

arts & sciences

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COLLEGE AND GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS & SCIENCES

TIME TO TALK

IRAN AND THE U.S.
ACCORDING TO COLLEGE SCHOLARS

greetings from the dean



Dean Woo speaks with incoming first-year students during orientation events in August.

Back to the Future

It has been lovely to receive your e-mail messages and notes of welcome to the University. Thank you. My first few months have been exciting and absorbing, and I'm eager to continue our correspondence.

From its inception, the University has been internationally focused. Thomas Jefferson, our most cosmopolitan president, studied six languages and famously served the United States overseas. Faced with multiple challenges in recruiting American faculty, Jefferson looked abroad, bringing in specialists from England, Ireland and Bermuda. And, of course, in designing this University, Jefferson looked to ancient Greece and Rome, creating not only the architectural masterpiece that is the Academical Village but the visual vocabulary on which our civic architecture is based.

So, this quintessentially American institution began with an international perspective, which the College may claim as its birthright. Today, our commitment to the international exchange of

students and faculty, to new opportunities for international collaboration and to expanding awareness of international course offerings remains firm.

Last year, 1,162 College undergraduates studied abroad, and University students visited 69 countries. In addition, the University hosts approximately 2,000 international students from more than 110 countries. With more than 30 programs on every continent except for Antarctica, the College is the University's richest source for study abroad. We offer renowned language programs in China, Jordan, France and Italy, and our programs in Lima, London and Oxford have long, respected histories. This year we also proudly celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Hispanic Studies' Valencia program. We are the only University with a semester-long program in Tibet. And we continue to expand our offerings with such works in progress as the Department of Physics' major program at Vietnam's Hue University, and the Department of Germanic Languages and Literature's three-year symposium on paranoia at Ruhr-Universität Bochum.

This issue's cover story on Iran features distinguished faculty and alumni who are active participants in regional and global affairs. This international awareness also is exemplified in the essay on giving by Donald Lopez (Religious Studies '74, MA '77, PhD '82), Arthur E. Link Distinguished University Professor of Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Michigan, who focuses on Indian and Tibetan Buddhism.

I wish you a fulfilling and joyous holiday and good health, happiness and prosperity in the coming year.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "M. Woo".

MEREDITH JUNG-EN WOO

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December 2008 ||| Volume 26 Number 5

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SPECIAL THANKS TO the Arts & Sciences Annual Fund and Benefactors Society, Arts & Sciences Development, *The Cavalier Daily*, *Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star*, the Miller Center for Public Affairs, U.Va. Media Relations, *Inside UVA*, U.Va. Office of Institutional Assessment and Studies, Strategic Communications, the U.Va. Alumni Association, Reza Pahlavi's Secretariat, and Melanie Price

Arts & Sciences is published four times each year for the alumni, students, faculty and friends of the College and Graduate School of Arts & Sciences at the University of Virginia. It is paid for with private funds. Copyright 2008, University of Virginia

Arts & Sciences welcomes letters at AandS@Virginia.edu or at P.O. Box 400804, Charlottesville, VA 22904.

We reserve the right to edit letters for length, style and appropriateness.



DOZIER



QUANDT



MILANI



SACHEDINA



RAMAZANI

features

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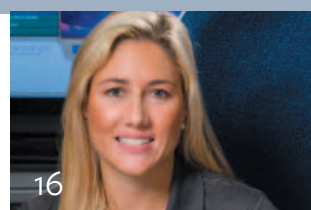
Kimberly Dozier (Foreign Affairs '92) remembers childhood in Iran as College Middle East Studies faculty discuss U.S. policy.

14 Destroyer of Worlds

Donald Lopez (Religious Studies '74, MA '77, PhD '82) remembers the College destroying his world view—and that was a good thing.



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get connected

WHO'S WHO AND HOW TO STAY IN TOUCH

Your Letters

“How Open Are We?”

As an alumnus and a former university professor, I am disappointed with “How Open Are We?” (Sept. 2008) since it did not address the fact that many African-American voters paid no attention to Dr. King who said, “I have a dream that the day will come when a man is judged by his character and not by the color of his skin.” The opposite was obvious in many of the states during the recent Democrat primary where Senator Obama received over 90 percent of the vote against Senator Clinton. Senator Clinton and her husband have a very positive record in the area of affirmative action and equal opportunity, especially in the African-American community.

—James Baine (College '64)

One key respondent attribute was omitted—educational level. Despite my personal political proclivities, I would have voted for a “dark-skinned” black, Clarence Thomas, or a “light-skinned” black, Colin Powell, had either gentleman run for public office at any level. My decision has nothing to do with my Caucasian genealogy, or Justice Thomas or General Powell’s racial background. It has everything to do with our shared political philosophies and my perception of their inherent leadership skills. Ergo,



I would posit that voters’ proclivities to vote for candidates of other racial backgrounds have more to do with education levels than either the voter’s or the candidate’s racial backgrounds.

—Thomas M. Neale (History '74)

Cabell Hall desktops

Do you know what will become of these desks? I sincerely hope that they will not be casually thrown out with the rubbish. I, and I’m sure many others, would be interested in having a piece of history in one of these desks.

—Garrett Buxton (College '08)

[Ed. note: At this writing, the fate of the desktops remains undecided. Stay tuned.]

When I opened the September 2008 issue and my eyes fell on the image of the desktop, I had a flashback. Suddenly, it was November 1978 toward the end of my first semester at the University, and I was sitting in Calculus I class in Old Cabell Hall. Any hope I had of ever actually understanding any of this stuff having long been given up,



Assistant Professors of Politics Nick Winter and Vesla Weaver, Associate Professors of Politics Paul Freedman and Lynn Sanders and Associate Professor of Psychology Brian Nosek discuss race and gender in American politics at the Miller Center of Public Affairs in September, a joint event co-sponsored with *Arts & Sciences* magazine. View a webcast at artsandsciencesnews.org.

I now came to class to stare at the desk. ...

Three times a week for three months, I stared at a crude drawing of a bald, hefty man with balloonish buttocks exposed, kneeling slightly forward, looking gleefully back over his shoulder at a cloudburst coming out of his rear. ... Emblazoned below the drawing, in angled and spiky letters ... was this proclamation: *STALE BEER FARTS ARE BEST*.

Of all principles and truths I tried to absorb that semester in Calculus just by being there, that one took. ... sometimes when I drink a beer and the inevitable happens—I think of that drawing and that simple, uncomplicated truth, and smile.

If, in the renovation, that desk should surface, please give me a call. I may want to take it off your hands.

—James Harris “Jay” McTyrier (English, German '82)

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Hello U.Va. Community

Welcome to your redesigned *Arts & Sciences* magazine! It had been half a decade since the magazine had been updated and we felt it was time to take a new look at this integral part of the life of our community.

First of all, we listened to you. Thanks to everyone who participated in our Reddit poll about naming the magazine. (And thanks to Alexis Ohanian [History and Commerce '05] and Steve Huffman [Engineering '05], Reddit co-founders, who provided the poll.) As you'll see from the cover, the name *Arts & Sciences* was the big winner—by far. You sent us some very “creative” suggestions, and we couldn't resist sharing them, on page 4.

Some of your ideas were just too good to pass up and you'll find them here. “Around Grounds” is now “Lawn Clippings,” along with our own College-brand “CLAS Notes,” representing the quirky, the light-hearted and the irreverent that is *Arts & Sciences*.

CLAS Notes also represents a key new element: more reader involvement. We're embracing the opportunity the Internet provides to connect the College and Graduate School of Arts & Sciences community more broadly and more closely than ever before. While you'll still find news in these pages that you won't find anywhere else, you'll also find more ways to let us know about your lives and your thoughts—and they may turn up here, too. Please visit our new *Arts & Sciences News* website at www.artsandsciencesnews.org,

We owe our lively new design to Anne Matthews (Rhetoric and Communications '91), who brings us not only amazing talent but the kind of True North understanding that only an alum can provide. Thank you, Anne.

As always, please let us know what you think. Like our lives themselves, this magazine and the College and Graduate School of Arts & Sciences' news operation are a work in progress.

image of front cover

THE Calendar

UVA Club of New York

Dean Meredith Woo presents her vision for the College.

November 28, 7-10 p.m.
Metropolitan Museum of Art

Pancakes for Parkinson's

The Lawn
December 1-4, 2-5 p.m.

Professor Kevin Everson

A one-man show of his films
Los Angeles County Museum
of Art
November and December

For more College events, visit
artsandsciencesnews.org.

Can't Get Enough of Arts & Sciences?

Check out:
ArtsandSciencesNews.org.

Find alumni or update your
profile:
HoosOnline.Virginia.edu

Give to the College:
ArtsandSciences.Virginia.edu/give

Write us:
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lawn

GOINGS ON AROUND THE UNIVERSITY

clippings

EAR TO THE GROUNDS

We introduce a new feature, *things heard on Grounds here at U.Va.*, and we invite you to send us what you've heard. Those of you who submit quotations (with identifiers of who said them and in what context) will be eligible to win an autographed copy of Ron Suskind's (Government '81) best-selling *The Way of the World*. Submit your quotes to artsandsciencesnews.org.

“I've only left home without it once or twice, and I felt completely naked.”

—Lindsay Shoop (Spanish, Art History '03), on her Olympic gold medal, which she passed around to members of the Student Affairs and Athletics Committee

“The thing I learned from some very smart professors like Henry Abraham and Larry Sabato at U.Va., was that being ‘clever’ may have been enough in high school, but ‘At U.Va.’ they told me, ‘You need to be authentic—and they gave me Federalist No. 51.’”

[Ed. note: Federalist Papers No. 51 by James Madison is entitled, “The Structure of the Government Must Furnish the Proper Checks and Balances Between the Different Departments.”]

—Ron Suskind (Government '81) at the Miller Center, on his new book, *The Way of the World*, about the U.S.' struggle to regain its moral authority in the post-9/11 world

“In a word, the couple that prays together stays together.”

—Associate Professor of Sociology W. Bradford Wilcox on his study of couples who attend church services frequently

the List

THE SILLY, THE SERIOUS AND THE SUBLIME

THANKS to everyone who participated in our magazine renaming poll (and thanks to Alexis Ohanian (History and Commerce '05), co-founder of Reddit, who made it happen).

Keeping the same name won by a landslide, but we also stole a few for our new section heads: Lawn Clippings and CLAS Notes. But there were even more great ideas and we couldn't let this issue pass without letting you know about some of the wittiest and most popular also-rans:

1

Colonnades and variations thereof, was very popular. Unfortunately, that's already taken by the School of Architecture.

2. The Lawn Ranger

3. The Academical Village Voice

4. Lawn D'Arts

5. Common Grounds

6. WAHOOLIGANS

7. Virginia Lawn and Darden

8. The Virginia Dare

9. Consequential Arts, Various Sciences (CAVS, get it?)

10. Rotunda Reflections

College Faces Massive Cuts

With the Commonwealth of Virginia announcing a nearly \$1 billion 2009 fiscal year shortfall, the College is being asked to shave more than \$6 million from its 2008-2009 expenditures.

“These reductions are serious, but they will not have an impact on the quality of education our students receive,” said Dean Meredith Jung-En

Woo. “The College is pulling together to get through this year without layoffs, but students will not feel the cuts at all.”

Deficits are expected to continue, said the University Assistant Vice President for Public Affairs Carol Wood, “Everyone expects that there will be additional budget cuts.”



60-second interview

Physics Professor P.Q. Hung's focus is theoretical high-energy physics, which he explains as "exploration of the most fundamental interactions, the basic building blocks of nature." We spoke with the Vietnam native about a new program he has established between the University of Virginia and Hue University in Vietnam.

Q. How did you get involved with this new program?

A. Higher education in Vietnam is in urgent need of a most fundamental reform, and this has implications for the quality of scientists they were producing. Vietnam decided to model higher education in the sciences based on programs found at American universities, so two years ago, the Ministry of Education and Training targeted 10 programs in science that they asked Vietnamese universities to reform. I first met with Hue University in January 2007 about the physics-majors program.

Q. You've already started classes there. That was fast.

A. Two weeks after I met with officials in Vietnam, Hue sent a delegation to us. Peter Brunjes [Associate Dean for the Sciences] and Dinko Pocanic [chair of the Physics Department] met with the Hue delegation here. Classes started last spring.

Q. What's the program entail?

A. It's the U.Va. curriculum taught in English—because English is the *lingua franca* of science and the Vietnamese understand that to compete, their students must know English—even down to U.Va. course numbers. A physics major there will need to take the same courses and earn the same number of credit hours as a physics major in Charlottesville.

Q. How involved is U.Va. in the Hue classrooms?

A. The faculty there aren't used to the give-and-take style of teaching in the U.S., and their English needs improvement, so for the first few cycles we're sending professors from the U.S.

Q. What's the future hold for the program?

A. We think Hue's students will be candidates to do graduate studies at U.Va. Eventually, our physics students could spend a semester there as well.

The program is already ranked No. 3 of 10 new science and education programs in Vietnam. Hopefully, it will be propagated to other places in Vietnam. We've discussed the possibility of expanding the collaboration to other subjects. It's great for public perception, too. This is the kind of thing where institutions approach Harvard or Princeton. Now U.Va.'s on the map there.

“This is the kind of thing where institutions approach Harvard or Princeton. Now U.Va.’s on the map there.”

What Are You Reading?

In this space, Arts & Sciences will visit with a faculty or student about what they're reading. Serendipitously, a new book recently appeared that we couldn't resist to help us launch this feature.



After years of being asked for reading suggestions, English Professor Jessica Feldman decided to do something about it. She called Robert Stilling, a graduate student with publishing experience, and together they birthed *What Should I Read Next?*, recommendations from faculty throughout the University.

In writing as idiosyncratic as it is substantive, each professor recommends a handful of books on a topic, with a brief essay explaining the subject and why he or she is passionate about it.

Edward Stettinius Professor of Politics William Quandt (see cover story, page 8) may express the book's spirit best: "I will not

pretend that I have all the answers, but I can steer a willing reader toward some excellent sources that will open eyes, raise many questions and answer some of them."

Faculty Recommendations

Melvyn Butler (Music): Glenn Hinson, *Fire in My Bones: Transcendence and the Holy Spirit in African American Gospel* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2000)

Cassandra Fraser (Chemistry): Primo Levi, *The Periodic Table*, trans. Raymond Rosenthal (Schocken, 1995)

María-Inés Lagos (Spanish): Cristina García, *Dreaming in Cuban* (Ballantine, 1993)

John Portman (Religious Studies): Angus McLaren, *Sexual Blackmail: A Modern History* (Harvard University Press, 2002)

Dennis Proffitt (Psychology): Melvyn A. Goodale and A. David Milner, *Sight Unseen: An Exploration of Conscious and Unconscious Vision* (Oxford University Press, 2005)

Research Park

The Path to Wisdom

Since 2001, Brown-Forman Professor of Psychology Tim Salthouse has studied people ages 20 to 98 at the University's Institute on Aging. He hopes to monitor his subjects for many more years, even decades.

"By following individual people over time, we will gain insight into changes in cognition, and possibly discover ways to alleviate or slow the rate of decline," he says.

Tests measure memory, reasoning and speed. Memory tests may include a brief story read to a participant who will then try to

recall details. A reasoning test may include images of a folded sheet of paper that has a hole punched through it. Participants try to determine where the multiple holes will be located when the paper is unfolded.

Salthouse's team also surveys participants' health and lifestyles to see if certain characteristics, such as social relationships, serve to moderate age-related cognitive changes.

Various studies indicate that cognitive declines involving task speed may occur as early as



between ages 20 and 30.

Getting older has its advantages, says Salthouse. "We gain what often is called wisdom. People in their 60s and beyond often have a more positive outlook than people in their 20s and 30s. We get better at regulating our emotions and at emphasizing what we can do rather than our deficiencies. We often become more content." —Fariss Samarrai



Ruffin Hall, studio art's new home, is the first new building constructed on the Arts Grounds since 1974. The \$25.9 million, 42,000-square-foot facility was financed with state and private support, including a \$5 million leadership gift from the Peter B. (College '26) and Adeline W. Ruffin Foundation. "Today the artistic richness of the University has taken an important step forward through this investment in the McIntire Department of Art," said Dean Meredith Jung-En Woo at the October dedication.

by the 2008 NUMBERS

Class of 2012

Admissions info

Completed Applications	14,879
Offered Admission	5,065
Accepted Offer	
Entering First Years	2,548

Race

African American	232
Asian American	283
Hispanic American	101
Native American	5
White American	1,555

Top Area of Interest

Biology	488
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High School Percentile Rank

Highest Tenth	87.6%
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Mean SAT Scores

Verbal	655
Math	664
Writing	665

Top States Represented

Virginia	1,723
Maryland	86
New York	82

Other interesting facts

Public Schools	74%
Private Schools	26%
Receive Financial Assistance	1,365
Foreign Students	172
Varsity Athletes	191

milestones

Professor of English and Music **Bruce Holsinger** was named associate dean for humanities and the arts.



Holsinger



Jack



Bond

Newly arrived Associate Dean for Development **Glen Jack** comes to the College and Graduate School of Arts & Sciences from the University of Rochester, where he served as assistant vice president of college advancement.

History Professor **Julian Bond** received a Library of Congress Living Legend Award.

Nathan Currier, a visiting professor of music, won the 2008 International Sackler Award for Music Composition.

Professor of Environmental Sciences **Janet Herman** received the Association for Women Geoscientists' Outstanding Educator Award.

The **Center for German Studies** was launched in October. U.Va. scholars from religion, sociology,

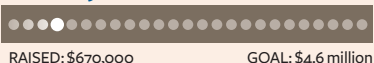
music, art, history, comparative literature, philosophy, politics, English, German and the Darden and Commerce schools are affiliated with the center. Learn more at artsandsciencesnews.org.

The **Department of Mathematics** was noteworthy in its field nationally in 2008 in the number of women it graduated with Ph.D.s: **Loren Bociu** (MS Mathematics '04, PhD '08), winner of the 2007-2008 All University Award in Math, Science and Engineering; **Inger Daniels** (MS Mathematics '06, PhD '08); Katherine Ott (MS Mathematics '05, PhD '08); **Yao Wang** (PhD '08); **Rebecca Schmitz** (MS Mathematics '04, PhD '08), winner of the 2006-2007 All University Award in Math, Science and Engineering. Learn more about them at artsandsciencesnews.org.

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TIME TO TALK

IRAN AND THE U.S., ACCORDING TO COLLEGE SCHOLARS

All politics is local—that means personal. Foreign policy is no different. It's made up of memories of warm meetings or cold brush-offs, imagined slights or moments of intense connection between two leaders, diplomats or even businessmen. Success depends on the delusion, however briefly held, that values shared can subsume the worst of your differences.

Through that personal prism, nations make peace—or war.

Apply that theory of foreign policy to the Iran-United States relationship, and perhaps you begin to understand why we have been at diplomatic odds for nearly 30 years. I found that to be the unanimous opinion of four University of Virginia Middle East Studies Program scholars who've been on the inside, in Iran and with U.S. policymakers.

That unanimity is surprising, considering the diverse paths that bring them to the topic. R.K. Ramazani, professor emeritus of government and foreign affairs, who *The Washington Post* calls “dean of Iranian foreign policy studies in the United States,” has been at the University since 1952. Edward R. Stettinius Professor of Politics William Quandt was a former National Security Council staffer and negotiator of the 1978 Camp

David Accords, which led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty under President Jimmy Carter. Islamic scholar and religious leader Abdulaziz Sachedina, Frances Myers Ball Professor of Religious Studies, regularly conducts research in Iran and, while studying there and in Iraq in the 1960s, from time to time met with future Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, at the time exiled in nearby Iraq. Professor of Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages and Cultures Farzaneh Milani, an award-winning scholar of Persian literature and women's studies who just returned from a talk at the United Nations, looks at her native country through its words in books and on film, rather than those in political diatribes.

Each believes we stand at the precipice of an opportunity—one we may miss yet again as the post-Bush era begins. They say the next administration needs to reach out, à la Nixon to China's Mao, to redirect U.S.-Iranian relations, quietly, directly and privately, without preconditions.

Each believes we can find some measure of carrots and common ground to convince Iran's clerical leaders to compromise, and to convince Iran's people they can afford to vote for moderates again, instead of being driven by pride to vote for those

BY KIMBERLY DOZIER
MA Foreign Affairs '93

who will vitriolically defend them against America's "axis of evil"-style pronouncements.

The alternative is watching the current verbal Kabuki dance of animosity escalate into proxy battles across the Middle East, fueling Iran's desire for a nuclear weapon to defend itself, or at least make a powerful point.

The only "relationships" of late between the two sides have been cartoonlike volleys of power-served rhetoric lobbed in public forums, captured by microphones that send the barbs repeating and reverberating ad nauseum across 24-hour news channels.

And behind the verbal "Pows" and "Kabooms" is real violence, like Iranian arms aid to Iraqi militias to bolster the dominance of the Shia government against the Sunni opposition. Public perception aside, these munitions are not necessarily aimed at killing U.S. troops. Or decades of harsh U.S. economic sanctions on Iran that, from the Iranian perspective, rob them of jobs, hopes and even dreams.

For those Americans who have relationships with Iranian leaders, or family in Iran, or for scholars there, the last three decades of dis-



Professor Emeritus of Government and Foreign Affairs R.K. Ramazani with President Jimmy Carter, whom he advised during the 1979-1981 hostage crisis.

connect have been bewildering—and they've hurt to watch.

I learned firsthand the reality of "politics-is-local" by living in Iran in 1979. It was the year that the Iranian Revolution transformed Iran from a monarchy under the shah to the first Middle-Eastern Islamic republic, and Islamic fundamentalism made its power felt under Khomeini. I was a 13-year-old American daughter of a construction contractor, based in Shahinshahr, north of Esfahan, Iran's third largest city. We loved the country and its people so much, we ignored all the evacuation orders until tensions rose so high that authorities closed the Esfahan airport and we were forced to drive to Tehran to get out.

We saw the best of the country—Iranians who risked censure by sheltering us in the holy city of

on the house, and playing the one movie they had in English—the 1964 Cary Grant classic, *Father Goose*—over and over for us until the tape wore out.

And the worst—the Iranian passport control agent who wouldn't let us leave, insisting my little Vietnamese sister was Iranian. And then there were the rioters shouting, "Yankee go home," outside the airport as we finally left, snuck onboard C130s with U.S. diplomatic dependents, just months before the U.S. Embassy hostages were taken.

Over the years, I've heard U.S. politicians casually cast about vicious epithets describing Iran, its people and its leaders. In their words, I don't recognize the country I loved so much that our family did not want to leave it.

They seemed not to be aware

Qom, Khomeini's stronghold where Americans were even less welcome than in the rest of the country, and those at the Tehran hotel where we spent weeks trying to find a flight out. So responsible did the hotel feel for our predicament that they took Iranian hospitality to the extreme, plying us with tuna-fish-can-sized servings of Caspian caviar

1000-800 B.C.: Zoroastrian religion emerges.



331 B.C.: Alexander conquers Persia.



A.D. 636: Persian Empire falls to Arabs. Persian culture contributes to "Golden Age of Islam."

1800s: Qajar dynasty weak before Europe.

1905-1911: Constitutional Revolution Era: Parliament established; British and Russians divide Persia; Parliament shelled; Oil Discovered; U.S. advisor Morgan Shuster expelled.

1953: CIA overthrows Prime Minister Mossadeq, restores Shah.



1963-1964: Shah's "White Revolution;" U.S. forces granted immunity; Protest leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini exiled.



Jan 1979: Widespread opposition; Shah leaves; Khomeini returns.

550 B.C.: "Cyrus the Great" establishes Persian Empire; rules with tolerance.



1220: Mongols ravage Persia.

1501: Ruling Safavid dynasty embraces Shia branch of Islam.



1921: Reza Khan becomes Shah; Persia renamed Iran.

1951: Iran nationalizes oil industry.

WWII: Allies occupy Iran; Roosevelt deems Iran "bridge to victory."

1964-1977: U.S. backs Shah, including nuclear program. Dissidents blame U.S. for his repression.

Oct 1979: Shah enters US. Students, who fear 1953 repeat, occupy U.S. embassy and hold 52 Americans hostage for 444 days. Crisis consolidates power to Khomeini.

Source: W. Scott Harrop, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Politics, focuses on Middle East rebel movements in international politics, has taught courses on the Middle East and is a recent Jefferson Fellow at the Robert H. Smith International Center for Jefferson Studies.

of the genuine grievances that drove Iranians to that revolution—I remember well the small sliver of upper-class types in their western clothes and fancy cars. Many were my classmates at Toufanian High, named for General Toufanian, who distinguished himself by emptying our school's locked coffers of money we'd raised in bake sales for a school trip to Spain. That group (most unwittingly, I want to believe) were perched atop the poor, a seething majority kept in line by the secret police we saw—the shah's SAVAK—and the gunshots we heard off and on in the town square after dark, after curfew.

As a foreign correspondent over the years since, from Iraq to Syria to Israel, I've wondered when I'd go back to Iran—and with some of the rhetoric traded over the past couple years, I worried I'd have to ride in the back of a U.S. military vehicle to get there.

I've also watched again and again the pattern I witnessed as a young teenager in Iran: U.S. leaders supporting Mideast/Asian governments that turn on their own with crackdowns and torture. I've

watched as the subjects of those crackdowns fight back and seethed to myself, "Now just whose side are we on here?"

Ramazani left the country in 1952, when the Communists threatened his life. He's traveled there often, kept in close contact with its leaders and tried to help American policymakers understand Iranian life. He advised President Carter during the 1979-1981 hostage crisis.

With the revolution in full swing, President Carter allowed the shah to flee Iran for medical treatment in the United States—an act Iranians perceived as a repeat of the 1953 CIA plot that restored the shah to power, and ousted the popular Prime Minister Mohammed Mosaddeq. He led the efforts to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which had controlled the Iranian oil

industry for decades to the great disadvantage of the country.

American diplomats, Ramazani says, simply did not understand the depth of historical anger among Iranians—or how it fueled the political activism of Iran's clerics.

Then came the hostage crisis, when students took U.S. embassy employees captive. They intended to stay only a

couple of days, but the mullahs led by Khomeini co-opted the event, encouraging the students to keep it going. The clerics exploited what turned into a 444-day siege as a massive P.R. campaign to keep them in power, consolidating anti-Americanism into a policy that would spur a harsh response from Washington and unite Iranians. It worked.

Ramazani advised against sanctions, suggesting President Carter consider dispatching—under United Nations auspices—a group of Muslim scholars who could speak Khomeini's language and sit on the floor and talk to him to free the hostages. Instead, U.S. officials sought out those Iranians in suits who spoke our language. That was a huge mistake. "We just really overlooked the power of the clergy in that society in that time. We never



Edward R. Stettinius Professor of Politics William Quandt (far right) with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski (third and second from right) during the 1978 Camp David Accords.

Sept 1980: Iraq invades Iran; war lasts 8 years, million+ casualties; U.S. backs Iraq.



1989: Khomeini dies; Ali Khamenei becomes Leader.

1990: Iran condemns Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait.

1995: U.S. imposes sanctions over alleged terrorism ties and nuclear weapons pursuit.



2002: President George Bush brands Iraq, Iran and North Korea as an "axis of evil."

2005: Conservative Mahmoud Ahmadinejad elected President. Iran renews uranium conversion. UN Security Council resolutions demand Iran to cease enrichment.



Dec 2007: U.S. intelligence concludes Iran halted nuclear weapons program in 2003.

1982-1985: Iran backs Hizbullah Shia amid Lebanon's civil war.

1988: U.S. shoots down Iranian Airbus; 290 civilians killed.



1997: Moderate President Mohammad Khatami calls for "dialogue among civilizations."



2001: Iran supports U.S. overthrow of Afghan Taliban.



2004: Iran voluntarily suspends uranium enrichment.

May 2007: Iran and U.S. Ambassadors meet in Iraq to address insecurity there.



Oct 2008: Five former U.S. Secretaries of State counsel U.S. to talk to Iran, without preconditions.

“We know through polls that Americans are more popular in Iran than in any other country across the Arab world.”

FARZANEH MILANI

Professor of Middle Eastern and South Asian Languages and Cultures

understood it,” he says.

Absolutely right, says Sachedina, one of the Shia world’s Muslim clergy. “We still see Iran as a theocracy. That is a mistake. Every time a U.S. leader denounces the Iranian government, the Iranian people feel they must rise to its defense.”

When President Carter broke diplomatic relations with Iran in 1980 and refused to recognize the Iranian Revolution, the U.S. policy toward Iran became one of “regime change,” overthrowing the clerical regime for a pro-American one. Sachedina says it simply handed the clerical class more power, and muzzled those inside the country who might speak out against them.

“If you stood, or stand, against the clerics,” he explains, “you risk being accused of being pro-Western or pro-American.” He says Iranians remain pincered between extremists within and anti-Iranian rhetoric from the U.S.

Still, there have been moments when Iranian leaders have reached out to Washington. Most notably, Ramazani says, was when Iran helped U.S. forces after 9/11 by supporting Afghanistan’s Northern Alliance to defeat the Taliban.

But instead of some diplomatic or economic reward, President Bush declared Iran part of the “Axis of Evil” with North Korea and Iraq. “The nation was outraged,” says Ramazani.

And yet, Iran tried again. In May 2003, after the Iraq invasion gave everyone in the region pause, Mohammed Khatami, the Iranian president, reached out to the Bush White House. “He offered an olive branch—a proposal to have all issues discussed, including the nuclear issue,” says Ramazani. “I understand it got all the way up to Dick Cheney and he wouldn’t even consider it.”

Ramazani says President Bush added to the insult by denouncing Iran’s upcoming presidential election as a sham. Iranians responded in 2005 by electing President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad—anti-American, anti-Israel, and even anti-necktie, because it smacks of “The West.” He embraced an in-your-face, we’ll-have-nukes-if-we-want-to (peaceful, of course) posture, and employed Washington’s own double standards against it.

“We have been downplaying their progress on democracy and human rights and rule of law,” Sachedina says. “America is the superpower who talks down to them, as if it doesn’t regard them as part of the civilized world.”

And the nation takes that insult personally, which suits the mullahs just fine, he says, by helping distract Iranians from their rampant discontent with the clerical class. The mullahs are thought of as almost universally power-hungry, uncom-

promising and prone to corruption—turbaned shahs, so to speak.

“People are really fed up with the way the country is being run by the hardliners,” Sachedina says. Then he adds a shocking thing to hear from the mouth of a Muslim scholar: “They hate them, and they even hate Islam, because it’s equated with the mullahs. I would say religious feelings are at the lowest, especially among the youth.”

And yet, instead of taking advantage of that anti-mullah sentiment, the U.S. stance only gives the mullahs credibility. “This ‘enemy No. 1’ role we’ve projected on them makes it difficult to talk,” says Sachedina.

Literary scholar Farzaneh Milani agrees, saying it goes back to the hostage crisis, i.e., ever since the hostages were taken, the United States sees Iranians through that event—movies and TV programs often show Middle Easterners taking hostages and shouting, “Down with America.”

“What I would suggest is that we really need to free the Iranian people from this one-dimensional image we have foisted upon them,” she says. “We know through polls that Americans are more popular in Iran than in any other country across the Arab world. Yes, the governments, yes, they are at each other’s throat. But the people, definitely the Iranian people have a soft spot for Americans.

“There are many commonalities. There is also no lack of goodwill. We need to take advantage of that.”

And yet, the U.S. stays committed to the “regime-change” policy. It does bring to mind that old saying: the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting a different result.

“After almost 30 years of sanctions—what good have they done?” states Ramazani. “There’s been no regime change. As a matter of fact, this policy is making it more possible for the radicals, militants and fanatics to gain from American hostility. It has been their biggest ally.”

And, he says, it’s fed Iran’s drive

MOVERS AND SHAKERS

Middle East Studies graduates are, like Kimberly Dozier, having a huge impact on world affairs. The program’s reputations draw many with bachelor’s degrees from other institutions who come to U.Va. to take their master’s and Ph.D. degrees in this field, then go on to careers in diplomacy (as ambassadors, Foreign Service officials), journalism, academia and other fields.

Meet them at artsandsciencesnews.org.

for nuclear power, and possibly, nuclear weapons.

It's time to give them another alternative, says Quandt. "We've been running with a dead policy for some time."

"We haven't figured out how to deal with the new reality of dealing with a stronger and more influential regime, partly of our own making," he says. After all, the U.S. actually strengthened the regime, he believes, by bringing down Saddam Hussein, the counterweight to Iran's power, driving up the price of oil.

"Bush is stuck between policies," he continues. "They know they can't push hard, because Iran has a lot of pushback with Iraq, and this is no time to put on display their potential influence in Iraq just when things are getting better." He says even the most hardened Bush ideologues know a full-out armed confrontation with Iran over the nuclear issue is out of the question, "would produce serious blowback," most likely in the form of increased violence on the ground in Iraq.

So it's time to talk, with everything on the table.

"We've never tried negotiation in a serious manner," Quandt asserts. "Maybe a nonpublic forum, discreet back channels initially, with people with influence with [Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali] Khamenei. And the opportunity has to be acted on the moment the next U.S. administration takes the reins, in time to send a message before Iran's springtime presidential elections.

"If word is circulating that the Americans are trying to thaw some of the ice in this relationship, it could actually ensure that Ahmadinejad won't do so well this time," he says. "We've got to send a message to Iranians that we're ready for a different election if you are."

His advice to the next administration: "Don't panic about Iran. They're not a superpower. They don't have a nuke yet. Their rhetoric is worse than their bite, but our interests are not totally different."

He says the time has come to

TIES THAT SHOULD BIND

"Persia was ancient Israel's best friend," says Professor of Religious Studies Peter Ochs. During the Babylonian Exile (c. 586 B.C. to c. 539 B.C.), the Jews lived in Persia, where its Zoroastrian religion had a profound effect on Judaism. From the image of light as a symbol of divine goodness to angels and the concept of resurrection, the influence of Persia's Zoroastrianism is felt throughout the world today. "We have reason to hope that Jewish and Iranian scholars will rediscover their deeply shared wellsprings of thought and belief," says Ochs.

Meet Ochs and learn more about Zoroastrianism's influence and scriptural reasoning at artsandsciencesnews.org.

think about Tehran "the way Nixon thought about China in the '70s. Mao was one of the great murderers of all time, but the strategic gains were worth it."

What would a warmer relationship with Iran portend?

"Think about influence Iran has in Lebanon, Syria and Iraq, and with radical groups throughout the Gulf," he says. "What would the relationship between Iran and the United States look like if we had a different relationship with the Iranians? It's tempting to think about it."

Former President Khatami's position on the Mideast peace process was that they'd accept whatever the parties themselves agreed to, he explains. "That alone would be a welcome change" to Ahmadinejad's promises to wipe Israel off the Mideast map, he concludes.

Sachedina says, don't just visit or meet with them—invite more of them to visit us, copying the British open-door policy with visas, instead of shutting Iranians out. (An Iranian professor is currently teaching in the department.)

"The mullahs come and go in Britain and they learn," he says, and they don't heap near as much criticism on London as they do on Washington. Sachedina's theory: It is easier to hate what you fear, and it is easier to fear what, or who, you don't know.

Ramazani thinks a warming trend would be a win-win for non-proliferation—and lead to eventual Iranian assent to a strictly monitored peaceful nuclear program, with none of the current Iranian

stonewalling and recalcitrance.

"They'd feel no need to make a nuclear bomb," he says, whereas now, "they are enriching as much uranium as they can, as fast as they can, and every day they get closer to making one."

And as each scholar agrees, every barb of anti-Iranian rhetoric makes the Iranian people feel they deserve—or even need—nuclear weapons. And it makes the warmth of the Iran that I remember an even more distant, and impossible, memory.

For more on the history of Middle East Studies at U.Va. and a transcript of Professor Ramazani's appearance on Meet the Press during the hostage crisis, visit artsandsciencesnews.org.

CBS News Correspondent **Kimberly Dozier** (MA Foreign Affairs '93), author of *Breathing the Fire*, a memoir detailing the struggle of the combat injured, from

her own ordeal surviving a car bomb in Baghdad in 2006, has covered Iraq and the Middle East extensively for the CBS *Evening News*, *The Early Show* and *CBS Radio News*. Her work has earned numerous awards, most recently, a Peabody Award and RTNDA/Edward R. Murrow Awards. Earlier this year, she became the first woman to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor Foundation's Reagan "Tex" McCrary's Award for Excellence in Journalism.



Teenager Kimberly Dozier in traditional Iranian folk dress practicing for a school performance.

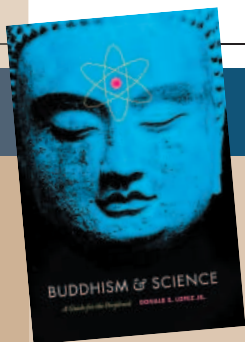
When the College
shattered his world view,
it was just doing its job.



destroyer of

by DONALD LOPEZ

Religious Studies '74, MA '77, PhD '82



From the
19th century
to today,
Buddhists and
Buddhism's

admirers have proclaimed the compatibility of Buddhism and science. Their assertions have ranged from modest claims about the efficacy of meditation for mental health to grander declarations that, more than 2,000 years ago, the Buddha himself anticipated the theory of relativity, quantum physics and the big bang. In *Buddhism and Science: A Guide for the Perplexed*, Donald Lopez explores how and why these two seemingly disparate modes of understanding the inner and outer universe have been so persistently linked.

That's me in the picture. Autumn 1971 on the Lawn in front of Old Cabell. I was 19, a second-year student, reading the *Bhagavad Gita* for a class on what was called "Oriental Philosophy" back then. I had come to the University from Alexandria, Va., thinking I might become a Shakespeare scholar and planning to major in English. In the course of two years, that changed to Philosophy and then to Religious Studies. The class in Oriental Philosophy was taught by William Weedon, who held the title of University Professor, which meant that he could teach courses on any subject. He was the kind of Renaissance man—a scholar who knew much and published little—that one no longer finds in the academy. Mr. Weedon introduced me to Buddhism, which would become my life's work. So I spent a lot of time reading under that big tree in front of Old Cabell. And I spent a lot of time spinning disks: 12-inch black vinyl disks in lava-lamp-lit dorm rooms by night, 12-inch white plastic disks through the skies of Mad Bowl by day.

That was a highly charged time at the University. The spring before I

arrived, the National Guard had left four dead in Ohio, and the students in sleepy Charlottesville had gone on strike. My class—the class of 1974—was the first to include women, all housed in the New Dorms, leading to many late-night meals in the Glass Hat. The undergraduates were split between Greeks and Freaks; as the photo indicates, I belonged to the latter category.

I remember the music from those days with uncanny clarity. My memories of the classes I took are more vague, not so much continuous content as single moments. One such moment occurred the year this photo was taken, in a course called "Introduction to the New Testament," taught by Mr. Via in Wilson Hall. One day, he paused during the lecture to tell us that if, by the time we graduated, the view of the world that we had when we arrived four years earlier had not been completely destroyed, then our college education would have been a complete waste. It was a frightening thing to hear at the time, but it turned out to be true, as old worlds exploded and new worlds dawned over those four years. His class achieved that purpose for me, destroying a naïve view of the Bible—and all scriptures—

orlds



timeless texts, replacing it with an understanding of scriptures as texts produced in time, by humans and for humans, without diminishing their capacity to inspire.

The year after this photo was taken, I was admitted to the Honors Program in the Department of Religious Studies. We had no grades and no requirements, apart from taking two tutorials each semester and writing a thesis at the end. We could audit any course we wanted, undergrad or grad. That experience convinced me that there was much more for me to learn in Charlottesville. I stayed on at the University for graduate school and have spent my life since then reading Buddhist texts, and trying to introduce my students to worlds they had never imagined. It was the College that destroyed my childish world and that gave me the eyes to see in new ways. It was the College that taught me how to simplify what seems complicated and complicate what seems simple. It was the College that set me on the path I still travel. Looking at this photo, a photo I haven't seen for 35 years, a flood of memories has washed over my mind, leaving an overwhelming sense of how much I owe the College, destroyer of worlds.

Donald Lopez (Religious Studies '74, MA '77, PhD '82) served as a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Religious Studies before going on to a distinguished career as a professor at the University of Michigan. Graduate students, whose time at U.Va. is often funded through endowed fellowships and gifts to the Arts & Sciences Annual Fund, work intimately with hundreds of students during their time at the College, ultimately making a difference in many lives throughout their careers.

Fellowships help the College attract the best graduate students, who come here to do their own cutting-edge research. In a typical year, graduate students in Arts & Sciences help conduct about \$50 million of sponsored research. Without their contributions, faculty research in some areas, especially in the sciences, would be impossible.

Not surprisingly then, attracting the best graduate students has a direct impact on attracting the best faculty as well. Through the interactions between faculty and their graduate students, scholarship advances, ideas take form and research moves forward. In turn, the best graduate students seek out the opportunity to work with these faculty members.

The University of Virginia's academic reputation is based in important respects on the strength of our graduate programs as well. Our graduate program in English, for example, is ranked second of 146 English departments in the nation in the category of "Large, less expensive program."

Over the past decade, competition for recruiting the best students has become increasingly fierce. At the best schools, annual stipends often reach \$20,000 in the humanities and even higher in the sciences. Some also offer other forms of support.

Supporting graduate fellowships through Annual Fund giving is one of the most important ways to help the College ensure that future generations can share the same U.Va. education that changed Daniel Lopez' life, and those of so many alumni.

Donald S. Lopez Jr. (Religious Studies '74, MA '77, PhD '82) is the Arthur E. Link Distinguished University Professor of Buddhist and Tibetan Studies at the University of Michigan, where he is chair of the Department of Asian Languages and Cultures and the Michigan Society of Fellows. He was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 2000.

Mastering Uncertainty

Holly Sisk helps soldiers build post-injury lives



For Holly Sisk (Economics '97), being swim-team captain, All-American swimmer and serving the U.S. Army's Center for Enhanced Performance are connected. A performance enhancement specialist at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., Sisk works

with Warrior Transition Units, combat-wounded soldiers (typically about age 23, often amputees) whose sole mission is to heal, teaching them mental and emotional skills to help in rehabilitation or transitioning into post-military life. A University of Denver Counseling Psychology Ph.D. candidate, Sisk has a master's degree in sport psychology.

How is sport psychology relevant to your work with ACEP?

This is not a clinical or therapy model; we are based off a sport-psychology model, which is really the psychology of human performance. It's the mental skills that go into someone doing the things that they want to do. Not only do we apply it to athletes, but now I apply it to soldiers injured in combat and soldiers going into combat. All these are skills to be learned and practiced. It's just like going to the gym, but for your mind.

How does it help them emotionally?

A lot of times the soldiers we work with are at this point where there is a lot of uncertainty. Our field has been able to put mental skills training into a teachable system of key mental skills that help them. We've also been able to look more and more at the science behind how the brain works in relation to performance.

What kinds of skills do you teach?

We train in analyzing and constructively criticizing their performance, and then trusting in their abilities when it's time to perform.

Another module concerns building confidence, which research shows is greatly influenced by how we think—you move toward the way

“The power of the mind is amazing and we're just at the beginning.”

you think. We bring them to awareness of their thought processes and work with them to develop more helpful thought processes. Goal-setting is one part, as is attention control. A lot of people get distracted easily, and when you couple that with various injuries, it's tough training your mind to sustain focus. We help train that area of the brain. Energy management is the third part, which is crucial to performance and a huge piece in terms of healing. When you're stressed, it affects your healing. Biofeedback shows how changing some feelings and thoughts affects their physical body. With biofeedback, you can see it right in front of you and develop mental skills to recover energy and work better under pressure.

You've also mentioned imagery.

There has been so much awesome research on imagery in terms of psychoneuromuscular theory. The mind doesn't really know the difference between what's real and what's not, for example, when you wake up scared from a bad dream. So, we can use it for mental rehearsal.

Like walking. Imagining walking fires the muscles it takes to walk before they can even actually do it—and we know this because electrodes pick up activity in the muscles. This creates what we call a "mental blueprint." So when somebody goes to walk for the first time, they've actually practiced it already.

Did U.Va. influence your work today?

Valuing education was instilled in me at U.Va. I was doing sales and marketing and sports marketing [for the Washington Redskins and others], and I decided I wanted to work with the athletes, not just around them. I saw such a need for this mental part of the sport. I realized I needed more education to get there.

Also, as a student athlete under [Swimming Head] Coach Mark Bernardino and being part of that team, I learned a lot, not in the structured way I'm doing it now, but many of the same lessons. Since I've lived them, I teach them much better.

In this issue, we're introducing our new section, "Check It Out!" Look for books, music, videos, films, restaurants—we want to share it all. In this limited space, we'll feature one of these projects, but we invite you to post yours on the "Check It Out" section of our website: artsandsciencesnews.org.

Check It Out!

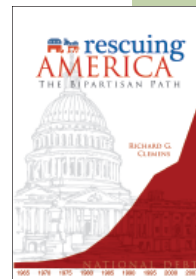
Rescuing America: the Bipartisan Path

"There are very serious problems that we face as a country and this book is intended to give the facts and to explain that both political parties better get together and come up with some bipartisan compromises to solve them," says Richard Clemens (Political Science '62, Law '65), whose *Rescuing America: the Bipartisan Path* examines America's fiscal problems, including energy supplies, the national debt and the aging of the baby boomers, along with opportunities for solution, which Clemens believes can happen only through bipartisan compromise.

"When I started out, I didn't have any preconceived notions as to how it was going to come out," says Clemens, who served as a fellow at the Center on Federal Financial Institutions, where he worked on fiscal policy. He began with the numbers. Then, he says, "I figured, let's see if there's anybody out there trying to solve these problems or trying to work together on a bipartisan basis. A lot of that you don't read too much about in the press."

In addition to discussing the Blue Dog Democrats and the Center Aisle Caucus in the House of Representatives, Clemens decided to focus on two senators who had made true bipartisan efforts. His choices—John McCain and Barack Obama—suggest he may have a promising new career as a political pundit.

For more on Clemens and Rescuing America: the Bipartisan Path, visit artsandsciencesnews.org.



The author at U.Va. in 1965



Top of Her Game

Player-Coach-Olympian Dawn Staley just wants to win

“I want to be part of history.”

In August, Dawn Staley (Rhetoric and Communication Studies '92) took home her fourth straight Olympic gold medal. After earning three medals as the U.S. starting point guard and being elected to carry the American flag at the 2004 Olympics opening ceremony, Staley took a new place: behind the bench as an assistant coach in the 2008 Beijing Games. But it is in that role that Staley has become increasingly comfortable.

“I think I’ve been successful because I’ve found a winning formula. I don’t reinvent the wheel,” says Staley, who built the Temple University women’s basketball program into a such a winner that the University of South Carolina took notice, and in May named Staley its new head women’s basketball coach.

Staley has had more professional success as a basketball player than anyone else—male or female—in the history of the University’s program. She led U.Va. to three consecutive Final Four appearances, and remains the only

Atlantic Coast Conference player with 2,000 points, 700 rebounds, 700 assists and 400 steals. (Three consecutive Final Four appearances is rare; the men’s team has made the Final Four twice.) The WNBA provided Staley with a professional showcase for her talents and a forum to play against the best in the world—and she proved herself among the best of the best. The three-time WNBA All-Star was named to its All-Decade Team.

As a coach, Staley has a higher winning percentage than any other University alum, male or female. The 38-year-old Staley did not retire from the WNBA until after

the 2005 season but was head coach of Temple University’s women’s team since 2000. There, she revived the women’s basketball program. She inherited a program in decline, which then won four Atlantic 10 Conference titles and made six consecutive NCAA tournaments. In 2005, she guided her squad to a 25-game winning streak.

Staley has a knack for recognizing and recruiting talent, says former U.Va. basketball standout Ricky Stokes (Psychology '84), whose post-U.Va. coaching career included a stint at South Carolina. (Stokes returned to the University this year as assistant director of development for the College of Arts & Sciences.) “Dawn understood the type of student-athletes Temple needed to be successful because Philadelphia was her home,” he says. “As a player, she was very competitive and tough-minded and her teams always reflected those same traits.”

At South Carolina, Staley will earn approximately \$650,000 annually, making her higher paid than its men’s coach. She is the first black female head coach and only the second black coach in any sport in the school’s history.

“I want to be a part of history in that way,” says Staley. “I enjoy opening doors

College alumni on Olympic teams in Beijing

that had previously been closed to us, and I also think that this [hire] is a statement by the university.”

As her reputation as a coach quickly catches up with her reputation as a player, Staley is on a short list of candidates for head coach of the 2012 Olympic women’s team. “I am definitely interested in being the coach in 2012,” she says. “I’ve spent years in U.S.A. basketball with the very best at the very top level. I miss playing, but I’ve been a team player my whole career. I just want to win.”

Her Dawn Staley Foundation in Philadelphia sponsors an after-school program at a local recreation center that focuses on both academics and athletics, including sponsoring basketball leagues and other activities. The foundation has made such an impact that the WNBA created the Dawn Staley Community Leadership Award for the player who best exemplifies leadership characteristics in her community.

United States: **Lindsay Shoop** (Spanish, Art History ’03) and **Angela Hucles** (Anthropology ’00) won gold medals, Shoop in women’s eight crew and Hucles in soccer ■ **Wyatt Allen** (Economics ’01) and **Justin Spring** (Astronomy Physics, Foreign Affairs ’03) earned bronze medals, Allen in men’s eight and Spring in gymnastics ■ **Marlies Smulders** (College ’04) won silver for the Netherlands women’s eight team ■ **Melanie Kok** (Psychology ’07) landed the bronze for the Canadian women’s lightweight double sculls team ■ **Ruby Rojas** (Studies in Women and Gender ’03) played for Venezuela’s women’s softball team ■ **Vanja Rogulj** (Studio Art ’07) swam breaststroke for his native Croatia.

“I learned a lot about life and being a woman from her,” says Staley’s former U.Va. coach, Debbie Ryan, adding, “She showed me the things to look for in building a program and the need to keep it equal; revenue sports shouldn’t dominate.”

Despite her success, Staley remains humble. “I believe in hard work and doing things the right way. Hopefully I will be able to change the way the women here think about the game.”
—Matthew Patrick Kingston (*History* ’09)

This quarter we introduce a new feature, “CLAS Notes.” We want to know the fun stuff, the quirky stuff, what really makes you tick. Send your snippets at artsandsciencesnews.org and we’ll print them here and/or post them on the site.

CLASnotes



We’d like to give you the flavor of what we’re looking for—pun intended. This summer **James “Jinx” Kern** (MA Art History ’84, BA Art History ’76), whose **Jinx’s Pit’s Top Barbecue** is a Charlottesville landmark, won accolades for his Kentucky-style barbecue from both—you can’t make this stuff up—*The Wall Street Journal* and the men’s magazine *Maxim*, which named his the nation’s best pulled-pork sandwich. Here’s what Jinx had to say about his pork and his life:

“The problem with most barbecue is that they smoke it and they dry the hell out of it, so they have to put all kinds of slaw and sauce on it. The secret to my barbecue is that it’s cooked in an ages-old way. I call it the food of the gods—it began with the Greeks, after all!”

Most overrated virtue? Being organized **What would you change about yourself?** I’d be more organized. **People would be surprised to know:** I’m a classically trained singer. **Biggest 21st-century thrill?** Thirty-five miles-per-gallon cars. Right now, that’s making my life. **Regret:** My significant other is a 20-pound cat. **Best advice you ever got?** To thine own self be true, and it must follow as the night as the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.

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This fall **Tina Fey** (Drama '92) may have won three Emmys—for outstanding comedy writing, comedy series and lead actress in a comedy for her hit series *30 Rock*—but she gained her greatest notoriety for her turns as Republican vice-presidential candidate Sarah Palin on *Saturday Night Live*. Here, she's interviewed by Amy Poehler playing CBS News' **Katie Couric** (English Language and Literature '79).

'Hoos in the news



Christina Wynn
(Psychology '05)
made *The New*

York Times when she signed on with the Upper East Side family whose notorious nanny ad included such enticements as, "If you are fundamentally unhappy with your life, you will be more unhappy if you take this job." Wynn told the *Times* that the interview with her new

boss at first "actually made me more apprehensive than her post."



"I just thought it would be kind of funny to create an e-mail address based on a random

senator whose name no one could spell," **Guru Raj** (Political and Social Thought '04) told *The New Yorker*. When, in 2004, his own name was already taken in Gmail, he chose barackobama@gmail.com after hearing Obama's Democratic National Convention speech. Raj now diverts the e-mail inundation to a spam folder in a back-up account.



Jerry Brick (Psychology '99) made the *Fredericksburg, Va., Free Lance-Star* when, after

seven years as an Ella Fitzgerald-singing, Elmo-imitating, tie-dye-loving barista, he moved to Culpeper, Va., to open a life-coaching business. Said Hyperion Espresso's co-owner of Jerry's former customers, "They're suffering now." Nota bene: Brick's not much of a coffee drinker himself.

For more 'Hoos in the News, or to submit, visit artsandsciencesnews.org.



Where's the Party?

We want your party pictures. Whether it's at an official College and Graduate School of the Arts & Sciences event or just friends getting together to shoot the breeze, we want to see you. Submit photos and captions on our website, artsandsciencesnews.org.

then&now



sara

pancake falls, 1973

nadine

linda

deborah



reunion, 1984, portsmouth, va.

marylea

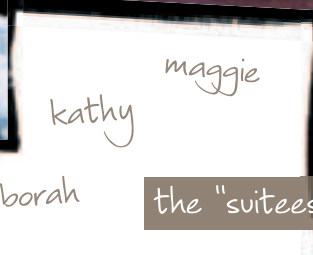
keith

claudia, 1973



claudia

cathy



the "suitees" today

maggie

kathy

When the women arrived at suite 310 of the “new” Maupin dorm in fall 1972, telltale signs betrayed the University’s all-male history. (Turning their bathroom urinal into a planter didn’t go over well with U.Va. Housing.)

In that first year of gender-neutral open admissions, Admissions Dean Ernest Ern stated that the University had selected exceedingly strong women candidates who exuded academic, leadership and social promise.

But for these women, who later christened themselves the “U.Va. Suitees,” heart equaled intellect: Their suite birthed time-tested relationships maintained by nearly annual reunions.

“Some of my fondest memories revolve around food—from gourmet popcorn popper meals to the Bavarian Chef—and playing cards.” —**Kathy Robertson** (Psychology ’76). Popcorn poppers, the only electric appliance permissible, were kettles for Ramen

Sweets to the Suite

U.Va. Suitees broke ground and built enduring friendships

noodles and spaghetti dinners—one each for pasta and sauce.

“We learned card games to procrastinate from our studies, laughed at our naïveté, cried with our loss of innocence, shared deeply personal hopes and sorrows, and got silly drunk together. And through the years since, we continue to do just that!”

—**Nadine Yoritomo** (BSN ’77)

“One of the most poignant things for me was the death of my husband and my first child. The Suitees came to the funeral. It was so incredible to see them all come out of the van.”

—**Claudia Wade** (Psychology ’76), a Peace Corps member at U.Va.

“We’re nurses, administrators, researchers, a psychologist. We’re married, we’re single. We’re mothers, we’re grandmothers. We have children in a wide age range—by birth, by marriage, by adoption. We enjoy diverse activities (scrapbooking, photography, country dancing, rowing, scuba, world travel; one recently took up surfing and has offered to teach the rest). We are different people, going down different paths, but we share common values and a common bond.”

—**Deborah Sawyer** (Psychology ’76, Darden ’81), envied at U.Va. for her union-paid grocery-clerk job

“I learned through the years after U.Va., just because one lived at a distance, it didn’t mean that a relationship had to end but that it could change and adapt.” —**Cathy Pugliese Smolinske** (Religious Studies ’76)

Visit U.Va. Suitees at artsandsciencesnews.org.

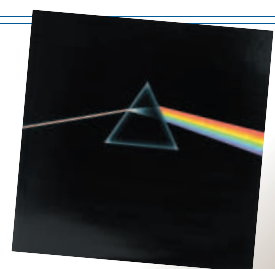
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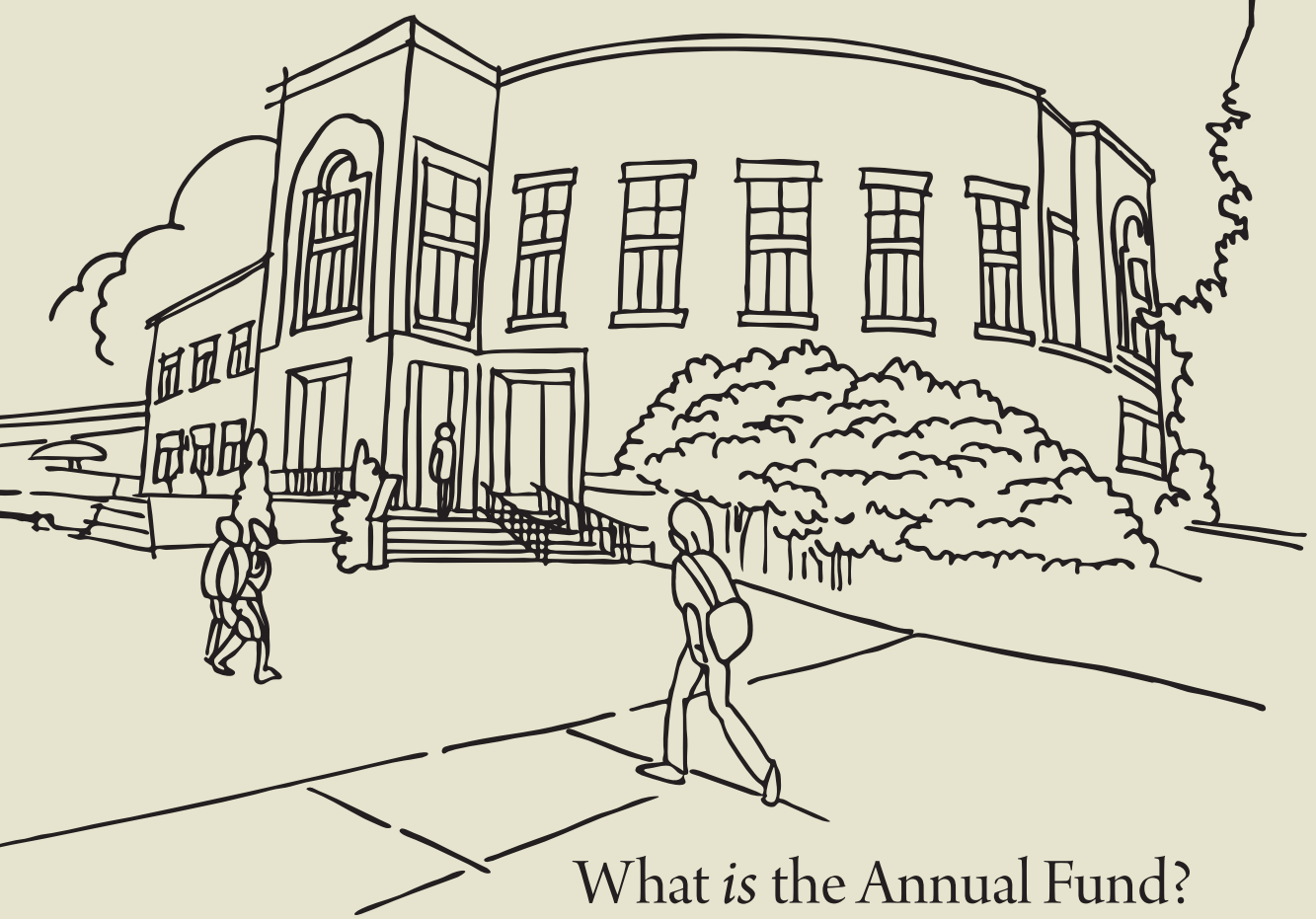
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Whenever a College student sets foot on Grounds to study, that student is supported by the Annual Fund. The Annual Fund strengthens graduate scholarship, augments faculty research, and enhances undergraduate education. When you give to the Annual Fund, you support more than the College—you support the College experience.

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