
Aidan: I think it's almost antithetical to democracy to accept that we can be on a constant war footing. Because it is true when you are in a war, democracy affords certain executive powers that are supposed to be temporary. The problem is this war has been going on for more than a decade, and it can do that because it doesn't affect our daily lives. Mass spying on citizens inside the country and out isn't even seen as surprising anymore.

The Class: Civil-Military Relations in U.S. Foreign Policy looks at how relations between civilian and military branches in the United States have developed historically and how they affect the formulation and execution of foreign policy. It seeks to understand how civilians and soldiers approach problems differently, and how historical experience, bureaucratic habits and philosophical differences can put them at odds.
The Instructor: Cameron Munter is a veteran diplomat who joined the Pomona faculty in 2013 as a "professor of practice" in international relations. As U.S. ambassador to Pakistan from 2010 to 2012, he guided relations between the two countries through a period of crisis, including the killing of Osama bin Laden. Among other diplomatic assignments, Munter served in Iraq, overseeing civilian and military cooperation in planning the drawdown of U.S. troops, and in Serbia, the Czech Republic and Poland. He received a Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University and a B.A. from Cornell University.

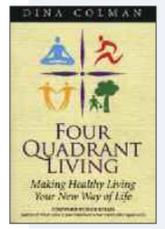
book·marks

Adventurer's Hawaii



(second edition) In this new edition of the book first published in 1992, Peter Caldwell '61 offers striking photos of Hawaii's natural beauty as seen by a "hiker, kayaker and adventurer." Taote Publishing, 2013 / 236 pages / \$30

Four Quadrant Living



Dina Colman '90 addresses mind, body, relationships and environment in this guide to wellness, which challenges readers to "not wait for your 'wake-up' call to start living a healthier, happier life!" Four Quadrant Media, 2013 / 206 pages / \$15

Collateral Damage: A Triptych



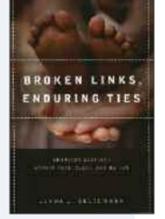
This debut collection of award-winning short fiction from the pen of author Soma Mei Sheng Frazier '95 received the 2013 RopeWalk Press Editor's Fiction Chapbook Prize. RopeWalk Press, 2013 / \$14

I Believe, an Imagination with Tales and Stories



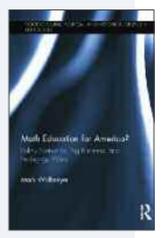
This compilation of poems, folk tales and short stories by Alan Lindgren '86 provokes the imagination and promises enjoyment for "the small child to the mature reader." Sun Sings Publications, 2013 / 180 pages / \$10.95

Broken Links, Enduring Ties



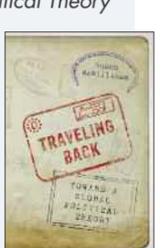
Linda Seligmann '75 dives deep into modern America's adoption culture to reveal how adoption across race and class is changing communities and creating ties. Stanford University Press, 2013 / 336 pages / \$27.95

Math Education for America?



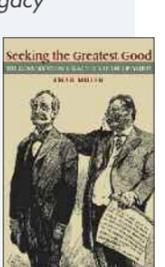
Policy Networks, Big Business and Pedagogy Wars Mark Wolfmeyer '02 "analyzes math education policy through the social network of individuals and private and public organizations that influence it in the United States." Routledge, 2013 / 194 pages / \$135

Traveling Back



Toward a Global Political Theory This work from Politics Professor Susan McWilliams has been called the first "to explore a heretofore neglected travel-story tradition in Western political thought." Oxford University Press, 2014 / 240 pages / \$65

Seeking the Greatest Good



The Conservation Legacy of Gifford Pinchot Environmental Analysis Professor Char Miller examines Pinchot's pivotal role in shaping the U.S. Forest Service, focusing on the history of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation. University of Pittsburgh Press, 2013 / 232 pages / \$24.95

New Books from Noted Journalists

Essays under the title, "The Rural Life," by Verlyn Klinkenborg '74 graced *The New York Times* editorial pages for some 15 years, and Mary Schmich '75 is deep into her second decade as a columnist for the *Chicago Tribune*.

This past year, both writers published new collections of some of their best work. Klinkenborg's second book of columns, *More Scenes From the Rural Life*, contains 150 pieces from his *Times* column, from which he bade farewell in December. Schmich's collection, *Even the Terrible Things Seem Beautiful to Me Now: The Best of Mary Schmich*, brings together 164 of her essays including the 10 that won her the Pulitzer Prize for Commentary in 2012.

The collections are dynamic and versatile, bound together by the distinctive voices of Schmich and Klinkenborg. "A lot of column writing is just getting in touch with what you're really thinking and then getting that down in words," says Schmich. Sometimes her column will cover important issues in Chicago, like the demolition of the Cabrini Green housing projects. Other times the essays will offer reflections on friendship, aging or family.

The Best of Mary Schmich opens with a selection of columns about the author's mother. "There are ways of writing personally that are only about yourself and there are ways that draw the reader into something larger about life, your life and theirs. I always hope to do the latter," she says.

Klinkenborg's *More Scenes From the Rural Life* focuses on observations of life on his farm in upstate New York, woven together by his rich prose. "On the farm—in the country—no two days are alike. Of course, that depends on the scale of your attention. Look closely enough, and everything is always changing," says Klinkenborg. The *Rural Life* essays, Klinkenborg hopes, at the very least can make readers think about their relationship with the natural world, a subject that rarely appears on the news pages.

"What I hear from readers is that they've noticed the same things I have. What's interesting, though, is that often they aren't really aware that their perceptions matter until they see them confirmed," says Klinkenborg. "The point of my essays, as far as I'm concerned, isn't the essays themselves—it's the reverberations that echo in the reader's mind."

—Emma Paine '14

patriotic gore that flecked the streets of Baltimore. Now the despot in the song is Abraham Lincoln, There were riots against Lincoln. He put the legislature in jail so they wouldn't secede from the union. So here is our hero Abraham Lincoln who, basically for the period of the Civil War, was unconstitutional. We can say exceptional circumstances, pretty serious times. We can say 9/11 was a pretty serious time.

Jack: When you frame it about taking away constitutional liberties and the Fourth Amendment and stuff, it sounds very serious and it is. But when you contextualize it in the terms that it's not just government doing this, it's the private sector as well. And that, honestly, is what scares me more.

Munter: You mean when you search something in Google and it gives you commentary about what you could buy?

Michael: Google's and Facebook's whole business model is to own your information and to sell it. And that worries me just as much if not more.

Tom: I guess where I draw the line is that Google and Facebook can't put you on a watch list, but the NSA can, based on information that might not necessarily be suspicious, like a search history.

Munter: What you're saying is that we're getting it wrong if we only worry about constitutional issues, serious or not serious as they might be, because there is something bigger, which is the technological issue, which is both inside and outside government.

Aidan: It's such a slippery slope that there are going to be abuses and that brings up the question of either you have to have one extreme, no surveillance, or you have to recognize that it will be abused, and I think most Americans aren't willing to have no surveillance.

Munter: So there is the permanent war footing argument and the violation of civil liberties argument. Obviously, the American public want something in between; they want to be safe and they're willing to pay a certain price in order to be safe, but they don't want to lose the essence of what it means to be Americans



and have freedoms, which is not satisfying intellectually but pretty realistic.

Charlotte: I was going to say that it's really a generational thing. My parents are vehemently opposed to wiretapping, domestic surveillance, where most of the people I've talked to don't really care.

Munter: Because they're used to it.

Charlotte: Yeah, we've grown up where everything is totally public. When it comes down to the message Snowden is making about why this is wrong, most people in my generation probably don't relate.

Munter: There *are* reasons why we keep secrets. If I'm in Iraq or Libya, people tell you things in confidence, and they tell you things at the risk of their lives, and

you keep that confidence because that's your job.

Ben: When you say secrets are kept for the reason, the question is who is deciding the reason for that. Obviously, in the example you mentioned it's for national security, people's jobs, but I think when it strays to things that would portray the U.S. poorly or things that the U.S. is doing that are illegal, then I think that borders the line when secrets should be revealed.

Nick: My problem with Snowden was for him to take this issue into his own hands and to leak it to the public. I think it's not really up to an individual to make that call.

Munter: Arguing uncharacteristically on Snowden's behalf, isn't that what a citizen is supposed to do, to some extent? Isn't civil disobedience, from Gandhi to Martin Luther King, part of our tradition?

Nick: Unless you have a viable alternative like a legitimate pathway to share that information.

Munter: But is the issue here simply the amount of information we're gathering? The whole point of 9/11 was that domestic and foreign intelligence had different pieces of intel and didn't bring it together, which was part of what led to the Homeland Security that we know and love. Now that we have that, is there such a massive amount of material to deal with that no one can pick up his or her eyes and ask where we are going strategically?

—Mary Marvin

From the Reading List:

Andrew Bacevich, *The New American Militarism*

Peter Feaver, *Armed Servants*

Hans Gerth and C. Wright Mills, *From Max Weber*

Samuel Huntington, *The Soldier and the State*

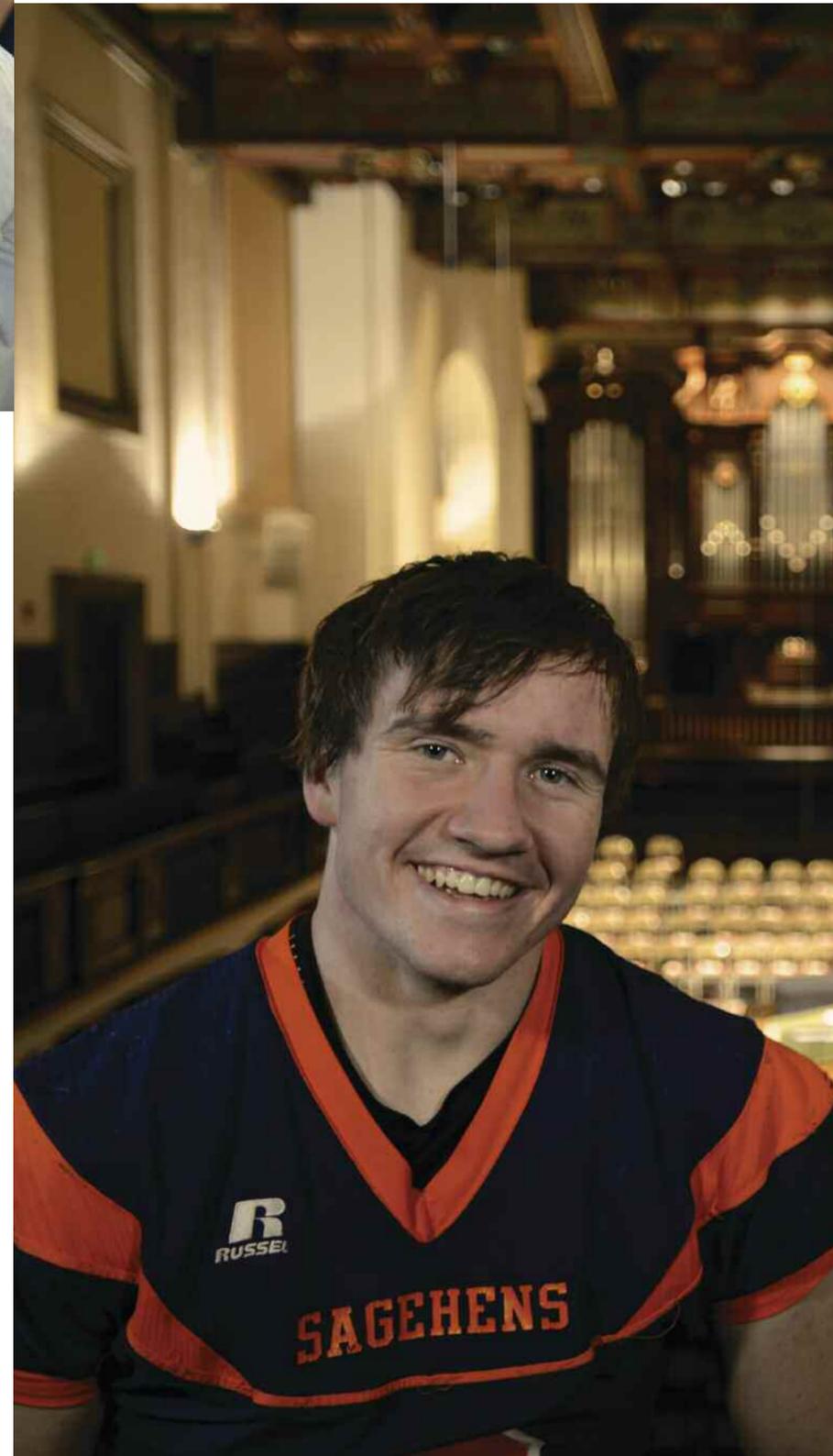
Fred Kaplan, *The Insurgents*

Nicholas Kravlev, *America's Other Army*

James Mann, *The Obamians*

Mark Mazzetti, *The Way of the Knife*

Kori Schake, *State of Disrepair*



FOR MATT O'CONNOR '15, THE POMONA EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN ALL ABOUT SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES AND MAKING CONNECTIONS.

Team Player

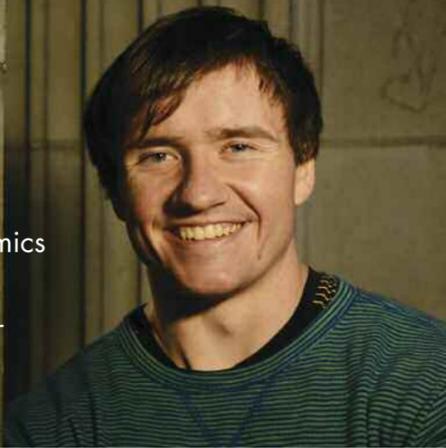
Matt O'Connor '15 wanted two things out of college—rigorous academics and the opportunity to play football. As a starting linebacker and double major in theatre and the interdisciplinary field of philosophy, politics and economics, Matt says he found both at Pomona, along with something else he considers just as important: fellow students who are collaborative, open and involved. A native of Louisville, Colo., Matt also competes in the shot put and participates in musical theatre and the Pomona College Choir. He founded Claremont Christian Athletes and is active in Nourish International, a student-run nonprofit that works to fight global poverty.

Teamwork

“Choir is like a football practice in a way; you go through songs over and over, crafting what you're doing and perfecting it to get the best product in the concert, just like you do in practice when you run plays over and over again to get the best product on the field. When you're doing a musical, you're in a much more intimate setting; it's more of a family environment. We're in this together, you have people you can rely on as your family, people you really grow close to and get really deep connections with just like athletics.” ▶

Matt O'Connor '15

- ▶ **DOUBLE MAJOR:**
Theatre
Philosophy, Politics & Economics
- ▶ **SUPPORTED BY**
Financial Aid, Draper Center
for Community Partnerships,
the Annual Fund



A Conversation about Faith

"I'm very active in the faith community, and Claremont Christian Athletes was a route for me to open up a conversation about religion in an athletic environment. It's very refreshing to see how open people at a secular school like Pomona have been, and how wildly successful the organization has been in its first year."

Three Professors Who Made a Difference

"Three professors who've had an impact are Lorn Foster, who is like my father away from home and one of the smartest people I've met; Fernando Lozano, who was the first professor to really engage me at Pomona and make me feel comfortable; and Art Horowitz, who has such passion for teaching and for each of his students. Art drove all the way to Occidental to watch me and another of his students compete in a track meet. He climbed up what seemed like 10,000 freakin' stairs to cheer us on. All three are wonderful professors, but way more important, wonderful, wonderful human beings"

Breaking the Mold

"Sometimes American higher education tries to make students fit a certain mold. We're told to think a certain way in order to achieve a certain societal status and get a certain job. Pomona doesn't put you in a box; it puts you in this fun house of intellectual stimulation and encourages you to get outside your comfort zone, to craft your own path. That's what I think really defines the idea of Daring Minds. I've opened my eyes to the fact that success is not defined by a paycheck or resume but instead how I use my talents to make this world we live in a better place."

A Valentine's Day Serenade

"We had a fundraiser for Nourish International on Valentine's Day, where I serenaded random people in the dining hall for \$3 each. We raised over \$70 in two hours. My voice was completely gone by the end of it, but it was extremely fun, and I think people either really enjoyed it or were really uncomfortable but applauded to diffuse the tension. One of the two. Or both."

Why I Sing

"In my Theatre for Young Audiences class, we go to the city of Pomona and work at Fremont Academy. We've talked with the students about things that make you feel like you're flying, and I think that gets to the root of music for me. Singing makes me feel whole, it makes me feel like I don't have a care in this world, and to remember to smile and laugh and live a little. I can let go of all the frustrations of my day and just feel. That's why I'm always singing."

/campaign·pomona/

How Your Gifts Support Daring Minds

Gifts from 16,457 alumni, parents, students and friends of the College lifted *Campaign Pomona: Daring Minds* above the \$200 million milestone late last year. Launched in 2010, the campaign already has provided funding for initiatives to support students and faculty, expand financial aid, build new facilities and increase programming in the arts and music.

Your gifts have:

- **Expanded financial aid**
Providing an affordable education to every admitted student remains the College's top priority. Gifts of all sizes have helped meet this growing need for financial aid, which supports 56 percent of all Pomona students this year.
- **Created a summer internship program**
Since 2011, 80 students have participated in paid summer internships in eight states and 10 countries. More than 125 parents helped spearhead the drive to raise funding for internships.
- **Increased support for summer research**
More than \$8 million has been raised for student summer research in the sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities
- **Built two residence halls**
Sontag and Pomona halls house 153 seniors in residences that meet the nation's most stringent environmental standards.
- **Contributed to the cost of two important new academic buildings**
A new Millikan Hall will feature a digital planetarium, state-of-the-art labs and innovative classrooms. The new center for studio arts will have cutting-edge facilities and flexible studio spaces that invite collaboration.

With less than two years left to reach our goal of \$250 million, we need your help to fulfill our promise to faculty and students, and to support, challenge and inspire the next generation of Daring Minds.

Thank you!

To learn more about how to support Campaign Pomona: Daring Minds, go to www.pomona.edu/giving or call Pamela Besnard, Vice President for Advancement, at 909-621-8192



Mowry Baden's art has deep Pomona College roots. He started here as a student and then came back to campus later as an art professor, department chair and gallery director from 1968 to 1971.

Long based in Victoria, B.C., Baden '58 is known for his large-scale kinesthetic sculptures. "Dromedary Mezzanine," on view at the Pomona College Museum of Art through April 13, is a tall platformed bicycle that a museum visitor pedals to reach four wall-mounted tents containing tools—an effort that is both exercise and meditation for the participant. Baden's body-oriented, interactive works have impacted generations of Pomona students and garnered him wide respect.

Q: What's the philosophy behind moving sculpture?

A: Almost all of my working life as a sculptor I've dedicated my energies to capitalizing on the physical energies of the period. So often people ask me, "What is your medium?" I say, exertion. Not my exertion but the exertion of the viewer, and this involves so often intercepting their habitual habits, gestural habits; intercepting those habits and sending them in unexpected directions.

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/making·waves/

MOWRY BADEN '58 RETURNS TO POMONA WITH HIS LATEST WORK.

THE ART OF SURPRISE

Story by Sneha Abraham / Photos by John Lucas

So the viewer makes a discovery, or several discoveries, about the way their mind and body collaborate—and we call that kind of event an illusion, a phantom. This sculpture ["Dromedary Mezzanine"] capitalizes on the viewer's energy. To ensure that the viewer engages with the work as long as possible, I've put these little destinations, chambers, high on the wall and each chamber contains a tool. When I acquired the tools I didn't know their function; they're very old, they're out of use. So old are they, we have no idea how to put them into use, so that each is a mystery.

This sculpture tries to do two things at once, exertion and the pausing and pondering of these mystery objects.

What do you find most compelling about this kind of work?

A: The central objective is to get into the sensory, to get in behind the external of the viewer, to surprise her with her own perceptual habits, which she thinks she knows from A to Z, but she doesn't. So the sculpture opens a window into that internal space and she is surprised.

Then another layer consists of the signaling that goes on between her and the other people in the room. So she comes, she engages ▶

travel·study

Walking Tour of Sicily

With Professor of History Ken Wolf and Environmental Studies/Geology Professor Rick Hazlett

May 25–June 5, 2014

Sicily's location in the center of the sea whose name means "in the middle of the world" makes it the perfect venue for a trip designed, in part, to appreciate the interpenetration of the Greek, Latin and Arabic civilizations that dominated the Mediterranean basin in the ancient and medieval periods. Join Pomona Professors Rick Hazlett and Ken Wolf on a tour of this fascinating tour of the region, focusing on the area's rich cultural and geologic histories.

Polar Bears and the Midnight Sun

With Associate Professor of Biology Nina Karnovsky

June 6–16, 2014

Travel under the midnight sun aboard comfortable, ice-strengthened ships as we travel through a land of deep fjords, snowcapped mountains and massive ice sheets to encounter the kings of the Arctic—polar bears. Experience in this region along with a flexible and unhurried itinerary allows us to maximize sightings. *National Geographic* photographers help us best capture every encounter and Pomona's Nina Karnovsky, associate professor of biology, will teach us about the wonders we will see.

For more information about these or any of our other trips, please contact the Pomona College Alumni Office at (909) 621-8110 or alumni@pomona.edu.

ANSWERS from Page 64

1	P	R	O	B	L	E	M
6	R	A	P	U	R	G	E
8	O	N	E	N	O	O	R
10	T	E	A	C	H	E	R
11	E	A	C	H	P	O	I
14	I	D	L	E	H	O	E
16	N	E	E	D	I	E	R

Across:

1. Problem (2 meanings)
6. Rap (2 meanings)
7. Urge (deletion: s-urge-on)
8. One (1st letters)
9. Noor (anagram: on or=noor)

10. teacher (anagram: cheater)
11. Each (1st letters)
13. Poi (deletion: poi-son)
14. Idle (anagram: lied/idle)
15. Hoe (hidden)
16. Needier (anagram: denier/e)

Down:

1. Protein (homophone: pro/teen)
2. Ope (hidden)
3. Bunched (deletion: l for b)
4. Ego (hidden)
5. Merrier (deletion: t for m)
12. Ade (homophone: aid/ade)
13. Phi (deletion: dias-reversed)

with this, her friend or a stranger watches her and waits her turn. But sometimes her friend is too timid, sometimes her friend is too self-conscious, sometimes her friend is inappropriately dressed. No matter, because just the act of watching this activity is something her friend's brain pays acute attention to. In her brain, what are firing are synapses called mirror neurons, and we all have them. In more conventional language, we would call the firing of your neurons empathy. Then there's another layer: gossip. She comes, she engages with the sculpture. She came alone. But she sees her friend at Starbucks and tells her what happened. Her friend comes to experience the same things, but the curious thing is she doesn't experience the same thing. Because the two people are different. So really, that's why I emphasize the particular, because no two people are the same. Generally the same, but particularly not.

Another layer is institutional. There's a lot of code breaking going on here. The first code is, don't touch the art. So [a work like this] circumvents that code and invites the viewer to do something that she shouldn't do in this no-touch world of the museum.

The fifth layer has to do with collaboration. If you come sometime to this space and watch people come in, you know how best to manage this apparatus, but they don't. Each person engages with it unsuccessfully, but those people who view that person interacting with the sculpture take it a step further when it is their turn.

Q: How did your Pomona experience at those different stages—first as a student, then as a professor, then as a gallery director—impact your art?

A: In this group of exhibitions, the museum is presenting drawings and paintings by my old teacher Frederick Hammersley...back in 1954-58. He would have us sit at our drawing places and he would say, "Put your pen right there." [Baden tosses tissue to the floor signifying the movement.] "Now send it around." So the idea was to keep your eye out there on the object and keep your pen traveling along its perimeter as you drew on the paper in front of you. It could take a long time to get the line all the way around the object and often the results were startling, but they were always very physical. So your eye and your hand and your body all engage with trying to make this mark significant. He was a very good teacher and you can see how through a kind of filter it surfaces in the kind of work that I do.

Then later when I taught here, then ran the department and then was gallery director, I had the good fortune to meet and work with a lot of students and with the gallery director who were more than ready to embrace the engagement of the body as an active component of a work of art. So I had wonderful colleagues like Guy Williams and David Gray in the studio program, later on Lewis Baltz. I had wonderful students like Chris Burden '69 and Michael Brewster '68, and I had maybe the best gallery director of the period...Hal Glicksman. So it was really, truly a golden moment in the history of this institution and I was very privileged to be a part of it.

Q: What drives your art?

A: Boredom. Just wanting to entertain yourself, right? I've been an artist since I was 8 years old; I don't know how to do anything else really. At least nothing that chases boredom away so conclusively. I'm also the son of an architect, so almost all my work is larger-scale, body-size, even mini-architectural scale. And even one of my sons is an architect. So I guess in a way it kind of runs in the blood of the family. My mother was a poet. I'm just an art brat.

This interview has been abridged and edited.

The Canadian Connection

After finishing up

his Fulbright scholarship studying urban health policy in Montreal, Michael O'Shea '11 took a position as the EducationUSA officer in Canada, working with Fulbright and the U.S Embassy. Once in Ottawa, O'Shea was in for a surprise: he encountered two other Sagehens at the embassy. First, he met Diane Sovereign '87, the U.S cultural attaché to Canada. Soon they found Bob Perls '79, serving in Ottawa on his second consular tour.

Ottawa was an unexpected destination for both Sovereign and Perls.

Sovereign went to law school, but after practicing law at a big national firm, she was "feeling burnt out." She



Michael O'Shea '11, Diane Sovereign '87 and Bob Perls '79

took a year of unpaid absence and traveled the world. "I began to have a much clearer and more thoughtful relationship with myself," Sovereign says.

It was her father who prompted her to reconsider her ideas of being a diplomat that had accompanied her International Relations major at Pomona, and so Sovereign joined the State Department. She moved to Brussels for her first post in 2002, which she described "as a fantastic collision of my IR studies, my French language skills, my law degree, and my love of chocolate and beer." Ten years and several locations later, she arrived in Ottawa.

Bob Perls studied government while at Pomona, but he too pursued other paths upon graduation. He founded and ran a medical technology company for 25 years, eventually entering politics when he was elected to the New Mexico state legislature for two terms. Perls sold his company in 2008 and joined the U.S. Foreign Service. He was sent to Frankfurt, and then two years later to Ottawa, which he says is a "great city with great cycling and outdoor activities." Soon, he'll be headed to Pakistan on his next appointment, but for now there are still three Sagehens chirping out of the embassy in Canada.

— Emma Paine '14



Pomona College legacies: The newest generation of Pomona students from Sagehen families includes from left to right: (bottom row) Emily Chittick, Tiana Chanaiwa; (second row) Tara Morris, Daniel Zhu, Emily Scottgale; (third row) Kailey Lawson, Livvy Zalesin; (top row) Matt Dahl and Thomas Rivera.

Alumni Weekend 2014

From May 1-4, 2014, more than 1,500 Sagehens will migrate back to campus for a weekend filled with more than 100 events and activities. All are welcome, but alumni in classes ending in 4 or 9 will have special reunion dinners on Saturday night. Plan to arrive on Thursday, May 1 for a special dinner where alumni can discuss their Pomona memories with current students, followed by the Physics Festival and a Glee Club Concert.

Our Daring Minds Distinguished Faculty Lecture series on Friday, May 2 will have an international focus, and alumni can share their Pomona stories in an oral history project. A special Diamond Sagehen Reunion celebration will take place on Saturday, May 3 for all alumni from the classes of 1953 and earlier. Young alumni from the classes of 2010-2013 are invited to "Crash the Party" on Saturday and join the Class of 2009 for a food truck feast on Marston Quad. More information: www.pomona.edu/alumniweekend.

Celebrating Steve Erickson

Stephen A. Erickson, professor of philosophy and the E. Wilson Lyon Professor of Humanities, this spring marks 50 years as a full-time faculty member at Pomona. A special celebration is set for Friday May 2, from 3 to 5 p.m. in Hahn Hall, Room 101. Former students will reflect on this remarkable teacher and his influence on their lives and their work in the arts, academia and business. While the celebration coincides with Alumni Weekend, it's open to everybody who wants to join in. For more information: 909-607-2921.



Call for Nominations

The Alumni Association welcomes nominations for the Alumni Board. This group of key volunteers from across the country assists with Alumni Weekend and meets on campus four times a year to advise the Alumni Office on programs and services. If you or someone you know would like to learn more, please call 909-621-8110 or email alumni@pomona.edu.

Alexandra Gutowski '13

Coming to Doha

Just before graduating from Pomona, Alexandra “Zan” Gutowski '13 learned she'd gotten a great opportunity to immerse herself in Arabic and Middle Eastern studies, two of her biggest interests. Since this past September, Gutowski has been a student at a university in Qatar, doing intensive study of Arabic to master her language skills and prepare for a career in foreign policy.

TAKING ON A CHALLENGE

Gutowski studied the language for several years in college and even spent some time in the Middle East while she was a student at Pomona, including a semester in Jordan during her junior year. “In Jordan I learned how to conduct my life in Arabic. I could negotiate my rent, get around the city, and attend college classes.” But her interactions with people from local communities, including a volunteer project with refugees from Syria and Iraq, inspired her to take her learning even further. “In conversations with these young refugee women, my Arabic was good enough to understand them, but not strong enough to say something meaningful back,” Gutowski says. “That’s when I realized I wanted to push my Arabic much further.” Hoping to become a more skillful speaker, Gutowski made plans to enroll in an Arabic program after graduation. Part of her goal was to gain an edge in Middle Eastern affairs, the field she hopes to enter. “There’s a level of nuance I want to reach in the language,” says Gutowski. “Sure I want to understand things, but that’s something Google Translator can do for you. I want to dig deeper into tone, diction, and syntax, to understand what is being said beyond mere translation.” With the help of some of the staff at Pomona’s Career Development Office, Gutowski applied to the Qatar Scholarship, a year-long program sponsored by Georgetown which allows college graduates from the United States to study Arabic at Qatar University in Doha, the country’s capital. Her acceptance letter came just in time for Commencement.



Alexandra “Zan” Gutowski '13 at the Museum of Islamic Art in Qatar

LEARNING ON THE GROUND

Living and studying with a very international group of students, Gutowski says she’s started to make some exciting progress since arriving last fall. “What’s great is that I’m getting to the point where I’m learning about other things *using* this language. I can turn on the news or pick up an article, and really understand the bulk of it.” “This is a big breakthrough for me,” she says. “It’s getting fun now.” Outside of class, Gutowski spends a lot of her free time with friends and classmates exploring what the city has to offer, including museum exhibits, lectures and film festivals. Gutowski says that her experiences in the Middle East so far have opened her eyes to the complexities of the region. Meeting people from many different countries and having to find her way in an unfamiliar place has been a challenge, but also a cause for growth. “Coming to Doha was a good experience. It woke me up to the fact that I don’t know everything and there’s so much that I have to learn.”

SHAPING HER PATH

An international relations major, Gutowski says she’s always been drawn to public service. But her classes at Pomona were what stoked her passion

for foreign affairs. She points to Professor David Elliott as a key influence.

“I’m truly indebted to him, not just for shaping me into someone who could pursue foreign policy as a career but as someone who always wants to keep learning.”

Going forward, Gutowski wants to focus on national security issues and Middle Eastern politics. After her scholarship ends in June, she hopes to find work with a research institute or a branch of government like the State Department. She’s already taken a first step by landing an internship this spring as a foreign policy researcher at the Brookings Doha Center, the Qatar-based branch of the well-known Washington think tank.

Still, Gutowski says her time in Doha has given her a broader perspective on the path she wants to take in the future.

“Especially in the first year out of college, people feel like they have to have everything figured out,” she says. “In this program I’ve met people who are all in different stages of their lives. I’ve realized that it takes awhile to get to where you want. It might not happen right away.”

—Daniel Gould

Katherine Hagedorn

Professor of Music

Katherine Hagedorn, professor of music and director of Pomona’s Ethnomusicology Program died at home in Claremont on Nov. 12, 2013 after a long struggle with cancer. She was 52.

A member of the Pomona College music faculty since 1993, Hagedorn was a noted ethnomusicologist, specializing in Afro-Cuban and Balinese musical traditions and the link between ritual and folkloric music and religious experience. She was the author of *Divine Utterances: The Performance of Afro-Cuban Sante-ria*, for which she won the 2002 Alan Merriam Prize for best ethnography, as well as many scholarly papers and reviews. She was a recipient of a Mellon New Directions Fellowship in 2005.



At Pomona, she taught courses in the performance traditions of Latin America and the African diaspora, Roma performance and gender in music, and she oversaw Pomona’s Balinese Gamelan, Afro-Cuban Drumming and other non-Western ensembles. Known as an inspirational and gifted teacher, Hagedorn was honored in 2000 as the California Professor of the Year, and in 2002, she received a Wig Award for excellence in teaching.

In 2012, she completed a three-year appointment as associate dean of the college. She also served from 2003 to 2005 as co-coordinator of the Gender and Women’s Studies Program, and for a time as a faculty resident advisor.

In a message to the College community, President David Oxtoby wrote, “Over the past few years, I was fortunate to get to know Katherine in a variety of professional capacities ... I knew her as an innovative teacher, a dedicated scholar, a caring administrator and, quite simply, a remarkable and inspirational human being with a passion for music and for working with young people. For all of us here at Pomona College, this is an incalculable loss.”

Hagedorn received her bachelor’s degree *summa cum laude* from Tufts University, with a triple major in Russian, Spanish and English and a minor in music (piano performance). She earned an M.A. in international relations from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in 1985. She worked as a White House fellow and on the Afghanistan desk of the State Department before going on to Brown University, where she earned both her master’s degree and her doctorate in ethnomusicology.

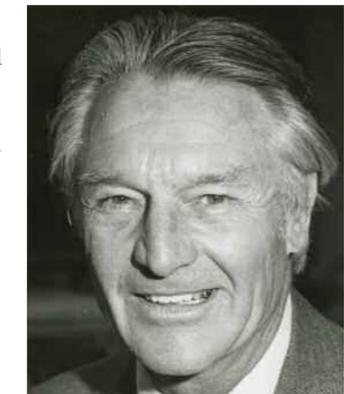
She spent her entire academic career at Pomona, with brief sojourns as a scholar-in-residence at Harvard University’s Center for the Study of World Religions and as a visiting professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She was a member of the board of directors of the national Society for Ethnomusicology and president of the Southern California chapter of that organization.

Edwin Phillips

Emeritus Professor of Botany

Emeritus Professor of Botany Edwin Allen Phillips died on Oct. 28, 2013, at age 98.

He graduated *magna cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa in botany/education from Colgate University in 1937 and earned his master’s and doctoral degrees at the University of Michigan. His doctorate studies were interrupted when he applied to the U.S. Navy upon receiving his draft notice in the spring of 1941. He served as a naval officer on two destroyers in various war theaters, receiving six battle-area ribbons with battle stars and for Okinawa, a Commendation Ribbon and Medal.



After the war, Phillips returned briefly to his alma mater as an instructor before joining the Pomona College faculty in 1948.

Over the next three decades he wrote several books, including *Methods of Vegetation Study* (1959), *Field Ecology* (1964), and the textbook *Basic Ideas in Biology* (1970), as well as numerous articles; garnered several National Science Foundation grants; and chaired the Department of Botany from 1973 to 1977.

He and Mrs. Phillips traveled extensively on sabbatical research leaves. On one such leave in 1954-55, he attended the International Botanical Congress in Paris taking 10 Pomona College botany students to this Congress and afterward on field trips throughout the French and Swiss Alps.

Based on his observations of ecology in Africa, he was “one of the first American botanists to suggest that brushfires play a useful role in the ecology of arid lands,” according to a 1996 *PCM* article. Despite his accomplishments as a researcher and administrator, however, teaching remained his first love, and his contributions were honored with a Wig Distinguished Professorship in 1966.

He retired as the Henry Kirke White Bent Professor of Botany in 1980, but served on the Emeriti Committee and continued to join botany alumni from various classes and colleagues for three- or four-day annual spring outings to places like Point Reyes, Death Valley and Cachuma Lake into his late 90s.

In a 2011 *PCM* article, Professor Phillips theorized that the special bond among botany majors comes from the many field trips they attended. His last attendance at the “Pomona College Botany Bash” was in April 2013 in the nearby mountains.

“One of the remarkable things about Ed was his youthful exuberance,” says Thomas Mulroy '68, who attended many of the gatherings. “He remained young at heart for as long as I knew him. He was open and receptive to new ideas and made his students feel valued and appreciated. ... All of these field trips fostered among many students a life-long connection with plants and the outdoors.”

Cryptic Crossword

by Lynne Willems Zold '67

DIRECTIONS: Cryptic puzzle clues have two parts—a simple definition and a “cryptic” clue such as an anagram, a homophone, two definitions, a word with added or deleted letters, or an answer hidden in the clue or in the initial capitals. (Example—Clue: “Tree got mixed up in mess. Period.” Answer: “semester” [Definition: “Period”; Cryptic clue: anagram, signaled by “mixed up,” combining “tree” and “mess.”]) **Answers are on page 55.**

1		2	3		4	5
6			7			
8			9			
10						
11	12			13		
14				15		
16						

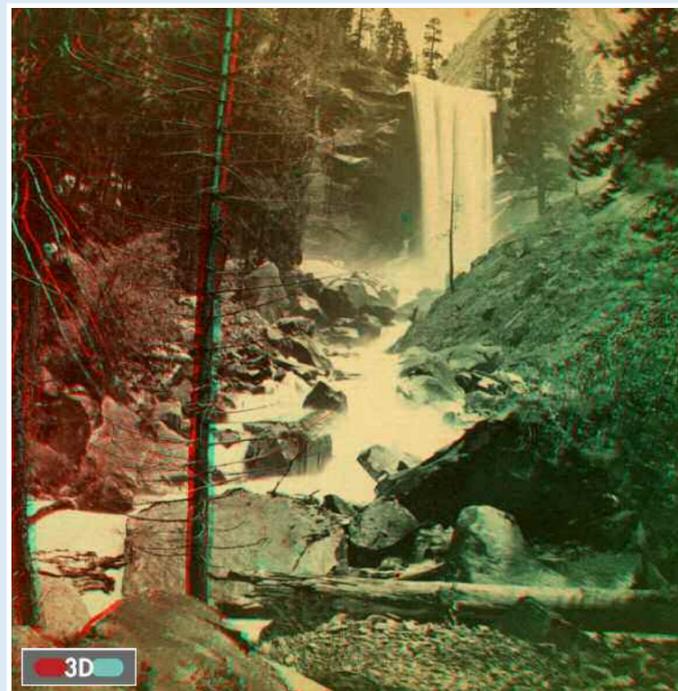
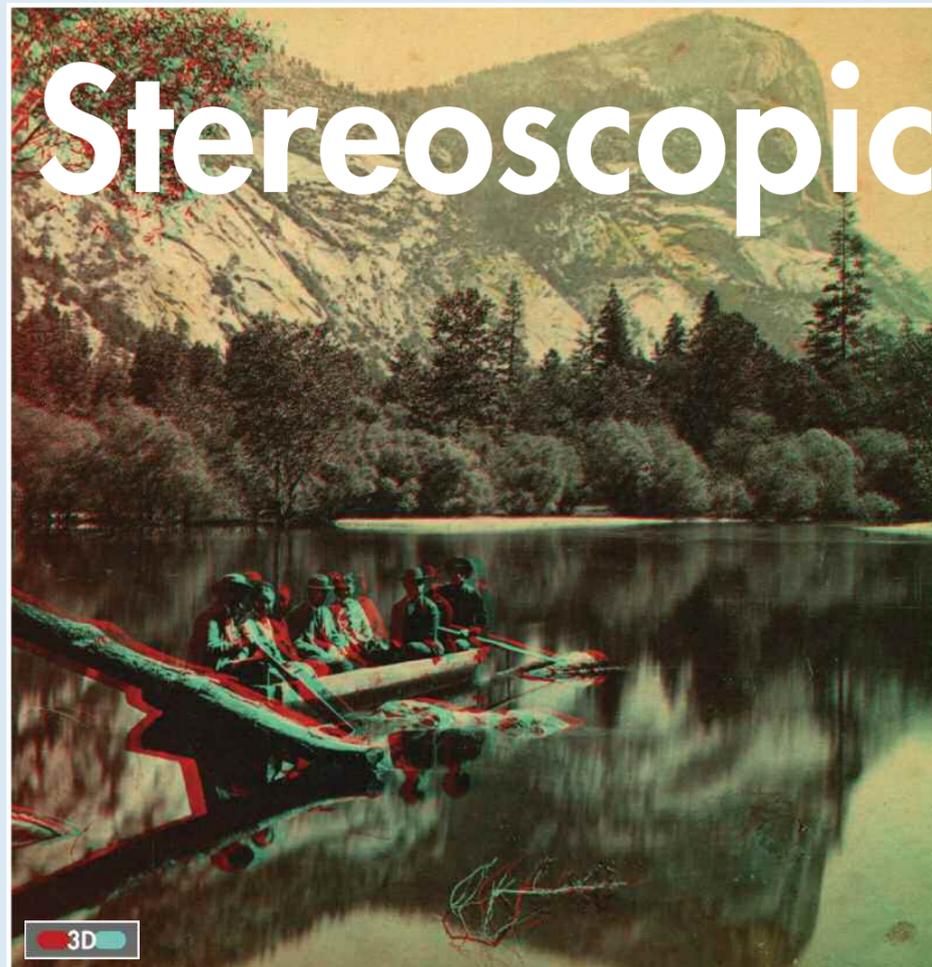
ACROSS

- 1. Issue puzzle. (7)
- 6. Knock musical style. (3)
- 7. Put pressure on surgeon who has no child. (3)
- 8. Primarily, outside Neptune Earth is singular. (3)
- 9. On or about Jordan's royalty. (4)
- 10. Cheater confused rabbi. (7)
- 11. Original educator assigned class homework per person. (4)
- 13. Almost half of poisons are ingested in the Pacific. (3)
- 14. Didn't tell the truth about not working. (4)
- 15. Whoever chopped it down has a garden tool. (3)
- 16. Denier gets some energy and exercises but still wants more. (7)

DOWN

- 1. Organic compound said to be for a person between 13 and 18. (7)
- 2. Propel center to unclose. (3)
- 3. Lunched but traded bacon bit for lettuce leaf when pushed into it. (7)
- 4. Begone! skinny self. (3)
- 5. Terrier takes time out for a brief minute and is happier. (7)
- 12. Told to help get a summer drink. (3)
- 13. Phidias hasn't said, "Reversed the 21st letter." (3)

Stereoscopic California



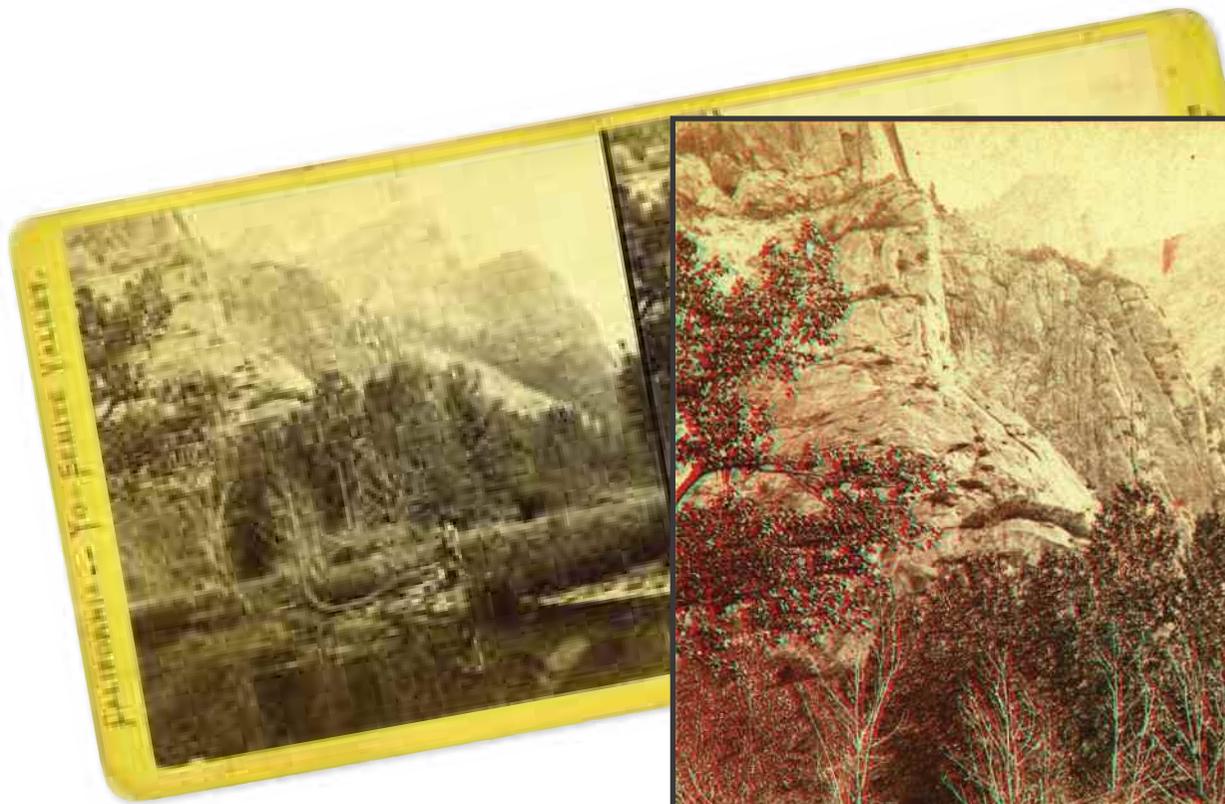
These “stereoviews” of the natural wonders of Yosemite were taken in the 1870s by photographer Martin Mason Hazeltine (1827–1903), who moved to California from Vermont in the late 1860s. They are part of a collection of 53 such images (plus one duplicate) in the special collections of Honnold-Mudd Library. In order to give our readers the full stereoscopic experience, we have also transformed each of these into a 3D anaglyph. A fifth image may be seen on the back cover of this issue.



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Yosemite by Stereoscope

More 3D images from
1870s California on page 54
(3D GLASSES INSIDE)

