

CARLETON COLLEGE
voice
WINTER 2016



Alumni photographers share the stories behind their favorite images.



“One of the most amazing experiences I’ve had as a photographer was encountering this arctic fox in the wild and catching the exact window when the fox, in its winter coat, was dramatically out of alignment with new climate patterns, leaving it bright white and vulnerable on the brown arctic tundra. [On the cover:] the paired image of my gloved hand reaching out to try to re-place the fox in the rightful snowy scape serves as an emotional trigger that speaks to the complexity of the role humans play in the issue. It is meant to draw in the viewer and to point to the photographer, who is in the act of bearing witness.”—CHRISTINA SEELY '98

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“Marriage has remained a vital institution because it is not static.”

A FRIEND OF THE COURT BY PHOEBE LARSON

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PUTTING CARLETON ON THE CELESTIAL MAP

BY TIM BRADY AND KAYLA MCGRADY '05

The final telescope, a 16.2-inch Brashear refractor purchased for \$15,000 (more than \$390,000 in today's dollars), was made by Pittsburgh's famed John Brashear Company, arrived in 1890, and was placed beneath the larger dome.

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CYBERSLEUTH

BY ANDREW FAUGHT

“It's a continually evolving arms race. The bad guys are coming up with new stuff and the good guys are coming up with new stuff. It's not going to stop anytime soon.”

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TERMS OF ENGAGEMENT

BY JOEL HOEKSTRA

“The scope took everyone by surprise. Very few people expected there to be a total change in the United States' relationship with Cuba.”

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HOW DOES IT FEEL?

AS TOLD TO GREG BREINING

“There was always danger lurking in the background, and you never knew what could happen. But I was having a good time.”



JOHN NOLTINGER

A BETTER WAY

Anthropology professor Constanza Ocampo-Raeder will take an extended sabbatical in Peru next year to finish writing a book about why many conservation and development projects fail—and how anthropologists can help them succeed.

I'm an environmental anthropologist.

I specialize in analyzing societies that are resource-based (people who work directly with their natural resources to make a living) by observing participants, collecting scientific data, and conducting interviews to try to understand how people make decisions about their interactions with the environment.

I did research with an indigenous community in the Amazon for my dissertation. I spent five years documenting more than 70 conservation and development projects being conducted by outside organizations within this village of 300 families—everything from recycling produce and making organic jams to an ecotourism project and basket-weaving initiatives. A lot of those projects either failed entirely or didn't last more than a couple of years.

It's a predicament of good intentions.

The people who work for these organizations come from societies that privilege one view of nature or of progress and well-being, so they have on blinders. The projects are flawed because the agenda is set before they even arrive. The locals say yes to almost everything, but they don't follow through in ways the workers expect them to, and everyone ends up kind of jaded.

I've collected case studies from three field sites in Peru for the book. In one case, a group taught a village how to raise guinea pigs so they wouldn't have to hunt forest game anymore. But two weeks later, the project leaders returned to find that the villagers had set all the guinea pigs free. Even though lots of people in Peru eat guinea pigs, this particular community has a deep conflict with the Andean people. Andeans eat guinea pigs, and these villagers refused to eat what Andeans eat.

In another case, an environmental education team member wanted a local shaman to tell the children

GOOD ADVICE

To help first-year students acclimate to Carleton's fast-paced and intense learning environment, the dean of the college hosts a faculty panel on academic success during New Student Week. An excerpt from chemistry professor Trish Ferrett's address follows.

PRETEND FOR A MOMENT that college is about learning to ask really good questions. What kinds of questions might you ask, and where will those questions take you? Why are questions so important?

Let's start with the very practical. You will be learning in classes by reading, watching films, talking to your peers, and doing a multitude of assignments and activities—alone and in teams. During all of this, stay curious! Nurture your sense of wonder. Let those questions naturally bubble up on your brain, and—here is the kicker—write them down!

the stories of their ancestors. The shaman told the conservation worker that their myths aren't about environmental consciousness, which made the conservation worker angry.

Here are three ways workers could have changed the outcomes of these projects:

- Overcome inaccurate stereotypes. For example, don't impose a romanticized view of harmonious relationships with nature on certain societies.
- Don't underestimate the power of social capital. People at my field sites make investments and decisions based on maintaining relationships in the community, even when it means they make less money.
- Understand the community's sense of identity. People will make choices based on their worldview and that may be very different from the decisions we make based on our worldview.

I always tell my students to keep with them a piece of paper titled "Questions for Trish." Then, when the list gets to two or more questions, come in and chat. And create study groups where you mull over your questions with peers. Ask, talk, respond, discuss, ask more, repeat.

What kinds of questions will you ask at faculty office hours? They will be all over the map. Some will be simple, informational, and clarifying. Ask those questions, and responses will likely come readily. But go beyond this. As you get deeper into a course and your Carleton education, ask more sophisticated questions, like "What if?" or "What is the relationship between ideas A and B?" or "Why is it that?" Students in my courses ask me questions like this all the time. And what we do next is always interesting and stretches all of us. We learn more, we learn deeper, and we connect up our learning so that it sticks. This kind of learning moves you from being a novice learner toward being an expert learner.

I hope your questions at Carleton pop out fast, hard, and often—and that you take them seriously. Share them, chase them, and talk about them—all the time and with everyone.



"I'm suggesting that we are all connected, that reality is not static but is constantly changing, and therefore we are all cocreators. The only choice we don't have is whether to change the world. Every action we take and don't take is changing the world."

—Frances Moore Lappé, October 9, 2015, "Ten Myths of World Hunger." Lappé cofounded the Small Planet Institute, a grassroots activism organization.



LIFE AND DEATH

Robert Lord '18 (Piedmont, Calif.) created this impromptu still life with fellow Farm House residents one night while they were making dinner. "We noticed how picturesque the food looked sitting on the cutting board. So we added more food and items from around the house until we got this picture," Lord says. "To me, the fruit represents a beautiful thing that will nevertheless decay over time, and the skull represents death. No matter how much of a cornucopia we have in our lives today, all things end in mold and ruin, and we must accept that."

Greetings, Khaleesi

The Carleton librarians are beloved for their ability to introduce stress-busting levity into the Libe's rigorous academic environment. They have their own trading cards, post lighthearted noise guidelines for each of the Libe's four levels, and even assign personalities to their office supplies. To wit: Khaleesi, the Libe's newest stapler, who was introduced to patrons in the fall via this Game of Thrones–inspired bio:



“We’re not really sure what happened to Jasper. He’s nowhere to be found. We did find some charred bits of plastic and some twisted metal parts with what look like dragon teeth marks on them, but who knows what that’s about.

“Shortly after Jasper disappeared, this new stapler showed up and was pretty insistent that we call her Khaleesi. She says she has many names and also claims to be the ‘Mother of Staplers,’ so . . .

“She says she’s here to help us, but she also marched into the library with a pretty scary posse of paper clips, binder clips, and golf pencils. We’re just going to do whatever she says.

“Khaleesi’s first decree is: ‘Only staple up to 20 pages at a time (or else). Send bigger stapling jobs to Butch at the Research/IT Desk.’ I’d listen to her if I were you.”

DON'T LOOK AWAY

As part of an ongoing effort to make Carleton a safe environment, the college has adopted Green

Dot, a national program designed to prevent acts of violence—and the culture that contributes to them—through bystander intervention.

“The role of bystanders is important at Carleton because our community is so close and tight knit,” says Tegra Straight, assistant director of the Gender and Sexuality Center, adding that staff members chose Green Dot because it is both effective and in line with the college’s values and priorities.

Green Dot aims to give community members the tools necessary to intervene effectively. For example, students learn how to challenge someone who tells a rape joke, or assist a classmate who is being pressured to use drugs or alcohol, or prevent a sexual assault. By the end of fall term, more than 70

Carleton students had completed bystander intervention training, which is ongoing.

During training, students are asked to imagine they’re at a party when they notice that a friend is receiving unwanted attention from another student. They can be direct and ask the person to leave their friend alone. They can use distraction by asking their friend if he wants to leave the party and go somewhere else. Or they can delegate by asking the party’s host to make the offending person leave.

Through everyday actions, says Straight, we can “let people know that violence is not okay and that everyone is working together to end it.”
—Lauren Kempton '18 (Boulder, Colo.)



EVERY DAY. EVERY ONE.
CARLETON

THE RUNNING DEAD



The zombies are coming! In October the student organization Carleton Runners Enjoying Every Pace (CREEP) organized a race for students and community members as a fund-raiser for HealthFinders Collaborative, a Northfield-based health care nonprofit. Participants were divided into two groups: humans and zombies.

The humans got a head start, but they also had to navigate obstacles on the five-kilometer course that the zombies, mere minutes behind them, did not. The humans try to avoid capture; the zombies are out for brains.

So who won? "Zombies for sure came out on top," says event organizer Wren Wells '16 (Victor, Idaho), "which hopefully isn't a harbinger of our demise." —LAUREN KEMPTON '18



A VERY SHORT BOOK EXCERPT

We drive north out of Flagstaff on Highway 89 to Wupatki National Monument where Chris knows we will find darkness, and as we walk from the car to a bench overlooking the surrounding desert, I ask him about his recent doubt.

"Right now I'm coming to grips with the idea that, despite all the good reasons for doing things better with lighting, it's not happening," he says. "I don't know where it leaves me. My goal has always been to make it better, and I've slowly come to realize that we're not achieving that.

"Once you get aware of what lighting is, it doesn't take much education to realize how carelessly it's used. All you see is bad lighting. And it can wreck your life. You go out at night and all you see is bad stuff. And I don't want to live like that. . . . But what do you do—do you die? Or do you find a way to stick your head in the sand a little bit? Or do you find a way to find beauty?

"I don't know," he says. "There is still beauty."

In silence we watch as, from behind and above the silhouettes of ponderosa pines swaying against the darkest blue-black sky, emerge dozens, then hundreds, then thousands of stars.

—*The End of Night: Searching for Natural Darkness in an Age of Artificial Light*,
by Paul Bogard '89, Little, Brown, 2013

THE BARBER OF SEVERANCE

Simon Orlovsky '17 makes house calls. Last February, Orlovsky, a computer science major from San Jose, California, teamed up with a friend to launch Dormcuts, a barber service for men that offers students \$15 haircuts in their own dorm rooms.

Is Dormcuts a million-dollar idea? I'm the only barber at Carleton right now. I do four or five haircuts a week, and I have about 15 regular clients. Right now I'm reinvesting all the money I make back into the business. I have a lot of fun doing it, so I'm cool as long as I'm, like, ramen-profitable.

How do you market your services? Our brand really lives in social media. If I do a good job, people take a selfie and tweet, "Just got a Dormcut!" Then people retweet that, or tweet at them like, "Nice haircut."

Why not make people come to your room? You feel most comfortable when you're in your own castle. Plus it's really convenient.

What's been your most memorable cut? One guy wanted to be totally bald. I convinced him not to do it. I don't know, maybe I should have let him, but I was like, "Dude, you don't want to do this."

What was your highest-stakes haircut? Last summer I was working for a lawyer and I cut his hair the day before he went to trial. But, honestly, I want to do a good job for everyone. I feel like every haircut has high stakes.

Who cuts your hair? I do. The last time someone else cut my hair was five years ago.

What's next for Dormcuts? We'd like to scale up the operation: hire licensed barbers, offer women's haircuts, and eventually create an iPhone app for on-demand haircuts that allows you to push a button and a barber comes to your dorm room. But really, my goal is just to make sure that people look good.

—LAUREN KEMPTON '18



VIA E-MAIL

Imagine my surprise when I read the article “Run Wild” [Around the Bald Spot, fall] about Lydia Henderson ’16, who is working as a research intern at Ndarakwai Ranch in Tanzania. In 2003 I met Nkarsis, the orphaned elephant who has been in the care of Peter Jones at Ndarakwai. She was then two years old and weighed around 1,200 pounds. During our visit, my sons Christopher and Benjamin were allowed to play with her. Nkarsis means *queen* in Masai, but when we met her, she was still a princess.

KARIN CONNELLY ’60

FROM THE TWITTERVERSE 

Kate Madison @MissKateMadison Reading @CarletonCollege VOICE while waiting for my first grad school class of the new year to start. It’s like a breath of air from home!

Christine McKinley @MissMcKinley Wow, @CarletonCollege is lovely. I maaaaybe should have packed my thicker coat.

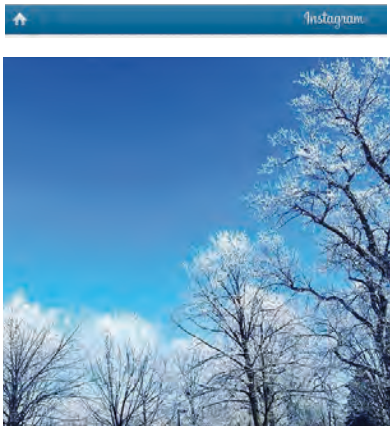
@_belabo_ me when i visit @CarletonCollege next week ❄️😭



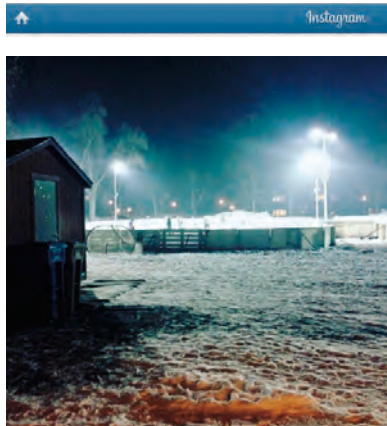
Chessy Cantrell @chessycan What to do over winter break? Create the @CarletonCollege chapel as a gingerbread house



VIA INSTAGRAM



frosty trees and that blue sky winter is nice sometimes @sarahasty



Late night broomball on the bald spot #wintercarleton electric_resonator Frozen breath, toe nails falling off #broomball

voice

EDITOR

Teresa Scalzo

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Kayla McGrady '05

COPY EDITOR

Lynn Marasco

DESIGN

Aldrich Design

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ADDRESS CHANGES:

Carleton College
Central Records Office
One North College Street
Northfield, MN 55057
e-mail: addresses@carleton.edu
Central Records Office:
507-222-4195
Voice office: 507-222-4181

On the Right Track



Many things have changed over the 30 years I've worked in higher education, but one constant has been the steady stream of jeremiads calling for the end of tenure and an equally impassioned defense of the status quo. For the most part, institutional notions of faculty tenure have persevered at top liberal arts colleges like Carleton. I am heartened by the resilience of tenure, as I believe it is the best way to ensure scholarly independence and academic freedom—which lead directly to great teaching and better learning.

Tenure allows faculty members the latitude and security to follow ideas wherever they lead, and to explore—without fear—the topics they believe are intellectually important. Such bold exploration leads faculty members to model independence of thought for students and to share with them the latest, evolving knowledge.

Therefore, decisions about tenure are among the most important we make at Carleton. When we grant tenure to a faculty member, we not only commit to an individual for decades to come, we shape the institution for a generation.

Tenure is the last step in a multiyear process that begins with how we recruit faculty members and support them during their early years at the college. We hire faculty members who are committed to teaching in a small, personalized setting of a liberal arts college, where they will forge close connections and intellectual bonds with their students. Our junior faculty members participate in orientation and mentorship programs, yearly assessments with departmental colleagues, and a rigorous third-year review to ensure they're progressing toward tenure. Carleton teachers benefit from regular conversations with their peers about teaching, special seminars about pedagogy in the Pearlman Center for Learning and Teaching, and a culture where we refuse to rest on our laurels. We're proud of the fact that we are consistently recognized for outstanding teaching.

We look for three essential qualities when we award tenure: excellence in teaching, excellence in scholarship or creative activity, and excellence in service to the college and the broader academic community. The most central and nonnegotiable of those criteria is teaching. We promise our students they will study with smart, caring professors who want to be their mentors and intellectual guides. Our tenure process identifies and rewards professors who possess these attributes.

Faculty members who are coming up for tenure first write a detailed prospectus in which they reflect at length

on their teaching: successes and failures, challenges overcome or yet to surmount, what invigorates them in the classroom or lab, and goals and ambitions. Next we solicit peer evaluations from every tenured faculty member in their department.

We also ask current students and recent graduates to assess the quality of the professor's teaching. They, too, take these evaluations very seriously and produce thoughtful and detailed responses.

Carleton isn't a research university, but we believe professors who are engaged in rigorous scholarship are more likely to keep their classroom instruction fresh and current. We expect them to subject their ideas and work to the scrutiny of disciplinary peers, and to have their scholarly writing published in academic journals and presses, or their art displayed in prominent galleries or performed in notable venues. During the tenure review process, we examine each faculty member's scholarship and solicit reviews from neutral experts in relevant fields.

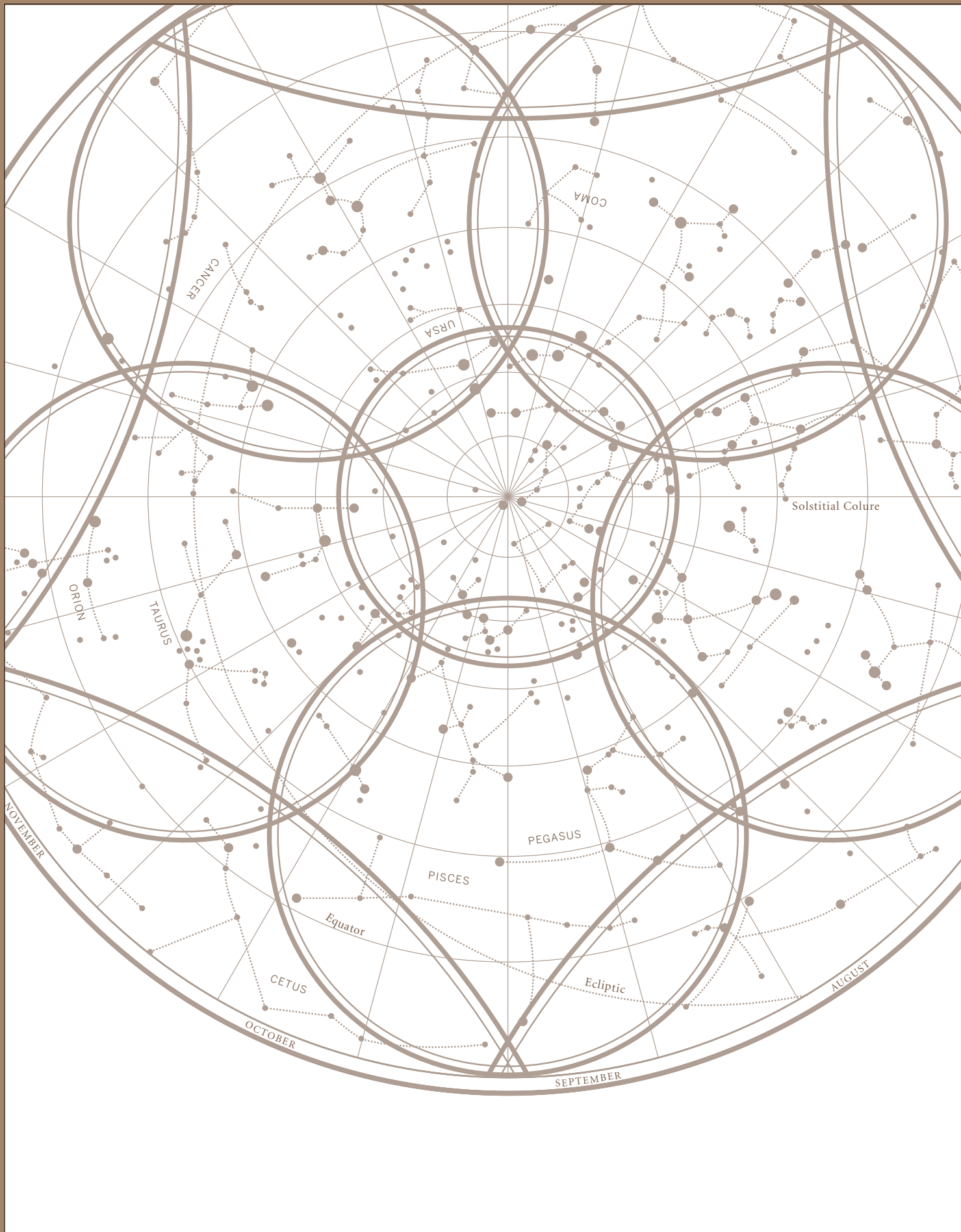
In some ways, service is the simplest activity to gauge. We look for faculty members to be active, substantial contributors on various committees, editorial boards, and review panels.

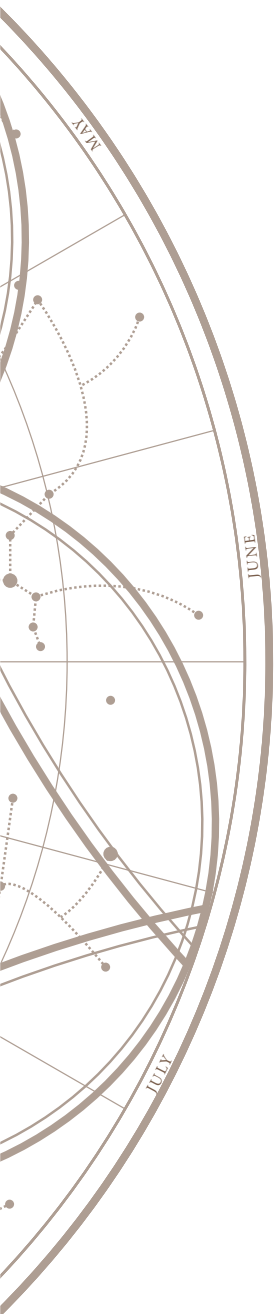
After a candidate's department colleagues have submitted a letter to the dean either recommending or not recommending tenure, a faculty personnel committee, chaired by Dean of the College Bev Nagel '75 and consisting of myself and five other faculty members, spends hours poring over a candidate's file before voting on tenure. Those recommendations eventually are passed on to the college's Board of Trustees.

My happiest moments during the tenure review process are when I read a file that truly fills me with excitement because I know this professor's potential is being realized. Tenured faculty members are like a college's foundation and, because of them, Carleton will continue to stand strong for generations to come.

—PRESIDENT STEVEN POSKANZER







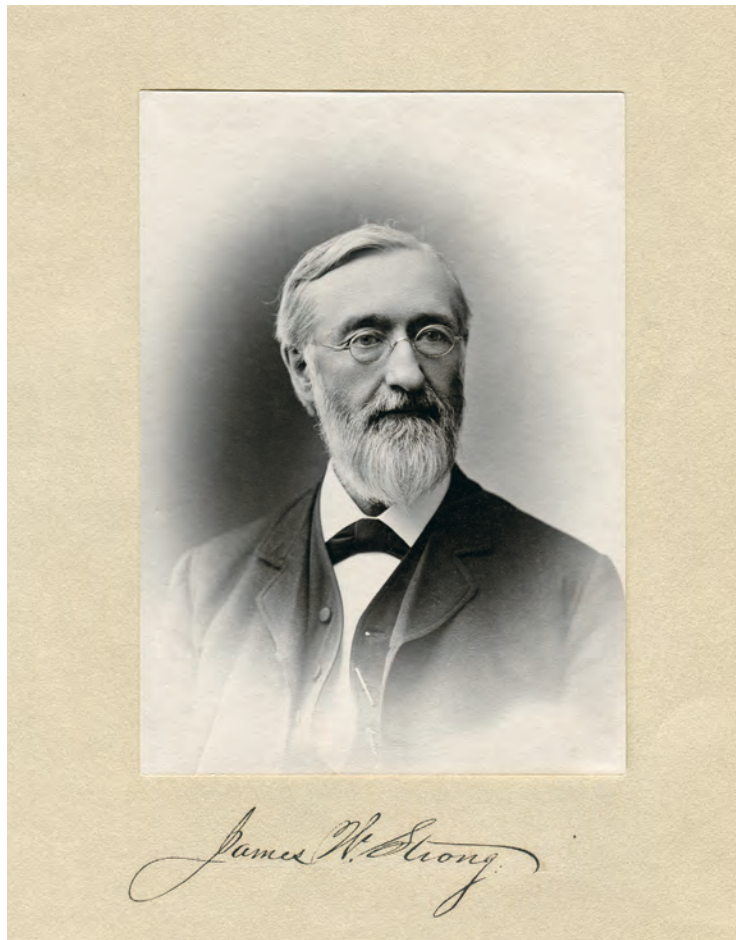
PUTTING
CARLETON
ON THE
(CELESTIAL) MAP

A starburst graphic with a central star and radiating lines.

The advent of Carleton's astronomy department and subsequent acclaim for Goodsell Observatory in the late 19th century can be traced almost entirely to one man.

BY TIM BRADY AND KAYLA MCGRADY '05





ear round, on the first Friday of every month, visitors from the Northfield community and the Twin Cities line up to gaze at the stars through the telescopes in Goodsell Observatory. It's a tradition that's almost as old as the college itself—began in 1878 by William Wallace Payne, whose

passion for astronomy helped put a fledgling college in rural Minnesota on the map.

When Payne came to Carleton in September 1871 to teach mathematics and natural philosophy, he joined a faculty of three: President James W. Strong, who was also a professor of mental and moral philosophy; Horace Goodhue, who taught Latin, Greek, and mathematics; and Sarah Dow, who was principal of the “ladies’ department” and teacher of Latin language and literature. A native of Michigan, Payne earned a bachelor’s degree at Hillsdale College and then studied law at the University of Michigan and the Chicago Law School. He arrived in Minnesota in 1868, practiced briefly as an attorney in Mantorville, then wound up as the Dodge County superintendent of schools. From Dodge County he took

the mathematics job at Carleton, where he began teaching astronomy as well.

Payne had taken an undergraduate astronomy course at Hillsdale and spent a summer in an astronomy class at Oberlin. But as one of his successors at Carleton later wrote: “His knowledge of astronomy at the time he took up his work at Carleton was very limited.”

Undaunted, Payne learned as he taught. Stargazing was a popular pastime in late-19th-century America as the art of lens making improved and telescopes became more readily available to the public. Payne’s class drew immediate interest, and he boldly decided to lobby President Strong for funds to construct an observatory. Fund-raising was already under way when Payne went off to the Cincinnati Observatory one summer to take deeper instruction in astronomy and the use of astronomical instruments. Erected in 1878 on the ground where Laird Hall stands now, Carleton’s first observatory was a wooden structure that cost \$7,000 and housed a state-of-the-art 8.25-inch refractor telescope manufactured by Alvin Clark.

The resulting boon to Carleton’s reputation can be traced to a somewhat unlikely source: the railroads. As train tracks



PAYNE SAW AN OPPORTUNITY.

He installed a telegraph line at the observatory and started a time service that soon set time for more than 12,000 miles of railroad tracks.

spread throughout the west following the Civil War, the ability to tell time accurately became essential in order to prevent trains from colliding due to unreliable and imprecise calculations of “local” time.

“For the most part, towns set their own time according to when the sun was overhead—that was noon,” says Doug Foxgrover, a communication and training coordinator in Carleton’s information technology department. “If you owned a train company and you wanted your train to leave your station and head west on your track at noon, but noon meant something different to me at my station in a town just down the line, then we had a problem.”

Astronomers also needed precise timekeeping to know exactly where and when heavenly bodies could be viewed through a telescope, so observatories were equipped with the most sophisticated clocks of the day. Carleton’s observatory featured a pair of clocks that had been manufactured by E. Howard & Co. in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Since Carleton’s was the only observatory west of Cincinnati at the time, Payne saw an opportunity. He installed a telegraph line at the observatory and started a time service that soon set time for more than 12,000 miles of tracks—east to Chicago, west to the Pacific coast, and north into Canada. Although the time service was not lucrative—the railroads didn’t pay for it at all until 1887—it was valuable in terms of the publicity it garnered for Carleton.

In 1883 Payne started a time service in St. Paul, where city dwellers could reset their pocket watches every day at noon when a ball dropped down a pole atop the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance building. Vestiges of this old tradition continue today when the ball drops in Times Square on New Year’s Eve.

THE DAWN OF GOODSSELL OBSERVATORY

Citing the poor condition of the original structure and the need for a larger telescope and additional instruments, Payne returned to President Strong in the mid-1880s to request a second observatory. A St. Paul jeweler likely strengthened Payne’s case when he offered to donate \$5,000 toward the purchase of a 5-inch Meridian Circle, which would improve the accuracy of Carleton’s time calculations but was too large for the existing structure. (When the jeweler died after the instrument was ordered but before it was paid for, railroad magnate James J. Hill, whose Great Northern Railway benefited from Carleton’s time service, stepped in to cover the cost.)

In 1886 Strong and the trustees agreed to construct a larger observatory with two domes and three telescopes. Although they initially approved a building “not to exceed



Carleton’s first observatory, ca. 1878



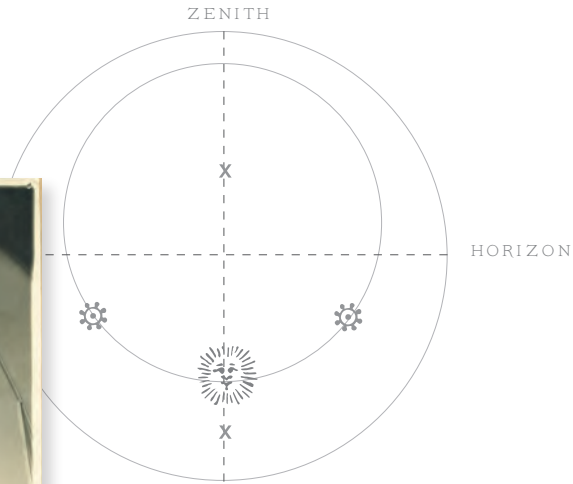
Carleton's second observatory (top) was built in 1887 and named in honor of Charles Goodsell (above), one of the college's founders, three years later.

\$15,000," the amount was quickly deemed insufficient and the stipulation dropped. When construction was completed in 1887, the new observatory had cost a spectacular \$50,000.

A striking display of Romanesque Revival architecture, the observatory won national acclaim, including a spread in *American Architect and Building News*. Payne made sure the equipment inside matched the building's grandeur. Carleton's original telescope—the Clark refractor—was moved to the smaller dome. Next came a 3-inch Fauth transit circle, which focuses on stars and planets that follow a prescribed path in the night sky, thus giving a precise reading of sidereal, or star, time. The final telescope, a 16.2-inch Brashear refractor purchased for \$15,000 (more than \$390,000 in today's dollars), was made by Pittsburgh's famed John Brashear Company, arrived in 1890, and was placed beneath the larger dome. The sixth-largest telescope in the United States at that time, it was 22 feet long and weighed 27,000 pounds.

Three years later, in 1891, the building was named in honor of Charles Goodsell, who had been instrumental in founding the college 25 years earlier. Goodsell chaired the Congregational committee that explored the idea of founding a college in Minnesota, pledged both land and funds to make it happen, and was eventually an incorporating trustee of the new college.

In a very real way, Payne put the college on the celestial and terrestrial map. "He built an impressive astronomy department at the college, oversaw the construction of two observatories, established a time service for the western half of the country,



CARLETON'S WEATHER DATA PROJECT has published and collated detailed local weather information continuously since the U.S. Signal Corps placed a weather station at Goodsell Observatory in 1881.



started the first weather service in the state, and founded the *Sidereal Messenger*, one of the country's first astronomical journals, which ultimately became the most famous astrophysical journal in the world," says Foxgrover, who continues to collect weather data as curator of Carleton's Weather Data Project, which has published and collated detailed local weather information continuously since the U.S. Signal Corps placed a weather station at Goodsell Observatory in 1881.

A NEW ERA FOR ASTRONOMY

But times were changing. The U.S. Naval Observatory's nationwide time service, which debuted in the 1870s, was growing more popular and became a serious competitor to Carleton's time service. Then, in 1892, the University of Chicago assumed the role of publisher of the *Sidereal Messenger*, steering its contents toward academic rather than popular articles. Although Payne initially agreed to coedit the publication, he quickly soured on the joint venture when subscriptions from amateur astronomers dropped off. In 1893 Payne started a new journal, *Popular Astronomy*, which was aimed at the amateur audience and soon outpaced the *Sidereal Messenger* (now named the *Astrophysical Journal*) in circulation. It remained the best-known astronomical journal in the United States until it folded in 1951, long after Payne's death.

Most notably, however, the study of astronomy itself had changed. As the century turned and science moved toward the era of Einstein and atomic theory, the physics of astronomy became central. The substance of what was seen through the telescopes grew steadily more important than the transit of stars, and astronomical photography and spectroscopic study became crucial components of the discipline. As academic astronomy became less about mapping the course of stars and keeping time, Payne's science background—or lack thereof—proved to be a liability. In 1887 Carleton hired Herbert Couper Wilson '79, who specialized in astrophysics and astronomical research.

Wilson possessed the perfect blend of Carleton culture and academic expertise, having earned a master's degree in astronomy from the college's graduate program before completing cutting-edge work in practical and theoretical astronomy at the University of Cincinnati, where he earned a PhD in 1886. An avid astronomical photographer, Wilson organized a highly publicized student trip to California in 1889 to observe and photograph a total solar eclipse, making Carleton one of only 11 U.S. observatories to have astronomers and equipment in the field that year.

Given a booth at the 1893 Columbian Exhibit in Chicago, Carleton advertised itself by highlighting the work being done by the college's astronomy department and by trumpeting its time services. On display were unique astronomical



At left: An unknown student, graduate student Arakel Sivaslian, astronomy professor Herbert Couper Wilson '79, and mathematics and astronomy instructor Charlotte Willard (also pictured bottom left), ca. 1890. At right: An avid astronomical photographer, Wilson likely took the photographs shown behind him.

photographs of planetary passages taken through the lenses of the Goodsell telescopes, 11 bound volumes of the *Sidereal Messenger*, and celestial illustrations done in pen and ink by graduate student Arakel Sivaslian. (An Armenian subject of the Ottoman Empire, Sivaslian received a PhD from Carleton in 1892, and later was murdered by Turks during World War I.)

The growing department was also attracting women to the college. Joining Wilson and Payne on the faculty was



Charlotte Willard, a mathematics and astronomy instructor who ran the time service. Undergraduate Anne Sewell Young, who earned both a bachelor's degree (in literature in 1892) and a master's degree from Carleton, was one of the country's first great female astronomers. For years she directed the observatory and headed the astronomy department at Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts.

Although Wilson's arrival had eased the pressure on Payne to capitulate to astrophysics, Payne's illustrious career at Carleton began to wane with the arrival in 1903 of William Henry Sallmon, Carleton's second president.

As Sallmon set about the hefty challenge of succeeding President Strong's 33-year career, a sizable portion of the faculty became alarmed by his theological and pedagogical liberalism and his penchant for meddling in faculty affairs. Sallmon appealed to the Board of Trustees to rein in his most vocal critics—including the notoriously conservative Payne and even the newly retired Strong. Ultimately, the rifts grew too deep, and Sallmon resigned after only five years. But some of his opponents—notably, those who had dared to oppose the board's choice to continue backing Sallmon—were forced to leave, too. Payne was one of them. He retired on a Carnegie Endowment Pension after nearly 40 years of service to Carleton (including three years as dean of the college).

Not one to go quietly into retirement, Payne moved to Illinois, where he built and ran a small observatory and time service for the Elgin Watch Company. Eventually, time healed the wounds of Sallmon's tenure, and Carleton awarded Payne an honorary doctor of science degree in 1916. He died 12 years later on January 29, 1928.



LIGHT YEARS AWAY

“The sort of changes that occurred in Carleton’s astronomy department in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were happening all over the academic world,” says Joel Weisberg, Carleton’s Herman and Gertrude Mosier Stark Professor of Physics and Astronomy and the Natural World. “The shift from astronomy to astrophysics begins in this era and continues to describe what the study is all about today. We analyze the light that we get from distant objects and use the laws of physics to figure out what those objects are.

“Astrophysics has advanced our understanding of the universe so much, and of course I consider myself an astrophysicist, but my roots are as an amateur astronomer,” says Weisberg, “which means I began as an observational astronomer. Like a lot of people, I just like looking at the stars.”

Weisberg and Cindy Blaha, professor of physics and astronomy and the Marjorie Crabb Garbisch Professor of the Liberal Arts, continue to open Goodsell to the stargazing public on the first Friday of each month. “We get young families, we get buses from retirement homes, we get Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts,” says Blaha. “And of course we get Carleton students as well.”

The mechanics of the 16-inch Brashear lens continue to be worked by hand, as in Payne’s day. The telescope rests beneath the larger of Goodsell’s two domes, pointing upward to an impressive height. It is guided by hand-cranked cogs and

wheels at its base. The dome is likewise operated by hand. Its low-tech functionality is reinforced by a two-by-four with which either Weisberg or Blaha bangs the slit open when it gets sticky.

Beneath the smaller dome on the north side of Goodsell, the Clark telescope is guided through the night sky by a small motor. Weisberg now has some regret about installing the motor because he prefers the hand-cranked instrumentation of the Brashear.

The Fauth transit circle rests nearby, beneath a narrow slit in the roof. This smaller telescope, whose arc follows a single path through the night sky, was the key instrument in determining sidereal time for Carleton’s timekeeping service. While time is now parsed in millionths of a second and counted by means of atomic clocks, a master clock, set to the arc of the transit circle, still functions at Goodsell. And a telegraph station—the final component of the service that the observatory once provided—is there as well, as if it is ready to signal the ball to drop in St. Paul.

Goodsell Observatory might not inspire breathless enthusiasm at a time when an academic “look at the stars” has been supplanted by the study of astrophysics, the best telescopes now drift in space, and the familiar outline of the observatory is more iconic than thrilling. Yet Goodsell remains both a working tool for Carleton students and a testament to the college’s long history. ☉

CYBERSLEUTH

As a prosecutor for the U.S. Attorney's Office in New York, Tom Brown '91 helped define a tough new approach for fighting cybercrime in the United States and abroad.

BY ANDREW FAUGHT



KRISTOFER DAN BERGMAN

The 2007 heist went down like many computer crimes:

perpetrators left little evidence and an even murkier escape route. But the Citibank breach was no ordinary offense. When it was over, hackers pilfered 300,000 accounts, whose information allowed thieves to create fraudulent ATM cards that were used to plunder \$3.6 million from their victims.

It wasn't the first computer breach to make news, nor would it be the last. But for Tom Brown '91, then a prosecutor for the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York, the deed called for a tough new approach to the burgeoning world of cybercrime.

Up to that point, "a lot of the investigations tended to be reactionary, and no one had a lot of experience doing them," recalls Brown, who left the office in 2014 and is now a New York-based cybersecurity and cyberinvestigations consultant.

Brown decided on a new tack: he'd take the fight to the hackers. Working with the FBI, he pushed for proactive investigative techniques, including taps on e-mail accounts and Internet connections at home and abroad, with coordination from overseas law enforcement agencies. The new approach made a difference. Foreign cooperation had the effect of increasing the scope and reach of law enforcement. For example, Brown oversaw the first extradition of a criminal from Estonia to the United States, and cooperation between the countries has since increased. Further, his techniques continue to guide ongoing hacking investigations and pursuit of the "dark web": illegal Internet sites that are hidden from and unindexed by search engines.

In the Citibank case, the prosecutor's office, with Brown leading the charge, secured indictments against a pair of Russian nationals. Although the men remain at large, Brown snared the Estonian conspirator, earning him the FBI Director's Award for Outstanding Cyber Investigation.

While capturing cybercriminals remains the goal of law enforcement, the efforts are beneficial in themselves, Brown says. "It's the naming and shaming," he adds. "It lets the perpetrators know that we can find them and charge them. Deterrence is never 100 percent. We can let them know that they're under threat."

In the past decade, Brown has led some of the globe's most complicated and sophisticated cyberprosecutions, targeting such criminal enterprises as Silk Road, an underground website that sold drugs, and hacker groups Anonymous and LulzSec, which broke into business and government computer systems around the world.

Challenges abound. Many hackers are in Eastern Europe, where higher education opportunities proliferate, but jobs don't. Some nationals have turned to Internet skulduggery, which typically is out of reach of American law enforcement

should a foreign government opt not to cooperate with the U.S. judicial system.

Hackers have myriad motivations, says Brown. Many are in it purely for financial gain, consorting in online speakeasies called carding forums, where they buy and exchange stolen information, most of it credit card and banking information. During his days as an assistant U.S. attorney, Brown created a phony carding forum, using it as a "giant wiretap" that allowed federal law enforcement to listen in to conversations and alert credit card companies to probable fraud.

Others, so-called hacktivists, promulgate a political agenda. In an early example, a 14-year-old Israeli boy wrote a program in 1999 that wiped out an Iraq government website. He said he was retaliating for the "horrible statements" Iraqis were spreading about Jews. Still others "are hacking for the fun of it," says Brown. "Barriers to entry fall every day because new and free hacking tools are available online. Technically unsophisticated people can download these tools and engage in hacking very easily."

Drawn to the work by a long-standing desire "to do justice and do good," Brown now teaches cybersecurity courses at Cardozo School of Law in Manhattan.

After earning a history degree at Carleton, he moved to New York to become a paralegal, eventually returning to study law at the University of Minnesota. Although Brown planned to stay in the Midwest, he was offered a job in New York litigating commercial disputes. Four and a half years later, he joined the staff at the U.S. Attorney's Office.

Through the years, he's relied heavily on his Carleton education. "My liberal arts education taught me to be skeptical and not to take things at face value," says Brown. "Skepticism—constantly probing and questioning—is essential for successful investigations and in preparing cases for trial."

As for the future of hacking, "it's a continually evolving arms race," says Brown. "The bad guys are coming up with new stuff and the good guys are coming up with new stuff. It's not going to stop anytime soon."

If there's any reason for optimism, it's that businesses are finally getting serious about cybersecurity following recent breaches at Target, Home Depot, Sony, and elsewhere, though there's a steep learning curve.

"A lot of companies don't have a good sense of their cyberinfrastructure," Brown says, referring to computing and data storage systems that are linked by high-speed networks. "If you don't know what you have, you can't secure it, and that's not uncommon. Businesses have to be savvier and place greater emphasis on cybersecurity. It makes good business sense." 🍷



**TERMS OF
ENGAGEMENT**

The recent rapprochement between Cuba and the United States has many Americans talking about investment and travel opportunities. Opportunities do exist, but myriad challenges lie ahead if the two countries are truly to become neighborly. **BY JOEL HOEKSTRA**

On December 17, 2014, President Barack Obama announced that the United States and Cuba would restore diplomatic relations after a break of more than half a century. It was a historic moment—the reversal of a long-standing isolationist approach that Obama said had failed to advance U.S. interests. Embassies would reopen in Washington and Havana, respectively, and policies restricting the travel of Americans to Cuba would be relaxed. Implicit in the news was the notion that the administration would press Congress to end the economic embargo initiated against Cuba in 1961.

“Through these changes,” Obama said, “we intend to create more opportunities for the American and Cuban people.”

Astonishment soon gave way to a slew of difficult questions. Had the president overstepped his authority by using executive action to circumvent the embargo? Congress

stewed. Would American businesses be compensated for the assets they lost in the 1960s when Fidel Castro nationalized all U.S. property on the island? Corporations wanted to know. And was Obama going to turn a blind eye to Cuba’s dismal record on free speech? Human-rights advocates wrung their hands—even as they celebrated the release of Alan Gross, an American sentenced in 2011 to 15 years in a Cuban prison for bringing satellite equipment into the country.

It seems unlikely that the complicated history of U.S.–Cuban relations will untangle itself anytime soon. Still, Carleton alumni, professors, and others who have followed the situation closely say one thing is certain: Cuba is changing quickly, and its future—economic, political, environmental, and cultural—will depend heavily on the direction the United States takes in rebuilding its relationship with the island nation.

BREAKING NEWS

Cuba wasn't in the news much when Michael Weissenstein '96 arrived to head the Associated Press bureau in Havana in the summer of 2014. That changed within a few months, when the United States and Cuba announced that they would restore diplomatic relations with the eventual aim of ending American restrictions on trade and travel.

"Cuba didn't used to have a lot of breaking news," Weissenstein says. "Now it's a much bigger story. It's become a busier and more interesting place."

Journalists covering the region had an inkling that change was afoot. But the scope took everyone by surprise, Weissenstein says: "I think very few people expected there to be a total change in the United States' relationship with Cuba."

The announcement spurred several developments. Last spring, the Obama administration removed Cuba from the list of nation-states that sponsor terrorists. Embassies have reopened in the capital cities, and travel restrictions have been loosened for Americans who want to travel to Cuba. Congress, too, is under increasing pressure from U.S. companies that want to do business in Cuba to lift the economic embargo initiated more than half a century ago.

In Cuba, the signs of change are clearly noticeable, Weissenstein says. There's been a surge of migration out of Cuba to the United States and elsewhere. Cubans who hope to emigrate are worried that U.S. policies that have favored Cuban refugees over other immigrants will be abolished. (Cubans who enter the United States—even without a proper visa—are allowed to stay under a provision that applies only to Cubans.) Since Obama and Raúl Castro announced the restoration of diplomatic relations, U.S. Coast Guard interceptions of Cuban migrants have risen by 117 percent, according to the *National Interest*.

Tourism also has seen a boom. More Americans are traveling to Cuba (though the trip still must be linked to a specific purpose, such as education or journalism), and European tourism on the island is rising fast. "Everyone's attitude is 'We have to get to Cuba now before the Americans get there and ruin everything,'" says Weissenstein. "Lack of development means Cuba has an ecosystem that's in better shape than elsewhere in the Caribbean," Weissenstein says. The island offers amazing diving, hiking, and pristine beaches. Rivers are free flowing and many forests remain intact.

The restoration of diplomatic relations has coincided (coincidentally) with improvements in Internet access initiated by the Cuban government. Until recently, Cubans



could get online only at pricey hotels that cater to tourists or at government offices with limited hours, high fees, and long lines. Now wireless access has become more widespread—allowing Cubans to use their own mobile devices to connect with friends and family outside the country. "Many Cubans have a lot of family members living abroad," Weissenstein says, "so, in some cases, they're talking with people they haven't spoken to in decades."

Still, life remains hard for most Cuban citizens. They are poor. Access to technology is limited. Opportunity is restricted. For decades, the Communists blamed U.S. policies for the nation's woes, Weissenstein says. But as those policies evolve, scapegoating the United States becomes less credible. "The answer always has been that the problem was the U.S. embargo," Weissenstein says. "But that excuse is getting weaker by the day. So the Cuban government is under a lot of pressure to improve people's lives."

UNPOPULAR OPINIONS

When Pope Francis visited Cuba last fall, people thronged to see him. But certain faces were not in the crowd. Many potential rabble-rousers had been incarcerated before the pontiff's visit and were released after he left. "It's called short-term detention—arresting people in advance of an event and then letting them go later," explains Jessica Rich '00, a political science professor at Marquette University in Milwaukee.

Short-term detentions were already commonplace in Cuba in 2009, when Rich visited with a friend. And government reforms introduced by Raúl Castro in 2010—known as realignment—haven't done much to reduce their number. "By certain measures there's been a recent uptick in the arrests of artists who are perceived to be causing trouble," Rich says.

Rich visited numerous artists and musicians, many of whom walk a fine line with authorities. An expert in social



change movements in Latin America, Rich found their stories to be fascinating. “These artists are trying to provoke social change within a repressive environment,” she says. “But often, they also have figured out ways to connect with people in government who are sympathetic to their cause, who can help them avoid arrest or get things done.”

Still, dissident voices are often quickly suppressed. And even Cuban citizens are guarded in their conversations. “One thing that was striking to me, as an American, was the degree of silence—the number of subjects about which people did not talk,” Rich says. “You would never want to mention the word *politics* or talk about something political unless you were saying something explicitly in favor of the regime. There are lots of things that you just don’t discuss in Cuba.”

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

The photograph contained both nudity and the national flag. Cuban officials never explained to its creator, Orlando Luis Pardo Lazo, how they had gotten hold of the image, but they did make it

clear during his 2009 interrogation that producing art like this was risky business. The writer-photographer-activist would serve time in prison if he was again caught desecrating a national symbol.

Government harassment—even violence—is commonplace in Cuba, says Pardo Lazo, who visited Carleton last spring to discuss free speech and the plight of dissident artists,

writers, and musicians in his homeland. Pardo Lazo says publication of his fifth book was blocked by authorities, and he has been officially banned from participating in writing contests or writing for literary magazines in Cuba. In response, he started a blog—Lunes de Post-Revolution—that is critical of the Cuban government. But while Americans and others can freely view the opinions and photographs he posts, his countrymen generally cannot because of limited Internet access. Until recently, the Cuban government strictly limited citizens’ access to the Internet. Pardo Lazo was able to publish online only by visiting hotels and a handful of embassies that permitted Cuban citizens to use their Internet connections.

Forbidden to study, write, or publish, Pardo Lazo found it increasingly difficult to make a living. In March 2013 he took advantage of an invitation to attend a conference at New York University, traveling to the United States on a tourist visa. He dreaded returning to Havana and feared being imprisoned. Finally, in 2015, he was issued a green card that granted him permanent residence in the United States for at least a decade.

“Even as I was filling out the forms, I felt that I was betraying my country,” says Pardo Lazo. “My computer, my camera, and my cats remain in Cuba. My books are in Cuba. My mother is in Cuba. I’m only beginning to realize that it may be a long time before I return.”

Pardo Lazo isn’t optimistic that the

Above: In May 2015, Nate Ryan ‘10 accompanied members of the Minnesota Orchestra to Havana, where they played two concerts and taught local music students. UPPER LEFT: One of many cigar factories in Havana.



changes in U.S.–Cuban relations will lead to less censorship and more tolerance of writers and artists. Initially, he was angered and saddened by the news that the Obama administration was engaging with Raúl Castro. “I don’t believe the conditions of engagement being established now will bring a bit of freedom for my country,” he says.

Diplomatic engagement may ultimately benefit Cuba’s economy, Pardo Lazo says, but he doubts it will change the landscape for dissident writers and artists. “Maybe Obama has taken the right first step,” he says, “but I know that the Cubans who have been lobbying for this shift are not well intentioned. They just want the best share when the pie is cut. And the Americans? I don’t think they are interested in dissidents or in supporting free speech. They say that they want a better life for the Cuban people, but in the end, they simply want to be the first to invest in the Cuban economy.”

OUT OF EXILE

In 1961 Oscar and Carmen Hernández sent their son to live with a relative in Miami. Like many Cubans, the couple feared indoctrination by Fidel Castro and his government. In fact, between 1960 and 1962, more than 14,000 children were sent to the United States alone, in what became known as Operation Pedro Pan. Then nine years old, Oscar Hernández Jr.—who would become the father of Carleton biology professor Dan Hernández—packed his bags and said good-bye to the nanny who had raised him almost since birth.

ABOVE: Pedicab on the streets of Havana. UPPER RIGHT: A typical Havana street scene with vintage cars.

One year later, the Hernández family was reunited on American soil. But they had lost their wealth. They had lost their status. And they had to learn English. The Hernándezes eventually joined a community of Cuban immigrants in Emporia, Kansas, where Oscar Sr., who had been a lawyer in Cuba, taught college-level Spanish. Eventually, Oscar Jr. married an American woman. “Many Cubans came to the United States thinking they would go back to Cuba eventually,” says Dan Hernández. “I think, for some people, it took decades before they realized this is where their life was going to be.”

The Hernándezes were “always appreciative of the people who helped them feel comfortable in this new place,” recalls Dan. But they loved Cuba and its people almost as fiercely as they hated Fidel Castro. “Cuba was always their home, even though, ultimately, they spent 30 years in Cuba and more than 50 years in Kansas,” says Dan.

In 2011 Dan and his father decided to travel to Cuba, along with some family members. Oscar Jr. wanted to connect with the places and people of his childhood. Dan wanted to see the country he’d heard so much about. But Dan’s grandparents refused to join them. “They said, ‘We’re never going back. We can’t.’ It was too painful for them,” recalls Dan. “They couldn’t go back and see all the things that they had lost.”

Dan and Oscar Jr. found the houses the Hernándezes had once occupied. They visited the beach where the family had spent summers. And they located the nanny who had raised



Oscar. “She was as much a mother to my father as his own mother was,” Dan says of their emotional reunion. “He hadn’t seen or spoken to her in 50 years.”

The experience moved everyone involved. “My father is not an emotional guy, so he can be a little hard to read,” Dan says. “But I think it was important to share that place with his wife and kids. He said over and over again, ‘I’m so glad you got to see this’—this place we’d heard so many stories about.”



A THOUSAND WORDS

When the Minnesota Orchestra announced last spring that it was going to visit Cuba on a cultural exchange, Nate Ryan ’10 knew immediately that he wanted to join the tour. Ryan’s employer, Minnesota Public Radio, had a long-standing relationship with the orchestra, and Ryan pressed hard to be among the handful of staffers chosen to cover the trip. A photographer, he felt he could bring a unique perspective. “Plus, I’d heard that Cuba was a visual paradise,” he says.

Ryan had studied and traveled abroad, but he didn’t know much about Cuba and its history. The opportunity to learn more—by talking to people as he traveled with the orchestra—was part of the allure.

Income from tourism (mostly European) has helped keep the Cuban economy afloat for decades. Still, Ryan was shocked by the lack of infrastructure for tourism—which is generally seen as key to Cuba’s economic development when and if Congress removes sanctions. For example, restaurants are generally state run and “you can go half a mile down a road and never see any retail, because private enterprise is so limited,” says Ryan.

People on the street were friendly but clearly poor. In fact, the orchestra’s violinists and cellists made a point of bringing along extra strings, which they gave to members of a youth orchestra in need of supplies. When Ryan struck out on his own—in either Havana or a small town—he was frequently approached by people who asked not for money but for soap.

(Beauty and hygiene products are chronically underproduced by Cuba’s state-run industries.) “Either the price is too high or it’s difficult to come by—which was surprising to me,” Ryan says. “Had I thought about it, I would’ve taken bars from the hotel and carried them with me.”

As he’d heard, the beauty of the place is breathtaking, Ryan says. Even the most dilapidated palazzos in central Havana retain a regal air. The beaches are beautiful, and it is charming to see American cars from the 1940s and 1950s chasing each other down the roads.

Ryan was amazed by the welcome he and the orchestra members received. “When we interacted with people, they would ask—in English—where we were from, probably assuming we were European,” he recalls. “And when we said we were from the United States, there was surprise and delight. People were happy to hear that. They said that they hoped more Americans would come to Cuba. Perhaps they hope that, with tourism, a better life will come for them.”

THE NEXT CHAPTER

Perhaps the surest sign that Cuba is changing is the increased availability of pizza. Carleton political science professor Al Montero, during the most recent of his three trips to Cuba, noticed that home-based private commercial enterprises—cobblers, bike-repair shops, and restaurants, including pizza joints—have begun to sprout up in many neighborhoods in the wake of Raúl Castro’s 2010 decision to allow citizens to

run small businesses out of their homes. “Pizzas are easy to create, you can make a lot of them, and they’re quick to eat,” Montero observes. “So that has become a popular enterprise.”

The businesses are heavily taxed, however. What’s more, they are unlikely to grow significantly, given restrictions imposed by Havana and the lack of investment capital. If Raúl Castro hopes to kickstart the Cuban economy, his government will need more than President Obama’s cooperation and goodwill.

“Many doors have been opened by the decision to reestablish diplomatic relations, but we still must overcome 50-plus years of hostility and distrust and create mutually respectful relationships between comparable but different educational, cultural, economic, and governmental institutions,” says John McAuliff ’64, executive director of the Fund for Reconciliation and Development, a nonprofit that works to build connections between U.S. residents and the country’s former adversaries. “A primary problem is that too many Americans assume we have the right—even the responsibility—to remake Cuban society to be more compatible with our values and socioeconomic system,” says McAuliff, who calls the embargo “a form of

economic warfare” and points out that it stands in dramatic contrast to our policies toward China and Vietnam of “critical engagement but nonintervention.”

The U.S. embargo against Cuba—an evolving mix of laws and executive actions that has grown ever more punitive over the decades—was strengthened considerably by the Helms-Burton Act of 1996, and undoing it would require an act of Congress. “This is one foreign policy issue that is not in the president’s control,” Montero says. And many on Capitol Hill disagree strongly with the administration’s choice to engage with Cuba’s Communist leaders. For instance, Florida senator Marco Rubio—a Cuban American and potential Republican nominee for president—has threatened to block any action to appoint an ambassador to Cuba.

Even if Congress does lift the embargo, it’s unlikely that American businesses will rush into Cuba. For starters, there’s the issue of property rights: all land in Cuba is owned by the state. Would American businesses risk building on land controlled by the Cuban government? There’s also the question of how U.S. companies whose assets were nationalized after the Cuban revolution should or would be compensated for lost property. It’s “an incredible quagmire,”





Montero says. And European and Canadian companies currently doing business in Cuba have complained bitterly about limited access to skilled labor—something that may give U.S. companies pause, as well. “You can’t just hire whomever you want to hire,” Montero says. Foreign companies may only interview and hire candidates that come from a list supplied by Cuba’s Ministry of Labor.

Nonetheless, the changes Obama has initiated are significant. “Establishing an embassy is part of the nuts and bolts of diplomacy,” says Montero. In addition, easing restrictions on American travel to Cuba may have only a modest effect on tourism, but a salient impact on relations between the two nations.

That said, the permanence of the current changes and any future loosening of restrictions on travel and trade depends on the outcome of the 2016 election. A Democratic president surely would continue Obama’s efforts to work with Raúl Castro and, after he steps down in 2018, with his handpicked successor, Miguel Díaz-Canel, who is likely to maintain Castro’s course. If the next U.S. president is a Republican, however, there’s a good chance that the recent thaw will end and relations will return to their icy and distant state. Republican presidential candidates Marco Rubio and Ted Cruz have criticized the Obama White House’s

position on Cuba and have promised to reverse the president’s course if they are elected.

“The Obama administration wants to push the process of normalization as far as possible to prevent the president’s successor from reversing it,” says McAuliff. “I think Cubans welcome his changes, but are cautious about how much to let down their guard until it’s clear whether the next U.S. president will build on or try to undo what has been accomplished.”

Further, any real change in the relationship between the United States and Cuba will require dropping the embargo, and that’s not likely to happen. Nearly all Republicans in Congress (as well as some Democrats) bridle at the idea of engaging Cuba’s Communist government. The only scenario under which the embargo might be lifted at this point, says Montero, is if Democrats were to gain full control of the White House and Congress—an almost unimaginable outcome, given current polls.

The change in U.S.–Cuban relations is significant and surprising. But for now, the headlines might be bigger than the actual impact. Obama’s action will go down in the history books, but no one knows whether it will warrant a full chapter or merely be a footnote. ☺

ABOVE: A boy dives off Havana’s Malecón at sunset. AT LEFT: A small bar in Old Havana.



FIELD GUIDE

TO ALUMNI PHOTOGRAPHY PORTFOLIO

Some of my favorite projects have been collaborations with chefs: they're often open to unscripted adventures, and their craftsmanship and ability to reimagine ingredients inspires me more than any other creative field. This image is from a 2014 project on foraged foods that I shot with St. Paul chef Alan Bergo. Alan and I spent a couple days in the woods hunting, cooking, and eating what we found. I produced a set of stills and a short video that we both used for our own purposes. The project expanded my appreciation for the Minnesota terroir, and was a chance to build on my body of work telling the stories of food producers.—CHRIS BOHNHOFF '93





FIELD GUIDE

Alumni Photography
Portfolio

For a school that doesn't offer a major in photography, Carleton has produced many stellar photographers. We asked some of them to share a favorite image and the story behind it.

ON THE COVER:

HAI NGO '12

After graduation, I had to find a job. Luckily, Sara Rubinstein '98 told me about freelance photo assisting, something I didn't know existed. I spent two years in Minneapolis working as an assistant, acquiring shooting experience and learning the technical camera and lighting stuff that my photography school peers already knew. In 2015 I moved to New York, where I'm discovering and refining my aesthetic. I am learning how to use simplicity to add sophistication to an image.

This is one of seven images I made recently for a fashion story in a small magazine. When I lived in Minneapolis, I never wanted to shoot on a plain seamless paper background, because I thought it was simple and uninteresting. I failed to see it as a way to emphasize other, subtle elements of the photograph. In New York, I learned quickly that simple concepts are not necessarily easier to shoot. Because the viewers' attention is focused on fewer things, the subject of your photograph has to be that much stronger—and all your small mistakes become big mistakes.

AT RIGHT:

JIMMY CHIN '96

I often work with world-class outdoor adventure athletes in some of the most remote corners and inaccessible places on Earth. My photography has focused on amazing people doing amazing things in amazing places. I like to bring back images that show the indomitable human spirit and images that no one has ever seen before. I shot this image at around 28,500 feet on the southeast ridge of Mount Everest. Tension and consequences were high at this moment.

After two months acclimatizing to the altitude, we had finally summited and were now on our way down after skiing from the summit. Here Rob and Kit DesLauriers are preparing to rappel the Hillary Step. This vertical rock section of the ridge required a short 50-foot rappel before we could ski the knife-edge ridgeline you can see in the photo. To the right, the mountain falls away almost 7,500 feet into Nepal. To the left, the mountain falls away 9,000 feet into Tibet. I recall standing in an awkwardly leaning position with only two ski edges holding me in place as I carefully balanced myself to snap a quick image. Off in the distance, you can see Lhotse, the world's fourth-highest peak, with storm clouds moving in.



JOSH MELTZER '95

I spent a year [2008] as a Fulbright Scholar in Mexico, where I produced a multimedia project called Internal Migration. The web-based project documents the movement from rural to urban regions within Mexico of mostly indigenous Mexicans, who seek better employment, education, health care, and quality of life.

This image was made in a community of squatters just outside Guadalajara, one of Mexico's largest cities, where more than 150 families work as brick makers. They live rent-free, but without any municipal services such as water, electricity, garbage pickup, and education. They make bricks by hand—mixing straw, mud, cow feces, and water—and sell them for about 11 cents each.

Here, Antonio Hernandez carries his sleeping daughter, Angela, home from her baptism. This photograph depicts both the family's pride and their sacrifice. Though living in near squalor, Antonio and his family take great pride in this special day for their daughter. They saved for months to buy her dress, take a day off from work, and throw a party afterward.

It is important for me to document communities in ways that accurately depict many aspects of their lives. I have plenty of images that show how hard life can be for the families in this community, but it is just as important for me to showcase how life can be celebrated, even amid such harshness. I think visual storytellers owe our subjects this balance.









NATE RYAN '10

Shortly after I graduated from Carleton, I went to a small coffee shop in Duluth to photograph musician Jeremy Messersmith for my job at Minnesota Public Radio's 89.3 The Current. Since then, I have photographed many local and national musicians for the Current. One of my favorite things is to build relationships over time with local artists. When Jeremy made his national TV debut on *The Late Show with David Letterman* in 2014, he invited me along to document the experience.

Typically, no backstage photography was allowed, but just a few hours before we flew to New York, Jeremy's label, Glassnote, secured approval from Letterman's executive producer. As we walked through the stage door, everyone was awestruck by the fact that we were in the Ed Sullivan Theater. On TV it looks so polished, but it's a small theater that shows its age and history. It was a privilege to be with Jeremy for this moment in his career.

VEASEY CONWAY '12

This frame came from a unity march in Charleston, South Carolina, in June 2015. It was taken a few days after a mass shooting at the historic Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church that left nine church members dead. Thousands of people crossed the largest bridge in the city from both sides and linked hands in the middle. Here, following a moment of silence, Tyeesha Aiken put her hands together in prayer, pointed her index fingers and eyes skyward, and then made fists.

Most people found out about the march only hours before it started. There were Facebook groups and hashtags, but it was also just word of mouth. It was the first weekend after the shooting; people knew something big had to take place.

Nowadays, we expect mass shootings to occur; we rank them in order of importance and modulate our responses accordingly. There's an emotional gap between the people who are directly affected by the shootings and people farther away, and specificity in photography—capturing individual faces, people's eyes—can be the bridge that connects the two groups.





THEO STROOMER '05

This image was taken in 2008 when I worked at a small newspaper in Colorado. It was the first day of a boot camp program for prison inmates, and emotions were already running high. When I took this frame, I remember the sudden sensation, like a spark, that this mattered. This was finally the caliber and type of work I aspired to do. It had taken a while: it was three years after I graduated from Carleton.

Time has passed. The camp closed down, but my struggles with the story and my intellectual growth from the work have stayed with me. So did the spark. When that feeling comes, I recognize that I'm experiencing something worth digging into, getting to the bottom of, and sharing. I cherish these moments.





SEBASTIAN MEYER '02

I took this photograph in 2008 while I was living in London. Bored with the daily newspaper work I was doing—standing outside 10 Downing Street, shooting portraits of CEOs, chasing celebrities around town—I decided to shoot a story in my neighborhood about addiction. For three months, I photographed people who were struggling with all kinds of addiction: to drugs, to alcohol, and even to other people.

In this photo, a young man helps his girlfriend smoke crack cocaine out of a small glass vodka bottle while they watch a VHS tape of *Friends*. On the television are a statue of the Buddha and a framed photo of the man's daughter (by another woman).

I chose this image because of its emotional complexity. There's the love and tenderness between the man and the woman. There's the tragedy of drug addiction. And then there's the humor of Joey's and Rachel's expressions on the television.

To me, that last element is vital. Too much of photojournalism just shows human existence as tragedy and misery, but I've always found that to be a two-dimensional view. Photojournalists have a responsibility to show the true complexity of life: the pain, the joy, and the ridiculousness.









SARA RUBINSTEIN-CASE '98

This image represents a transitional phase for me as a human and an artist. When I created it in summer 2015, I had been working as a commercial photographer for more than 16 years. I was struggling with finding the balance between a demanding career and family life. Searching to reconnect with my work as a photographer, I picked up a manual Leica rangefinder and began to take more photographs outside of the commercial workspace. The process slowed me down and opened an internal creative space for me. This image of my son on a foggy morning along the shores of Lake Superior embodies much about my life and vision. Client work is rewarding in many ways, yet the simple act of photographing my son reminds me how much I love the art of photography. The more personal work I create, the more I can channel my vision into my commercial body of work, thus making that world more balanced and interesting. But in the end, I create these personal images not for clients or awards or to drive business, but because I love making pictures, and because I have a hard time putting down my cameras.

SENG CHEN '96

I live a short walk from Frank Ogawa Plaza, where the Occupy Oakland camp stood. I stopped by a number of times, often running into friends who, like me, were looking for ways to participate. Aside from being part of a global movement, Occupy was my introduction to the neighborhood.

On November 2, 2011, thousands of citizens of all ages, ethnicities, genders, and faiths marched nonviolently on the Port of Oakland, where this photo was taken. The march is the most uplifting and inspiring shared political moment I've been part of. Unfortunately, as the evening wore on, the temperament of both the demonstrators and the police shifted toward destructive, and it became all too easy to collect the standard images of police in riot armor, young protesters goading them, and mayhem in the streets.

Understanding that the world was watching what was happening in my neighborhood made me very conscious of how I wanted to represent my new home and a movement I believed in. This image was not the most difficult, most lucrative, nor even most beautiful photo I've captured, but it is my desktop image because it reminds me to always consider the purpose of what I create.





NICK SHEPARD '07

I made this picture [*Occident/Orient (Tea Time)*, 2014] in my family's house on the Oregon coast. The house has been in the family since the 1940s, when my great-grandparents bought it, so I have a strong personal connection to the place. I like how the landscape in the background and the still life in the foreground work together to create a rich scene. For me, there's also a little linguistic trick. This tea set is inspired by the east, but of course, the fastest way there is to just go west. I also like the sense of mystery from the hand reaching in from outside the frame. What's going on there? Whose hand is it? By including unanswered questions in my photos, I hope to provoke the viewer to look again.







DIANE FARRIS '66

My current series, *Volumes: An Exploration of Book Forms*, explores my interest in books at a time when print is challenged by pixels. Our homes host rich book habitats. Meetings with family and friends are graced with books quoted, considered, discussed, noted, recommended, and gifted. *Volumes* celebrates the contents, textures, colors, designs, dimensions, typefaces, papers, sounds, and scents of books—and their heft in the hand.

Many of my photographs start with a sketch, and most take several days. Writing this, I'm surrounded by books (including the abandoned encyclopedia that fell open to the Teilhard de Chardin entry), bookplates, bookends, stones, fabric, paper—the makings of a little world for a time.



How Does It Feel?

You ever wonder how it feels to perform an autopsy, fight a forest fire, or go undercover for the FBI? Read on.

AS TOLD TO GREG BREINING



TO TRANSPLANT A LIVER

Julie Heimbach '92, surgical director of the liver transplant program at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, has performed more than 500 liver transplants and many kidney transplants. She also “recovers” livers and kidneys from living and deceased donors.

I’m always ready, every minute of the day or night. We can plan the living donor transplants, but with deceased donors, they happen when they happen.

The steps are pretty much the same with a kidney transplant no matter what. We don’t actually remove the native kidneys; we just put the new one in.

A liver transplant is a much bigger deal. We take out the old liver and put the new one in the same spot and hook everything back up again. It takes about four hours. There are a fair number of people in the room, and everyone plays a part. I focus on things going on in ►

How Does It Feel?

continued from page 31

the abdomen. The anesthesiologist's job is to fix any issues going on systemically, such as low blood pressure or blood clotting. The nurses are in charge of making sure we have everything we need to do the operation. It's definitely a team effort.

Many cases are straightforward, but there can be significant challenges. In those cases, I'm just going from step A to step B, focusing on what I am doing now and what I need to do next to get the patient safely through surgery. Even though it can be very late at night, it's easy to stay focused. It's like rock climbing. You just take the next step.

The healthy liver is literally sitting in a sterile bag inside of an ice-filled cooler. To remove a scarred, shrunken liver and replace it with a healthy one is truly amazing. There are

so many chances for things to go wrong that I am in awe that it ever works out. But most of the time, once we get the new liver in and take off the clamps, it warms up and starts making bile right away. The transformation for the patients is equally dramatic. They go from being desperately ill to complete recovery in a matter of weeks.

The hardest thing about being a transplant surgeon is not the challenging surgeries. Rather, it is caring for patients who are very sick and waiting for a new organ. Not everyone has a friend or family member who is eligible for a living donation. And there is a critical shortage of deceased donor organs. Some patients die while they are waiting and there is little we can do to help them. That is very difficult.

TO WIN AN ICONIC SAILING RACE?

Hong Kong department store owner Karl Kwok '71 has participated in open-ocean yacht racing since 1979. Kwok won the handicapped division of the prestigious 628-nautical-mile Sydney Hobart Yacht Race in 1997 and continues to win races around the world.

The first time I ever sailed was as a Carleton student with my Northfield host family at their cabin on French Lake, outside Faribault, Minnesota. I had lived near the sea all my life, but I had never sailed before I came to Carleton.

The 1997 Sydney Hobart race was my most memorable and will put me in the history books as the first Chinese skipper-owner of a boat to win the race on handicap. We were lucky because 1997 was relatively calm. And by calm I mean that we had only six-meter waves and winds gusts of 25 to 30 knots.

We were sailing off the southern point of Australia—between Tasmania and Victoria—on the Bass Strait. The strait is relatively shallow, so when the Southern Ocean weather system pushes water through, it creates humongous waves. And the wind is not pleasant. It's right in your nose.

Once the race starts, the boat never stops. The crew of 13 takes shifts—four hours on, four hours off. The four hours you're off, you go down below to rest up or eat dinner, no matter how bad the conditions are. The boat keeps moving.

We try to point the boat at an angle to the waves—like climbing a hill—and, on the way down, to steer at an angle so the boat will slide down the slope. Experienced



crew members are needed for this. It's nerve-racking, but definitely an adrenaline-rushed experience.

The worst time to race is in the dark. You lose concentration. And you cannot see where your competitors are. We sail along and people keep watch on both sides. It's harrowing, but it's unlikely you will be sailing close to another boat. After dark we all spread out.

Offshore racing brings you closer to nature. You see marine mammals, fish, and seagulls. You're out there in the sea with a bunch of good sailors. There's a lot of fraternity among sailors. That makes you feel good about life.

A firefighter is silhouetted against a large, intense forest fire at night. The firefighter is holding a hose, and the fire is consuming trees and vegetation in the background. The scene is filled with orange and yellow light from the flames, with a thick layer of smoke rising into the dark sky.

TO FIGHT A FOREST FIRE

Fire chief Mike Beasley '85 has fought forest fires and managed prescribed burns for the U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service for more than 20 years. He was stationed most recently in the Inyo National Forest in California and retired at the end of 2015.

In 1990 I was with the Alpine Hotshots firefighting crew. We were working the Dude Fire in northern Arizona. There was a passing thunder cell that no one was aware of because the smoke column was obscuring the sky. We were trying to protect the homes in a little subdivision at the head of Walk Moore Canyon.

Suddenly, everything got very smoky and quiet. They often say that right before a blowup there's an uneasy moment of quiet. It got super smoky and our overhead [command staff] recognized it was a dangerous situation. So we marched out to a safety zone. But some of my crewmates and the crew leader went back down the line and discovered a badly burned member of the Perryville Prison crew. We created a real hasty helispot. The helicopter came in and flew that guy out. Then we all just sat there and listened to our radio for a

while. The superintendent of the Zigzag Hotshots went back down the line and discovered the bodies of more guys from the Perryville crew. That was a sobering moment.

Then this fire just exploded. It traveled several miles that day. We watched it burn houses. We heard the off-gassing of the LP tanks. That's a common sound when a fire burns through a residential area.

Everyone was in a melancholy mood. Eventually, we got out of there and drove—it seemed like forever—past burned-up homes and burned-up cars. That was the first time I really understood the elemental force that fire could be. I made a pledge at that point that I would bring everybody working for me home safe at the end of each evening.

How Does It Feel?

TO WORK UNDERCOVER FOR THE FBI

A retired special agent, **Betty Ann Johnson '72** worked for the FBI from 1978 to 2005 in Milwaukee, Chicago, Puerto Rico, and Spain.

My first office was Milwaukee. As a new agent, I was assigned robberies and kidnappings, but because it's a small office, I had an opportunity to work on everything, including a significant organized crime case. The mob owned a bunch of restaurants. I was the only female agent in the office and it was helpful to be able to pair up with a guy and go undercover into a restaurant for surveillance. We weren't as noticeable as two guys would be.

The restaurants were nice, the kind of place you might go for a special occasion. We were observing people and who they were meeting with, that sort of thing. I didn't feel like I was in any danger. There were other agents in the restaurant and outside, too.

There was always danger lurking in the background, and you never knew what could happen. But I was having a good time. It was an exciting assignment for a new agent.

The mob also ran illegal betting operations in the back room of a house. I pulled up to the house in a nice little sports car, put up my hood, and pretended I had a car problem. I was nervous about everything going according to plan, so I stayed focused on what I was supposed to do. I knocked on the door and said, "My car broke down. Can you help me?" As soon as the door opened, all the agents ran in and confiscated the evidence.



"The mob owned a bunch of restaurants. It was helpful to be able to pair up with a guy and go undercover."

It's a demanding job—physically, mentally, and every other way that you can imagine. When I joined the FBI, the mandatory retirement age was 55. Today it's 57. When you hit your 57th birthday, you are gone. There's a good reason for that. You need a young and healthy workforce to do that kind of work.

TO MAKE THE NEW YORK

Kai Bird '73 wrote *The Good Spy: The Life and Death of Robert Ames*, a *New York Times* best seller in 2015. Previously, Bird shared a 2006 Pulitzer Prize with coauthor Martin J. Sherwin for *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*.

The Good Spy is my sixth book, and the only one that's made the *New York Times* best seller list. It's a biography of Robert Ames, a guy who's not known at all, but he spent his whole career in the CIA. He was my next-door neighbor when I was



TO COMPLETE THE TRIPLE CROWN OF SWIMMING

When Frank Levy '89, a New York City antiques dealer, swam across the English Channel last summer, he became only the 115th person ever to complete the “triple crown” of open-water swimming—the Channel, around Manhattan Island in New York, and across the Catalina Channel in Southern California, each a trip of between 20 and 30 miles.

Your mind goes to a different place when you're in the water for a long time. It's different for different swims. Like Catalina—you basically swim straight across for 21 miles. My mind just drifted. I did math problems about how many strokes I was taking. Time flies. A 12-hour swim does not feel like 12 hours. Every half hour I would liquid feed—just take a quick drink and start up again. You swim overnight, moving east toward the coast, and you see the sun come up. By then you've been in the dark for a long time and it's nice to see the sun. It's also quite beautiful. We joke that we swim at night so we don't see what's beneath us. There are sharks, but I never had an issue or a problem with that. I think about it, and then I don't.

In the English Channel you're dealing with tides, so your course is not straight across. It's 21 miles across

the channel, but you swim closer to 30 miles because the current is pushing you north and then south as the tide changes. It's a big S. The boat pilot was constantly tacking and turning. I had to pay absolute attention to the boat. There's a real chance you won't make it. You can possess the physical ability and be prepared, but if your pilot makes a mistake or if you hit the tides at a time when it either pushes you too far or doesn't push you enough, you will fail. The day I swam the channel, eleven boats went out with swimmers. Only two of us made it.

Manhattan was great. I loved Manhattan. I grew up in New York. I swam past the hospital where I was born. I swam past my commute. I made an obscene gesture near Yankee Stadium. That was fun. I'm a Mets fan.

TIMES BEST SELLER LIST

10, 11, 12 years old in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, where my father was a foreign service officer. I thought he was in the foreign service like my father, but in fact he was a clandestine CIA officer. Eventually, he was murdered in Beirut.

Initially, I didn't think I could do a full-scale biography of a CIA officer, because everything is classified. But I found a way in. I found his widow. She talked to me. She gave me letters and photographs. I found his colleagues—all retired spies—and they were willing to talk to me. So it turned into a full, really intimate biography.

I found out [that the book was a *Times* best seller] when my editor sent me an e-mail saying, “Hey, this is good news!” It was on the list for only a couple of weeks, but that's all it takes for them to slap “*New York Times* Best Seller!” on the paperback.

So, it feels terrific. It helps sell more books. But I have to say that, as a writer, I'm much more gratified and honored to have won the Pulitzer and the National Book Critics Circle Award than to get on the *Times* list.

How Does It Feel?

TO WORK IN ANTARCTICA

Bess Koffman '04, a fellow in the Society of Fellows and Department of Earth Sciences at Dartmouth, spent three summers working in Antarctica, including two seasons at the West Antarctic Ice Sheet Divide field camp in 2008–09 and 2009–10, when she helped drill a core through the ice to reconstruct Antarctic climate regimes.

We drilled all the way through the ice sheet—over two miles of ice. The ice core provides the highest-resolution climate history from Antarctica back to about 70,000 years ago. We use the isotopes of water to understand temperature conditions. My primary interest is atmospheric dust, which tells us about past circulation in the atmosphere.

It was a camp of about 40 people. We worked in three shifts around the clock. The drilling took place in a building we called the drilling arch. I worked in the part of the arch where we processed the ice core. We kept that at -30 Celsius. I think the second season we let it warm up to -25 . We kept four refrigeration units running in order to keep the ice stable.

We slept in personal tents called Arctic ovens that are about seven feet square. If it was a calm day and there was no wind and the sun was beating in, the temperature actually got up to about 70 degrees Fahrenheit. In the tent, not outside. It was always cold outside.

At that time of year, it's light 24 hours a day. Most people, during the first few days "on continent," feel superenergized and they never want to sleep. You run around and talk to people and work and go skiing. Eventually, you realize you need to sleep.

I craved fresh food and seeing green—trees and plants. But it was never hard to get up in the morning. It was exciting to be there and look around and think, Wow, I'm in Antarctica!

It was a remarkable experience to be part of a team of supertalented, qualified, smart people who were working toward a shared goal. That sense of community and shared purpose is what keeps people going back to Antarctica.



“I couldn’t restart the engine. I was getting ready to eject.”

TO FLY AEROBATICS IN A JET FIGHTER

Lieutenant Colonel Don Emigholz '52 joined the U.S. Air Force in 1951 and flew some of the first jet fighter planes, including F-80s and F-86s. In 1956 he flew F-100s with the Skyblazers, an aerobatic display team stationed at Bitburg Air Base in Germany, at speeds up to 750 miles an hour, often just a few feet from other fighters in formation. After 29 years in the Air Force, he retired in 1980.

My real love in life was flying. I attended Carleton for two and a half years, which gave me enough credits to join the Air Force as an aviation cadet. I was so enthralled with flying that I couldn’t wait for the sun to come up so I could get on an airplane. There’s something about being around the planes—the way they smell and the way they sound.

Flying the F-100 Super Sabre on the aerobatic team was the culmination of my flying career. There’s a lot of glamour associated with flying in the team, but it’s a lot of work. One of the hardest things to do is a 360-degree turn right in front of the crowd. You come down to about 500 feet above the runway, start the turn, and you’re pulling at about five g’s. You started out at probably 400 knots, and you’re pulling five g’s. If it’s bumpy, that’s a lot of work.

On a beautiful spring day, I was flying an aerobatic show at Bitburg in front of a large crowd of dignitaries when my engine flamed out. The extra speed allowed me to zoom up to about 2,500 feet. I couldn’t restart the engine. I was getting ready to eject when I looked over my nose and saw

the town of Bitburg. I said, “Shit, I can’t eject here. The airplane will crash in the town.”

They teach you in flying school that before you make a turn, you look to the right and left to see

what’s there. So I looked over my right shoulder and saw the runway at Bitburg. And I dead-sticked this airplane [flew without power]. It was still heavy on fuel. How I did it, I’ll never know, except I think there is a big guy up there who likes fighter pilots. I had to make a difficult S-turn in order to make the runway. I thought, “Holy shit, I’m going to crash.” So I took out some of the bank and had enough airspeed to balloon a bit for a perfect landing on the end of the runway. I touched down at 170 knots and I hit hard. But I made a perfect landing. I jumped in a spare jet and finished the show. Later, I was awarded a flying safety trophy for a job well done.

I miss flying, but I miss the camaraderie most. I still get together every two years with the guys I flew with in the ’50s. It’s the same thing as the band of brothers, only we are fighter pilots. People in the civilian world don’t experience anything like it. We know we’d die to save a guy’s life. No questions asked.

How Does It Feel?

TO PERFORM AN AUTOPSY

Brad Linzie '83 is the chief of laboratory medicine and pathology at Hennepin County Medical Center, a level 1 trauma center and teaching hospital in Minneapolis. He also serves as medical director of the surgical pathology and laboratory informatics department.

When a patient dies in our hospital and doctors aren't sure what happened, or even when someone who has a serious illness dies sooner than we expect, the doctors may ask family members to consent to an autopsy. Physicians don't like uncertainty and neither does the family. Most people have very high expectations of modern medicine to prevent death even when serious illness is present. In those cases, families may not believe or understand or trust what they are hearing from the doctors.

A full autopsy means we remove and dissect the brain and all internal organs. First we cut the organs into slices and look for abnormalities that are visible to the naked eye. Then we look at small one- to two-centimeter-square sections of all important organs. We're trying to identify what is abnormal, but we are also trying to exclude all the things that doctors or family members think might have happened.

Most of the actual dissecting is done by an assistant called a *diener* and a pathology assistant, so I don't have to be there for the entire two hours it takes to perform an autopsy. I review the medical record, and I come into the autopsy suite at the beginning and again at the end to supervise the examination and sampling of the organs. I want to make sure we have everything we need.

Then, it may take us a week or two to look at all the slides and to get any culture or toxicology results back. During that time, I think twice about everything. I may request additional tests, read up on topics relevant to the deceased, and talk to other people. I come to some conclusions and release a final report.

It's always a relief when I find something that either confirms or adds to what the doctors thought was going on. I'd say in about 10 percent of the cases, we are surprised by what we find. I remember a patient who died of a blood clot, but no one knew why he developed the clot. The autopsy revealed that the clot

was caused by widely metastatic but undetected prostate cancer.

Another case involved a woman who had died suddenly. Doctors initially thought it was due to asthma, but the autopsy showed her death was actually caused by a large polyp on her vocal cord that was flipping into and out of her airway. It finally got stuck in her airway and blocked her ability to breathe, but when it was only partially blocking the airway, it had caused wheezing and simulated the symptoms of asthma.

With advances in radiology and the speed with which many medical problems are addressed, the cause of death usually isn't a mystery, and so the number of autopsies has declined both at HCMC and nationwide. When I was learning pathology, we might do five autopsies a week. Now our hospital does about one a week. Today I spend my time rushing around the hospital to look at tiny samples removed from live people while they're in the operating room or in a CT scanner. The radiologists and endoscopists collect a tiny specimen from the middle of someone's lung or a lymph node in their abdomen through a long skinny needle. I can examine the specimen under a microscope that I bring with me on a cart and make a preliminary diagnosis of a tumor or infection in about two minutes—all while the patient is lying in the scanner with a needle still in place.

The practice of pathology has evolved greatly over the past 25 years in terms of the speed of results and the depth of information that can be made from ever-smaller tissue samples. However, a full autopsy is still an important source of discovery because it examines all vital body functions rather than just one system or one body part that is attracting the most attention at the time.

TO MEET YOUR BIRTH FAMILY AS AN ADULT

Joo Ree Kang Richards '08, a psychologist at North View Middle School in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota, was born in Korea, adopted and raised in South Dakota, and met her Korean birth parents, older sister, and fraternal twin sister in 2005 when she was a 20-year-old college freshman.

I was in foster care until I was adopted at six months into a multinational adoptive family. I had twin sisters from Vietnam. My older brother was adopted domestically from South Dakota. And then we had a brother and sister from Colombia. My parents had two biological children, so there were eight total.

Adoption was always talked about openly in my family. My mom even told me that one day I would find my birth mother. Of course, I wanted to find my birth parents, but I didn't have a driving desire. It wasn't like I *had* to find them.

During my freshman year at Carleton, I became friends with many Korean international students. One of them invited me to live with his family the summer after my freshman year. Another friend's mom gave me a job teaching at an English academy in Seoul. I stayed in Korea the whole summer. So I contacted my adoption agency. A couple weeks later they told me they'd found my parents. They're married and, here's the big twist, it turns out I have a sister who's five years older than me. And I have a fraternal twin sister who was not adopted.

I met my parents at the adoption agency. The adoption lady met me on the sidewalk and was bringing me into the building. But my birth mother had come out. She spotted me and cried and embraced me. I was caught off guard. I wasn't expecting to meet her until we got inside.

I didn't start to cry until they took out a picture of my older sister. I was really curious about my sisters. Another Carleton friend went to my sisters' apartment with me. It was emotional to meet my sisters, because I grew up thinking I was the only one.

That was one of my first questions: why give me up and keep my twin? They told me we were born prematurely. My birth mother and my twin sister were very sick. I guess they didn't know what was going to happen and so they put me up for adoption because I was healthy.

Meeting them wasn't as dramatic or emotional as most people think because I hadn't fantasized about it. Honestly, thanks to my upbringing and good relationship with my adoptive parents, my attitude was more that I was grateful. I was happy to meet them and to know where I came from, but I wouldn't have had the life I had if I wasn't adopted.

I don't feel like I missed out for having not grown up in Korea. I definitely feel at home in Minnesota. ♡

“It turns out I have a sister who's five years older than me.”



Richards and her birth parents

A FRIEND OF THE COURT

Law professor and historian Hendrik Hartog '70 delivers a lesson on the history of marriage to the United States Supreme Court.

BY PHOEBE LARSON

Hendrik Hartog '70 describes himself as “just a simple historian,” yet his most notable work to date is based on the premise that history is anything but simple. A marriage and family law scholar and the Class of 1921 Bicentennial Professor in the History of American Law and Liberty at Princeton, Hartog collaborated last year with other marriage scholars and the American Historical Association on an amicus brief in defense of same-sex marriage. The group submitted the brief to the Supreme Court in advance of its historic June 26 ruling to legalize same-sex marriage in all 50 states. Justice Anthony Kennedy, who wrote the majority opinion, cited the brief as having been influential in the court’s decision.

“For the most part, amicus briefs (filed by ‘friends of the court’ or people who are not party to the case) are tossed in the garbage bin,” says Hartog. “Anyone can submit a brief, so in a highly politicized case like this one, the pile becomes quite large. In this case, approximately 40 different church groups, various law professors, and even a group of retired military officers submitted briefs.”

Led by Nancy Cott, a former professor at Harvard and Yale who specializes in issues related to gender, Hartog’s group began writing briefs in 2007 for state court cases on same-sex marriage. “Ultimately, those led to the brief we submitted to the Supreme Court,” says Hartog. “Our arguments grew richer with every case.”

Essentially, the team argued against the theory of originalism or “the judicial interpretation of the Constitution that aims to follow closely the original intentions of those who drafted it,” Hartog says. Justices Clarence Thomas and Antonin Scalia, two of the four justices who opposed the



THINKSTOCK IMAGES

legalization of same-sex marriage, identify as originalists.

Contrary to this stance, the team argued that “marriage has remained a vital institution because it is not static.” Over time, states have altered many of the dimensions of marriage to adapt to economic change and shifting social and sexual practices.

Hartog, who wrote amicus briefs in the 1980s in support of a woman’s right to obtain a safe and legal abortion, believes the freedom of two consenting adults to marry is directly connected to women’s rights, which also have changed over time. “While the Supreme Court did assert that women had a right to an abortion, it was not an equal right across states,” says Hartog. “That

some women had to drive eight hours or more to receive an abortion or undergo a medical procedure as set forth by a particular state before one was granted was not a matter of constitutional concern.”

Consider this 1792 assertion by James Wilson, one of the first justices appointed by George Washington to the Supreme Court when it was established in 1789 as part of Article Three of the United States Constitution: “The most important consequence of marriage is that the husband and the wife become, in law, only one person: the legal existence of the wife is consolidated into that of the husband.”

“Our brief is structured around the idea that the laws governing marriage have always been impermanent,” says Hartog. “Throughout history, the institution of marriage has been a moving target of change, particularly with regard to overturning laws that restricted women’s and civil rights. In fact, the primary consistencies of marriage have been



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toward liberalism, individual freedom, and egalitarianism.”

The brief showcases the historic pattern of U.S. courts to side with equality. By the late 19th century, most states had abolished coverture—the legal status of married women to be held under the full authority of their husbands. In 1967 the Supreme Court invalidated laws restricting interracial marriage through the landmark case *Loving v. Virginia*. By the 1980s, most state courts had abolished husbands’ exemption from prosecution for raping their wives.

Meanwhile, to those who would argue that marriage must be between one man and one woman for the sake of procreation, Hartog and his cowriters note in their brief that procreation has never been a requirement of marriage. Furthermore, states have long accorded adopted children legal status equivalent to that of biological progeny. The idea of “traditional marriage” is an illusion, says Hartog.

Ultimately, the Supreme Court sided with equality like those justices who came before them. While millions rejoiced, the court’s decision to legalize same-sex marriage signaled to others the end of days. To that, Hartog again responds with historical perspective. “There have been many supposed ‘ends of days’ throughout history,” he says. “It’s amazing how life goes on.” ☺

CLASS NOTES



Barbara Canty Gossow '57, St. Charles, Mo., wrote, "Pictured here, practicing for our 60th reunion, are **Barbara Canty Gossow '57**, **Anne Eshleman Hecht '57**, **Louise Rice Tassone '57**, and **Nancy Adams Cogan '57**."

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LAUREL GROTZINGER '57, Kalamazoo, Mich., wrote, "On June 30, 2015, I retired from Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, and am now Professor Emerita. For the moment, I also hold the longest faculty service period at WMU: 51 years as of June 2015."

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ERIC PIANKA '60, Austin, Texas, wrote, "In August the Ecological Society of America presented me with the Eminent Ecologist Award for 2015. This is truly a great honor to be recognized in my own time and to follow in the footsteps of 65 luminaries."

DAVID HYDUKE '62, Minneapolis, wrote, "I was elected vice chair of the Board of Trustees of Berkeley Divinity School at Yale University. I chair its finance and audit committees."



Warren Campbell '59, Nashville, wrote, "How did Schiller join Professor **Clint Cowan '83** at Staffa in the Hebrides? He obviously had great taste, it was a terrific [Alumni Adventures] trip."



Christina Seeburger '83, Tacoma, Wash., wrote, "I'm pictured with **Jessica Felt Miller '02**, at work at Pacific Anesthesia at St. Joseph hospital in Tacoma."

WENDELL DUFFIELD '63, Greenbank, Wash., wrote, "I have a new novel in print: *Jiggles, Rolf, and the Remarkable Finale to Frank Stone's Career*. Though it would be difficult to guess so from this title, the tale is about an erupting volcano whose lava spills into the Grand Canyon and dams up the Colorado River. Actually, there have been about 20 such events in quite recent geologic time. So my tale is not far-out fiction. It's not a question of will this happen again, but rather a question of when will it happen next. The most recent eruption near the rim of the Grand Canyon was a mere 900 years ago. The

lava flow of that event didn't quite get to the canyon rim."

RICHARD SOMMERS '64, Carlisle, Pa., was named a Distinguished Fellow of the United States Army War College in May.

MAX MARGULIS '66, Chesterfield, Mo., received a Melton M. Lewis Equal Justice Award from Legal Services of Eastern Missouri and was honored by Washington University for his contributions to Washington University Law and the Clinical Education Program.

TOM MERRITT '66, White Bear Lake, Minn., wrote, "**Clay Russell '66** had a triumphal return to Minnesota in July as a participant in the National Senior Games. Clay arrived as a member of a 3-on-3 basketball team in the over 70 division, which had earlier qualified in Florida to compete at the national level. When all the huffing and puffing ended, Clay's team placed 9th out of 26 teams. To celebrate the big event, 10 classmates held a dinner in his honor at a St. Paul beer and burger joint. The gathering also doubled as a pre-reunion event prior to our class's 50th reunion in June."

THOMAS BLACKMAR '69, Minneapolis, wrote, "I married David Wilcox Conkey in Minneapolis on May 25, 2015."

70

ROC ORDMAN '70, Monticello, Wis., wrote, "I am so grateful to so many classmates who gave \$1 or more to our 45th reunion gift. As the class with the best percent participation, we were able to add \$10,000 to our gift from an anonymous donor. Get ready for more pestering for the 50th."

REBECCA SIVE '72, Chicago, wrote, "In January 2015 I was appointed academic director of the Women in Public Leadership executive education program of the Harris School of Public Policy at the University of Chicago. Launched in November, the program seeks to educate

keep in touch

E-mail: classnotes@carleton.edu **Write:** Class Notes Editor, Carleton College Voice, One North College Street, Northfield, MN 55057 **Online:** carleton.edu/voice
Submissions may be edited for style, length, and clarity. **Deadlines for submissions:** January 1 (spring), April 1 (summer), July 1 (fall), October 1 (winter)

in policy and politics new generations of women leaders from a variety of professional backgrounds.”

ROBERT DUE '78, Minneapolis, was named a top Minneapolis attorney by Minnesota Super Lawyers in 2015.

80

SHAWN BROOKS '82, Le Mars, Iowa, wrote, “I graduated from Wartburg Theological Seminary in May and was ordained as a pastor in the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America in August. I have been called to serve Christ Lutheran and St. Peter Lutheran Churches near Le Mars, where I started on September 1.”

JULIA SCATLIFF O'GRADY '85, Chapel Hill, N.C., received a PhD in rhetoric studies from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in May. She currently is a visiting assistant professor at St. Andrews University.

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MAI NA LEE '94, Woodbury, Minn., wrote, “After enduring a long journey through graduate school and the tenure track, I have been awarded tenure at the University of Minnesota, and I have also published a new book, *Dreams of the Hmong Kingdom: The Quest for Legitimation in French Indochina, 1850–1960*. To write this very first historical work on the Hmong during the colonial period, I have traversed the globe numerous times, including trips to France, Laos, and Thailand, to collect the oral and archival sources for the book.”

ELISA MORRISON KOSHKINA '97, Boulder, Colo., wrote, I discovered a while ago in a random conversation with my friend Caroline Weber that her sister, **Lindsey Weber '16**, and her sister's significant other, **Ibrahim Rabbani '16**, both happen to be Carls. I had a great time getting to know them over ice cream. It was fun to compare notes about the campus, policies, etc. (the tunnels figured prominently in our conversation). I never feel more hopeful about the future than when I'm talking to college students.”



Chris Borden '84, Sudbury, Mass., wrote, “Here's a selfie of four Carleton alumni near the end of a 26 kilometer hike from Skogar to Thorsmork, part of our family trip to Iceland in July. We are wearing our Carleton Ultimate gear for CUT, Syzygy, and Eclipse.” Pictured: **Mia Borden '13**, **Kim Swain '84**, **Zoe Borden '15**, **Chris Borden**

THOMAS HENKE '98, Minneapolis, joined the law firm Fredrikson & Byron as an officer in the compensation planning and employee benefits group and the business and tax planning group.

00

EMILY BENNETT '01, Hastings, Neb., wrote, “In May I received a PhD in religion from Claremont Graduate University. On September 19 Ben and I welcomed our son, James Bennett Waller.”

LIZ EWASKIO '01, State College, Pa., wrote, “Scott Hynek and I are delighted



Wendy Urban-Mead '84, Staatsburg, N.Y., wrote, “This is a photo of me, **Russell Urban-Mead '85**, and **Christopher Oldstone-Moore '84** sitting on the banks of the Hudson River in Staatsburg, New York, in May. Chris was visiting at our place with his wife, Jennifer.”

Seeing the Sights

In 2015 the European Council on Tourism and Trade named Ethiopia the world's best tourist destination. Last year 600,000 tourists visited Ethiopia—and they can thank **Ato Habt-Selassie Taffassa '54** for establishing the tourism industry that made their trips possible.

In 1961 Emperor Haile-Selassie asked Taffassa to develop and launch a tourism industry in Ethiopia. “The very idea of tourism was a novelty then,” Taffassa says. “There was a complete lack of resources—human and financial—with which to lay down the rudiments of the organization. I went as far as seeking a loan from a private businessman, and I worked day and night with just two understudies.”

Now retired, Taffassa is proud of the industry that became his passion and vocation. Yet he thinks tourism can grow even more if policy makers prioritize it. “Our country has untapped wealth in tourism products: history, culture, arts, nature, and hospitable people,” Taffassa says. “These are worth more than oil fields and gold mines, because those things are finite and our country's heritage is timeless.”

Taffassa advises tourists to arrive in Ethiopia with an open mind and a sense of adventure. “I can guarantee travelers will not be disappointed,” he says. “Ethiopia is a wonderland of variety and rarity with its own magical charms.”

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to announce the birth of Eleanor Alice on June 27, 2015. In her father's words, she is a 'pistol.' We are smitten."

KURT KOHLSTEDT '02, Oakland, Calif., wrote, "I joined the team of 99% Invisible, a radio show and podcast about design, as digital director. I continue to run *WebUrbanist*, an online magazine about architecture, art, and design."

BECKY JORGENSEN YEAGER '03, Longmont, Colo., wrote, "On May 21 my husband, Evan, and I welcomed our second son, Nolan Rhys Yeager. He joins big brother Joshua (3)."

MORGAN WEILAND '06, Palo Alto, Calif., wrote, "I graduated with a JD from Stanford Law School."

ANDREW NAVRATIL '07, Atlanta, wrote, "My wife, **Anna Duchon Navratil '08**, and I moved to Atlanta in July to start graduate school—she for business and I for law. After two years in New Haven, we are excited to be with her family and to be starting the next phase of our lives."



Rachel Odoroff '88, Philadelphia, wrote, "It was a mini reunion when the sister of **Alex Textor '92** married the nephew of my cousin **LeSetta Shaw Odoroff '60**. The couple celebrated at the Danish Social Club in Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. At the head table, we got to know each other, including the fact that this is the first attempt for all of us at submitting a photo to the *Voice*."



Monique Oliver '94, Atlanta, wrote, "The Atlanta Alumni Club took a trip to the new Center for Civil and Human Rights in August. We had alumni and future alumni from 1965 through 2019 and their loved ones. Most of us are pictured here, lined up against one of the murals outside the museum." Pictured: (front row) Amalia Fox, **Ronda Fox '82**, (back row) **Andy Navratil '07**, Gerry Polk, **Jenni Rogan '19**, **Laura Arneson '15**, Monique Oliver, **Lily Schieber '12**, Diego Arias, **Clark Yaggy '65**, Marilyn Yaggy. Not pictured: **Tom Schroeder '71**



Jeff Gunia '98, St. Paul, wrote, "What a difference a few years makes. Old roommates reunited in Milwaukee, along with the next generation of Carleton students. In attendance were **Andy Nyquist '98** with Jenny, Lindsay, Dylan, and Brady; **Matt Hodges '98** with Kelly, Grace, Maddy, Andy, Alex, and baby Nora; and me with Kristin and baby Charlee."

JONATHAN DILLE '08, San Francisco, wrote, "This year I made the decision to legally change my name from Jonathan Dille Eidsvaag to Jonathan Everett Dille. A long time in the making, this change reflects the close ties I feel with my maternal family."

SAM LARSEN '08, Chicago, wrote, "In June I received an MBA with high honors from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business."

JORDAN HUGHES '09, Milwaukee, received an MD degree from the Medical College of Wisconsin in July.

REBECCA BARTRAM LARSEN '09, Chicago, wrote, "In June I received an MBA with honors from the University of Chicago

Booth School of Business, where I was the George P. Schultz Distinguished Fellow."

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ERIN ANDERSON '12, Bloomington, Minn., received a Foreign Language Area Studies Fellowship from the U.S. Department of Education to study Brazilian Portuguese at the University of Chicago last summer.

ISABEL ZEITZ-MOSKIN '15, Irvington, N.Y., is serving as a community organizer at DC Promise Neighborhood Initiative in Washington, D.C., through the Lutheran Volunteer Corps.



Kristen Johnston Andrews '99, Lutherville, Md., wrote, "Since we were unable to make it to the last reunion, we had our own at my house in Maryland. **Karen Smid '99** flew in from Austin, and **Laura Hopper '99**, **Brian Hsi '99**, and their two children flew in from Seattle. We baked cookies together and taught the kids how to play Duck, Duck, Gray Duck. We're pictured here with our kids, Isaac Hsi, Lily Hsi, Caroline Andrews, and Charlotte Andrews. (**Jonathan Andrews '98** is not pictured.)"



Dylan Welch '08, Bloomington, Ill., wrote, "This group of Carls attended the Southern Graphics Council International printmaking conference in Knoxville, Tennessee, in spring 2015. All of us studied printmaking with Professor Fred Hagstrom and, at different times, studied abroad on the South Pacific art seminar. We took a moment during a busy conference to get coffee together and catch up." Pictured: **Dylan Welch**, **Nuno Nunez '04**, **Brooke Granowski '13**, **Paloma Barhaugh-Bordas '07**, **Jade Hoyer '07**

PHILIP XIAO '15, Minneapolis, wrote, "We built a college-specific networking app called Homi (www.homi.io) to help Carls figure out their careers. There are nearly 1,000 Carls signed up, and we were funded after graduation by—you guessed it—alumni. Homi is also at St. Olaf and Macalester and plans to expand nationally in the next few months."

Obituaries

Find full obituaries and remembrances at go.carleton.edu/alumfarewells.

MARY GRAFF CORNMAN '33 died July 17, 2015.

RUTH ROBERTSON WALLACE '36, Exeter, N.H., died July 27, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Milner. Her survivors include her daughter **Robin Wallace Loveland '63** and son **David Wallace '66**.

GERTRUDE HASSE STROSHINE '37, Oshkosh, Wis., died July 18, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Erwin.

JOHN HLAVACEK '39, Omaha, Neb., died August 29, 2015. He was preceded in death by his wife, Pegge, and brother **Frank Hlavacek '47**.

MARION MISER DEARING '40, Los Alamos, N.M., died in June 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Vinton.

BARBARA GOODSSELL REED '42, Seattle, died June 3, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Bradford, and her great-grandfather and Carleton's founder Charles Goodsell.

CLARKE CHAMBERS '43, St. Paul, died July 28, 2015. He received the Carleton Alumni Association's Distinguished Achievement Award in 1983. He was preceded in death by his wife, **Florence Wood Chambers '42**; mother, **Anna Chambers '08**; brother **Winston Chambers '29**; sister **Jean Chambers Vance '38**; brother-in-law **Sheldon Vance '39**; and nephews **James Chambers '55** and **Stephen Vance '69**. His survivors include his daughter **Sarah Chambers '85** and niece **Natalie Vance Lewellyn '03**.

JOE GIVENS '43, Minneapolis, died August 26, 2015. He served on his class's 50th

reunion committee. He was preceded in death by his wife, **Mary Ackerman Givens '45**, and sisters **Helen Givens Snustad '36**, **Jean Givens Sharp '38**, and **Virginia Givens Ireland '41**. His survivors include his daughters **Elizabeth Givens '72** and **Claire Givens '74**.

ROY LABUDDE '43, Milwaukee, died September 20, 2015. He was a member of his class's 50th reunion committee. His survivors include his wife, Anne.

CORSE POLLOCK '43, Minnetonka, Minn., died July 21, 2015. He was preceded in death by his wife, Micheline, brother **Robert Pollock '41**, and cousin **John Pollock '43**.

WILLIAM WUEHRMANN '44, Tryon, N.C., died July 8, 2015. He served on his class's 50th reunion committee. His survivors include his wife, **Fay Nelson Wuehrmann '45**, and son **Christopher Wuehrmann '70**.

STANHOPE BLUNT '45, Minneapolis, died July 20, 2015. He was preceded in death by his sister **Edith Blunt Tobin '38**.

ELIZABETH SMITH SUNDBERG '45, St. Paul, died July 17, 2015. She served on

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her class's 50th reunion committee. She was preceded in death by her husband, William.

JOANNE FLETCHER SUSAG '46, Manchester, Conn., died September 19, 2015. She served on her class's 50th reunion committee. Her survivors include her husband, Philip.

LORENA FAGAN ANDERSON '47, San Jose, Calif., died June 1, 2015.

RUTH LORD TUCH '47, Bethesda, Md., died July 26, 2015. Her survivors include her husband, Hans.

JOANNE STAIGER HOLBROOK '48, Bainbridge Island, Wash., died May 3, 2015.

FLORENCE ROSENE BEELER '49, El Cerrito, Calif., died June 18, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Madison.

WILLIAM HUEVELMANN '49, Lees Summit, Mo., died August 16, 2015.

JUNE GORMAN MUNRO '49, Marshall, Va., died July 30, 2015. She was preceded in death by her uncle **Cameron McCutcheon '36**.

ALBERT HICKS '50, Okemos, Mich., died August 24, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Janet.

EDNA BUTZOW ELDRIDGE '51, Roanoke, Ind., died July 10, 2015.

DOROTHY BRAUN HANSEN '51, Boise, Ida., died June 24, 2015. She was preceded in death by her sister **Lucille Braun '48**. Her survivors include her husband, **Charles Hansen '52**, and daughter **Tyra Hansen Stubbs '79**.

THOMAS CHADIMA '52, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died August 28, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Kaye.

MARY BOWEN CONNALLY '52 died July 20, 2015.

ROSALIE CLAVE MCNARY '52, Littleton, Colo., died April 2, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband,



Hannah Goldberg '10, Seattle, wrote, "**Sam Larsen '08**, **Rebecca Larsen '09**, myself, and **Paul Rotilie '08** all graduated from the University of Chicago Booth School of Business together this spring."

William, and mother, **Hazel Johnson Clave '26**.

WILLIAM PETERSEN '52, Bristol, Ind., died July 16, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Millicent.

MARJORIE SIEWERT HAYDEN '53, Minneapolis, died August 30, 2015. She was preceded in death by her husband, Michael.

ALLEN CHEEVER '54, Bethesda, Md., died August 29, 2015. He was preceded in death by his cousin **Thomas Williams '55**. His survivors include his wife, Jane, and great-nephew **Dylan Cheever '13**.

MARY OWEN DAVIS '54, Piedmont, Calif., died June 25, 2015. Her survivors include her husband, Graham, and daughter **Caroline Davis '90**.

PETER NELSON '55, Waupaca, Wis., died August 21, 2015. He was preceded in death by his wife, Chris.

JANET DUGLE '56, Pinawa, Canada, died October 6, 2014.

WILLIAM PLUMMER '54, St. Paul, died September 26, 2015.

PATRICIA IVEY NELSON '56, Jackson, Mich., died September 15, 2015. Her survivors include her husband, **Charles Nelson '53**.

Not Just Business as Usual

Each year, Carleton awards the Lofgren Alumni Business Fellowship to one or more alumni to help them pursue a midcareer MBA. In April 2015 three previous recipients (pictured)—**Nick Coult '93**, **Harold Kyle '98**, and **Abhinab Basnyat '06**—met for dinner. All three are working toward MBAs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Sloan School of Management. "The Lofgren Fellows feel deep gratitude to the Lofgren family for making our MBA pursuits possible," says Kyle. "We all agree that MIT Sloan is a terrific environment for Carls to thrive and learn."



Charles Lofgren '27 established the fund in 1984 because he believed the broadening perspective and knowledge of midcareer education could help Carls better solve the economic and political problems faced by the business world and its leaders. This year's Lofgren Fellow is **Daniel Selz '06**.



Maddy Lenhard '11, Minneapolis, wrote, "On May 8, 2015, the University of Minnesota Medical School held its annual commencement ceremony. After four years of leadership and guidance from Dean **Kathleen Watson '73**, we graduated with MDs and are headed off to residencies in general surgery, psychiatry, internal medicine, and orthopedic surgery." Pictured: **Katy Bratko '10**, **Casey Yang '09**, **Kathleen Watson**, **Jean Porter '10**, **Maddy Lenhard**. Not pictured: **Ben Otopalik '08**



Laura Shatzer '09, Boston, wrote, "I was ordained as a minister in the United Church of Christ at my home congregation in Bethesda, Maryland, on June 6, 2015. It was wonderful to have Carleton friends join in the celebration." Pictured: **Andrea Durón '09**, **Sam Estes '08**, **Ellie Camlin '10**, **Laura Shatzer**, **Brooke Davis '11**, **Amanda Otero '09**, **Mollie Lam '09**

CONSTANCE FULLER BERRY '59, Evanston, Ill., died February 28, 2015. Her survivors include her husband, Pradeep.

NORLAND HAGEN '59, Missoula, Mont., died June 30, 2015.

ROBERT JACOBSEN '61, International Falls, Minn., died August 31, 2015.

GAIL BAKKEN JOHNSON '63, Anchorage, Alaska, died August 1, 2015. She was preceded in death by her father, **W. J. Bakken '32**. Her survivors include her husband, Eric.

BRUCE DAVID '64, Cameron Park, Calif., died August 3, 2015.

RICHARD MUSTY '64, Red Wing, Minn., died July 26, 2015. He was preceded in death by his mother, **Janette Lidberg Musty '29**. His survivors include his wife, Diane.

SAMUEL HESSEL '65, Scottsdale, Ariz., died September 20, 2015. He was preceded in death by his brother-in-law **John Bennetts '67**. His survivors include his wife, **Elizabeth Bennetts Hessel '65**, and daughters **Mara Hessel Liston '87** and **Karen Hessel '91**.

WILLIAM EGBERT '70, Minneapolis, died July 14, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Linda, son **Daniel Egbert '07** and daughter **Elizabeth Egbert '09**.

CURT SLOAN '75, White Bear Lake, Minn., died September 17, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Helen, aunt **Trish Sloan Herbert '59**, and cousin **Laura Herbert Anderson '87**.

WINSTON LAM '86, Dallas, died June 25, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Paula.

ANU GUPTA '93, Takoma Park, Md., died September 12, 2015. Her survivors include

her husband, Michael, and sister **Neera Gupta '98**.

BENJAMIN RIVERS '99, New Ulm, Minn., died August 11, 2015. His survivors include his wife, Tonia, and sister **Heidi Marshall '02**.

Recent Releases

WENDELL DUFFIELD '63, *Jiggles, Rolf, and the Remarkable Finale to Frank Stone's Career*, iUniverse, 2015

RICHARD SOMMERS '64, *Richmond Redeemed: The Siege at Petersburg, The Battles of Chaffin's Bluff and Poplar Spring Church, September 29–October 2, 1864*, Savas Beatie, 2014

GARY CARR '65, *The Girl Who Founded Nebraska and Other Stories*, Exit Press, 2015

JUDY MEADOWS GABRIEL '66, *Touching Bellies, Touching Lives: Midwives of Southern Mexico Tell Their Stories*, Waveland Press, 2015

JOHN STUHR '73, *Pragmatic Fashions: Pluralism, Democracy, Relativism, and the Absurd*, Indiana University Press, 2016

ROBYN ELLIOTT LOGELIN '74, *Major Breakthroughs*, Amazon, 2015

LISA RONEY '81, *Serious Daring: Creative Writing in Four Genres*, Oxford University Press, 2014

LISA RONEY '81, *The Best Possible Bad Luck*, Finishing Line Press, 2014

CHRISTOPHER OLDSTONE-MOORE '84, *Of Beards and Men: The Revealing History of Facial Hair*, University of Chicago Press, 2014

WENDY URBAN-MEAD '84, *The Gender of Piety: Family, Faith, and Colonial Rule in Matabeleland, Zimbabwe*, Ohio University Press, 2015

CAROLE SARLES DOWNING '90, *Singing Beyond Sorrow: A Year of Grief, Gratitude and Grace*, self published, 2015

MATTHEW SOLOMON '93, *The Gold Rush*, BFI Film Classics series, Palgrave MacMillan, 2015

DAVID CLOUTIER '94, *Walking God's Earth: The Environment and Catholic Faith*, Liturgical Press, 2014

CHRIS MARTIN '00, *The Falling Down Dance*, Coffee House, 2015

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A Brien Thane '80, Bellingham, Wash., wrote, "Janet Masella and I were married at Flathead Lake in Montana in September 2014. A more than fine time was had by all. Truly amazing to have such fine friends for so many years, all from a chance educational opportunity." Pictured: Jon Friedman '80, Janet Masella, Tom Craig '81, Brien Thane, Tim Engleson '80, Secky Fascione '81, John Davies '80, Carol Kumekawa '80, Pete Dross '79, Tom Steenberg '80



B Mark Brady '94, Hong Kong, wrote, "Albeit a bit belated, **Bonita Leung '00** and I wanted to send in our wedding photo from January 17, 2015, in Kona, Hawaii. We had a great turnout of Carls there as you can see from the photo. It was a wonderful day on the big island." Pictured: Ted Johnson '00, Nonoko Sato '00, Hikaru Teramoto '06, Mark Brady, Bonita Leung, Tom Bauer '00, Laurie Peterson Bauer '00, Rudd Sadleir, Katherine Doherty Sadleir '00, Philberta Leung '02, Josh Startup '99



C Brian Dever '00, Brooklyn, N.Y., wrote, "On August 8, 2015, I married Alicia Wheeler Andrews at Bear Mountain State Park in New York. Not a Carl herself, Alicia comes from a very Carleton family. We had a great group." Pictured: Julian Ryu '00, Erin Brown Saldin '00, Jocelyn Christensen '00, Eva Neesemann '00, Laura Leitner Salazar '00, Andy Wheeler '00, Kathleen Lohmar Exel '00, Sue Williams Wheeler '69, Phil Wheeler '71, Will Wheeler '79, Randee Weaver Wheeler, Kate Racer '68, Patty Andrews '68, Brian Dever, Alicia Wheeler Andrews, Pamela Balch Wheeler '66, Sam Wheeler '66, Tom Wheeler '71, Hannah Koenker '00, Peggy Wheeler '74, Barry Rust '99, John Shorb '00, Shaun Kadlec '00, Joshua Ratner '00, Angela DeRiggi '99, Chris Turner '99



D Jeff Justman '04, St. Paul, wrote, "On January 18, 2015, Emily Strand (St. Olaf, 2005) and I married in Minneapolis. Lots of Carls and Oles were there to enjoy the festivities. We are enjoying all the mischief and mayhem married life has to offer." Pictured: David Niles '02, Rachel Lund '02, Ben Luey '02, Emily Justman, Jeff Justman, Mike Eastman '04, Jackie Duffus '98. Not pictured: Fran Kern '03





E Dana Reinoso '06, Brooklyn, N.Y., wrote, "On September 7, 2013, I was overjoyed to have a wonderful group of Carls with me as I married my best friend, Darren Bauler, at an outdoor ceremony in Ridgewood, New York." Pictured: Alaina Murphy '06, Jenny Gibbins '07, Mou Khan '06, Derek Zimmerman '07, Darren Bauler, Dana Reinoso, Caitlin Wheelless '06, Lizzie May '07



F Ben Coopriider '06, Grinnell, Iowa, wrote, "On June 13, 2015, I married Emily Kolbe in Grinnell, and we were humbled by the attendance of so many members of our Carleton family." Pictured: (front row) Katie Williams Lind '07, Emily Kolbe, Ben Coopriider, Laura Monn Ginsburg '06, (second row) Doug Lind '06, Tim Blaha '06, Jennie Engelhardt '06, Nadia Elnagdy '06, (third row) Nick Brokke '06, Alex Marston '06, Luke Muellerleile '06, Fran Glover '06, (back row) Brian Sharkey '06, Nick Wanka '06, Dan Hirsch '05, Dave Molzahn '06



G Mollie Gurian '07, Washington, D.C., wrote, "On September 20, 2014, I married Tim Showers at the Long View Gallery in Washington, D.C. Carls from as far as Australia and as close as half a mile joined us to comprise one-fifth of the total wedding attendance." Pictured: (front row) Laura Coscarelli '07, Martha Thomsen '07, Ezra Levin '07, Leah Greenberg '08, Aditi Krishna '07, Mollie Gurian, Tim Showers, Amelia Hintzen '07, John Smith-Ricco '07, Jade Hoyer '07, Patrick Gibson '07, (second row): Sam Feder '07, Matt Kruse '05, Janelle Zimmerman '07, Alexandra Sakatos '07, Ethan Singer '07, Anna Graefe '07, Bennett Surajat '07, (back row): Annie Perkins '07, Cayce Hill '07, Cameron Platt '07, Peter Watson '07, Elizabeth Skree Van Cleve '07

H Andrew Ladner '07, Washington, D.C., wrote, I married Ashley Nummer in Harbor Springs, Michigan, on August 15, 2015. Carls who helped us celebrate included my brothers (and best men) Peter Ladner '10 and Will Ladner '12." Pictured: Martha Thomsen '07, Anne Czernek '08, Evan Rowe '09, Andrew Ladner, Ashley Nummer, Will Ladner, Peter Ladner, John Choiniere '07, Kate Waller Choiniere '06, Dashini Jayathurai '08, Byron White '08, Rob Thomas '08

I Julia Felix '08, Olympia, Wash., wrote, "I am happy to announce that in June I graduated from the North Bennet Street School's violin making and repair program in Boston. While attending, I met Andrew Gillispie, a strapping young man in the piano technologies program, and we were married in my hometown of Santa Fe, New Mexico, in August. Andrew and I are currently living and starting our respective businesses in Olympia." Pictured: Brandy McMenamy Scholwinski '08, Susan Badgwell Flynn '08, Julia Felix, Lauren Calcote '08, Jayden Flynn '08



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J **Becky Leichtling '08**, Menlo Park, Calif., wrote, “**Sean Sweetnam '08** and I got married on August 1, 2015, in Milwaukee. We were lucky to dance and sing the night away with so many Carls.” Pictured: (front row) Katie Paul '08, Jocelyn Krause '08, Carrie Hurd Duesing '08, Yui Takeshita '08, Laura Coscarelli '07, Julie Brown '08, Jessica Goad '07, Lindsey Tauber '05, Patrick Baylis '08, Natalie Coleman '08, Anna Donnell '15, Dashini Jeyathurai '08, (second row) Tom Schmidt '08, Mike Haeberle '08, Kathryn Sheriff '09, Brendan Cooper '08, Frank McNally '09, Mikaela Hagen '08, Liz Van Cleve '07, Michael Barrett '08, Tommy Drake '08, Greg Perryman '07, Sam Whittemore '08, Luke Hasskamp '03, Matt Kirby '07, Sam Leichtling '05, Brennan Taylor '07, Andrew Kaplan '08, Lauren Braunohler Drake '06, Lucas Havens '08, Byron White '08, (back row) Dan Kuhlmann '08, Sarah Ingebritsen '08, Seth Procter '08, Brian Swann '03, Clare Kazanski '07, Emma Dobbins '10, Emily Muirhead McAdam '08, Nolan O'Brien '08, Lydia Russell-Roy '10, Jacob Greenberg '07



K **Boris Scherbakov '08**, Oakland, Calif., wrote, “On May 24, 2015, a host of Carleton graduates descended on the Morcom Amphitheater of Roses to celebrate my wedding to Marina van Limburg Stirum. A photograph was duly taken before a nine-piece brass band whisked us merrily away on a love parade through Oakland.” Pictured: Timothy Singer '08, Paul Caine '08, Jacob Greenberg '07, Nolan O'Brien '08, John Heydinger '08, Sean Sweetnam '08, Noah Schwartz '08, John Bardes '08, Boris Scherbakov, Samuel Whittemore '08, Michael Barrett '08, Marc Monbouquette '08, Andrew Kaplan '08, Patrick Baylis '08, Dan Breitbach '08, Peter Olds '08, Pete Lee '08, Julia Busiek '09, Dan Mammel '09, Becky Leichtling '08, Megan Fitz '07



L **Amanda Otero '09**, Minneapolis, wrote, “I married Melvin Hamilton on August 3, 2013, in Nicaragua. Two years later, I'm submitting the requisite Carl photo”. Pictured: Sam Estes '08, Ellie Camlin '10, Mollie Lam '09, Katie Blanchard '10, Brooke Davis '11, Amanda Otero, Hannah Campbell





Gustafson '09, Melvin Hamilton, Elizabeth Lienesch '08, Laura Shatzer '09, Rhemi Abrams-Fuller '08, Andrea Durón '09

N **Inara Makhmudova '11**, Tucson, Ariz., wrote, "**Nathan Lysne '11** and I got married last July. This is a picture of Carls at our wedding. It was taken by Kathryn Schmidt Lozada '12, KEMS Photography." Pictured: Arjendu Pattanayak (professor of physics), Stephanie Cox (lecturer in French), Laura O'Brien '10, Eric Handler '10, Frank Firke '12, Lily Sacharow '12, Erik Nerison '03, Sherri Goings (assistant professor of computer science), Marc Boyce '11, Austin Bell '11, Nathan Lysne, Inara Makhmudova, Lingerr Senghor '11, Kendra Strode '10, Jenny Goetz '11, Kittle Evenson '11, Katya Efimenko (Russian language associate 2012–13), Fernando Rodriguez (hall director, 2009–10), Liz Hecht '11, Carolyn Cole '11

O **Jacob Canfield '12**, Ann Arbor, Mich., wrote, "**Emily Thomas '12** and I married in a small ceremony in the Carleton chapel in December 2014. We were surrounded by friends and family, and the wedding was officiated by Carleton chaplain Carolyn Fure-Slocum '82." Pictured (front row): Hannah Button-Harrison '12, Frank Firke '12, Lily Sacharow '12, Johanna Fierke '12, Jimmy Rothschild '12, Jacob Canfield, Emily Thomas, Andreas Stoehr '11, Ashley Avard, Kailyn Kent '11, Lisa Otto '10, Valerie Fox '12, Laura Freymiller '15, (second row) Traci Johnson '12, Megan Dolezal '13, Muira McCammon '13, Scott Fox '12, Veronica Peña '12, Sam Dunnewold '12, Rob Thomas '08, Charlie Gokey '08, Anna Sallstrom '09, Lara Brenner '13, Jinhee Ha '10, Daniel Levy '11, Ngoc Do '12, Eric Meehl, '14, (back row) Dagny Heimisdottir, Mouhamadou Diagne '12, Daniel Peck '13, Michael Coughlin '12, Griffin Johnson '14, Jon Fraser '10, Julia Walther '10, Scott Donaldson '10, Evan MacAyeal '13

P **Megan Ferré Clendenon '12**, Killeen, Texas, wrote, "I married Tyler Clendenon on September 5, 2015. We were lucky enough to have several Carleton alumni in attendance, including my mother, Gweneth Dunleavy '76." Pictured: Karen Robinson '12, Clara Labadie '12, Megan Ferré Clendenon, Theodore Rostow '12, Sarah Marks '12, Gweneth Dunleavy

Q **Kathryn Schmidt Lozada '12**, Northfield, wrote, "I got married on August 31, 2015, to Mauricio Lozada with a number of Carls present, including my tennis coaches Luciano and Zach." Pictured: Zach Pruitt '00 (assistant women's tennis coach), Luciano Battaglini (head women's tennis coach and associate professor of physical education, athletics, and recreation), Tom



Birren '13, Caitlin Staab Diddams '12, Min Yao Lim '12, Mauricio Lozada, Kathryn Schmidt Lozada, Jessie Hao '12, Courtney Halbach '13, Deborah Tan '13, Teddy Gelderman '11

R **Robin Reich '12**, New York City, wrote, "On May 24, 2015, **Jacob Alcorn '12** and I got married in Westport, Massachusetts. We met on the first day of our freshman year and started dating almost immediately. We also lived on the same floor (first Nourse). We managed to get a bunch of our classmates to the wedding as well. Jacob and I currently live in New York, where Jacob works at the economic consulting firm Analysis Group and I am pursuing a PhD in medieval history at Columbia University." Pictured: Jonathan Garnaas-Holmes '12, Andrew Thappa '12, Audrey Carlsen '12, Jacob Alcorn, Robin Reich, Norma Nyhoff '12, Lief Esbenshade '12, Elizabeth Evison '10, Davis Kingsley '12, William Candrick '12

ONE DAY APPRENTICE

YOU CAN LEARN A LOT ABOUT CARLS BY WATCHING THEM WORK.

Text and photos by John Noltner

Working in restaurants is the only job Jake Eberle '02 has ever known. He started at the bottom: washing dishes at Joe's Boathouse in South Portland, Maine, when he was 16.

While he was in college, Eberle worked summers at Joe's, and then, after he graduated with a degree in religion and a concentration in French, Eberle enrolled at Le Cordon Bleu in Mendota Heights, Minnesota, where he elevated his craft to an art.

After interning in France at a Michelin-starred restaurant and working for nearly 10 years with some of the top chefs in New York, Eberle grew restless. He met Stanislaw Prenkiewicz, whose Polish diner in the Greenpoint neighborhood of Brooklyn needed new life. It was a lucky break. Although Prenkiewicz stayed on as a silent partner, Eberle's vision and talent drive the restaurant.

Opening its doors in September 2014, Le Fond started strong. *Condé Nast Traveler* named it one of the best new restaurants of 2014, and the *Village Voice* recently chose Le Fond as the best French restaurant in the Big Apple. And while Eberle waits for his first star, the Michelin guide calls his cooking "crisp, clean, and comfortingly classic."

Eberle's food is a modern interpretation of classical French cuisine, which is comprised of four main parts: protein, sauce, accompaniment, and garnish. By design, Le Fond, which means "the stock," is a small operation where Eberle can pay attention to details. He plans the menu, receives the deliveries, does the prep and all the cooking, and, like every good restaurateur, finds time to come out of the kitchen to visit with his guests.

Eberle works at Le Fond six days a week. When someone asks him how he spends his day off, he says simply, "I cook."



9:34 a.m.

▲ Eberle checks his daily deliveries to ensure that only the highest-quality ingredients are used in his dishes.



10:12 a.m.

▲ A typical morning finds Eberle sitting at Le Fond's bar, running payroll and marketing plans, going over the day's prep list, and reviewing the menu to ensure that everything is in place for the evening's service. Eberle changes the menu seasonally but makes small weekly adjustments based on available ingredients.



7:38 p.m.

▲ Eberle comes out of the kitchen to visit with the evening's guests.



10:52 a.m.

▲ Eberle skins, debones, and portions the morning's delivery of monkfish.



11:28 a.m.

▲ In preparing a sauce for the monkfish, Eberle cooks fennel, carrots, and celery in a liquid that will later be reduced and mounted with butter. "Other cooks may blanch the vegetables separately and discard the water, but I want the flavor from the vegetables to stay in the dish," says Eberle.



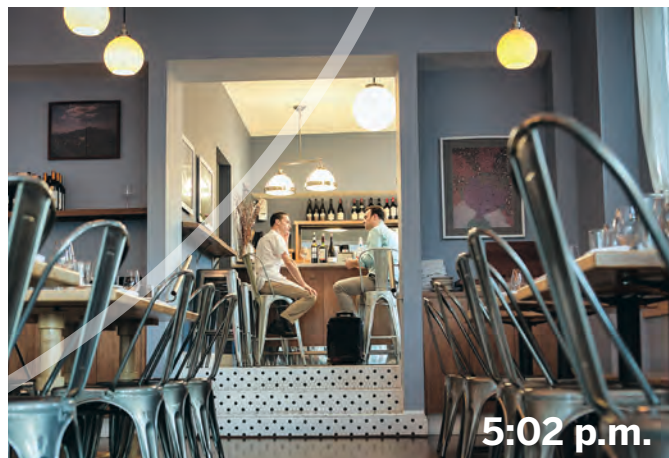
7:21 p.m.

▲ Plating a dish requires as much attention to detail as cooking. Eberle's mantra is neat, clean, and organized. The chef uses tweezers to arrange the final garnish.



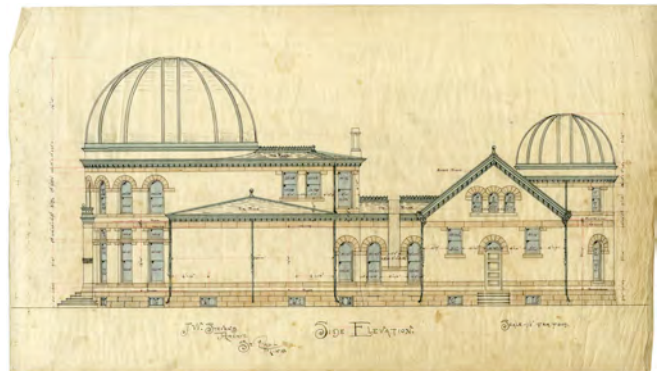
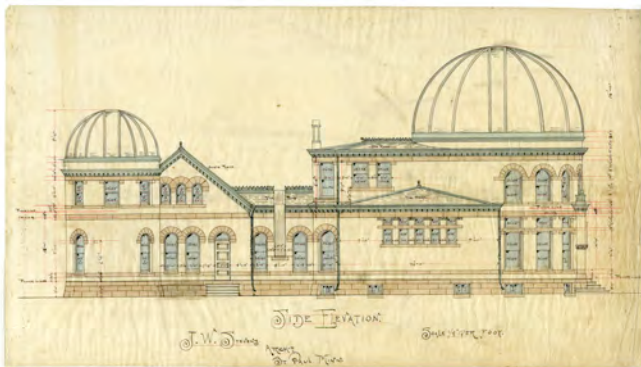
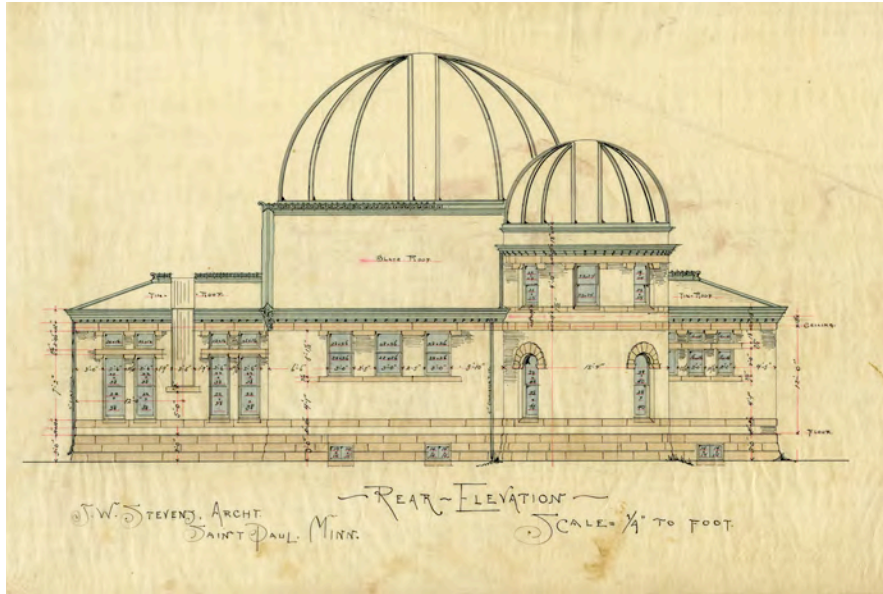
3:41 p.m.

▲ In his unending quest for the best ingredients, Eberle walks a few blocks to the Bedford Cheese Shop, where cheesemongers who share his passion for great food advise him on his options.



5:02 p.m.

▲ Adam Friedberg of AP Wine Imports visits Le Fond to offer samples of French wines. Friedberg knows his producers personally and can give Eberle both a history and a manufacturing process for each wine.



Reach for the Stars

When it was completed in 1888, Goodsell Observatory was the envy of colleges and observatories across the nation. On the day he laid the new observatory's cornerstone, Professor William Wallace Payne spoke of his aspirations for Carleton's astronomy program as a bastion of undergraduate instruction, astronomical research, and training in practical astronomy. Read about the origin and the legacy of Carleton's famed astronomy program on page 10.