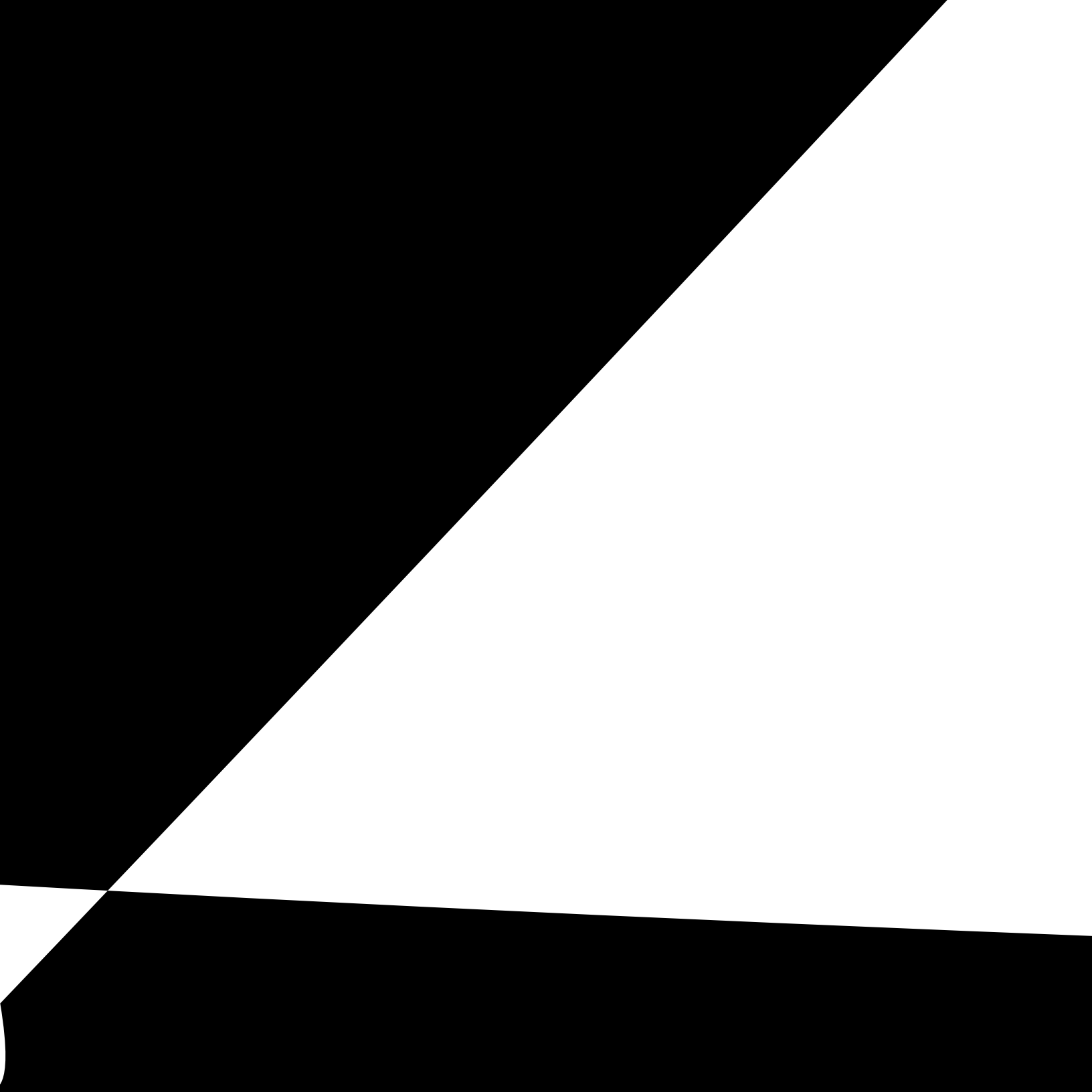


THE INAUGURATION OF
A. R. ZAKI



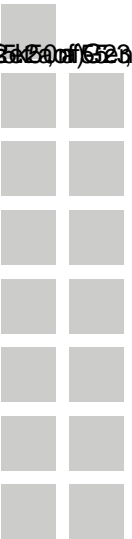
CHANDLER'S BAND

GRAND MARSHAL

Awa Diaw '11
President of the Alumni Council

DELEGATE MARSHAL

Jennifer R. Seal '00 Tyne52f h.3-1y11 4D(d0)(e)-030 0 10 850.5001 448.5617 (o)-0.7 (r V
Senior Vice President and Dean for Academic
Affairs and John S. Osterweis Professor
of Grand (S) (B) (4) (a) (1) (7) (0) (0) (1) (2) (1) (3) (2) (4) (2) (8) (2) (2) (1) (5) (2) (1) (4) (2) (2)



The audience is asked to remain seated during the processional.



EXERCISES OF
INAUGURATION

PROCESSIONAL

Fanfare for a New Day

Composed and conducted by
Vineet A. Shende (b. 1972)

Student and Alumni Brass Ensemble

FOR THE STATE

Joan Benoit Samuelson '79

FOR THE ACADEMY

Maud S. Mandel
President, Williams College

OPENING DECLARATION
OF THE MARSHAL

Awa Diaw '11

INVESTITURE INTO OFFICE

Scott B. Perper '78
Clayton S. Rose

INVOCATION

Oliver L. Goodrich
Director, Rachel Lord Center
for Religious and Spiritual Life

WELCOME

Scott B. Perper '78
Chair, Board of Trustees

GREETINGS

FOR THE FACULTY
Danielle H. Dube
Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry

FOR THE STUDENTS

Paul Y. Wang '24

FOR THE TOWN

Abigail King
Brunswick Town Council

INTERLUDE

Zephyr
Vineet A. Shende (b. 1972)

Anya Workman '25, flute

George Lopez
Robert Beckwith Artist-in-Residence, piano

FANFARE FOR A NEW DAY (2023)

Composed and conducted by Vineet Shende, Professor of Music

When meeting new people, I often translate their names into musical pitches as a mnemonic device to remember them. Creating music out of names is, of course, not new—musicians as disparate as J. S. Bach (the notes B-flat-A-C-B-natural are spelled “B-A-C-H” in German notation) and the hard rock band AC/DC (self-explanatory) have employed such musical cryptograms. After Bowdoin’s new president was announced, it occurred to me that “Safa Zaki” would (using the conventional A-G as well as Arabic and German notation) yield the notes E-flat-A-F-A-G-A-F-sharp-D. There was something about this motive, which in the piece first sounds in the solo brass instruments, that suggested promise and light, and so I decided to use it and its permutations in a fanfare to open this morning’s historic proceedings. The keen ear will also hear the opening phrase of Bowdoin’s alma mater, “Raise Songs to Bowdoin,” occasionally wending its way into the texture. —V.S.

ZEPHYR (2023)

Composed by Vineet Shende, Professor of Music

Shortly before the first full week of classes this semester, my dear friends and fellow professors Allison Cooper and Aaron Kitch invited my family out for an early evening cruise on their boat. (Lest anyone reading that think a professor’s life is more glamorous than it is, keep in mind that their boat is a 1980s-era Boston Whaler—very chic to those in the know but not a luxury yacht.) The beginning of the fall semester is always an exciting time—meeting exceptional new students who are eager to learn will do that to a faculty member—and this year, those feelings were augmented for me by a new president and the new directions in which she might take the College. As we traveled past Harpswell’s beloved island trio, the Goslings, into Middle Bay, under a beautiful setting sun on a perfect Maine summer night, those feelings of hope and optimism seemed to become manifest in a new wind that blew in from the west. *Zephyr* is my attempt to musically capture that feeling. —V.S.

SLAVONIC DANCES, OP. 46, NO. 1 (FURIANT)

Composed by Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

Upon the recommendation of Johannes Brahms, Berlin-based music publisher Fritz Simrock sent a letter to Antonín Dvořák requesting a set of dances in the style of Brahms’s popular *Hungarian Dances*. Dvořák fulfilled the request but, unlike Brahms, did not use preexisting folk music, but instead just folk-dance rhythms—the music itself was entirely original. The set of these eight Slavonic Dances achieved immediate success and launched the then relatively unknown Czech composer’s career. The first piece was “Furiant” (Op. 46, No. 1).

THE ROUX INSTITUTE,
NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY (1898)
Chris Mallett
Chief Administrative Officer

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE–
PRESQUE ISLE (1903)
Jason Johnston
Associate Professor of Wildlife Ecology

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE (1911)
Deborah Eastman
Associate Dean of the Faculty

SAINT JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF MAINE (1912)
Michael Page
Assistant Controller

SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE (1926)
Cristle Collins Judd
President

REGIS COLLEGE (1927)
Ruth Kingsbury
Alumna

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF LAW (1930)
Crystal Welch
Associate Clinical Law Professor

MAINE COMMUNITY COLLEGE
SYSTEM (1946)
David Daigler
President

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY (1948)
David Hecht
Alumnus

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY (1957)
David Humphrey
Alumnus

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
SCHOOL OF LAW (1962)
Leigh Saufley
President

NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY
COLLEGE (1965)
Wayne Burton
President Emeritus

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE–AUGUSTA (1965)
Jennifer Cushman
President

CONSORTIUM ON FINANCING
HIGHER EDUCATION (1972)
Janet Rapelye
President

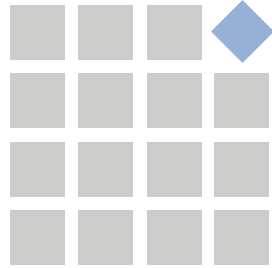
STUDENT DELEGATES

CLASS OF 2024
Anna Sarah Kelly
Anh Nguyen

CLASS OF 2025
Janet Elizabeth Briggs
Alejandro Ramos

CLASS OF 2026
Krishna Goenka
Libby Anna Riggs

CLASS OF 2027
Yeo Bondar
Giles Raymond Kinsella



SAFA R. ZAKI

Safa R. Zaki is the sixteenth president of Bowdoin College, an internationally renowned psychologist and cognitive scientist, and the first woman to lead the College since its founding in 1794.

Safa's research focuses on how people divide the world into categories, using

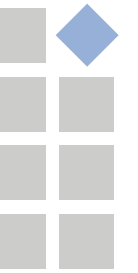
Bowdoin College was chartered on June 24, 1794, by the General Court in Boston, as Maine was until 1820 a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was named for Massachusetts Governor James Bowdoin II, an amateur scientist and hero of the Revolution, and endowed by the late governor's son, James Bowdoin III, who was a diplomat, agriculturalist, and art collector, and by the Commonwealth.

The College's first building, Massachusetts Hall, opened in 1802 on a slight hill overlooking the town. To the south was the road to Maquoit Bay, and to the north was the "Twelve-Rod Road" (Maine Street) leading to lumber mills and shipyards near the falls of the Androscoggin River. To the east, the campus was sheltered by a grove of "whispering" white pines, which would become a symbol of the College. The inauguration of the first president, the Reverend Joseph McKeen, took place in a clearing in that grove. McKeen, a liberal Congregationalist and staunch Federalist, reminded the audience that "literary institutions are founded and endowed for the common good, and not the private advantage of those who resort to them for education." The next day, classes began with eight students in attendance.

For the first half of the nineteenth century, the Bowdoin curriculum was essentially an eighteenth-century one: Latin, Greek, mathematics, rhetoric, Scottish Common Sense moral philosophy, and Baconian science, modestly liberalized by the addition of modern languages, English literature, international law, and a little history. Its teaching methods were similarly traditional: daily recitation and the scientific demonstration. Thanks to bequests by James Bowdoin III, the College had one of the best libraries in New England and probably the first public collection of old master paintings and drawings in the nation.

For a college that never had an antebellum class of more than sixty graduates, Bowdoin produced a notable roster of pre Civil War alumni. The most enduring fame seems that of author Nathaniel Hawthorne (1825), though even better known in his day was his classmate Henry Wadsworth Longfellow who, after Tennyson, was the most beloved poet in the English-speaking world. But it was in public affairs that Bowdoin graduates took the most laurels: among them, Franklin Pierce (1824), fourteenth president of the United States; William Pitt Fessenden (1823), abolitionist, US senator, cabinet member, and courageous opponent of Andrew Johnson's impeachment; Oliver Otis Howard (1850), Civil War general, educator, and head of the Freedmen's Bureau; and Thomas Brackett Reed (1860), the most powerful speaker of the house in the history of the US House of Representatives. John Brown Russwurm (1826), newspaper editor and colonizer of Liberia, was Bowdoin's first Black graduate and the third Black person to graduate from any US college.

The notion that "the Civil War began and ended in Brunswick, Maine" has some truth to it. While living here in 1850-1851, when Calvin Stowe (1824) was teaching theology, Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, some of it in her husband's study in Appleton Hall. Joshua L. Chamberlain (1852), having left his Bowdoin teaching post in 1862 to lead the 20th Maine, was chosen to receive the Confederate surrender at Appomattox three years later.



HISTORY OF BOWDOIN

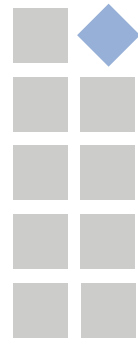


The postwar period was a troubled one. The Maine economy had begun a century-long slump, making it difficult to raise funds or attract students. The new, practical curriculum and lower cost of the University of Maine threatened to undermine Bowdoin admissions. As president, Chamberlain tried to innovate but the forces of inertia on the governing boards were too great, and it would take more than even a Civil War hero to change the College.

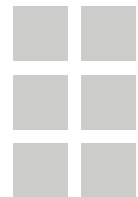
But change did arrive in 1885, in the form of William DeWitt Hyde. By the College's centennial in 1894, Hyde had rejuvenated the faculty, turned the "yard" into a quad (notably by the addition of McKim, Mead and White's Walker Art Building), and discovered how to persuade alumni to give money. Where Bowdoin had once prepared young men for the public forum, Hyde's college taught them what they needed to succeed in the new world of business.

Kenneth C. M. Sills, casting himself as the caretaker of Hyde's vision, shepherded the College through two world wars and the Great Depression. Among his major accomplishments were bringing the athletic program into the fold of the College and out of the direct control of alumni, gradually making Bowdoin more of a national institution, and cementing the fierce loyalty of a generation of graduates. His successor, James S. Coles, played the role of modernizer: new life was given the sciences, professional standards for faculty were redefined, and the innovative "Senior Center" program was put in operation in the new high-rise dorm later named Coles Tower. Coles was succeeded in 1967 by Acting President and Professor of Government Athern P. Daggett, a member of the Class of 1925.

In 1969, Roger Howell Jr. '58, the youngest college president in the country and a highly respected history scholar, ushered in an era of rapid change during the turmoil of the Vietnam era. The decision in 1970 to make standardized tests optional for purposes of admission, the



SYMBOLS OF INAUGURATION



The ceremony of inauguration, like other rituals of our academic and private lives, achieves its purpose through words and symbols, some borrowed from other rites and procedures, some conceived especially for the occasion. In inaugurating Safa R. Zaki as its sixteenth president, Bowdoin calls on some traditions that span its whole history and on others that were added for one or another of her predecessors in that office.

As we invest Safa R. Zaki in the role she began this July, we present her with the College charter, seal, and keys, following a precedent that began with President McKeen in 1802.

The College Charter dates from 1794, when the General Court of Massachusetts passed “an Act to establish a College in the Town of Brunswick and the District of Maine, within this Commonwealth.” The Charter was signed into law by Governor Samuel Adams on June 24 of that year and passed to Maine following its transition to statehood in 1820.

The original charter specifies that the college corporation, in the persons of the president and trustees, shall have “one common seal, which they may change, break, or renew at their pleasure,” and that all deeds made in their corporate name shall be sealed with the seal. The original design for a College Seal has been used with relatively little change for the 221 years of Bowdoin’s existence. An attempt was made in 1898 to redesign the Seal as a classical revival adaptation of a head of the sun-god Helios, but the new version failed to gain acceptance, and the familiar old sun has since then smiled with assurance on Bowdoin diplomas, gates, and presidents.

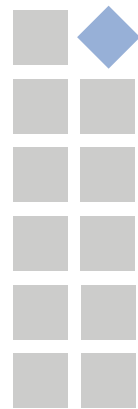
The Presidential Medallion worn by President Zaki takes the ceremonial place of the original Seal. The medallion was presented to Roger Howell Jr. ’58 by his classmates for his inauguration in 1969 as Bowdoin’s tenth president, and has been worn by each of the succeeding presidents as a seal of office.

The Keys, now mounted on a brass ring, may possibly include one or more of the keys presented to President McKeen at the first Bowdoin inauguration on September 2, 1802. All of them fit locks in one or another of the College’s earliest buildings.

The gavel used in today’s ceremony was made from the original Thorndike Oak, a tree

HOOD BORDER COLORS
INDICATING FIELDS OF LEARNING

Agriculture, Maize



ACADEMIC
APPAREL



PRESIDENTIAL
SEARCH COMMITTEE



Design elements for Bowdoin's sixteenth inauguration celebration were inspired by small elements used in the research of Safa R. Zaki, most notably the following two publications:

- Cohen, A.L., Nosofsky, R.M., and Zaki, S.R. (2001). Category variability, exemplar similarity, and perceptual classification. *Memory & Cognition* 29(1)165-1175
- Zaki, S.R., Nosofsky, R.M., Stanton, R.D, and Cohen, A.L. (2003). Prototype and exemplar accounts of category learning and attention allocation: a reassessment. *Journal of Experimental Psychology* 132(3)328-348

Bowdoin