THE BOSTON MARATHON | ONE YEAR LATER

BACK TO BOSTON

These terrorists can't defeat us and won't defeat us ...
There was no way I wasn't going back to run.

Johanna Hantel of Malvern, who was injured in the Boston Marathon bombings

Survivors of last year's bombing are resilient and determined as they approach Monday's race.

By Michael Vitez INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

BOSTON — Among the runners and survivors of last year's bombing who are flooding back here for Monday's Boston Marathon, a few themes emerge:

> An insistence on returning.

Johanna Hantel, who lives in Malvern, was knocked off her feet by the blast 10 yards from the finish on April 15. Her hand, hurt in the fall, didn't heal until December, and she still struggles with a brain injury.

> A genuine anxiety.

Many wonder whether the fear and emotion will come flooding back.

Last week, for the first time, Lynn Crisci of Boston returned to the outdoor cafe table where she was sitting when the bomb went off yards away. She went all the way over from her apartment, anticipating it would be awful. It wasn't. No shrapnel raining down, just the world passing by on a beautiful spring night, a few people running by her ears.

> An expression of resilience and joy.

People are ready to put the past behind and reclaim the glory of America's most historic race.

"I think it's going to be a ball," said Jim Flanagan, 76, of See MARATHON on A14

In Obama trip,

A journey of recovery after crash in GM car

Jacqueline Gilbert remembers little about the night her Chevy Cobalt veered off the road. She's joined those suing the automaker over a faulty ignition switch.

By Chris Monico INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

They told Donna Gilbert the person whose head was wrapped in bandages and whose body was a crush of broken bones was her daughter. But there was no way Gilbert could tell from looking at her, so swollen and bruised was her face.

It was only after she checked for her daughter's butterfly tattoo on a thigh that she was sure.

"He [the doctor] said 'Prepare yourself for the worst,'" Gilbert recalled. "I kept shaking my head and saying, 'No, this isn't my daughter'

"So we pulled the sheet up and saw the tattoo and that was it."

Hours earlier, Gilbert's daughter, Jacqueline, had been flown by medevac helicopter from Chambersburg in Southcentral Pennsylvania to the Hershey Medical Center after her 2010 Chevrolet Cobalt veered off northbound Route 11, slid on its side, and smashed into a utility pole. A state trooper called Donna Gilbert around 9 a.m. on May 5, 2013, at home in the Port Richmond section of the city, about 45 minutes after the crash.

A short time later, Gilbert was in a car with her ex-husband and his wife, driving to Hershey, where doctors told her they didn't know whether Jackie would regain consciousness.

"I lost all track of time," Gilbert, an office worker for the Philadelphia Parks and Recreation department, said. See GENERAL NOTES on A15

WEATHER

High 64, Low 41

Inquirer.com
Opening schools in Egypt

The Franklin Institute is a partner in developing science-oriented programs in Cairo and other places. It has a school here, too.

By Peter Dobrin, INOHER'S CULTURAL WINTER

To most, the Franklin Institute might be known for its big walk-through replica of the heart, blockbuster shows, and, starting this summer, a new wing with a Big Brain.

But more quietly, the Franklin, in partnership with three other U.S. institutions, has embarked on an ambitious mission to help open science high schools in Cairo and science centers around the globe.

Funded in part with a $25 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), an arm of the federal government, two schools not far from Giza have opened so far: the 6th of October STEM School for Boys, and the Maadi STEM Schools for Girls, both boarding schools, with a combined 550 students.

"Two more high schools, both coed, are scheduled to open in the fall in other Egyptian cities: in the Borg al Arab district of Alexandria and in Gomaa in Daqahliya."

This is historically one of the greatest science and engineering countries in the world. And today... they can't do anything when they get out of school. They can memorize anything, but they can't problem-solve.

Freddy M. N. Berley

In May, six students in two teams from the Maadi STEM School will travel to Los Angeles for the Intel-sponsored International Science and Engineering Fair global competition. Sifting through millions of proposals, theirs will join 1,500 others competing for $4 million in prizes.

Both projects the girls developed created systems to produce potable water, one by using nanotechnology for desalination and, the other a compositing process to remove impurities. It is perhaps easier to see why the Middle East needs water than why the Franklin Institute needs Egypt. But actually, the Franklin is already heavily involved in education and outreach, devoting 23 percent of its $27 million budget to it this year. The Egyptian side was

"This is historically one of the greatest science and engineering countries in the world." Berley said. "Egypt figured it out 4,000 years ago. And today, while there are a lot of kids who get very high test scores, they can't do anything when they get out of school - they can memorize anything, but they can't problem-solve.

The idea of importing a different kind of learning from Philadelphia arose in August 2001, when USAID brought a delegation from the Egyptian Ministry of Education to see STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) schools in the United States and Science Leadership Academy was on the list.

The Egyptian officials liked what they saw and sought assistance from USAID. The need was urgent. The boys school was opening in September, and by the end of the year, USAID had awarded emergency technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and the 6th of October STEM School by the following August, the $25 million grant had been awarded to the Franklin Institute and its three STEM schools opened the next school year.

Each partner manages a different part of the project. The Franklin provides training to the teachers and school leaders, and extracted from among the 21st Century Partnership for STEM Education in Conshohocken develop curriculum and address real-life problems; like access to clean water; World Learning in Washington is the project's fiscal agent; and the Egyptian ministry and government can take over and grow after the USAID grant runs out in two years.

Why Egypt? Strategically, it is enormously important to the U.S., which typically provides about $1.6 billion in military and humanitarian aid to the country each year - second only to Israel.

"They have a huge young population, half under the age of 15, and Egypt is very influential in the region, and education is a key part of that," says Joseph Merlino, president of the 21st Century Partnership for STEM Education.