ABOUT THIS ISSUE

Features

16 Doing Macalester from the Right Wing
A conservative recalls the trials and tribulations—and good fun—of being a political underdog

18 Government Is Not Burger King and Citizens Are Not Customers
Mac parent Dan Fenn has a few choice words to say about the Constitution, public service and the ‘business model’ of government

20 Choosing Minnesota
Why on earth would a non-native stick around the frozen tundra after graduation?

22 Commencement
Daniel Ungier ’04 reflects on worrying; Kristine Holmgren ’75 remembers her mother’s bargain

Departments

2 Letters

4 Letter from the President
President Rosenberg addresses a critical subject: quality and access

8 Around Old Main
Death of a bookstore; alumni awards; and other campus news

14 Alumni & Faculty Books

33 Class Notes

49 Giving Back

Cover story: page 28
A World of Trouble
What happens when you defend a purported leader of Rwanda’s genocide? How do you bring impartial justice to a war-torn city in Kosovo? Ask attorney Peter Robinson ’75 and Judge Edward Wilson ’70, whose legal skills have been put to use by the United Nations.

Top photo: Getty Images / Roger Lemoyne
Remaining three photos: Donald E. Miller
Illustration: Elizabeth Edwards
Letters

Macalester Today (Volume 92, Number 4) is published by Macalester College. It is mailed free of charge to alumni and friends of the college four times a year. Circulation is 25,000.

For change of address, please write: Alumni Office, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899. Or call (651) 696-6295. Toll-free: 1-888-242-9351. E-mail: alumnioffice@macalester.edu

To submit comments or ideas, write: Macalester Today, College Relations, at the above address. Phone: (651) 696-6452. Fax: (651) 696-6192. E-mail: mactoday@macalester.edu Web: www.macalester.edu/alumni

Please send letters intended for publication to Letters to the Editor, Macalester Today, College Relations, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105-1899. Or by e-mail: mactoday@macalester.edu. We reserve the right to edit letters for conciseness and clarity.

Republicans, continued

I read the letter about Republicans in the Summer issue and I thought a response was warranted.

Being a Republican at Macalester is a true challenge indeed. Upon discovering your political identity, you can almost always expect the question “Why?” to pop up. This is usually followed by several diatribes about how Bush is killing the planet and how if you support him, you’re killing the planet, too.

When you walk into class, occasionally you will find your professor speaking about how much she or he hates Republicans because of all the horrible things “those religious rightists” are doing. And don’t even think about trying to change the Macalester ideology through activism. Your rewards will be a lot of wasted time and possibly some new enemies.

This is the atmosphere I was confronted with last year. Macalester’s ideal of embracing, or at least tolerating, different world views seems to be in serious question to me. In fact, I’d say that Macalester is downright intolerant. I suppose that liberals will take this as a good thing, but I am one Republican who respectfully disagrees.

Joseph Schultz ’06
Bloomington, Minn.

Rog and Jack

I read with great fondness the article in the Summer issue regarding the retirements of Roger Mosvick and Jack Rossmann. They were two of the most influential teachers in my life.

As a speech communication major, I had many interactions with Roger Mosvick, in classes and also working for him as a student assistant. As much as I learned from him in class and through his books, my favorite “Rog” memory is a dinner we shared just before my graduation. Over that memorable meal, he shared with me a lot of life philosophy that I carry to this day. He was a man who taught me as much outside the classroom as he did in the classroom.

My senior year, I was fortunate to be part of a program on aging involving the consortium of colleges in the Twin Cities, which was directed by Jack Rossmann. The program combined classroom work with students from five area colleges, and most importantly, internships with Twin Cities-area social agencies. Through my involvement in this wonderful program, I was exposed to the real-life suffering and needs of senior citizens in the Twin Cities area. It was the single most rewarding experience I had during my Macalester years.

Small world?
Tell us about it.

We often hear stories about a Macalester alum’s unexpected encounter with another Mac alum. Tell us your story about an unexpected meeting with another Mac person—whether a friend or someone previously unknown to you. Short replies (200 words or less) are preferred. We will publish as many as space permits. Write: mactoday@macalester.edu. Or Macalester Today, College Relations Office, Macalester College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105.

You are invited to join Macalester English Professor Robert Warde on a journey through Vietnam, Jan. 26–Feb. 10, 2005. Professor Warde has been to Vietnam and teaches a course on the literature of the Vietnam War.

Carol Polk, Associate Alumni Director.

For more information, call or e-mail me: 888-242-9351 or 651-696-6037; polk@macalester.edu

My favorite “Rog” memory is a dinner we shared just before my graduation. Over that memorable meal, he shared with me a lot of life philosophy that I carry to this day.

Kevin W. O’Connor ’77
Burtonsville, Md.

Jerry Webers

I saw the heading “Jerry Webers” for the Summer letter from Magnus Leslie ’94. Adding another voice from another generation, I think back to when Jerry joined the geology faculty as I went into my senior year. The evolutionary process that took me from Jerry’s conodonts to working as a policy adviser with the Government of Canada can only be explained by the wonderful influence of people like Jerry.

Thanks, Jerry!

David Pasho ’67
Orleans, Ontario

'My favorit“Rog” memory is a dinner we shared just before my graduation. Over that memorable meal, he shared with me a lot of life philosophy that I carry to this day.'

Mac connections

Although I missed Reunion Weekend at Macalester while I was on the road this summer, I ended up experiencing a Mac reunion of another kind. While traveling with the Wheels of Justice Tour, I found myself meeting up with Mac connections in unexpected places along the way.

The Wheels of Justice is a nationwide speaking tour that travels the country in a colorfully decorated school bus, offering eyewitness accounts of the occupations in Iraq and Palestine. We spoke in schools, colleges, churches and community groups, focusing on nonviolence, universal human rights and the connections between the ongoing occupations of Iraq and Palestine.

For the final two weeks of the tour, I was privileged to work with fellow Mac grad Jeff Leys ’86, who had traveled to Iraq on two separate occasions in 2003. His stories of families he met in Iraq paint a much different picture of war and occupation than those commonly available in the media. It is these first-hand experiences and person-to-person connections that make a difference in how I see the world, which is a lesson both Jeff and I took from our time at Macalester.

I’m sure there are many more Mac connections out there, working hard for justice in their respective communities.

Eileen Hanson ’96
Winona, Minn.

'My favorit“Rog” memory is a dinner we shared just before my graduation. Over that memorable meal, he shared with me a lot of life philosophy that I carry to this day.'
To all members of the Macalester community,

Among the chief responsibilities of any Macalester president is to communicate with a large, far-flung and typically passionate community about matters of knotty complexity and compelling importance to the college. About such issues it is especially critical that our channels of communication be open and our level of collective understanding high.

Currently under discussion is a subject that in my view rises to this level of consequence, both because of its significance to the college and because of its susceptibility to being misperceived: that is, the nature and extent of Macalester's commitment to need-based financial aid.

For some this topic may be reduced to the question of whether Macalester should preserve its current version of the policy known, in the parlance of our industry, as “need-blind” admissions. Another and perhaps more revealing way of framing the question is this: through what mechanisms can the college manage to fulfill its longstanding commitment to serving an economically diverse group of students and its equally longstanding commitment to being, in the words of our mission statement, “a preeminent liberal arts college with an educational program known for its high standards for scholarship”? How can we manage to exemplify both access and excellence?

Financial aid and access

Let me begin by defining the depth and breadth of Macalester's present commitment to access. The college has pledged to meet the full financial need of all admitted students. Because we attract a less affluent population than do most of our peers or even the University of Minnesota, more than 70 percent of our current students receive need-based grant aid; our average “discount rate”—that is, the percentage of tuition that on average a Macalester student does not pay—is about 45 percent; financial aid comprises roughly 24 percent of our overall operating budget, more than we spend on the combined salaries for all our faculty members, the combined salaries for all our staff members, the combined cost of running our physical plant, or the combined cost of all academic, athletic and co-curricular programs.

All of these financial aid figures are higher—typically much higher—than the figures at virtually all other colleges of similar quality and character, whether or not they are need-blind. At Carleton College, for instance, which is not need-blind, 50 percent of students receive need-based aid; at Williams College, which is need-blind, 40 percent of students receive such aid. The “discount rate” at those colleges in 2002-2003 was 29 and 24 percent respectively. There is no doubt in my mind that Macalester's commitment to access is more deep-rooted and tangible than what can be found at the vast majority of our peers, that we perform a service to society in holding to that commitment, and that we benefit immensely from the range of backgrounds and perspectives that economic diversity brings to our campus.

We cannot, however, turn away from the challenges with which this commitment to access presents us. Because financial aid is both our largest and our least controllable expense, our budget is both more strapped and more difficult to manage than at other, similar colleges. Money spent on financial aid is money that cannot be spent on the faculty, staff, programs, sports, facilities, study-abroad opportunities and other reasons for which students attend Macalester. What is invested in access to Macalester?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STUDENTS RECEIVING NEED-BASED AID</th>
<th>TUITION “DISCOUNT RATE”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macalester</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carleton</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: US News and World Report America's Best Colleges, 2003, and NCES IPEDS Peer Analysis System
There is no doubt in my mind that Macalester's commitment to access is more deep-rooted and tangible than what can be found at the vast majority of our peers. It cannot be invested in what happens at Macalester. The question here—both an ethical and a practical one, I think—is how do we balance the good of providing access against the good of providing the best possible education for the students we exist to serve?

Spending less on students

This challenge is exacerbated by the fact that Macalester now receives, and has long received, less philanthropic support than do most of our peers: more dollars flow out in the form of aid while fewer dollars flow in from charitable gifts. By nearly any measure—overall giving, annual fund giving, percentage of alumni who contribute—Macalester continues to lag well below the median in our peer group, a reality we are working energetically and with some success to change, a reality that I am convinced will change, but a part of our history and present nonetheless. Our endowment, while healthy, is about average within that peer group and is not nearly large enough to fund even a majority of the operations of the college. One telling way of measuring our commitment to access is to note that the amount we spent on financial aid in 2003-2004 ($20 million) comprised about 80 percent of our total endowment distribution for the year—meaning that we might describe the endowment as being used chiefly to support access and only marginally to support the activities of the college. That number is projected to rise to 89 percent in 2004-2005 and to nearly 100 percent in 2005-2006.

This combination of factors means that at present Macalester is able to spend considerably less on our students than do most of our peers. In 2002-2003, for instance, our expenditures per student exclusive of financial aid were $9,000 less than at Carleton, $8,000 less than at Hamilton and $8,000 less than at Colby, all of which have endowments of roughly the same size as our own. We spent less per student than Kenyon, Bates and Connecticut College, each of whose endowments is less than half of our own.

Such numbers may seem abstract and irrelevant; more concrete are these facts:

- The compensation of our faculty has in recent years been falling relative to the compensation of their peers.
- Our staff size per student is the lowest within our 40-school comparison group, meaning that the people who clean the residence halls and process the data and provide counseling to our students are working extraordinarily hard to meet the needs and expectations of those they serve.
- Our expenditures in such critical areas as technology and the library are also well below average.
- Our student:faculty ratio, one of the most visible indicators of quality at liberal arts colleges, has slipped from 10:1 to 11:1.
- For three consecutive years we have decreased our controllable non-personnel expenses and have done much more cutting than adding.

Though we must assiduously seek out opportunities to be more efficient and cost-effective, we have in recent years hardly been profligate.

Most troubling of all may be the fact that the problem appears to be growing: our rate of tuition discount (along with our need to cut budgets) has for a decade been increasing much more quickly than at other top liberal arts colleges.

Of course, resources are not the only indicator of excellence, but they are in education, as in virtually any other enterprise, an important indicator: while financial investment is no guarantee of academic quality, the absence of such investment pretty much guarantees that quality will suffer. And we seek quality not to satisfy some external audience or to chase reputation, but to fulfill our own internal and intrinsic responsibility to educate global citizens and leaders at the highest possible level. To shirk that responsibility by diluting the quality of a Macalester education would be to neglect our primary social obligation and to squander the glorious opportunities with which this college is presented.

Balancing access and quality

So how do we confront this dilemma? The answer cannot be to turn away from the challenge because it is complex and uncomfortable to discuss or to retreat behind phrases that often conceal more than they reveal. "Need-blind," for instance, is itself a somewhat misleading term. At Macalester we have for years been "need-blind" only for
domestic non-transfer students, meaning that we treat both international applicants and transfer applicants, who together comprise about 20 percent of our applicant pool, differently than the rest—and clearly for financial reasons. In other words, if there is an ethical Rubicon to be crossed between need-blind and need-aware admissions policies, we have already crossed it. As I mentioned earlier, many of the schools that describe themselves as need-blind (almost all of which are wealthier than Macalester) enroll very affluent student populations. Many of these schools also give substantial admissions advantages to the children of alumni, who tend as a group to be much wealthier than the average applicant; some recruit very aggressively in private and preparatory schools or target selected zip codes. All of these strategies maximize the yield of "no-need" students without formally violating the "need-blind" admissions guidelines of the college. It is critical to understand that need-blind policies are no guarantee of a deep commitment to access, just as need-aware policies are not inconsistent with such a commitment. In fact, there is no correlation nationally between need-blind admissions policies and either economic or racial diversity on liberal arts college campuses. What defines a commitment to access is not chiefly a particular admissions policy, but the actual size of the financial aid budget, the actual students enrolled at the college and the willingness to create a campus culture and climate genuinely welcoming to an economically representative student body.

My own view is that responsible stewardship of Macalester means working to find an appropriate and honest balance between access and quality, a balance that adheres to our values while ensuring the means to preserve and enhance the quality of what we do for our students. This means continuing to devote more resources to financial aid than do most of our peers—because that is Macalester's distinctive character and distinctive strength—yet setting a reasonable limit on that expenditure so that it does not overwhelm and undermine everything else that we do. Financial aid must continue to be a very large expenditure, but it must become a controllable expenditure. To that end, the Board of Trustees has spent much time during the past year discussing the question of tuition revenue, and I directed the Resource Planning Committee—a standing committee composed of faculty, staff and students—to examine the same question and to make recommendations on how we might proceed. Their report is now complete and may be obtained by e-mailing alumni@macalester.edu and requesting a copy; I would encourage anyone interested in this issue to pursue one. The chief recommendations of the committee can be summarized in the box on page 7.

I would encourage you to read the summary with care. Read it more than once. It forms the heart of our discussion, and it is important. The committee is not recommending that Macalester stop meeting the full need of all admitted students; in fact, it is recommending the opposite. It is recommending that we become a college only for the affluent or that we abandon a strong and clearly articulated commitment to access; in fact, it is recommending that we guarantee that commitment through a robust financial aid budget. It is recommending that we put in place a mechanism to ensure that financial aid does not grow disproportionately to, and therefore undermine, everything else that we do. Indeed, I believe that the committee is suggesting that to fail to put in place such a mechanism would be to act irresponsibly toward future generations of Macalester students and to neglect our responsibilities as stewards of the college.

**Competing priorities**

Virtually everyone would agree that in the best of all possible worlds the perpetuation of our current policy of need-blind admissions—indeed, the expansion of that policy to include transfer and international students—would be a good. At the same time, and only within the past year, the faculty has voted not to reduce staffing levels in our programs in Russian and Japanese and to bolster staffing in our popular Environmental Studies program; students, faculty, and parents have lamented the absence of Chinese-language instruction, and students

---

**Macalester College**

**Relative expense distribution 2001–2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING EXPENSES</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCIAL AID</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAFF SALARIES</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACULTY SALARIES</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER SALARIES AND BENEFITS</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
Summary of chief recommendations on tuition revenue by Resource Planning Committee of faculty, staff and students

1. Macalester should reaffirm and continue its commitment to meeting the full demonstrated need of all admitted students. This policy, generally referred to as "full-need," is designed to ensure that all students admitted to the college have the resources to do so and stands in contrast to the policy sometimes known as "gapping," whereby students are admitted to a college but not provided with adequate financial aid. A "full-need" policy is not only different from a "need-blind" admissions policy but may stand in tension with it, since among the things threatened by our current need-blind policy is our ability to meet the full need of the students we do admit. In order to stretch our financial aid dollars as far as possible, we have had to increase the loan component of the aid packages offered to admitted students.

2. Macalester should each year set a tuition revenue budget, as we set all our other budgets, based on the expected number of students on campus, the cost of tuition and the amount of financial aid we can afford to provide without starving our operations. In other words, financial aid would become a controllable expenditure, though it would remain our largest one.

3. Our financial aid expenditure should be set at a level that is higher in relative terms than at most need-blind schools: to quote directly from the report, "the overall purpose is to maintain our commitment to economic diversity in a demonstrable way; our need-based discount would continue to be substantially higher than that of the typical need-blind school." This last point is worth emphasizing: we would continue to provide more aid, and therefore more access to less affluent students, than the typical need-blind college. There are a number of measures by which this ongoing commitment might be monitored and guaranteed.

4. The Admissions Office should work within the limits of the financial aid budget to enroll a class that meets the established priorities of the college, including academic strength, racial and economic diversity, student interests and so on. The committee's work demonstrates compellingly that none of these priorities would necessarily be undermined by the recommended changes in policy. The extent to which we would be "need aware" for a larger percentage of our applicants than at present would be determined by the size of the financial aid budget, the nature of the applicant pool and the judgment of the Admissions Office, but the large (if fixed) size of the financial aid budget would ensure our ability to enroll a class that is diverse in all respects. It would also ensure that most students would continue to be admitted without respect to need.

The committee is not recommending that Macalester stop meeting the full need of all admitted students; in fact, it is recommending the opposite.

have petitioned for the addition of a program in Middle Eastern Studies; parents and students have questioned the absence of more living space on campus and have protested against the loss of Nordic skiing as an intercollegiate sport; many have approached me to complain with some justice about our outdated facilities for students in art, theater, and music and for recreation and athletics; a variety of student groups have lobbied for the addition of an environmental director to our staff; and others have called for additional staff in Multicultural Affairs.

No one, by contrast, has approached me to lobby for the elimination or reduction of any current program or activity. Like financial aid, each of the things desired by the aforementioned groups may be described as a good, in the sense that it would contribute to the education of Macalester students and to the enhancement of the Macalester community. To place fiscal constraints on all academic and co-curricular activities and yet to hold to our current financial aid policies at all costs is to say, very directly, that there is no limit on the extent to which the quality of our programs will be sacrificed to our commitment to aid and that the good of access in any and all circumstances takes precedence over the good of academic excellence and even over the fiscal stability of the college. This seems to me inconsistent with our fundamental mission and a real threat to our reason for being. To ensure the viability of Macalester for years to come, the goals of access and quality must be brought into sensible and appropriate balance.

The individuals on the Board of Trustees, on the Resource Planning Committee and across campus who have taken on this complex question have done so out of a deep commitment to the mission and purpose of our great college. We owe it to them and to students present and future to respond with care and informed understanding to one of the great challenges confronting not only this institution, but American higher education as it attempts to balance quality and access in the 21st century. Already we have held informational meetings on this topic with faculty, staff, students and alumni, and we will be holding more. I hope and trust that you will follow and participate in these discussions as they unfold and that you will support this effort to secure the future of Macalester.

Brian Rosenberg
August 2004

For more information and discussion of financial aid and access, go to Macalester's home page: www.macalester.edu
Ruminator/Hungry Mind Bookstore, 1970–2004
Beloved bookstore closes after several years of financial trouble

Ruminator Books, which opened in 1970 as the Hungry Mind Bookstore and became a beloved community institution for generations of Macalester students, faculty and alumni, went out of business at the end of July.

One of the most admired independent bookstores in the country, Ruminator had been in financial trouble for several years and owed more than $650,000 to Macalester, its landlord. After months of negotiations, the college and Ruminator failed to reach agreement and the bookstore shut down.

Owner David Unowsky opened the bookstore in 1970 on Grand Avenue as the Hungry Mind. The store moved across the street in 1972 and became the textbook dealer for Macalester. At its height, the bookstore employed 55 people—half of them full-time—at its main store, textbook outlet, Minneapolis branch, book review and press. Dozens of Macalester students and alumni worked at Ruminator over the years.

The bookstore was celebrated for its readings, drawing a host of notable authors, and sponsorship of other literary and cultural events.

Hungry Mind became Ruminator Books in 2000 when Unowsky sold the name to an online university. As its financial woes deepened, Ruminator sought to reduce its debts by becoming a community-owned bookstore and selling stock to the public. But not enough shares were sold and contributions were returned. St. Paul City Council members earmarked a $50,000 grant in March to help the store continue to attract national writers for readings. Councilman Jay Benanav planned to funnel another $25,000 of city money allocated to his ward to help. But none of that money was spent, city officials said.

A Macalester alumnus—who wished to remain anonymous—stepped forward as a financial backer and negotiated directly with Macalester in recent months, but those talks did not reach a successful conclusion.

In interviews with several Twin Cities publications, Unowsky acknowledged making business mistakes. “We never ran the store in a way to make money and so we didn’t build up any equity or cash reserve against the time when all the bad things happened all at once,” he told Macalester Today.

“We opened the Minneapolis store and lost a lot of money; we sold the name Hungry Mind to finance that and to cover previous losses.

“At the store got bigger, instead of making more money we lost more money, because our managerial skills weren’t set for that kind of store. We bought a new computer that cost a lot of money. And we had moved the textbook store down the street and that didn’t work either. So all those things combined cost us a lot of money. It was a gradual decline in the value or goodness of our inventory. So the store went downhill.”

After all of the ideas and options to save the store had played out, Unowsky expressed disappointment that the extended negotiations with Macalester did not lead to an agreement that would allow the store to continue operations.

David Wheaton, the college’s vice president for administration and treasurer, said: “Ruminator was a great and important place for decades of Macalester students. We worked diligently first with the store’s management and then with an investor to try to find a way to continue its operations. Ultimately, we were not able to reach an agreement, despite many months of effort.

“In the end, Mac did more than any other entity in the community to try to keep the store open, but we recognized that our ability to do so was not limitless,” Wheaton added.

Benanav spoke for many when he told the Star Tribune: “It’s more than just a bookstore. It’s part of the community. And there are fewer and fewer places in the community to get together. It’s pretty hard to gather at Wal-Mart.”

Life, death and books:
A few words with David Unowsky

David Unowsky, who created the Hungry Mind-Ruminator Bookstore at the age of 28 and ran it for all of its 34 years, is a St. Paulite through and through. He grew up a block from Macalester, went to
school in St. Paul, lives in the city's Merriam Park neighborhood and has played softball at St. Paul's Highland Park for close to 50 years.

In late July, the day after Ruminator celebrated its life and mourned its death with a "wake" that attracted more than a thousand people, Unowsky talked about his creation with **Macalester Today**.

**What prompted you to start the Hungry Mind in the first place?**

It was pretty much politically motivated. I was involved in the antiwar movement. It was 1970 and there were a lot of radical magazines and newspapers that people didn't have access to in St. Paul. Savran's [bookstore] was selling them in Minneapolis, and I wanted to be like Savran's in some ways. I wanted to be by Macalester College, where I grew up. I started on a shoestring.

I wound up having to take another job to support the store. There was one other guy who worked with me and he slept in the store half the time because he didn't have any money either. It was touch and go 'til we moved across the street in 1972 and made a deal with Macalester to be their textbook seller. Even then it took several years to get the hang of what we were doing.

**What made the bookstore such a success?**

One reason was the staff. We always hired people who not only cared about books but maybe even more importantly cared about service and helping people find what they want. And then early on we realized what a bookstore could be in relation to the community. We started doing what you can call cross marketing or cause-related marketing, tying ourselves to social service organizations, writers' organizations, political and environment-related organizations. We sold books at their events and they in turn became our customers.

**What are some of the highlights for you of the past 34 years?**

One was the Hillary Clinton event where we had to close the whole store and the Secret Service was here with bomb-sniffing dogs. It was 1995 and [she was promoting] her book *It Takes a Village*. 1995 was the 25th anniversary of the store; it was a huge year for us and the publishers sent us every possible author you could imagine—Barbara Kingsolver, John Updike, Studs Terkel, Norman Mailer, Cindy Bly.

Early in his career—about '78—we had a Garrison Keillor reading on a day when there was 21 inches of snow and people kept calling all day to see if he was coming. He did. People came on cross country skis and snowshoes. There was the Michael Moore event that we had at the Central Presbyterian Church downtown. We charged five bucks; 1,200 people came in and 600 stood outside and waited; he did a free second show that started at midnight.

Those are a few of the highlights. I also think of the interpersonal relationships built...
over the years with customers—to me, that’s really what it’s all about.

Where do you go from here? You’ve poured your heart and soul into the store.

I also poured my money. I filed for personal bankruptcy last week. So I’m broke. I’m not going to be starting any business on my own.

However, I’ve had several interesting calls about going into business working for somebody else. But I haven’t quite decided yet.

At the closing “wake,” it was obvious how much the bookstore has meant to many people.

It’s incredibly heartwarming. I cried a lot yesterday. [There were] a lot of stories from people about how this store helped them get through tough times. One woman said all her kids grew up better because they could come here and people helped them find books. [That kind of tribute] makes me feel great; it also makes me realize just how great the loss is. It was a bittersweet day.

Alumni awards

Catharine Lealtad ’15
Service to Society Award

Gloria Perez Jordan ’88
is executive director of The Jeremiah Program in Minneapolis, which provides affordable housing and services to help low-income, single-parent women achieve economic self-sufficiency. One of its first staff members, she helped design the program, which so far has helped 76 women to create more stable lives for themselves and their children. In her six years at Jeremiah, it has grown from 18 residential units to 39, and its budget, once $650,000, is now $1.6 million. She previously served as executive director of Casa de Esperanza, an organization devoted to ending domestic violence in Latino families.

Young Alumni Award

Jeremy Hanson ’95
is public policy director of the Minnesota Smoke-Free Coalition, where he oversees legislative and political advocacy related to tobacco prevention and secondhand smoke. He and his staff have supported successful clean air initiatives in Duluth and Rochester, and he is now working with the city of Minneapolis to bring 100 percent clean indoor air to its public places. Also active in electoral politics, he was field director for the successful House and Senate campaigns of Minnesota State Sen. Scott Dibble, the first openly gay man to serve in the House.

Distinguished Citizens

Phyllis Bambusch Jones ’44
was the first woman full-time prosecutor in Minnesota. She helped lobby for legislation creating the Minnesota County Attorneys Council, then served as its executive director. The Council provides educational services to the attorneys including interdisciplinary seminars with public defenders, judges and law enforcement. Turning then to private practice, she handled a variety of cases before becoming a District Court judge in Anoka in the Tenth District where she served for nine years, followed by retiree service on the Court of Appeals.

Howard Huelster ’49
began teaching English at Macalester in 1949, specializing in American literature, 20th century literature and composition. He served as assistant dean from 1964 to 1967 and retired with 40 years of service to the college in 1990. An innovator, he inspired students of all disciplines in his popular class, “The Essay in Word and Picture.” The father of a son with Down syndrome, he also had a 17-year civic career advocating for people with developmental disabilities.

Don Amren ’54
combined teaching at the University of Minnesota and at Hennepin County Medical Center with a 28-year pediatrics practice at Park Nicollet Clinic and research in infectious diseases. His research resulted in many advances in the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases in children, including the switch to a more effective rubella vaccine. He was the first medical director at Methodist...
Alumni are invited...

to nominate candidates for an honorary degree, Distinguished Citizen Citation or Young Alumni Award.

You may do so online: www.macalester.edu/alumni. Or call the Alumni Office: 651-696-6295.

Jon Hiikon Magnisson '64

IS A NATIVE SON of Iceland who exemplifies Macalester internationalism in his life experiences and global perspective. He started Iceland's first public relations firm, KOM, and managed the International Press Center for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik. Through his journalism, his public relations agency and his worldwide business contacts, he has been instrumental in building the current reputation of Iceland as a cosmopolitan nation with a global outlook. He has also been extremely active in politics, business and civic organizations in Iceland.

Manuel J. Cervantes '74

HAS BEEN GIVING BACK to the community throughout a multifaceted legal career. He has served as a paralegal for indigent clients, as a labor-management attorney for the American Federation of Government Employees in Minneapolis, an assistant city attorney of St. Paul, a judge on the Minnesota State Workers' Compensation Court of Appeals and as a Ramsey County District Court referee, acting as a judge in civil cases and disputes that come before juvenile and family courts. Since 2001, he has been St. Paul city attorney.

Alumni Service Award

Anne Harbour '64

HAS PERFORMED almost every volunteer role at Macalester with grace and enthusiasm. She was the longtime leader of the alumni chapter in Boston. She also served on the Alumni Board, chairing its Development Committee. A leader on each of her class reunion committees, she served as chair of the Annual Fund in fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the period of its biggest growth, and has been an Annual Fund calling volunteer for many years. She was active in the Campaign for the 80's and in the Touch the Future campaign. She is a member of the Grand Society and played an important role in the Grand Society campaign.

Honorary degrees

See page 26.

Race matters

A Macalester professor and an alumnus helped bring about the historic Supreme Court decision permitting the University of Michigan law school to consider an applicant's race among admission criteria

Today's pop quiz: A multiracial/multietnic college classroom:

- a. has a positive effect on a student's cognitive and personal development
- b. challenges students' stereotypes
- c. broadens students' perspectives
- d. sharpens students' critical thinking skills
- e. all of the above

If you guessed "e," you're right, according to research conducted by Macalester Professor Roxane Harvey Gudeman and '72 Mac grad Geoffrey Maruyama, a professor of educational psychology at the University of Minnesota and an assistant vice president in its office of multicultural and academic affairs. Their conclusions, as well as those of colleagues at other colleges, helped bring about last year's historic U.S. Supreme Court decision (Grutter v. Bollinger) permitting the University of Michigan law school to consider an applicant's race among admission criteria.

How? By showing the benefits that schools attain when they include a "critical mass" of minority students. What critical mass offers majority group students that token minority representation does not, is exposure to a broader range of minority as well as majority views. Critical mass also aids minority students, according to the 70 percent of Mac faculty who reported that it increased those students' classroom participation.

Gudeman's assessment of the effects of classroom heterogeneity at Macalester and Maruyama's assessment of effects at large public and private research universities were referenced in several of the legal briefs filed in support of Michigan's law school admission policy. The policy sought to establish a critical mass of under-represented minority students without resorting to quotas or other methods that would make race a decisive factor.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor echoed Gudeman and Maruyama's conclusions in her tie-breaking vote, noting that classroom diversity "better prepares students for an increasingly diverse workforce and society, and better prepares them as professionals."

Gudeman, an adjunct psychology professor who has taught at Macalester since 1985, has been "interested in pluralism and culture...
for a long time.” In the early 1990s she and the Psychology Department received a Knight Foundation grant to develop programs exploring pluralism. She invited Maruyama to present several seminars designed to enhance faculty teaching and advising across social difference.

Maruyama continued collaborating with the Psychology Department periodically, contributing his expertise in methodology and data interpretation and in issues related to education and urban schools. “If you’re interested in equity and opportunity, you want to make sure others have access to those ideals’ benefits too,” he says.

Maruyama understands what it means to be an under-represented minority, having grown up Asian American in Iowa. “My classes and peers were predominantly white, so the basic perspective I got was a mainstream white one....Because I was the only person like me in my classes, it was impossible for me to disentangle the extent to which people interacted with me in particular ways because of how they viewed me as an individual vs. how they viewed me as an Asian American.”

The Grutter case was a landmark because it was the first time a majority or the justices agreed that creating diversity in educational settings is of sufficiently compelling governmental interest that race can be explicitly considered as a factor in admissions. In addition, the case demonstrates the changing way in which social science research affects affirmative action decisions.

In 1954, the Supreme Court’s Brown v. Board of Education ruling outlawing school segregation represented the first time that social science research influenced the court. That research emphasized segregation’s negative effects. These days, social science research like that done by Gudeman and Maruyama focuses on integration’s positive outcomes.

Although Gudeman was “ecstatic” about the Grutter decision, her elation is tempered. “I also feel sad, in a way, that all this policy is being made on the basis of reverse discrimination cases....The alleviation of the pernicious effects of general societal discrimination no longer seems to play a role in Supreme Court decisions, in contrast to the Brown v. Board of Education decision.”

As for Macalester, Maruyama says that “in general, the population is more racially sensitive now than when I attended Mac.” Adds Gudeman, “Two students’ honors thesis research was used in an internal audit the college did in its ongoing effort to monitor multiculturalism.” Although she points out that Macalester has lacked a critical mass of students of color, she has found that people in higher education view Mac as a relatively successful multicultural learning environment.

A recently renewed Bush Foundation grant co-directed by Gudeman and Professor Ian Serie of Mac’s Center for Scholarship and Teaching will develop a two-week Urban Faculty Seminar that aims to increase participants’ multicultural competence by helping them better understand the urban communities from which their students hail.

“How do you find the social conditions that best support maximizing the benefits of diversity?” Gudeman muses. Whatever the answer, “we know that it is imperative to continue to devote mindful attention to our multicultural health.”

—Janet Cass ’83
Do the math
If you want to understand immigration in the U.S.—or a host of other subjects with public policy implications—you better understand how to figure

Over spicy tortas and pupusas at the Mercado Central in Minneapolis, a half-dozen high school and middle school teachers discuss immigration in Minnesota. The Mercado, a member-owned cooperative of 47 Latino businesses, is an ideal setting for such a discussion, since it sits at the heart of three Minneapolis neighborhoods that have seen an explosion in the Latino population.

As part of a Macalester-hosted workshop, "Immigration in America: Understanding the Numbers," these history and social studies teachers are learning how to integrate quantitative methods—statistics, probabilities, rates and graphs—in their classrooms. The workshop is an outreach component to a larger Macalester initiative, Quantitative Methods for Public Policy (QM4PP).

In an earlier classroom session at Macalester, the teachers have addressed suggestions that the five-year-old Mercado is the reason for the growth in Latino population. But speaker Rachel Dolan '93, business adviser and loan officer at the Neighborhood Development Center, explains that this trend was well under way by the time the Mercado opened. "Our job is to figure out what's already happening in a community and how to make it happen in ways that are better, stronger and more community-minded," she says. "The [population] trends were happening in the area already."

Participants in the program use U.S. Census figures to learn more, and the numbers seem to confirm her claim. In 1990, 4 percent of residents in the surrounding area were Latino. By 2000, just a few months after the Mercado opened, that number had jumped to 22 percent.

The example serves as a way to discuss the difference between correlation and causation: just because two things seem to be linked doesn't mean one is necessarily caused by the other. In this case, the reverse of the hypothesis is true; a growing number of Latinos in the area spurred the creation of the Mercado.

For the past two years, Macalester students have been learning about similar statistical and mathematical concepts in their courses, thanks to the QM4PP program. Each year, a single topic with public policy implications is chosen. School vouchers and immigration were chosen as the first two topics, and immigration will be used again in 2004-05. Selected courses, ranging from economics and American studies to anthropology, examine the subject in class. An additional weekly session gives students a chance to study the quantitative methods that can help give them a greater understanding of the issue.

QM4PP is interdisciplinary by design, and Professor David Bressoud, who directs the program, says that the focus on public policy issues is meant to attract students who want to get across that we need to be critical of the numbers people put forward, he says. "You can get a lot of very useful information from them."

The message we want to get across is not that we should be ignoring the numbers, but that we need to be critical of the numbers people put forward. The teachers who gathered at the Mercado say they're eager to implement the methods they've learned at the Macalester workshop in their classroom, and hope that quantitative ways of thinking will give their students a deeper understanding of immigration.

Jim Rannow, who has taught geography and other subjects in Eden Prairie schools, doesn't expect his students to remember all the numbers, but he hopes they take away the larger themes. "I want to get across the fact that even though the classes that students take are separate, the concepts they learn will have to be put together in life," he says. "You have to use all of these tools together to succeed."

Macalester isn't alone in promoting the importance of quantitative literacy, but its public policy focus is distinctive. "We wanted to capitalize on Macalester's strengths in political science and social issues by building the program around policy analysis," says Bressoud. Whether or not students pursue careers in public policy, an understanding of how numbers are used—and misused—in newspaper articles, by politicians and in polls, will make students better thinkers and better citizens, Bressoud argues.

Though he acknowledges that the impetus for the program came from the Mathematics and Computer Science Department, he is quick to distinguish quantitative literacy from college-level mathematics. "This is simple mathematics done in sophisticated settings, like working with U.S. Census data," he says. While he points out that there are many ways numbers can be manipulated to support different viewpoints, he adds that people too often dismiss statistics as irrelevant. "The message we want to get across is not that we should be ignoring the numbers, but that we need to be critical of the numbers people put forward."

The teachers who gathered at the Mercado say they're eager to implement the methods they've learned at the Macalester workshop in their classroom, and hope that quantitative ways of thinking will give their students a deeper understanding of immigration.

Immigration in Minnesota
After the 2000 U.S. Census came out, the local media were quick to point out that foreign-born residents of Minnesota more than doubled in a decade, from 113,039 in 1990 to 260,732 in 2000. But David Bressoud says a historical perspective shows these numbers aren't as dramatic as they seem:

- Absolute numbers: In 1910, Minnesota had 543,585 foreign-born residents, twice the current number.
- Rates of Increase: From 1990 to 2000, there was a jump of 147,693 foreign-born residents, but between 1880 and 1890, the foreign-born population in Minnesota grew by about 200,000.
Food cravings; God and alcoholism; murder in Boston

“The thing I’ve most frequently heard is, ‘You’ve told me about places I’ve never seen before,’” —Adah Packerman Bakalinsky ’44, author of Stairway Walks in San Francisco

Breaking the Food Seduction: The Hidden Reasons Behind Food Cravings— and 7 Steps to End Them Naturally by Neal Barnard ’75 (St. Martin’s Press, 2004. 324 pages, $24.95 cloth)

Breaking food cravings is not a question of willpower or psychology but biochemistry, Neal Barnard argues. A physician and health researcher, he explains why sugar, chocolate, cheese, meat and certain other foods “affect your brain just enough to keep you hooked.”

The founder and president of the Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine, a nonprofit organization based in Washington, D.C., Barnard conducts studies on the effect of diet on a variety of health conditions and the process of diet change itself—what makes habits easy or difficult to break. His book explains the chemical reasons behind cravings, steps to break craving cycles and tame one’s appetite, and advice for children’s sugar cravings and how to halt them. The book includes a “three-week kickstart plan” to break free of troublesome food habits and 100 recipes for a healthy diet.

Too Big a Storm
by Marsha Qualey ’75 (Dial, 2004. $16.99 hardcover, 224 pages)

In her eighth novel for young adults, Marsha Qualey tells the story of 18-year-old Brady Callahan, who is on vacation with her family in northern Minnesota the night of the first moonwalk in July 1969. She’s invited to what turns out to be a wild, life-changing party. Shortly thereafter, she learns that her older brother, a soldier in Vietnam, is AWOL. Despite the evidence, Brady cannot believe her brother would desert and she tries to uncover the truth behind his disappearance.

Qualey teaches creative writing at workshops and conferences around the country. She lives near Minneapolis with her family.


This book examines the relationships between child sexual abuse and adult sexual health outcomes in men and women. An emerging body of literature suggests that children who experience sexual violence are more likely to engage in sexual risk behavior and, consequently, may be vulnerable to many negative reproductive and sexual health problems as adults. These problems include unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV infection and adult sexual violence.

In this volume, leading researchers and clinicians integrate research from a variety of disciplines to bridge the current scientific literature on child sexual abuse, basic trauma research and clinical practice. Chapters identify the theory and research-based cognitive, affective, social and behavioral consequences
Published a book?

To have a new or recent book mentioned in these pages, send us a publisher's press release or similar written announcement that includes a brief, factual description of the book and brief, factual information about the author. We also welcome book jackets that we can reproduce.

The address, e-mail, fax and phone numbers for Mac Today are on page 2. •

of trauma that influence both sexual health and sexual risk behaviors in adulthood. The book also highlights new approaches that begin to translate these findings into interventions for people who have experienced child sexual abuse.

Linda Koenig is the assistant chief for behavioral science in the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Mother-Child Transmission and Pediatric/Adolescent Studies Section, Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention.

**Rapture, Revelation and the End Times: Exploring the Left Behind Series**

*Edited by Jeanne Halgren Kilde and Bruce David Forbes (Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. 219 pages, $24.95 cloth)*

The “Left Behind” series of novels, based on one view of biblical prophecy, have sold more than 60 million copies, reaching well beyond conservative Christian audiences to the general public. What makes these books about the apocalypse so popular? What does the Bible really say about the end of the world? Six experts examine the series’ theology, understanding of scripture and views of Jews and Judaism. They also place the novels in historical, social, political and cultural contexts.

Co-editor Jeanne Kilde, who contributes a historical essay on millenarian thought, teaches in Macalester’s Religious Studies Department and co-directs the college’s Lilly Project in Work, Ethics and Vocation.

"As an alcoholic I have learned more about the absurd than I ever thought I would need to know. It is, after all, absurd to be a drunk."

—James B. Nelson ’51, *Thirst: God and the Alcoholic Experience*

**Thirst: God and the Alcoholic Experience**


Jim Nelson, professor emeritus of Christian ethics at United Theological Seminary of the Twin Cities, is a recovering alcoholic. After a five-and-a-half-day binge in a Minneapolis hotel room less than two miles from his home, he took his last drink in April 1993 and entered treatment at the Hazelden Center. In this book, he reflects on the complex theological issues involved in addiction and recovery and explores the mystery at the center of his alcoholism. His book, he writes, is “for people who want to use the lenses of theology (especially Christian theology) to look at their own addiction and recovery or that of others they care about. It is for those who find themselves with a spiritual thirst that will not go away—one that keeps leading them to deeper levels of experience—and for those who sense that both addiction and recovery are expressions of that very human spiritual thirst.”

Nelson is the author of many books in the areas of sexual theology, bioethics and Christian ethical theory. He and his wife, Wylis Claire Nelson ’52, live in Tucson, Ariz.

**The Tools & Techniques of Investment Planning**


This volume is the newest addition to the “Tools and Techniques” series published by National Underwriter. Robert J. Doyle Jr.’s third title in the series, the book seeks to provide financial services professionals and those studying for CFP certification with both the theoretical and practical investment concepts and strategies they need to serve their clients. Similar to the other “Tools and Techniques” titles, the “Tools” section includes 29 chapters on investment instruments ranging from American depository receipts to warrants and rights. The “Techniques” section includes 16 chapters explaining investment tax principles, investment risk measures, time-value concepts and the like, as well as presenting investment tax planning tactics and tips.

Doyle, a chartered financial consultant, is an independent writer and speaker and financial economist. He lives in Wayne, Pa.

**A Defense for the Dead**

*By Michael Fredrickson ’67 (Forge, 2004. $24.95 cloth, 320 pages)*

This is the third legal thriller by Michael Fredrickson, again featuring the fictional Boston lawyer Jimmy Morrissey. He becomes entangled with a serial killer known as “Van Gogh” for his habit of removing his victims’ right ears. The FBI tracks down Van Gogh and shoots him dead, but Morrissey, already trying to cope with a failing legal practice and his wife’s struggle with cancer, comes upon enough clues to make him wonder if the FBI got the real killer.

Fredrickson is the general counsel for the Board of Bar Overseers in Massachusetts, the state agency that regulates the legal profession.
by Jay Cline '92

When the polygrapher for the CIA started into his eighth hour interrogating me, I finally saw what the hang-up was: he didn't believe that I'd never been on marijuana. "We know Macalester," he deadpanned. Indeed, two agents had visited campus my junior year, 1991, amidst a student protest against alleged CIA assassinations. Their mission: to recruit me and other conservative patriots that Mac has been quietly churning out for decades.

Conservatives—at Mac? Most know the home of the Fighting Scots as the Midwest mecca of radical liberalism. But since the late 1960s, the halls of Kirk and Dayton have also sheltered a subculture of right-wing activists who see Mac as a challenging prelude to corporate and political life.

Liberal readers shouldn't be alarmed, however: Old Mac isn't about to lose her identity. I surveyed a group of Macalester alums for this article, and we estimate there's been an average of 3.7 openly conservative students and 14 closeted right-wingers on campus since 1967. It's a question each fall whether the new student delegation from Turkey will outnumber us.

Some readers may not remember any active conservatives on campus. Football captain Jim Burho '70 couldn't recall any others during his time. His contemporary, former Wisconsin Gov. Scott McCallum '72, didn't become a conservative for another 20 years. Robin Carle '77, former chief of staff of the Republican National Committee, and Minnesota state Sen. Juliann Ortman '86 were token Republicans during their stays at Mac. College professor Bruce Hall '91 and Microsoft paralegal TiAnna Jones '01 weren't aware of any organized conservative group on campus when they arrived.

But what do I mean by "conservative"? Am I only counting those fabled ogres who want to return to the '50s, ban books and exploit the weak? Not quite. The people I interviewed are a more diverse bunch. Many are champions of the free market, others make faith in God their priority and some are Republican Party loyalists. A good number were conservative at Mac because that was the most rebellious thing to be at the time.

That was my story. I came to Mac a pro-abortion Democrat, the son of a union organizer. Hardly right-wing material. But by the time I graduated, I'd joined the three Mac Conservatives and participated in one of the most contentious right-wing uprisings Macalester has seen.

It all started changing for me my first semester on campus. I wrote a poorly researched article in the Mac Weekly claiming racism was old news. Within hours of the paper hitting the Student Union, a mob surrounded and corrected me, warm messages were left on my voicemail and dormroom door, and a young man in a prom dress followed me around hissing my name. The next issue of the Weekly was devoted to my re-education. I decided if this was what liberal was all about, it wasn't really me.

The front-page headlines would soon change. A white male student had applied to run for the two positions of women's and minority advocate. The student government rejected his application on the basis of his race and sex. The student sued through the Bush Department of Education and ultimately prevailed, putting Macalester's federal aid in jeopardy. The uprising was under way.

The conservatives were soon chartering a number of obnoxious student groups, flooding the student government with our candidates, bringing provocative speakers to campus, blanketing kiosks and mailboxes with our propaganda, and writing unpopular columns for the Weekly. When the Gay Lesbian Bisexual United
Phases of becoming a Mac conservative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Denial</th>
<th>Anger</th>
<th>Acceptance</th>
<th>Coming Out</th>
<th>Deliverance</th>
<th>Bemusement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epiphany</td>
<td>A moment of truth reveals you are not an atheist, Marxist, or member of an oppressed class</td>
<td>You're paying 30 grand to learn Columbus didn't discover America?</td>
<td>It could be kind of fun being a lightning rod</td>
<td>You finally use the word &quot;conservative&quot; after &quot;I'm&quot;</td>
<td>You graduate, eager to return to a patriarchic suburb</td>
<td>After years of social service and world travel, you realize Macalester is inside you, surprisingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denial</td>
<td>This means you're a sexist-racist, Eurocentric-homophobe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>You're paying 30 grand to learn Columbus didn't discover America?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptance</td>
<td>It could be kind of fun being a lightning rod</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming Out</td>
<td>You finally use the word &quot;conservative&quot; after &quot;I'm&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deliverance</td>
<td>You graduate, eager to return to a patriarchic suburb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bemusement</td>
<td>After years of social service and world travel, you realize Macalester is inside you, surprisingly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Looking back, being an open conservative at Mac was like political boot camp. Living under a constant state of siege forced us to be ready to give an immediate defense for the ideals in which we believed. The siege mentality also drew out the worst in us, however, particularly when we took ourselves and our minority status too seriously.

The question should be asked, then: With these kinds of challenges to look forward to, why would a conservative want to come to Mac?

To be sure, many don't even apply. But those who do are looking for the same things their liberal classmates are: a high-quality education from a respected college, a small school and an international perspective.

So how did this time among the more enlightened side of the political spectrum change us? For my part, the poignant stories of my classmates made me more aware of racism and sexism in daily life. The heavy focus at Mac on the marginalized members of society made me more conscious of the voiceless among us, particularly the unborn.

The conservatives I interviewed were also grateful for the many "good liberals" on campus who were fair and welcoming, truly non-judgmental. Among professors, names like Hubert Humphrey, Ted Mita, Jim Stewart, Jim Laine, Sandy Schram, Howard Huelster, Jerry Pitzl, Norm Rosenberg and Sarah Pike were readily mentioned. I remember many more students who shared this genuinely tolerant outlook than did not.

And what did we learn about you, our liberal classmates? I'd highlight three qualities: You're passionate and sincere about what you believe, not apathetic, which is a hopeful sign for democracy in the world.

You're bright and engaging. And you're at your best when you're volunteering through Habitat for Humanity or the Peace Corps, alleviating human suffering outside of the political process.

The Macalester experience also forces all of us to re-examine the labels we use to classify people and to minimize using them. The "liberal/conservative" tags do reflect the two deeply divergent philosophies that currently separate Americans. But among us Scots we can agree that behind each face is a complex life that deserves the dignity and freedom we all hope and fight for.

Jay Cline '92 is the data privacy officer for a travel and hospitality company headquartered in the Twin Cities. He was previously a CIA analyst during the Clinton Administration. He can be reached at jwcline@yahoo.com.
Government Is Not Burger King and Citizens Are Not Customers

A former aide to JFK and founding director of the Kennedy Library, Dan Fenn has a few choice words to say about the Constitution, public service and the 'business model' of government.

Dan Fenn served on the executive staff of President John F. Kennedy and went on to be the founding director of the Kennedy Library in Boston. He sent three of his eight children—Peter '70, Anne '75 and David '77—to Macalester, and his granddaughter Kristina Fenn '05 will graduate from Mac next year.

Fenn, now 81, has been a lecturer at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government since 1969. Two of his most recent students were Rachelle L'Ecuyer '89 of St. Louis and Harold (Hal) Clapp '82 of St. Paul, who attended the Kennedy School's program for senior executives in state and local government.

In a conversation with Clapp, Fenn shared some of his views about government and public service:

Hal Clapp: There seems to be a persistent message coming from some circles that government should be run more like a business.

Dan Fenn: Government has a different function from business. Government's job is participation and accountability and acceptability, reconciling conflicting rights and obligations and searching for the common good. It's very different from the job of business, which is to generate profit, keep the economy going, and pay managers and employees and shareholders.

The Constitution is based on countervailing power and should be, and business is organized toward efficiency rather than accountability. Fiddling around with nomenclature and, for example, calling the secretary of the navy's office "corporate headquarters"—it's silly and demeaning. The implication is that business is more valuable, more important than government. These great gurus who come along and say "Serve the customer" are not telling us anything. They're just wrapping new words around an old problem.

Clapp: What about the use of the word "customer" to describe the people government serves?

Fenn: We're not running Burger King franchises here. The customer is the person standing in front of you or

The Constitution is based on countervailing power and should be, and business is organized toward efficiency rather than accountability.
Jobs in government and public service are the toughest in society. They are the only jobs explicitly designed from the start to be hard to do.

Of Harvard and housing, teaching and public service
by Rachelle L'Ecuyer '89

Last winter I found myself in a class with 36 other "students" at Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government for a three-week program for senior executives in state and local government.

The Kennedy School's teachings, based on case studies, focus on management skills, ranging from relationships to communications to gaining perspective on yourself and your organization.

Among my classmates was another Mac alum, Harold "Hal" Clapp '82, director of the Greater Twin Cities United Way's Housing Connections Initiative. He and I were two of 10 housing professionals awarded Fannie Mae Foundation Fellowships to attend the program. As fellow Mac alums, we both felt an immediate connection. The adventurous spirit that seems to be the hallmark of Macalester grads surely helped lead us both to Harvard.

Another Macalester connection was Dan Fenn. Dan is sharp and quick-witted and, within the first five minutes of his introductory lecture, won the hearts of all 37 of us. When he wasn't asking questions, his humorous anecdotes, just as thought-provoking as the case studies, filled us with laughter. He clearly loves what he is doing and truly respects those who dedicate their careers to public service.

—Rachelle L'Ecuyer '89 is a housing development consultant in St. Louis and a commissioner for the City of St. Louis Affordable Housing Commission.
The heat and humidity were fairly new to me....Then came the first winter, which was another story entirely.

By Jenny Sherman '98

I gave an incredulous snort as the first-year in my dorm modeled his new winter coat. It was little more than a windbreaker. Buddy, I thought, are you in for a surprise.

As a lifelong resident of the state, I understood Minnesota winters. Some knowledge you just can't convey to others, though. The weather was one thing the new arrivals to Macalester would just have to learn about on their own.

Despite their eventual complaints about the cold, and the humid, mosquito-infested summers, many Mac students embraced Minnesota as their home after they finished college.

"I am not sure that staying in Minnesota was ever a conscious choice," admits Jens Hegg '00, a biology major from Palouse, Wash., a small farming community.

"Although I love my hometown and the proximity of the mountains, I have come to enjoy the Twin Cities and the opportunities available here that are not available where I grew up."

Still, his first experiences in Minnesota took some getting used to. "I was appalled by the weather," he admits. "Being from an area that is very dry and near the desert, the heat and humidity were fairly new to me....Then came the first winter, which was another story entirely.

"Since that day, I've learned how to deal with the heat," he continues, "and grudgingly have come to terms with the cold....The Twin Cities is a great place to live, and besides, who doesn't secretly want to be a member of the 'mile club' after they graduate?"

The myth of the Macalester Mile—the lore that a huge percentage of alumni live within a mile radius of the campus, especially immediately after graduation—is not entirely false. (I, for one, lived a few blocks from campus for a year after graduating.) Nor is it exactly true. While numbers aren't available to determine how many alumni live in the neighbor-

Choosing Minnesota

Why on earth would a non-native stick around the frozen tundra after graduation? We asked a few folks 'from away' to solve this mystery.
hoods surrounding the campus, of Macalester's 23,117 living alumni, 7,955—or 34 percent—live in the Twin Cities area.

But you also have to consider where alumni are originally from. Fifty years ago, more than three-fourths of Macalester's students hailed from Minnesota. It's understandable that, anchored by friends and family, many would want to remain. As Macalester became an increasingly national college, the number of students from Minnesota has steadily decreased; today, roughly one-fourth of Mac students are native Minnesotans. Yet, of the 2,705 alumni in the Classes of 1998 through 2003, 29 percent currently live in the Twin Cities. Clearly, something makes people want to stick around.

"I love the music and arts scene here, the people are wonderful and there's always something new to see or do," explains Hegg, who works in research and development at Cargill Dow. As much as he likes the Twin Cities, though, "I enjoy traveling and new scenery, and the graduate school itch is coming on, so I may move in the next year or two."

Martha Johnson '85, originally from Estherville, Iowa, studied abroad in Colombia while at Macalester. The experience influenced her to major in Spanish and international studies, and later become a Spanish teacher. "The main reason I stayed in Minnesota was because I was in a committed relationship with my now-husband Tim," she says. "He was in med school at U of M. If it weren't for him, I might have taken off and gone to Colombia or Guatemala."

Her husband, Timothy J.J. Ramer '83, was born in India. He wanted to stay in Minnesota not only because he had family in the area, but because of the University of Minnesota's reasonably priced medical school program. "We had children early," he says, "and decided to stay close to our network of family and friends, and jobs that both of us love—me at the U of M med school (Smiley's Clinic) and Martha at the St. Paul Public Schools."

They did think about moving a couple of times. But despite interest in places such as California, Guatemala and India, the family decided to stay in St. Paul.

"We like the neighborhood," says Johnson, rattling off her list of St. Paul attributes. "It has the advantages of the city, but it also has a small-town feel; I like our neighbors; it's nice; it's comfortable. I know all our neighbors, and we like the schools for our kids. I like the diversity of St. Paul."

While Ramer and Johnson looked outward and decided they liked where they were, John Lentz '65 looked back to his days at Macalester and decided that he wanted to return. He and his wife were tired of the pollution, the threat of earthquakes and the freeways of Southern California, where they had lived while Lentz attended UCLA for graduate studies. After being offered jobs in three different locales, "I decided to take the one in Minnesota because it was the best place I knew of to raise a family," he says. "The pace is more comfortable here; it's not as hectic. I liked that. The other thing we liked, it has enough culture—museums and orchestras and such."

Culture was important to Lentz, who grew up near Philadelphia. He was also accustomed to more moder-

"I love the music and arts scene here, the people are wonderful and there's always something new to see or do."
Commencement,

n: 1. A beginning; start.

2. A ceremony at which academic degrees or diplomas are conferred.

3. A big day at Mac.

Photos by Greg Helgeson

Miranda McElligott (Ione, Ore.) gets a lift from friends, including (from left) Julia Meyers (Garden City, Kan.), Bill Steinmetz (Washington, D.C.), Jacob Rosin (Madison, Wis.), Devin Reyes (Saint Charles, Ill.) and Elias Echols (Bemidji, Minn.).
Above: Farah Rabbi (Dhaka, Bangladesh) beams and Martin Chang (Montego Bay, Jamaica) waves the Jamaican flag.

Right: Qin Zheng (Shenzhen, China), left, savors her diploma while Kristin Larsen (Shorewood, Wis.) looks on.

Below: The Class of 2004—Macalester's 115th graduating class—assembles on the lawn in front of Old Main on May 15.
Abandoned by her husband, a Swedish immigrant took a job cleaning a women's dorm so her daughter could attend and graduate from Mac.

Now her two granddaughters—Classes of '04 and '06—are part of the Macalester family she built.

by Kristine Holmgren ’75

On the day my mother died, I took my daughters to the hospital to say goodbye to their grandmother. She opened her eyes and smiled when she saw us. I reached to touch her hand and found it soft and warm. She sensed my surprise. "Pretty hands, ain't they?" she said. I nodded, and she lifted her head from her pillow, looked deep into me with her dark, Swedish eyes. "Don't let prettiness fool you. I liked them better when they were rough and useful. I liked them when they were making an education for you at Macalester."

Even at the close of her life, my mother pitched her lessons of humility, hard work and sacrifice.

I was 16 when she took a job at Macalester cleaning dorm rooms in Doty, one of the women's dorms. It was hard work, but my mother felt lucky to have it. My father had abandoned us, and we were desperate.

"I don't need a car," she bragged when she accepted the job at Macalester. "Macalester is on a bus line. And now we got it made."

Perhaps because she was an immigrant, my mother never gave in to fatigue or despair. She always walked through the door at the end of the day with a smile and a reminder of our larger plan, "I'm holding up my end of the bargain," she used to say, "so you better hold up yours."

"The bargain was simple, Her job at Mac would provide me access to a tuition-free education. All I had to do was get the grades, the honors and the recognition to make me worthy of acceptance by one of the finest liberal arts colleges in the country. "This is your chance," my mother would say as she rubbed healing ointment into her red hands at the end of the day. "Make this hard work into a college education."

Of course I did. Prior to my mother's employment at Macalester, I was an average high school student. My mother and Macalester changed all that. By graduation I was at the top of my high school class, editor of the yearbook and president of my church youth group. The day I received my acceptance letter to Macalester, my mother called in the neighbors for strawberry shortcake. "This day," she said as she lifted her lemonade glass in toast, "marks a new beginning for Holmgren women."

Of course it was. Macalester opened me to life. After my graduation in 1975, I went to Princeton Seminary where I received a master of divinity and the training necessary to return to Macalester as chaplain from 1978 to 1980. Since then I have served some of the finest institutions in the nation in advocacy for children and families.

This past spring, my daughter Grace Holmgren Deason graduated from Macalester with honors in psychology and math and an induction into Phi Beta Kappa. Grace's sister Claire Holmgren Deason is a member of the Macalester Class of 2006 and majors in political science and pre-law.

Bernice Holmgren built a Macalester family, each of us dedicated to service and betterment of community. "Work as hard as you can," my mother used to say, "do the right thing and everything will turn out okay."

Of course it will. The Holmgren women are a living legacy to the work of her hands.

Kristine Holmgren '75 is a Presbyterian pastor, author and educator. She lives in Como Park and sports a Macalester bumper sticker on her VW Beetle.
Dale Warland, left, and David Tatel received honorary degrees. Warland was a professor of music and director of choral activities for 18 years at Macalester. His Dale Warland Singers, nominated for a 2003 Grammy, concluded their 31st and final season two weeks after commencement. Tatel—like Warland, a Macalester parent—was a civil rights lawyer and director of the Office for Civil Rights in the Carter administration. Now a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, he was the keynote speaker at commencement.

A new alum deserves a hug.
It's graduation day—why worry?
Funny you should ask.

by Daniel Ungier '04

A few weeks ago, I was in the library with my housemate and I came across a quotation that really caught my attention:

"The war dragged on. The pollution of the earth with waste by men who continue to extract its resources became a political concern...There were some who worried about...birth control; some worried about atomic wastes; some about oil slicks that killed marine life...Some people worried about everything."

That was actually written 34 years ago, in Macalester's 1970 yearbook. It sounded a lot like the worries that haunt us today. It made me ask: are we, fresh Macalester graduates, now also condemned to a lifetime of worrying? Is worrying going to be the great gift of our education? Thirty years from now, will we gather at reunions—sit back, reminisce and just worry together?

It is true—Macalester students, on the whole, are pretty good at worrying. We worry about the state of the world; we worry whether we can do anything about it; we worry about what theoretical analysis we should best use to worry with. We worry about little things: our homework; planning our day; if it will ever get warm out. We classify and sort our worries into hierarchies, and then we worry about whether we organized our worries right. Then we worry that we worry too much. It spirals around and around, and then one day, I hope—it stops.

We graduate. Which begs the question: why talk about worrying on what is one of the proudest days of our lives? Today's supposed to be a day to celebrate an amazing achievement and commemorate who we've become. Today's a life-turning moment, and it's a day when we somehow have to find a balance between worrying about and also celebrating our lives. If we must graduate into a tradition of worries, it is the joy from moments like today's that can guide us in a world that tempts us to worry too much.

Our celebration of our accomplishments really does matter, and who we are really does matter. We have struggled here, and we are better people because of it. Our commitment does not have to be on a scale we can never face; let it rather be like today, a commitment first to ourselves and to our communities. Let us remember that the true challenge of our education is that, knowing who we are capable of being, we strive to become that person. Let us, in a word, be reasonable; let us concentrate on making changes in our lives, in our friends' lives, in our families' lives. What matters is that we can take the gifts our education has given us, and stay committed to who we believe we should become, that we work to transform our lives by what we believe.

And the truth is, if we focus our energy on who we can do in our surroundings—then, I don't think there is anything for us to be afraid of. It'll turn out that we are able to create an example of the world we hope for, to create something beautiful, something we believe in. Today's achievement is an example of that. We cannot forget the worries of the greater world, but we should worry first about who we know we can become, from today forward. That is something we can do, and that is something we should celebrate.

Daniel Ungier '04 is from Corvallis, Ore. This article is excerpted from his senior prize essay at Commencement, "A Tradition of Worrying?"
A World of Trouble

What happens when you defend a purported leader of Rwanda's genocide? How do you bring impartial justice to a war-torn city in Kosovo?

Ask attorney Peter Robinson ’75 and Judge Edward Wilson ’70, whose legal skills have been put to use by the United Nations.
"It's the most challenging case I've ever had," says Peter Robinson, 75, chief lawyer for one of the alleged architects of the genocide in Rwanda.

Robinson is dressed in the British-style lawyer's gown he wears in the courtroom in Tanzania.

by Jon Halvorsen

Defending two men, on two continents, accused of horrific crimes

Peter Robinson simply wanted his 11-year-old daughter to have the experience of living abroad for a year. A lawyer in California, he looked around for countries where he could practice law and take his family.

Four years later, Robinson is the chief lawyer for one of the alleged architects of the genocide in Rwanda in which 800,000 men, women and children were murdered in 100 days in 1994. Since May 2002, Robinson has made a dozen trips to Arusha, Tanzania, site of the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. His client, Joseph Nzirorera, the former secretary-general of the Rwandan ruling party, and three other high-ranking former officials face seven counts, including genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, rape, extermination and crimes against humanity.

On his way to Africa, Robinson usually stops at The Hague, Netherlands, to see another client, Dragoljub Ojdanic. The former Yugoslav army commander is accused of committing war crimes in Kosovo under the orders of Slobodan Milosevic. Ojdanic's troops drove 800,000 people from their homes and killed thousands during the 1998-99 war in the Serbian province. His trial at the U.N. International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia is not expected to begin until late 2005.

"It's been OK so far," Robinson said this past June when asked about the pressures of two jobs on two continents, a long way from his home in Santa Rosa, Calif. "I'm a little worried about the timing of both these trials [if they eventually overlap]. We've had 31 days of trial so far [in the Rwanda case]. The presiding judge in Tanzania resigned abruptly on May 17; now we're arguing about whether we have to start the trial over or not. It won't be over for another year at least."

'A man who deplored the killing'

A former federal prosecutor, Robinson has been in private practice as a criminal lawyer since 1988, usually defending people accused of white-collar crimes. Until the Rwanda case, he had defended only one client on a murder charge.

In his opening statement last November, Robinson argued passionately for the innocence of Nzirorera, a 54-year-old father of six, describing him as "a man who deplored the killing, who in fact tried to stop it, and who himself lost many members of his family."

What is it like to defend someone accused of the most horrific crimes? "People ask me that all the time."

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

- created in 1994 in Arusha, Tanzania
- trials of accused leaders of the genocide began in 1997
- so far: 19 convictions, 3 acquittals
- currently: six trials, involving 20 suspects

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

- created in 1993 in The Hague
- so far: 94 accused have appeared in court
- 46 convicted; 8 still on trial; 25 awaiting trial; 5 died after being charged; 5 had charges withdrawn; 5 acquitted
- 20 chief suspects still at large
time," Robinson says. "As a criminal defense lawyer you get asked that defending a murder case anywhere....It's magnified here.

"The thing that's ironic is that this particular client is one of the best people I've ever defended. He's intelligent, well-educated, hard-working, articulate, gracious, grateful for my help. He never killed anybody. He's so far removed from ever being able to kill anybody that it's a real dichotomy, because he's charged with horrible crimes and as an individual he's a wonderful person. There's no doubt that he never had anything to do with ordering any killings or killing anybody."

The United Nations pays Robinson's salary: $110 an hour, for up to 175 hours of work a month—less than the going rate in California. The three-judge panel hearing the case in Tanzania does not appreciate the kind of aggressive defense that any lawyer in the U.S. would mount for his client. Robinson has been "sanctioned" five times for filing what the court viewed as frivolous motions; the sanctions meant he wasn't paid for the time he spent on each motion.

'A presumption of guilt'

Both tribunals have come under criticism, not least for how long cases have dragged on. Nzirorera was imprisoned for five years before his trial even began. "There are innocent people who have been found guilty [in Tanzania] and were sentenced to life in prison," Robinson said. "It's very politicized, unlike courts in the United States. There's a presumption of guilt. There are people who are guilty but there are also people who are innocent."

Robinson and his family spent a year living in The Hague, starting in August 2000. Working as a legal consultant but without any clients yet, he "wanted to do something productive with my time" and wrote a novel, *The Tribunal*, a thriller about an American prosecutor assigned to defend a Serbian warlord at a war crimes tribunal in The Hague.

In April 2002, Ojdanic flew from Serbia to The Hague to surrender and Robinson became his co-counsel with another lawyer from Serbia. The same month, Nzirorera chose Robinson from a list of lawyers to represent him. "The rules are the same [at both tribunals]," Robinson says, "but there's a higher degree of professionalism and efficiency at The Hague."

Robinson admits he sometimes asks himself why he got involved in the Rwanda case. "It's the most challenging case I've ever had. Conditions are somewhat difficult in Africa and I'm away from my family more than I want to be or thought I would be."

"So I ask myself why I did this in the first place. The surreal part of it comes when I'm in some rural area in Rwanda, where people have never even seen another white person, and I'm walking around trying to see the scene of a crime or talk to witnesses and I have 50 schoolchildren following me."

"It's a long way from California and what I'm used to. It's very different. Actually, it's very enjoyable also. I feel like I'm breaking new ground, trying to represent America, creating positive impressions for myself, my country, my client. I feel like an ambassador in some of these places. I really enjoy talking to new people...some of whom have become close friends of mine. Instead of being a tourist, it's a way to be involved in some country with a purpose."
Justice for Rwanda's genocide? Separating leaders from followers

"My impression is that justice is being done in Rwanda in the only way that it can be done, that is, slowly," says Andrew Webster-Main '93.

He was an intern in the prosecutor's office at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, based in Arusha, Tanzania, from May to August 2001. He worked primarily on the indictments of the military figures involved in the 1994 genocide, most notably a notorious Hutu ringleader, Theonesce Bagasora.

"It's important to remember that, in light of the criticisms that progress at the ICTR is moving slowly, the ICTR had to invent itself from the ground up," Webster-Main said in an e-mail. "The U.N. tribunal system doesn't have the luxury of drawing on decades or centuries of legal history, as do Europe and the U.S. So the U.N. had a special challenge in shaping a tribunal to address the uniquely terrible crimes that happened in Rwanda in 1994.

"The evolution of the ICTR has understandably taken some time to get up and running, but it's now headed in the right direction."

Only the alleged leaders of the Rwandan genocide are being tried before the ICTR. The vast majority of the perpetrators of the genocide—some 100,000 defendants—face so-called gacaca ("grass justice") courts throughout Rwanda, which pit neighbor against neighbor in informal, open-air tribunals that seek reconciliation as well as justice. The gacaca courts "are a participatory way for everyone in the Rwandan communities to redress the harms they suffered," Webster-Main said.

He now lives in The Hague, the site of the other international criminal tribunal, where he is a contractor for the U.S. State Department. •

Kosovo: Delivering a different kind of justice

The gang leader, a Kosovar Albanian named Bujar Basha, terrorized the city. He and his henchmen preyed on jewelry store owners, hijacking gold shipments on the streets and breaking into homes. When he was finally arrested, Basha told a judge early in his trial that he would kill the judge's son if he was convicted. The judge withdrew from the case. His fear was understandable—the local chief judge in a different case had been assaulted with a pipe outside his home.

Judge Edward S. Wilson—a U.S. judge—a Kosovar professional judge and three Kosovar lay judges proceeded with the trial—after another lay judge replaced the one who withdrew. They convicted Basha of armed robbery and sentenced him to 10 years in prison. They found his mother, father and brother guilty of lesser charges and gave them three to four years.

But as critical as it was to bring a criminal to justice in a city that had been largely devoid of justice for years, what happened next was even more important, Wilson believes. He and his fellow judges acquitted 10 other defendants for insufficient evidence.

"The three lay judges wanted to convict them on the basis of reputation and being in suspicious circumstances alone," Wilson recalls. "However, the [other] professional judge and I told them that they had to have evidence before they could convict them."

Wilson was one of four Minnesota judges who spent a year serving as international judges in Kosovo. Under the United Nations Mission, they were charged with helping to re-establish the rule of law in Kosovo.
Outside the comfort zone

Although Wilson expected to experience culture shock in Kosovo, and did, it was probably no more than he felt in 1966 when the young African American from Chicago's South Side enrolled at an overwhelmingly white Macalester. "I'm very glad I went [to Mac]—it forced me to get outside of my comfort zone and deal with people from different backgrounds."

Any U.S. judge would be outside his comfort zone in Kosovo, where the criminal justice system largely follows the European model, overlaid by a U.N.-written civil procedure code. In criminal trials in Kosovo as well as most of Europe:

- there are no juries;
- cases are heard by a panel of three to five judges, and a majority vote is decisive;
- judges know all the evidence before trial;
- judges ask most of the questions;
- neither defense nor prosecution call witnesses in the case but may propose them to the panel;
- witnesses are not sworn;
- witnesses and defendants may ask questions and give final statements;
- the defendant testifies first;
- there are no guilty pleas.

As a Ramsey County district judge for 17 years, the past nine hearing only criminal cases, Wilson found being a judge in Kosovo "quite an adjustment."

"It is uncomfortable for a judge who comes up under the American system to be in control—literally in control—of all phases of a trial, from the investigation to the questioning in a trial to rendering a verdict. That is unheard of under our system, so that took some getting used to.

"But I kept in mind at all times that we have one way of doing justice and the Europeans have another way. Some will say that justice under our terms is making sure the rights of the accused are scrupulously upheld at all stages of the proceedings. I happen to agree that's important. However, in other systems, justice depends on finding a result based upon factual truth. In the end, I think you'll have much more protection of a defendant's rights under our system. However, under the European system, it is much more likely that you will get a result that reflects the facts of the situation.

"As long as you work fairly within the rules of each system, then you can achieve justice. The problem comes when you go overboard, and that can happen in any system."

Piecing societies back together

Wilson is under no illusions about how much international courts can do in a country as torn as Kosovo. "Like all court systems, it reacts to problems on the back end, and by definition, can do little to prevent them. It is, however, a vital part of the solution of piecing societies back together after the devastation of war," he told the American Board of Trial Advocates this spring after he and the three other Minnesota judges were named "Judges of the Year" by the state chapter for their work in Kosovo.

What will be the legacy of the "Minnesota four," as their Kosovar peers called them?

"I'm confident that we delivered good justice and good professional work on the cases we worked on," Wilson says. "But beyond that, we were there as mentors. I believe that what we did was to open up people's eyes to a different way of doing things. That is the most important thing—that we had an impact on people who work in that system."
Jerry Crawford ’71, pictured with his wife Linda in his Des Moines law office overlooking the Iowa state capitol, is a regular donor to the Annual Fund. He is also a member of the Grand Society and Piper Society, has contributed to an endowed scholarship fund, hosts alumni events and assists with college fundraising.

“Macalester made a difference in all of our lives and it is making an increasing difference in our global community,” he says. “I can trace many of the good things that have happened in my life directly to the learning experiences I had at Mac and the relationships that began there. I believe it is time for all of us to ‘give back’ to Macalester so that others can begin their life’s journey at the same awesome place we did.”
Fall for all
Autumn colors grace the lawn in front of Old Main.