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HARVARDgazette

Better running, the Harvard way



Researchers are making breakthroughs in learning how we run, why we run, and what will reduce injuries. Page 4

Online Highlights



◀ EYES ON THE FUTURE

Harvard Overseers are a 30-member board of elected alumni who help to ensure Harvard's tradition of excellence is carried into the future. Overseer President Leila Fawaz (left) and Senior Fellow of the Harvard Corporation Robert Reischauer (far left) sat down with the Gazette to discuss the University's governance, the interplay between the University's two governing boards, and the experience of serving.

To read the Q&A with Fawaz:

▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/105832>; to read the story about the Overseers:

▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/105843>

◀ A PEEK INTO HARVARD CLASSROOMS

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences is launching a new video series, called Great Teachers, which will highlight Harvard's world-class faculty and offer a sampling of the exciting and innovative teaching experienced by Harvard students.

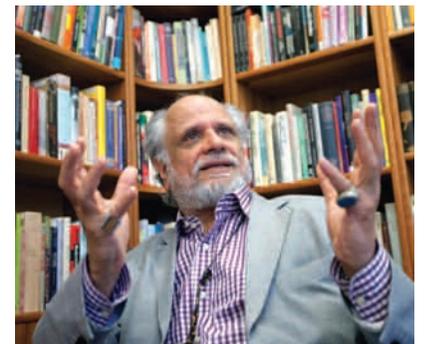
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/106073>



▶ RENEWING HARVARD-ARMY TIES

In a ceremony March 28 at Hilles Hall, Harvard University resumed a connection with the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) that started in 1916.

▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/106129>



▲ HIGH AWARDS AT HARVARD

Homi Bhabha accepted this week the Padma Bhushan — a prestigious civilian medal awarded by the Republic of India. The scholar was honored for his global work in education and literature.

▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/106729>

Police Log Online ▶▶ www.hupd.harvard.edu/public_log.php

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Among the advances linked to Harvard is one that came in a field not normally associated with the University: the culinary arts. Cooks use a professor's 1850s invention, baking powder, as a time-saving replacement for yeast. Page 7



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TITANIC SINKS, WIDENER LIBRARY RISES

The ship disaster a century ago led to the drowning of three men affiliated with Harvard. It also prompted a memorial gift that quickly led to construction of the University's flagship book repository. Page 11

PIPING UP, TO GOOD EFFECT

After years of planning, an effort once spearheaded by the late Rev. Peter J. Gomes to install a new organ in the Memorial Church will fill its halls with music. Page 12



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NATIONAL & WORLD AFFAIRS

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Using history as a lens to predict future political trends has been the focus of Daniel Ziblatt's career and informs his work as an educator, researcher, and author. Page 10

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CAMPUS & COMMUNITY

STUDENT VOICE/GEORGE ZUO

In embracing a new form and playing in Harvard's Mexican-inspired band, George Zuo '13 relearned the joy of playing the trumpet. Page 14

DIVINITY SCHOOL DEAN NAMED

David Hempton will become dean of Harvard Divinity School, effective July 1. Hempton, the Alonzo L. McDonald Family Professor of Evangelical Theological Studies at the Divinity School, succeeds William A. Graham, who will step down from the post at the end of this academic year. Page 15

ATHLETICS/SWIM SCHOOL

The men's and women's swimming and diving teams teach lessons to the community in the spring and fall to help fund their training trips in winter. Page 16

2,032 ADMITTED TO CLASS OF '16

More than 60 percent of families of students admitted will benefit from an unprecedented \$172 million in undergraduate financial aid. Page 17

SOCIAL MEDIA, BUT NOT JUST FOR FUN

Social networks can be time-savers, not just time-wasters. A series of popular courses gives Harvard faculty and staff members Web tools that are useful for professional gain and creative collaboration. Page 18

STAFF PROFILE/PETER BROWN

Peter Brown gave up the vagabond life of a poet for a family and a stable IT career in the Harvard Economics Department. Twenty years later, his dark fiction found unexpected success. Page 19

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Chasing down a better way to run

From pondering prehistoric man to employing high-tech 3-D imaging, Harvard researchers are leaving no shoe unturned to discover why we run, and how we can do it better.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Harvard Provost Alan Garber loves running — so much so that when he returned to his alma mater last year, he listed among the job’s perks a chance to resume his exercise route along the Charles River.

“I love seeing Dunster House as I’m approaching the end of my run,” said Garber, who’ll soon be pounding the pavement with nearly 30,000 others in the Boston Marathon on April 16.

But until recently, Garber described himself as “recidivist runner.” The cause wasn’t a lack of enthusiasm or even of precious time, but an all-too-common phenomenon for regular runners: repeat injury. “I was at the point where injuries were making it questionable whether I’d be able to continue to run,” he said.

Most people know about runner’s high. But for most runners, injury is as much a part of the experience as euphoria. Studies vary widely, but it is estimated that between 30 and 80 percent of regular runners are injured in a given year. Shin splints, runner’s knee, iliotibial band syndrome, plantar fasciitis: For many years, everyone from coaches to biologists to casual joggers has accepted such injuries almost as a necessary evil.

But a growing number of researchers, many of them at Harvard, are convinced it doesn’t have to be that way. What’s more, they say, we often don’t need equipment to solve our many aches and pains. The human body, they argue, is built to run. Thanks to a growing body of scientific research, they’re figuring out exactly how humans were meant to move.

These medical clinicians, biologists, and anthropologists are part of a cohort at Harvard, including several University-affiliated research cen-



Photo by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

ters, that may be unique in combining breadth and depth of research on the subject at a single university.

“There’s an amazing group of people at Harvard working on helping people run better,” said Daniel Lieberman, professor and chair of human evolutionary biology and principal investigator in the department’s Skeletal Bio Lab.

RUNNING IS IN OUR BONES

Lieberman is at least partly responsible for that. As an advocate of barefoot running and co-author of several groundbreaking papers in the journal *Nature*, he has kept running in the scientific spotlight for the past several years. The first paper, written in 2004 with longtime collaborator Dennis Bramble at the University of Utah, marshaled the fossil record’s evidence for why we run.

The paper was only the second published study on the subject. The first came out in 1984. Running had simply been overlooked by most evolutionary biologists, who instead focused on why we developed the biomechanical tools for walking, our primary means of locomotion.

“We think of walking as the quintessential human gait, and it is,” Lieberman said. But as he and Bramble pointed out, “the human body is also loaded with features that make us really exceptional runners. Our gifts and our ability to run are not just a byproduct of walking, but its own special skill that we have.”

For instance, humans have a number of adaptations that help stabilize the head during running. As an example, Lieberman points out the nuchal ligament, a rubber band-like structure that emerges from a tiny raised ridge on the back of the human skull, that isn’t present in our closest relatives, chimpanzees and gorillas.

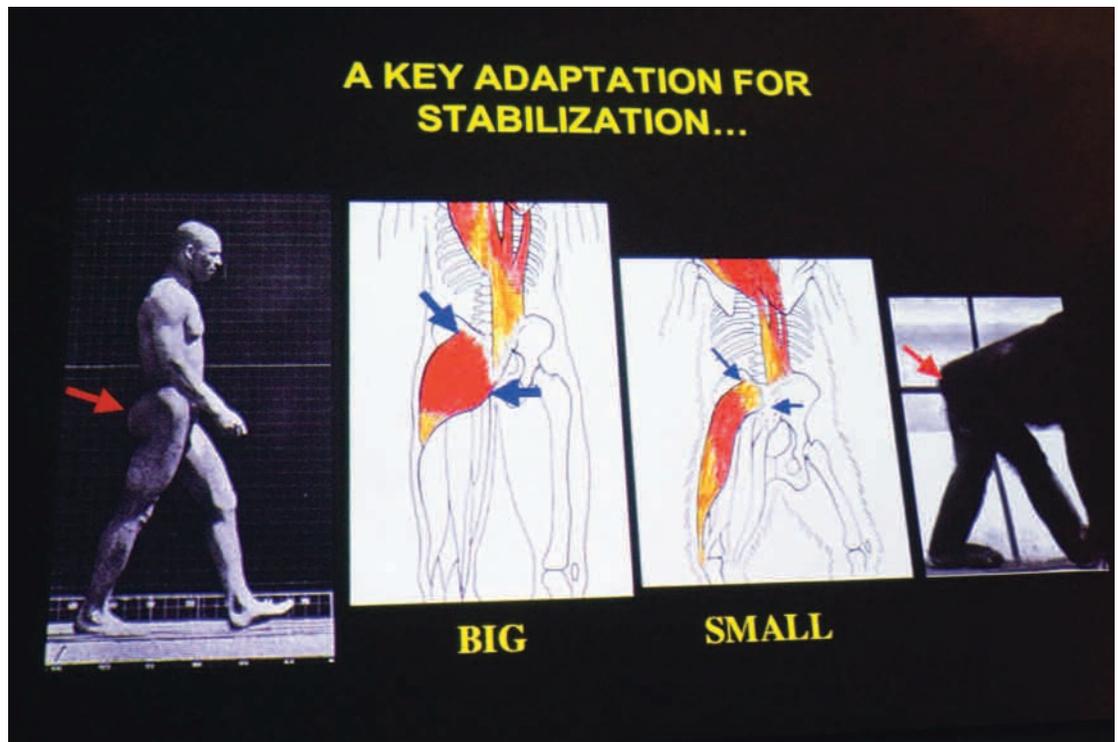
A series of “springs” in our legs and feet, including our long Achilles tendons and the plantar arch along the underside of the foot, helps us to store and release energy efficiently when running. Our gluteus maximus muscle — more commonly known for giving the round shape to our rear ends — is distinctively enlarged in humans, helping to stabilize our trunks when running, and keeping us from pitching forward.

Lieberman and Bramble hypothesized that many of these traits evolved 2 million years ago, when running would have been advantageous to early hunters who lacked sophisticated tools. An aptitude for endurance running would have allowed hunters to chase down and weaken their prey, driving them into hyperthermia. Humans would be less likely to overheat during long runs thanks to their larger number of sweat glands and relative lack of body hair.

The article touched a nerve. Lieberman received hundreds of emails, and the study was mentioned in nearly 1,000 news reports.

“I think people want to understand why they like running and why even average humans are so good at it, and why some people are so unbelievably good at it,” Lieberman said. “There’s a reason people love a marathon: They actually enjoy it. It’s not a nasty chore. It’s a celebration of the human body.”

Photos: (above) by Jon Chase, (upper right) file photo by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographers



“The human body is also loaded with features that make us really exceptional runners,” said Daniel Lieberman (right). “Our gifts and our ability to run are not just a byproduct of walking, but its own special skill that we have. ... There’s an amazing group of people at Harvard working on helping people run better.”

BAREFOOT, AND BACK TO BASICS

As more researchers embrace the idea of running as a natural human activity, there’s been a shift away from developing bigger and better orthotics toward instilling better biomechanics. In other words, to figure out how to prevent running injuries, researchers and clinicians are taking the focus off of shoes, braces, and other man-made solutions and seeking answers in the body itself.

“It doesn’t make sense that up to 79 percent of runners get injured in a given year, if we’re doing something we’re designed to do,” said Irene Davis, director of the Harvard-affiliated Spaulding National Running Center (SNRC).

“We’ve gotten into a mindset that once a person needs a set of orthotics, they need them forever,” said Davis, a physical therapist with a longtime research interest in running. “But when you take the foot — which is an amazing structure — and put that into a shoe with arch support, cushioning, etc., the foot becomes lazy and likely more prone to injury.”

Davis, a visiting professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation at Harvard Medical School (HMS), came to Harvard a little over a year ago from the University of Delaware to start the SNRC, which will hold its grand opening for the public on April 12. The center combines a running injury clinic with a research laboratory, where Davis hopes to develop even better interventions to prevent musculoskeletal injuries in runners.

“I wanted to take my research to the next level,” she



said. She also rivals if not outpaces Lieberman in her enthusiasm for barefoot running. (Lieberman, whose 2010 *Nature* cover article on barefoot running received a flood of attention, calls Davis’ hiring a coup for Harvard. And both have worked closely with journalist Christopher Mc-

Dougall ’85, whose best-selling 2009 book “Born to Run” introduced barefoot running to a popular audience.)

“We came into the world barefoot,” Davis said. And until the 1970s, she said, running shoes were much more minimal than we’re used to today. “They had a surface that protected the bottom of your foot and something that kept it on,” she said. “It’s my contention that that’s what shoes were originally designed for — not to take away the function of your foot.”

LANDING ON OUR HEELS

The problem with shoes is they allow runners to strike the ground with their heels, rather than their mid- or forefoot.

“When you put a foot into a cushioned shoe, you land harder, and more on your heel,” Davis said. “When you take your shoes off, you run differently.” Three out of four shod runners land on their heels, according to Davis, while nearly every barefoot runner lands on the balls of his feet.

“When you heel strike, what happens, from a biochemical standpoint, is that you get this big, quick

(see *Running* next page)

Running

(continued from previous page)

rise-to-peak in the force that your body experiences,” she continued. Multiplied over the thousands of strides runners make, that repeated trauma can lead to a host of injuries.

Lieberman’s Skeletal Bio Lab spent four years studying the Harvard track team for insights into how a runner’s strike correlates with injury rates and published results online last month in *Science & Medicine in Sport & Exercise*. (The paper’s first author, Adam I. Daoud ’09, was a research assistant in the lab and a member of the track team.) All of the runners in the study were shod, but 31 percent were natural forefoot strikers.

“We showed that members of the track team who habitually run with a forefoot strike have less than half the injury rate of the ones who rear-foot strike,” Lieberman said.

Still, Lieberman is quick to point out that there’s no one catchall solution, and adds that people who rear-foot strike shouldn’t necessarily switch their gait, especially if they are uninjured. Nor should a runner ever attempt to switch his gait overnight. Lieberman emphasized that there were plenty of forefoot strikers in the study who still suffered injuries, and there were some rear-foot strikers who did not.

“There are no simple answers, none,” Lieberman said.

But there have been anecdotal success stories. Garber was one runner who benefitted from a change in form rather than in shoe. When he returned to Harvard, he met Lieberman, and the two became running buddies. Lieberman pointed out that Garber was overstriding and leaning too far forward as he ran.

“I was also sure that I was landing on my mid-foot or forefoot, and he was convinced I was landing on my heel,” Garber said. “Then he filmed me running and proved it.”

Since Garber has started practicing drills to improve his form, he’s been able to run with less pain — a trend he hopes will last through the upcoming marathon battle with Heartbreak Hill.

Davis believes that many runners with problems can be retrained. At the SNRC’s clinic, she and her associ-

ates put them on treadmills in front of mirrors, allowing them to watch themselves move. When runners can see, for example, how their knees cave inward as they stride — “the egg-beater gait,” in Davis’ words — they can compensate more easily. Davis then gradually removes that visual reinforcement by putting a curtain in front of the mirror. “Eventually, they’re doing it without any feedback at all,” she said. Her team has followed up with former subjects for up to 12 months, showing that they continued their improved gait.

GIVING REAL-TIME FEEDBACK

Researchers are able to study runners’ gaits with high-tech, 3-D imaging on “the world’s fanciest treadmill,” as Lieberman calls it, which sits atop a force plate that can measure and record the forces acting on a runner’s joints from all directions.

But that technology does little to help the average marathoner looking to correct her form. Area runners can turn to Pierre D’Hemecourt, an HMS lecturer on orthopedic surgery and director of primary care sports medicine at Children’s Hospital Boston. D’Hemecourt oversees the Running Program at Children’s, a multidisciplinary clinic modeled on the University of California at San Francisco’s RunSafe approach.

The program, started two years ago, helps runners who want to improve their performance or prevent injuries. Patients meet with a four-person team that includes a physician, athletic trainer, dietitian, and podiatrist for an assessment. In addition, their running style is videotaped and played back to them. It’s a 360-degree approach that few other cities can match, said D’Hemecourt, who’s also co-medical director of the Boston Marathon.

D’Hemecourt pinpoints four major components of a runner’s gait that could lead to injury. First, there’s the heel strike. Then there’s overstriding, or extending your foot beyond your hip. Women in the military, for example, reported a high rate of femoral neck stress fractures. As it turned out, they were lengthening their natural stride to keep up with men in daily marches.

Third is a slow cadence, an inefficient running pattern. A faster cadence minimizes the likelihood of overstriding, since the quicker steps push for a shorter stride. (D’Hemecourt recommends 170-180 steps per minute.) Fourth, many runners lean for-

ward. “You should be landing with your hips, knees, and ankles bent a little bit so that you land under your center of gravity,” he said.

Overall, the goal is to go easy on our bodies when we run, D’Hemecourt said. He recommends using a treadmill to “get a feel for that nice soft landing. If you can hear yourself landing heavily, then you’re doing it wrong.”

A COMMUNITY OF RUNNERS

Researchers aren’t the only running enthusiasts who’ve found a home at Harvard. In the past several years, the University’s community of noncompetitive runners has grown by leaps and bounds.

Running is the perfect activity to bring faculty, students, and staff together, said Craig Rodgers, a counselor at the Bureau of Study Counsel, who started the Harvard College Marathon Challenge (HCMC) in 2005. More than 470 people from around the University have joined the group’s email listserv. Members use it to post information about races and events, to share tips, and to find last-minute running buddies.

“You don’t need anything other than a pair of shoes, or not even a pair of shoes, if you want to go barefoot with us,” Rodgers said. “It’s something people can do easily on short notice. That fits very well with the Harvard culture and lifestyle, when our schedules allow it.”

Harvard On The Move, a year-old University-wide initiative to promote physical activity, can attract as many as 40 or 50 people to its biweekly runs. (The Longwood Medical campus hosts its own twice-weekly jogs; neither group requires an RSVP.) More than 200 members of the Harvard community participated in the Cambridge City Walk/Run on April 1, raising more than \$3,000 for the Friends of Cambridge Athletics, the Andrea Harvey Memorial Fund, and Cambridge Special Olympics. Ryan Neely, a research assistant at the Center for Brain Science at Harvard, was the winner with a time of 26:53.2, which translates to a 5:23 mile pace.

And of course, many Harvardians will be running in the upcoming marathon. The five members of this year’s HCMC marathon team, who are running to benefit the Phillips Brooks House Association, have raised more than \$18,000 of their \$25,600 goal.

“I don’t think it’s coincidental that marathons are charity events,” Lieberman said. “It’s deeply ingrained, I suspect, in the human experience.”

A million years ago, he said, if we went running, we’d likely be hunting. When our ancestors got back to camp, they’d be greeted by their community, and would present and distribute their spoils. Perhaps not much has changed since then, Lieberman said.

“Running is about sharing,” he said. “It’s a community event, and it always has been.”

Photo by Jon Chase
Harvard Staff Photographer





the Lawrence Scientific School. Horsford arrived at Harvard the same year the School began, 1847, and his appointment was transferred to the School on its creation. He also served as Lawrence Scientific School's dean for several years.

Horsford took the “useful arts” in his title seriously, and much of his research applied to practical, everyday matters. Over the years, he examined the best metal to use for Boston's water pipes. He created a compact “marching ration” for the army in the Civil War. And he developed a process for making condensed milk that was used on an expedition to explore the Arctic and was then sold to the Borden company.

But baking powder has proven his most lasting legacy. Earlier bakers had tried different formulations to substitute for yeast, but each had drawbacks, according to a history posted on the American Chemical Society's website. Most of those formulations included sodium bicarbonate, baking soda, which creates carbon dioxide gas when combined with an acid and water. Common formulas used sour milk or cream of tartar as the acid, but varying levels of acidity in the milk and an unreliable supply of cream of tartar made neither substitute ideal.

Horsford began working on the problem in 1854 and came up with a combination of acid phosphate and

stand the science behind food.

The class, Brenner said, was inspired by some of today's top chefs, such as Ferran Adrià, who use a deep understanding of why recipes work to create new foods. Foam, for example, is normally created by beating egg whites, but retains the eggy flavor. Adrià created a model by using only the part of the white that creates foam, a substance called lecithin. This removes the egg taste and allows added flavors to shine through.

“Baking powder allowed food to be made that was never made before,” Brenner said. “I think you could argue that this [class] is in the tradition of Horsford.”

SEAS Dean Cherry Murray said she brought a can of Rumford Baking Powder along to Chef Adrià's public lecture — part of a series that accompanied the class.

“He said the moment he saw the familiar red container, he was curious about why it was sitting there on the podium,” Murray said. “I really relished his surprise when I told the tale of just how long Harvard has been involved with advancing cooking through technology. I think it suggests a deeper truth: Harvard has always been an innovator, and often in unexpected ways, and that engineers of all persuasions are infinitely curious and want to connect what they do with the wider world.”

Bubble, bubble — without toil or trouble

Among the advances linked to Harvard is one that came in a field not normally associated with the University: the culinary arts. Cooks use a professor's 1850s invention, baking powder, as a time-saving replacement for yeast.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

As Harvard celebrates its 375th anniversary, the Gazette is examining key moments and developments over the University's broad and compelling history.

Baking, whether breads, cakes, or muffins, is ultimately about the bubbles.

More than 150 years ago, a Harvard professor figured out how to put the bubbles into bread, making a lasting contribution to both the culinary arts and the pantries of modern kitchens through baking powder.



For millennia, the bubbles that gave bread and other baked goods their light texture came from yeast, which gives off carbon dioxide when mixed with flour and water. The gas forms bubbles in the dough, which expand on baking.

In the 1800s, the search was on for a way to make bread that didn't require the hours that yeast takes to work. Harvard chemist Eben Norton Horsford hit on the right combination.

Horsford was the Rumford Professor of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, and was among the first faculty members at the precursor to Harvard's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS),

Photos: (top) courtesy of Harvard University Archives; (right) © Jürgen Frank

sodium bicarbonate. He eventually added a bit of corn starch to keep the product dry until used.

Horsford partnered with George Wilson to found the Rumford Chemical Works in East Providence, R.I., named after Count Rumford, the benefactor who endowed his chair at Harvard. Horsford marketed his baking powder formula as Rumford Baking Powder, which is still sold today.

The advance was recognized as a milestone in America's chemical history by the American Chemical Society in 2006. The society named the Rumford Chemical Works' East Providence site a National Historic Chemical Landmark, with the citation: “As a result of Horsford's work, baking became easier, quicker, and more reliable.”

Though the Lawrence Scientific School eventually disappeared, Horsford's successors are at work today in the classrooms of Harvard's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, where faculty members are examining the science behind recipes in their “Science of Cooking” class.

Michael Brenner, Glover Professor of Applied Mathematics and Applied Physics and an instructor in the class, said that while “food science” programs at other institutions are typically focused on health and nutrition, both Horsford and the “Science of Cooking” class share an approach that seeks to under-



For more about the 375th anniversary, visit 375.harvard.edu or scan QR code.

Upcoming: John Harvard Book Celebration presents “**Telling War Stories: Reflections of a Civil War Historian**,” Harvard President Drew Faust, 6-7 p.m., April 10, Boston Public Library, Central Library.

“**A Conversation with Henry Kissinger**,” 4 p.m., April 11, Sanders Theatre. Panel discussion will be moderated by Graham Allison, director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs. Panelists will include Harvard University Distinguished Service Professor Joseph Nye and Jessica Blankshain, a doctoral student at the Harvard Kennedy School. Tickets available at <http://hvard.me/GR43E8>





"They're not earth-shattering suggestions, but they're really smart, in-the-trenches kinds of suggestions, so a teacher might say, 'I'm stuck,' read the book, and then say, 'I have a different approach,'" said Nancy Rappaport, author and assistant professor of psychiatry.

Filling a gap between teachers, troubled kids

Child psychiatrist Nancy Rappaport follows up her 2009 memoir that explored her mother's suicide with a user-friendly guide for teachers dealing with behaviorally challenged students.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

HARVARD BOUND

Nancy Rappaport calls herself one of the luckiest psychiatrists around. In 19 years working with youths at the Harvard-affiliated Cambridge Health Alliance, where she is the director of school-based mental health programs, Rappaport is as upbeat as ever — always seconds away from breaking into a Cheshire-cat grin — though she has certainly tackled many complex issues.

At a pit stop at Darwin's Ltd., a food shop with a location across from Rappaport's home base of Cambridge Rindge & Latin School, parents recognize her, thank her, and offer her updates on their children's progress. "They keep me honest," said Rappaport of the students she works with, who are mostly at-risk, sometimes volatile young people struggling to find their footing in the classroom and dealing with mental illness.

One such student was the impetus for Rappaport's latest book, "The Behavior Code: A Practical Guide to Understanding and Teaching the Most Challenging Students," co-written with board-certified behavior analyst and special educator Jessica Minahan.

"There was one second-grader that I was working with who was really explosive in the classroom," recalled Rappaport. "But the single person who made the difference in this kid's day-to-day life and who did practical interventions was Jessica."

Rappaport sought to understand Minahan's approach: practical applications that effectively shaped behavior for the better.

"And that's the crux of this book — which is that there are very few variables you can control as a teacher, and the biggest one is how you respond to and make a difference in a kid who is anxious, oppositional, withdrawn, or has sexualized behavior."

Their book, a user-friendly guide for teachers, is meant to be comforting, said Rappaport. "They're not earth-shattering suggestions, but they're really smart, in-the-trenches kinds of suggestions, so a teacher might say, 'I'm stuck,' read the book, and then say, 'I have a different approach,'" she said. "We want to tell teachers that behavior is malleable and temporary."

One approach in dealing with an oppositional student is to "write on a sticky note what you want the student to do, and walk away," she said. "And that's on the premise that sometimes when kids are being oppositional they want attention. So you want to minimize the interaction, get your point across, and not engage in a back-and-forth battle. And at the same time, invest time in catching them being good and try to reinforce that behavior."

Rappaport, also an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, has devoted her life to helping others. After losing her mother to suicide at age 4, Rappaport in

2009 published her memoir, "In Her Wake: A Child Psychiatrist Explores the Mystery of Her Mother's Suicide," which garnered critical acclaim.

"The memoir and this book are very different in some ways — but not, because, ultimately, what I share with teachers is that I'm an educator, and I want to help people understand the human condition," she said. "They're both very hopeful books, in some ways. My memoir is hopeful in that it suggests that you can suffer a tragic loss and come around and have a fulfilling life and make connections with people you love, and this new book is also about making connections with students who sometimes engage in behavior that can be very alienating."

Last October, Rappaport received the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry's 2011 Sidney Berman Award for School-Based Study and Intervention for Learning Disorders and Mental Health. Always on the go, Rappaport is now gearing up for running the Boston Marathon this month.

"Teachers are some of the hardest-working people I know. But sometimes teachers can find themselves in losing battles with certain students," said Rappaport. "There's a gap in teacher instruction that happens, and our hope with this book is to fill a gap in literature."

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer



Where art blends with activism

Tunisian artist eL Seed took his spray paints out into the cold to create an example of “calligraffiti” in the Science Center’s plaza.

By Matthew McClellan | Harvard Staff Writer

Tunisian artist eL Seed took his spray paints out into the cold last week to create an example of “calligraffiti” in the Science Center’s plaza. The canvas featured the eponymous Arabic phrase in stylized black and gray whorls over a field of purples.

The French-born artist completed the work, which he called “Taking Back the Purple,” in five hours.

“For those of us who are nonartists, it is a really amazing thing to go from a blank canvas to a descriptive and deep collage of thought and color,” said Paul Beran, director of the Outreach Center at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies (CMES).

eL Seed describes his work as occupying a middle ground between classical Arabic calligraphy and action painting. He first used calligraphy to help connect with his own Arab identity. Failing to find a teacher, eL Seed studied on his own. His lack of formal education in calligraphy, coupled with the intuitive, reflexive movements encouraged by spray painting, led him toward a freer approach to shape and color.

But he is not satisfied with merely creating beautiful works.

“You have to be a kind of ‘artist,’ an artist and an activist at the same time,” he said. “And I believe that is the duty of art: to speak what other people do not want to speak. Say loudly what other people don’t want to say.”

The conditions in the streets that help him speak so loudly sometimes dictate changes in his artistic plan. Last week, one can of gray began to change color in midspray, prompting a consult with another graffiti artist in the audience. When the wind whipped the canvas too violently to continue, eL Seed would break to speak to his audience in English, French, and Arabic. The artist took those opportunities to thaw his cold, bare, paint-covered fingers, but also to discuss the current political situation in Tunisia.

“They say that artists create revolutions, but in Tunisia it was the contrary: The revolution created the artists.”

eL Seed drew inspiration for his work from a visit to Tunisia in December. He was there to paint a

mural in Kairouan commemorating the one-year anniversary of the Tunisian uprising. The locals supported his project but begged him not to use purple, which had been the color of former ruler Ben Ali’s regime. Sensitive to the political weight of the color, eL Seed obliged, but later reconsidered his stance.

“Just as the people take back their freedom of speech, as an artist, I need to take back this color.”

He sees his art as a vector for change, hoping that viewers develop a feeling of taking back what is theirs. He told many stories of popular participation in December’s project, describing citizens who had “never picked up a can” of paint joining him for up to eight days of work. Now, some of those street-art novices are painting their own murals. That artistic initiative, said eL Seed, instills a sense of pride that bodes well for the future of Tunisia.

“That is the proof of a participatory democracy,” said eL Seed, “when you involve the people in a project.”

While eL Seed was the only one to wield the spray can last week, he had what amounted to an artistic consultant in the crowd. Tamer Sameer, a Saudi Arabian street artist who studies at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, stepped forward to advise eL Seed how to resolve a few wind-influenced lines. Sameer took the work’s political message to heart.

“He is like a guide to me,” said Sameer. “When I return to my city, I’d like to cover all the walls like this.”

A live demonstration from the Tunisian street artist eL Seed had people gathering outside the Science Center to ask questions as he worked on his calligraffiti, or Arabic language graffiti that draws on the legacy of classical calligraphy. His recent work responded to the uprisings in Tunisia and elsewhere in the Middle East.



Political science, in his marrow

USING HISTORY AS A LENS to predict future political trends has been the focus of Daniel Ziblatt's career and informs his work as an educator, researcher, and author.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

FACULTY PROFILE

Daniel Ziblatt may have been born with political science in his DNA. Even if he wasn't, his fate was sealed to enter the field during a year abroad and a memorable night with a glass of bubbly.

The California native was fascinated as a child by tales about his grandfather, an immigrant from Eastern Europe. He spent the year after high school in southwest Germany amid an era of political upheaval and transformation. Only months before his arrival, the Berlin wall had tumbled amid celebration and shocked surprise.

Then, on Oct. 3, 1990, Germany, after decades of partition, officially reunited.

"I remember this vivid scene. Everyone came outside, and we were toasting with Champagne. It was such an amazing time, and it really got me excited about studying this part of the world," said Ziblatt.

Later, a ride through the countryside with a friend, past villages that seemed out of the 1920s, helped to crystalize his sense that history could be a vital window to the past, present, and future. "You could see the legacies of the past were so present there, and there was so much to understand about where these places came from."

Using history as a lens to explore future political trends has been a constant throughout Ziblatt's career and informs his work as an author, educator, and researcher. The Harvard professor of government says he likes to delve into "major, and sometimes understudied historical puzzles that make one rethink big theories in political science."

He did that with his 2006 book "Structuring the State: The Formation of Italy and Germany and the Puzzle of Federalism." Ziblatt wondered how Italy and Germany, two countries that shared so many characteristics and were both forged as modern

states in the 1860s, could have turned out so differently: Italy was formed as a centralized unitary state, while Germany became a federal one. His research showed that some well-developed institutional systems long in place in Germany forged the building blocks of federalism. In Italy, those systems were missing, and federalism failed.

"The answer," he said, "led to fundamentally new

with the opposition, democratization has a chance." People often tend to overlook such political players because they are considered the losers of the democratization process, or opponents to democracy, said Ziblatt. But they are powerful actors who often play pivotal roles in determining a country's future.

"In a way, the conservative parties are the hinges as to whether or not democracy is stable."

Can such political lessons be applied to the current situation in Egypt? Ziblatt thinks so. If the old-regime elites who previously served ousted leader Hosni Mubarak are able to reorganize themselves politically and agree to free and fair elections, he said, the democratization process could take hold. Only time will tell.

Ziblatt forged his path to political science around a lively dinner table that included heated conversations about politics. His grandmother was a leader in the Democratic Party in the '50s, his father was a political scientist at Sonoma State University, and his mother and two brothers all studied political science in college.

"I was doomed from the start," he said, laughing.

He majored in political science and German in college and received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley. Then he headed east to Harvard.

When not teaching, researching, writing, or traveling, Ziblatt spends extra time with his wife and two young daughters. In the future, he hopes to get back to his other love: music. In his office, works by Beethoven, Mozart, and Chopin sit piled in a corner. He studied the piano for years, and for a time considered a degree in music.

"There were too many interesting political things going on to spend eight hours a day playing and missing out on everything."



In his forthcoming book, Harvard Professor of Government Daniel Ziblatt turns his attention again to Germany, comparing its development with Britain's embrace of democracy.

paradigms for understanding how states form."

In his forthcoming book he turns his attention again to Germany, comparing its development with Britain's embrace of democracy. Ziblatt hopes to show how the disposition of conservative parties helps to explain why "Germany's path of democratization was so murderous and disaster-filled, while Britain's was relatively smooth.

"In large part, you have to look closely at authoritarian incumbents and how they cope with the process of democratization," said Ziblatt. "If there are elements inside the regime that are willing to compete

A month before his death, Harry Elkins Widener wrote this letter to his friend and fellow bibliophile Luther Livingston, mentioning a “quick trip to London” and plans to return on the Titanic’s maiden voyage. Portrait of Widener (far right), Harvard College Class of 1907, ca. 1907.

As result of Titanic’s sinking, Widener Library rose

The ship disaster a century ago led to the drowning of three men affiliated with Harvard. It also prompted a memorial gift that quickly led to construction of the University’s flagship book repository.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

On the evening of April 14, 1912, RMS Titanic was four days into her maiden voyage, clipping through a moonless, frigid night at a brisk 22 knots. Then came disaster, one that is celebrated, feared, and fought over even 100 years later, an event whose name is the world’s stoutest cliché for mischance, the hubris of the powerful, and the limits of technology.

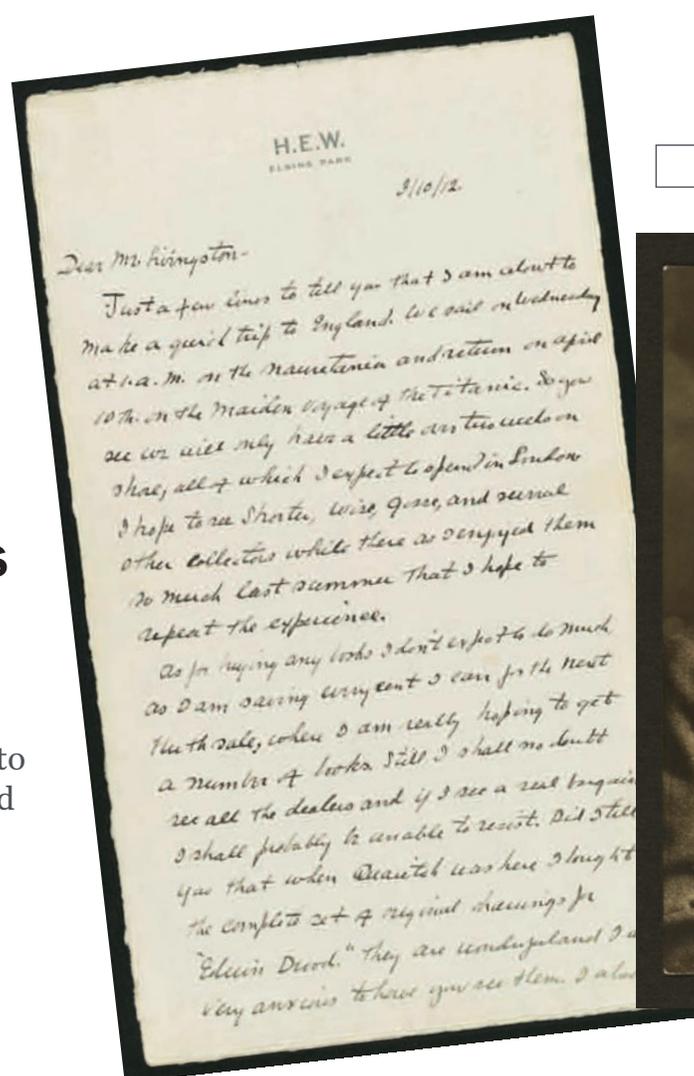
At 11:40 that night, the Titanic — 90 stories long and 10 high — scraped against an iceberg. The collision was brief and glancing, but it was enough to tear a 300-foot gash under the waterline and open five watertight compartments to the sea. Less than three hours later, the ship, nearly 500 miles from the closest land, rose stern up and plunged sparking and booming into the black sea. Of the 2,224 passengers aboard, 1,514 perished.

One of the dead was first-class passenger Harry Elkins Widener, a 27-year-old Philadelphia businessman and book collector who had graduated from Harvard College in 1907. He perished along with his father, George D. Widener. His mother, Eleanor Elkins Widener, survived, floating to safety aboard lifeboat No. 4.

Not long after the Titanic went down, the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library went up at Harvard, thanks to a \$2 million donation from his grieving mother. The University had framed plans in 1902 for a new library to replace drafty, humid, and cramped Gore Hall, its first library building, built in 1838. Only the money was missing.

With the bequest, Harvard moved quickly. Starting in August 1912, it took four months to clear books out of Gore Hall. Workers operating a pair of electric trucks moved nearly 600,000 volumes to temporary shelves in other campus buildings.

By the following February, Gore Hall was a pile of rubble. (All that survives today are two Gothic finials that flank Widener’s Massachusetts Avenue entrance.) On Feb. 11,



after a 48-hour bonfire had softened the frozen ground, Harry’s younger brother, George D. Widener Jr., ceremoniously dug the first spadefuls of soil. On June 16, his mother presided over the laying of the cornerstone.

That summer of 1913, library director Archibald Cary Coolidge estimated that 50,000 bricks a day were being added to the new structure. Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell wrote to Mrs. Widener that the library “was literally growing out of the ground.” In a 2004 “biography” of the library, historian and Harvard librarian Matthew Battles summed up the breakneck pace. “Widener,” he wrote, “rose in stupendously short order.”

The library officially opened on June 24, 1915, Commencement Day, barely three years after the Titanic sank. U.S. Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge delivered the keynote address. “This noble gift to learning,” he said, “comes to us with the shadow of a great sorrow resting on it.”

That “great sorrow” cost the lives of at least three men affiliated with Harvard. A fourth, with remarkable luck, survived.

Harry Widener had boarded the ship after a book-buying trip to London. On the fatal night, wealthy Philadelphian William Ernest Carter advised him to try for a lifeboat. “I’ll stick to the big ship, Billy,” Widener replied, “and take a chance.” Not long after, Carter slipped into the safety of lifeboat No. C. With him was J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the Titanic’s White Star Line.

On the Promenade Deck that night was investor, author, and inventor John Jacob Astor IV, the richest man aboard. He had started at Harvard College with the Class of 1888, but left without taking a degree. At 1:55 a.m., Astor helped his second wife, Madeleine, who was 19 and pregnant, into a lifeboat. Then Astor stood aside. His body was recovered a week later.

(see *Titanic* next page)

THE WIDENER MEMORIAL ROOM, OFFSHOOT OF TITANIC’S SINKING

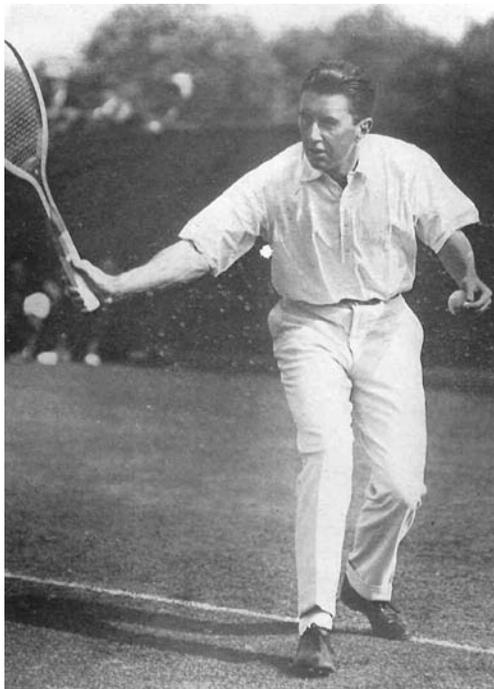
The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Room houses about 3,300 volumes from the book collection of its namesake, a 1907 Harvard graduate who died in the sinking of the RMS Titanic a century ago.

His books include first editions by Charles Dickens, Robert Lewis Stevenson, and Charlotte Brontë. There are also original illustrations from novels he loved and costume books that inspired some of his era’s Hasty Pudding Club theatricals. Creating the Memorial Room was a condition of building the library, along with the requirements that Harry’s collection not be moved or mixed into the general collection.

In 1916, Eleanor Elkins Widener — by then Eleanor Elkins Rice — wrote to Harvard President A. Lawrence Lowell, requesting that fresh-cut flowers be kept near the portrait of “my dear son Harry” in the Memorial Room.

Despite a complete written record relating to the Widener gift, two mythical Widener requirements are still in general circulation: that ice cream (Harry’s favorite dessert) be served in every dining hall, and that all incoming students pass a swim test. Neither is true.

— Corydon Ireland



Titanic survivor and national tennis champion R. Norris Williams II was a featured athlete in his senior-year Harvard Class Album.

Titanic

(continued from previous page)

The third Harvard man lost that night was Francis Davis Millet, a member of the Class of 1869 and an accomplished painter, writer, and designer. On that voyage, Mrs. Widener wrote to President Lowell, Millet and her son “would sit up very late talking of their love & ambition for the University.” Millet’s body was recovered.

Another first-class passenger that night was R. Norris Williams II, a 21-year-old Swiss-born tennis champion traveling with his father. He was to enroll at Harvard that fall and graduate with the Class of 1916.

Knocked off the deck by a giant wave, the athletic Williams thrashed his way toward safety. Behind him, his father struggled, and in moments was crushed to death when the Titanic’s forward funnel broke off and crashed into the water. That created a wave that swept the lucky Williams to within 20 yards of lifeboat Collapsible A. He clung to the boat for hours, waist-deep in water so frigid that his legs were frostbitten.

A doctor on the rescue ship RMS Carpathia recommended amputation. Williams refused, and recovered fast enough to win his first U.S. tennis championship that same year. He went on to play four years of tennis at Harvard, watch Widener Library rise brick by brick, win decorations for bravery during World War I, and win the gold medal in tennis at the 1924 Olympics.

Williams became a Philadelphia investment banker and lived until 1968. Unlike the doomed Harry Widener, Williams prospered and enjoyed the fruits of his Harvard career — the gift of an errant wave.



Senior reed voicer Michael Kraft (above) tunes the row of pipes called the Trumpette.



The mouth area (above, from left) of gold-leafed pipe on the organ’s façade; Kraft disassembles one of the Trumpette pipes; the reed voicer adjusts the instrument’s central nervous system.

Photos: (top left) from Harvard Class Album, 1916; (above) by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

Piping up, to good effect

After years of planning, an effort once spearheaded by the late Rev. Peter J. Gomes to install a new organ in the Memorial Church will fill its halls with music.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

Charles Brenton Fisk's daughter once said that her father was "dedicated to his work the way that some people are dedicated to a true love." The Memorial Church's new organ is a product of that devotion.

In 1943, the U.S. government tapped Fisk, then an 18-year-old Harvard student, to work for physicist Robert Oppenheimer in the bomb-trigger division of the Manhattan Project. Later, Fisk studied nuclear physics at Stanford University, but soon the onetime chorister at Christ Church in Cambridge traded his lab talents for his workshop skills to craft some of the most complex musical instruments.

Eventually another Harvard man, the spiritual heart of the University for more than 40 years, noticed Fisk's artistry. An accomplished organist himself, the Rev. Peter J. Gomes became the driving force behind a donor-funded, \$6 million effort to provide his church with the type of sound it deserved.

The dream of Gomes, who died a year ago, will be realized this Sunday when the new Fisk organ, Opus 139, is officially unveiled. The inauguration begins a series of events showcasing the 16-ton instrument.

A 2005 committee led by Gomes agreed that two organs instead of one were needed to fill the church's space adequately, one for the intimate Appleton Chapel, the other for the main body of the church. For the larger instrument, they turned to C.B. Fisk Inc., the mechanical-tracker organ company founded by Fisk, whose Opus 46 had been in the chapel since 1967.

"Fisk epitomizes the classical principles of organ building," said Christian Lane, associate University organist and choirmaster. "Through a well-constructed, mechanical-action touch ... you are really just controlling the wind in this amazing and voluptuous way."

In 2010, the Opus 46 was dismantled for shipping to its new home, a Presbyterian church in Austin, Texas. A 1929 Skinner Organ Co. organ took its place in the chapel.

Meanwhile, the new Fisk organ slated for the church's rear gallery was nearing completion in a town more famous for its fishing fleet than for complicated musical machines. Only a small mahogany sign with the words "C.B. Fisk" identifies the workshop in an industrial park in Gloucester, Mass. Inside, dedicated artisans draft and draw, solder and saw. Small models of every organ the company has made are perched high on ledges scattered around the space. The models are a

vital step in the creative process that begins with hand-drawn sketches and ends with sophisticated, three-dimensional computer designs.

There's a collegial ethos at the workshop, a Fisk hallmark. When there is a technical problem, the workers gather to discuss a solution. A reporter's inquiry about business titles earns chuckles and the response: "We don't pay too much attention to that kind of thing."

The employees are a mix of the mechanical and the musical, the methodical and the meticulous. A crafter of organ reed pipes is, fittingly, a clarinetist. Another worker made his own cello. There are drummers and guitarists, former boatbuilders, cabinetmakers, engineers, and freelance photographers. Above all, they are craftspeople who love working with their hands.

Fisk, the story goes, liked to call his colleagues "blue-scholar workers."

"He was the most brilliant man I ever met," said Greg Bover, the company's vice president for operations, who is also project manager for the Memorial Church installation.

At Harvard one recent afternoon, Michael Kraft, the company's head reed voicer, was regulating the tone on some of the organ's 3,049 pipes, the smallest of which stands only half an inch, and the largest 32 feet. The painstaking task takes months, for good reason. Tuning the organ only affects the pitch, explained Kraft, while the voicing process gives the instrument its distinct sound.

"It's giving each pipe its voice ... we are talking about color, timbre, speech, all of the different qualities of the sound. That voicing process is only done once."

Kraft, who has a master's degree in organ performance from the New England Conservatory, then tested his work by playing a little Johann Sebastian Bach. The sound was magnificent.

Harvard's Gund University Organist and Choirmaster Ed Jones reflected on Gomes' musical legacy. Thanks to the insistence of the longtime Pusey Minister and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals, the organ's pipes are sheathed in a brilliant 22-carat gold.

"It's a wonderful instrument. It's musically eclectic and can do a large range of things," said Jones. "The construction and architecture of the organ is so beautiful and has been so well thought out that it looks to my mind like it should have been here all along. I hope Peter is looking down with a big smile on his face."



mechanical key action behind the organ's keyboard, the in-



Making melodic mariachi music

In embracing a new form and playing in Harvard's Mexican-inspired band, a student relearned the joy of playing the trumpet.

By George Zuo '13 | Economics

It's not uncommon for people to look at my involvement with mariachi and wonder how a Chinese-American like me found his way into a Mexican folk band. And while it's certainly a testament to the incredible cultural diversity here at Harvard, my story with mariachi goes deeper than what meets the eye. It wasn't until I learned to embrace mariachi that I began to truly understand the joys of being a musician.

Before coming to Harvard, I played trumpet for many years in wind ensembles, brass quintets, and symphonic orchestras. I felt most comfortable when performing from pages of music resting on a stand in front of me — crisp, well-ordered pages containing

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

the storied artistry of musicians from ages past. I was a successful trumpet player in a well-respected genre of music, and that should have been enough for me — or so I thought. But the accolades gradually lost their luster as the continuous cycle of competitions wore on.

The same pages of music that I once sought refuge in became prisonlike as I found that any deviation from the composer's markings was expressly discouraged. Yet because I had spent my career as a classical musician, I trudged onward.

As a trumpet player, I had tangentially heard of mariachi bands. To me, they personified your typical birthday band that existed solely to entertain, bringing to mind images of gaudy outfits and tequila-induced wailing. Despite my skepticism toward the genre, I auditioned for the student group Mariachi Veritas de Harvard in my freshman year, thinking it would be a fun, quirky addition to my University experience. I spent my first weeks in the group showing off, taking every opportunity to exert my superiority as a classical musician.

Fast-forward three months. The group had managed to save just enough money to travel to San Antonio for an annual festival hosted by "El Mejor Mariachi del Mundo," Mariachi Vargas. During a series of instructional workshops with the members of Vargas, I was able to meet the principal trumpet player of the group, Gustavo Alvarado, who graciously offered me a private lesson.

Upon entering Gustavo's hotel room that afternoon, I was greeted by none other than Victor "Pato" Cardenas, perhaps the most famous ever master of the vihuela (a guitar-like instrument), sprawled across his bed, with a small stack of snacks laid neatly in front of him. As a cheesy soap opera on Telemundo buzzed in the background, Gustavo asked me to "take out my trumpet" and warm up.

Gustavo guided me through a few exercises aimed to develop my "mariachi sound," incorporating techniques not found in the traditional classical style. I followed his instructions carefully, but it wasn't long before he yanked the trumpet off my lips. He licked his chops and began to demonstrate the proper mariachi sound.

I soon realized that I was in the presence of one of the world's most talented trumpet players.

As I left the room, the clarity, resonance, and refinement of Gustavo's sound continued to ring in my mind. I found myself in a dizzying state of inspiration and yearned to return home and practice. It was a liberating feeling that brought back memories of my first moments holding a trumpet. If a trumpet player in a so-called "birthday band" could become so accomplished, did it really matter what his medium of performance was? I strove to learn how to make music come to life just as Gustavo did, music that I was determined to bring back to audiences at Harvard.

As my mindset shifted, my eyes opened to the amazing things that I had been missing out on in my own mariachi. I noticed that we had musicians who were equally talented vocalists as they were instrumentalists. I noticed how some members knew the genre so well that they could memorize entire pieces after only a single run-through. I noticed how passionate every member was, and I realized that I was the last to arrive at the party.

It was at Harvard that I discovered a more fulfilling purpose to playing music. I joined the mariachi on a whim, but the experience could not have been more life-changing for me. Music has taken on a whole new meaning these three years I've performed with the mariachi, and I've since been able to reap the full enjoyment of musical performance at Harvard and around the country. It's the way of life of a mariachi musician, and I wouldn't have it any other way.

If you're an undergraduate or graduate student and have an essay to share about life at Harvard, please e-mail your ideas to Jim Concannon, the Gazette's news editor, at Jim_Concannon@harvard.edu.

Divinity School dean named

DAVID HEMPTON will become dean of Harvard Divinity School, effective July 1. Hempton, the Alonzo L. McDonald Family Professor of Evangelical Theological Studies at the Divinity School, succeeds William A. Graham, who will step down from the post at the end of this academic year.

Harvard President Drew Faust (below left) announced that David Hempton (far right) will be the new dean of Harvard Divinity School. Hempton's sons, Stephen (from left) and Jonney, joined their father at his reception at the Divinity School's Rockefeller Hall.



Hempton has also served as an external consultant for the Open University and the British Broadcasting Corp. in the design of multimedia course offerings in the history of Christianity.

Hempton is a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and a former chairman of the Wiles Trust, founded in 1951 to promote innovative thinking on the history of civilization, broadly conceived. He has held fellowships from the Wolfson and Nuffield Foundations and the National Endowment for the Humanities. He has been a visiting scholar at St. John's College Oxford, and has delivered various endowed lectures, including the Cadbury Lectures at the University of Birmingham (1994) and the F.D. Maurice Lectures at King's College London (2000).

Hempton is the author of many books and articles, including: "Methodism and Politics in British Society, 1750-1850" (Stanford University Press, 1984), winner of the Whitfield prize of the Royal Historical Society; "Methodism in Irish Society 1770-1830," proxime accessit for the Alexander Medal of the Royal Historical Society (1986); (with Myrtle Hill) "Evangelical Protestantism in Ulster Society 1740-1890" (Routledge, 1992); "Religion and Political Culture in Britain and Ireland: From the Glorious Revolution to the Decline of Empire" (Cambridge University Press, 1996), shortlisted for the Ewart-Biggs Memorial prize; "The Religion of the People: Methodism and Popular Religion c. 1750-1900" (Routledge, 1996); "Faith and Enlightenment" in the "New Oxford History of the British Isles" (OUP, 2002); "Methodism: Empire of the Spirit" (Yale University Press, 2005), winner of the Jesse Lee Prize; "Evangelical Disenchantment: Nine Portraits of Faith and Doubt" (Yale University Press, 2008); and "The Church in the Long Eighteenth Century" (I. B. Tauris, 2011).

Having recently completed a study of global Christianity in the early modern period, he is currently engaged on a comparative study of secularization in Europe and America from the 18th century to the present.

Hempton is married to Louanne Hempton, and has two grown children, Stephen and Jonney.

Harvard University President Drew Faust announced March 30 that David Hempton will become dean of Harvard Divinity School, effective July 1. Hempton, the Alonzo L. McDonald Family Professor of Evangelical Theological Studies at the Divinity School, succeeds William A. Graham, who last September announced his intention to step down from the post at the end of this academic year.

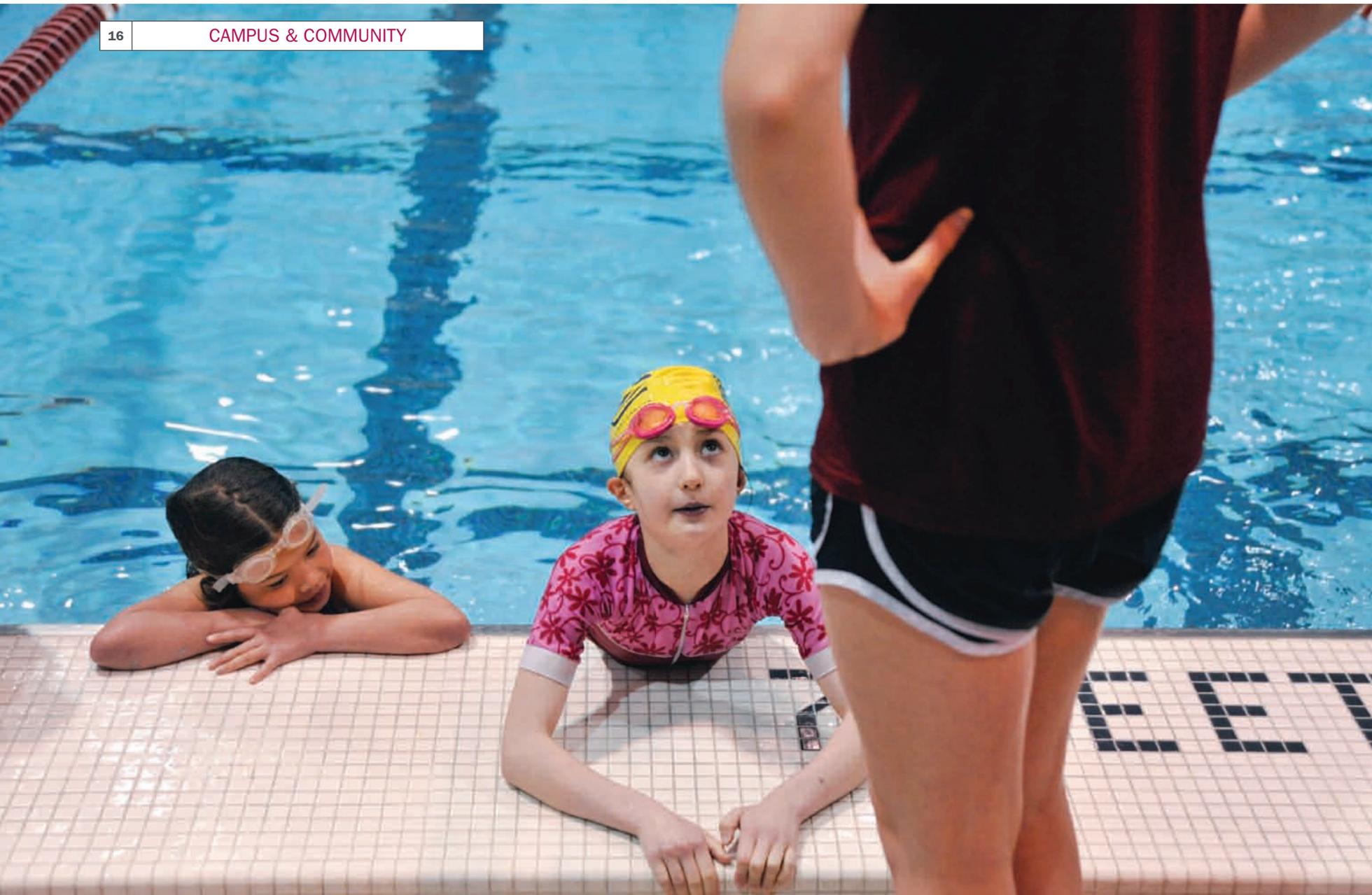
"David Hempton is an internationally recognized historian of Christianity with an exceptionally distinguished scholarly record," said Faust, in announcing the appointment. "His broad-ranging interests in religion, political culture, identity, and ethnic conflict, and the history and theology of Evangelical Protestantism make him particularly well-suited to advance the understanding of religion at Harvard and in this religiously pluralistic world. His incisive intellect and high-level engagement with both the scholarly and administrative issues at the School will serve him well as dean, and I am delighted that he has agreed to take on this leadership role."

"I am grateful to President Faust for this opportunity, and I am honored and humbled to be asked to serve as the next dean of the Harvard Divinity

School," said Hempton. "I look forward to working with colleagues at the Divinity School to build on the progress made over the last decade in expanding and strengthening the faculty across a range of fields and broadening the scope of the education offered. I also welcome the opportunity to engage with colleagues in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and across the University to improve Harvard's approach to the study of religion at the undergraduate and graduate levels and to enliven our engagement with religious and ethical questions more broadly."

A prominent scholar focusing on global Christianity, Hempton is a native of Northern Ireland and former director of the School of History in the Queen's University of Belfast. Hempton arrived at Harvard in 2007 from Boston University, where he was University Professor and professor of the history of Christianity. In 2008, he was named the Divinity's School "Outstanding Teacher of the Year."

As director of the School of History in the Queen's University of Belfast, Hempton had broad authority over budget and management, faculty recruitment and curriculum, and preparation for the national university research and teaching assessments.



In the swim of things

The men's and women's teams teach lessons to the community in the spring and fall to help fund their training trips in winter.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

How good does the prospect of visiting Puerto Rico sound in the middle of January? Or Hawaii? That's where the Harvard men's and women's swimming and diving teams traveled, respectively, this winter. It wasn't exactly a vacation, but their annual training trip — funded with the money they raise working as instructors in the Harvard Swim School.

"The Swim School has been operating since the mid-'70s when former swimming and diving coaches decided it would be a good way to make money and help pay for training trips" by offering lessons to the community, said assistant diving coach Keith Miller, who has helped to oversee the program since arriving at Harvard in 1991.

"Our athletes work really hard during the school year. They have morning practices, afternoon practices here ... six days a week, which they work around their school schedules. But then during January break, we get to go on a trip some-

Photo by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

place where we can really focus on training, get a lot of team bonding, and get a lot of work done in preparation for the big meets at the end of the season."

The school runs twice a year for six weeks, once in the spring, with lessons taught by freshmen and juniors, and once in the fall, taught by sophomores and seniors. "The vast majority of our students are 5 years old through 15 years old, but we also have adults. We probably have 15 or 20 adults each session," said Miller. Offerings range from beginning non-swimmer instruction to advanced technique, and the school is open to the community.

"One of the things I love most about participating in Harvard Swim School is that it bridges a gap between the Harvard undergraduate population and the Cambridge community at large," said swimmer and co-captain Kristi Korsberg '12.

"Each year, when Harvard students

ATHLETICS

have about five weeks off between fall and spring semesters, the swim and dive team remains on campus to practice," she said. "Luckily for us, it also means that we have the opportunity to relocate ourselves to a warm climate for a week in the middle of winter. Our goal is simple: to do nothing but focus on quality training without any distractions. These training trips are crucial to our team's success."

"Puerto Rico was beautiful," said swimmer and co-captain Matthew McLean '12. "It's great to be able to train outdoors, especially during the winter, as it's a much-needed change to the dreary weather Cambridge provides during that time. We have a bunch of traditions that we carry out, and we always have a meet against another team in Puerto Rico. On an afternoon off, we went to the beach and relaxed. It was great."

Helen Cobert (left, center), 8, listens intently to instructor Clare Foster '13. "I love teaching something that we're good at, and it feels awesome to have these kids look up to us," said co-captain Matthew McLean '12.

Swim students receive top-notch instruction, like that from Olympic qualifier Mike Mosca '15, a diver. "Mosca is an Ivy League champ this year; he's excellent," said Miller. "And I like to have the divers demonstrate on the final day. The kids love that."

But instructing the community has benefits for the swimmers and divers, too.

"In a way, it makes us think about our stroke and focus on technique, more so than we would while doing a set in practice. It's great to have a few hours a week to look at technique and the fundamentals that we learned so long ago, and do it through teaching others," said McLean.

"Verbalizing and explaining particular aspects of stroke technique or justifying why that technique is valuable has enhanced my understanding of swimming," said Korsberg. "It's really proved to me that there's always something to be learned, no matter how much personal experience I think I have."

"I love teaching something that we're good at, and it feels awesome to have these kids look up to us," added McLean.

For these outgoing seniors, their character has been strengthened through years of instructing, and lifelong memories have been made on the resulting jaunts to St. Croix and Barbados, where the teams have previously gone. There's dinner with the team every night, followed by activities as a group, and, of course, snorkeling ventures.

"In the hotels, we live with multiple other members of the team for an extended amount of time. This always forges friendships that didn't exist prior to January. So many team memories are made during this time, which is why I already look back on the experiences so fondly," said Korsberg. "Training trip is without a doubt one of the most important aspects of our season, and it would not be possible without Swim School."

Online ►► Photo gallery:
hvd.gs/106278

2,032 admitted to Class of '16

More than 60 percent of families of students admitted will benefit from an unprecedented \$172 million in undergraduate financial aid.

Letters and email notifications of admission to Harvard College were sent March 29 to 2,032 students, 5.9 percent of the applicant pool of 34,302. Admitted students have until May 1 to accept their offers.

More than 60 percent of the families of students admitted to the Class of 2016 who will enter this coming August will benefit from an unprecedented \$172 million in undergraduate financial aid, paying an average of only \$12,000 per year for tuition, room, board, and fees combined.

Beginning in 2004, Harvard announced a series of dramatic increases in undergraduate financial aid, and since 2007 has increased aid by more than 78 percent. Approximately 20 percent of families, those with normal assets making \$65,000 or less annually, are not required to contribute at all.

Families with incomes up to \$150,000 will pay from zero to 10 percent of their income, unless they have significant assets beyond income. Depending on individual family circumstances, families with incomes above \$150,000 still may qualify for need-based assistance. Students and their families can estimate their costs by using the recently launched Net Price Calculator available on Harvard's financial aid website. Students are also expected to contribute to the cost of their education through term-time and summer work.

With the return of Early Action this year, it is more difficult than in the past to predict how many admitted students will accept Harvard's offer of admission. "We have always been conservative about the number of acceptances sent out at this time of year in order to avoid the possibility of overcrowding. Harvard's high graduation rate — typically 97 to 98 percent — leaves little margin for error," said William R. Fitzsimmons, dean of admissions and financial aid. "As always, we expect to use the waiting list, and in some recent years as many as 200 students have been admitted in May and June."

"This year's applicant pool was remarkable by any standard in its academic and extracurricular excellence," said Fitzsimmons. More than 14,000 scored 700 or above on the SAT critical reading test; 17,000 scored 700 or above on the SAT math test; 15,000 scored 700 or higher on the SAT writing test; and 3,800 were ranked first in their high school classes.

Extracurricular interests cited by students include music and other expressive and performing arts (41 percent); debate and political activities, including student government (35 percent); social service (21 percent); and writing and journalism (20 percent). In addition, 57 percent of the class expects to participate in recreational, intramural, or intercollegiate athletics.

Minority representation remained strong. The admitted class is 20.7 percent Asian-American, 10.2 percent African-American, 11.2 percent Latino, 1.7 percent Native American, and .5 percent Native Hawaiian.

Slightly more than half (53 percent) of those admitted are men, perhaps reflecting the fact that more men than women applied, while geographic representation remained similar to last year.

Almost 22 percent of the admitted students reside in the mid-Atlantic states, 21 percent in the Western and Mountain

states, 19 percent in the South, 17 percent in New England, 10 percent in the Midwest, and 11 percent in the U.S. territories and abroad.

Foreign citizens make up 10 percent of the admitted students. In addition, a significant number of other entering students will bring international perspectives, including 122 U.S. dual citizens, 57 U.S. permanent residents, and many Americans who have lived abroad. Together, foreign citizens, U.S. duals, and U.S. permanent residents make up more than 19 percent of the class, representing 86 countries.

"Our alumni/ae interviewers devoted countless hours assisting our office throughout the year," said Marlyn E. McGrath, director of admissions. "Personal qualities and character remain central to each and every admissions decision, and alumni/ae interviewers are essential to our process. Our 15,000 alumni/ae volunteers around the world are irreplaceable in other ways as well: attending college nights, visiting schools, calling newly admitted students, and hosting gatherings for them in April. We continue to marvel at their loyalty to Harvard," she said.

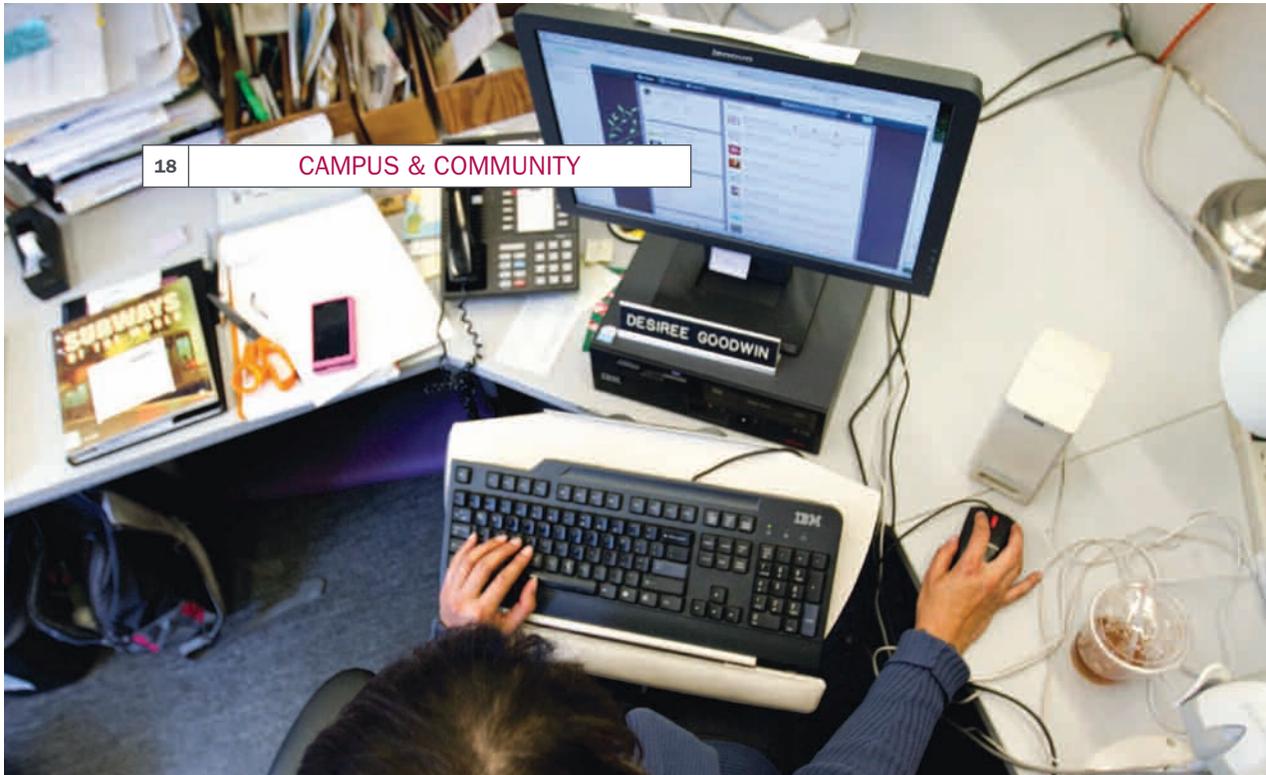
Staff members will visit 60 cities this spring, targeting high school juniors who may eventually join the Class of 2017. Joint travel trips will be conducted with Duke University, Georgetown University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Stanford University. "Joint travel provides the foundation of our recruitment. Last spring and fall, Harvard admissions officers visited all 50 states, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and Mexico, where we saw 44,000 high school students and parents. We also met with more than 3,000 high school guidance counselors," said Jennifer Gandy, director of the Joint Travel Program.

"HFAl [Harvard Financial Aid Initiative] is one of Harvard's highest priorities, and once again we were able to attract outstanding students from families with annual incomes under \$80,000," said Monica Del Toro-Brown, co-director of HFAl. McGrath emphasized the important role of the teaching faculty in the admissions process. Faculty members speak with many prospective students in person or on the phone and answer their letters and email inquiries. "Faculty accessibility is a clear demonstration of Harvard's commitment to undergraduate education."

To give admitted students the opportunity to experience Harvard life and meet future professors and classmates, a visiting program for admitted students is scheduled for April 21 to 23. The program, recently named "Visitas" by current undergraduates, enables guests to sample classes, attend faculty panel discussions, concerts, receptions, department open houses, symposia, and hundreds of events organized by extracurricular organizations. More than 1,400 admitted students are expected to visit during April, and 1,200 will do so during Visitas.

Sarah C. Donahue, director of financial aid, and her colleagues will be available to speak with admitted students and their families on weekdays during April from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. EDT and on April 22, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during Visitas.

Online ►► To read the full release, hvd.gs/106192



After taking two classes at the Center for Workplace Development, Desiree Goodwin (below), the circulation and reference coordinator at the Frances Loeb Library, now uses Twitter as a tool to connect with everyone from fellow librarians to others interested in natural pet food.

"I only knew Twitter as the 'I'm having a sandwich now' caricature," said Haverkamp, who now works for the University of Botswana. But he realized that on Twitter, he could actually reduce the time he spent staying up to date on policy and academic papers.

Social media helped with his job change, too. When he found out he would be relocating to Botswana, Haverkamp used LinkedIn to quickly locate a dozen colleagues — people within one or two degrees of his immediate network — with professional experience in the country, whom he then contacted for advice.

While an introductory class at CWD is a good way to learn the ropes of any particular social networking site, Piskorski and Lamphere offer some general suggestions on how to best use social media for professional gain, not drain.

Start small. Test the social-media waters on a network that allows greater privacy in who can view your posts. Piskorski recommends Facebook for true beginners, though he admits the sheer number of acquaintances most people find on the popular site can make it overwhelming. For smartphone users, he suggests Path, an app that lets users share photos and updates with a select group of friends.

Keep it professional. While it's fine to say online that you work for Harvard, be careful to distinguish your opinions from those of your employer. Never reveal confidential or proprietary information you might come across as part of your job. In short, "Don't say anything through a social media channel that you wouldn't say to a public audience," Lamphere suggested.

Stay current. Convincing a potential employer — or your current one — that you're social-media savvy requires more than just setting up a few accounts and letting them become online graveyards. "You do have to learn the tools and approach them correctly," Lamphere said. He recommends keeping an up-to-date LinkedIn résumé and spending time on Twitter to build a following. Invest the effort early and often: "If you're going to the dentist, you're not just going to brush your teeth 30 times in the hour before the appointment."

Engage. Whether you're running an account for yourself or for your organization, you'll get more out of social media when you interact with other users. Start a dialogue, solicit feedback, or offer help. "The power of social media is the human response," Lamphere said.

Make social networks work for you. Social media can be a source of relevant news, productivity, and connections if used properly. Piskorski recommends signing up for LinkedIn News, which gives LinkedIn members regular digests of information about their industry. Twitter is a great place to find and follow leaders in most fields. And don't be afraid to start sharing information yourself — it can pay off professionally. "You'd be surprised, once you become a go-to person, how many opportunities start flowing to you," Piskorski said.

Photos by Amanda Swinhart | Harvard Staff Photographer

Social media, but not just for fun

Social networks can be time-savers, not just time-wasters. A series of popular courses gives Harvard faculty and staff members Web tools that are useful for professional gain and creative collaboration.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Desiree Goodwin was once a Twitter skeptic. Although hardly Web-phobic, the librarian at the Harvard Graduate School of Design had never thought of social media use as part of her professional life.

Then she took two classes at the Center for Workplace Development (CWD) that changed her mind. While the center is better known for offering classes on traditional professional skills — from Excel proficiency to leadership — more faculty and staff members like Goodwin have been signing up to learn a once-belittled skill set: social media literacy.

"There's still a kind of mindset that social media is for play, that it's not something to be taken seriously," Goodwin said. Now, she said, "I'm glad to have that as part of my arsenal."

Goodwin, the circulation and reference coordinator at the Frances Loeb Library, now uses Twitter to connect with everyone from fellow librarians to other animal lovers interested in natural pet food. She hopes to help the Loeb Library start social media accounts of its own to get feedback and questions from patrons.

She's hardly alone. At the institutional level, Harvard is embracing social media in a big way, from its million-strong Facebook following to its increased presence at last month's South by Southwest Interactive festival. Increasingly, Harvard faculty and staff are making use of 21st-century communication tools as well.

"The concept of social media is so powerful that it is an extremely transferable skill," said Nicholas Lamphere, a multimedia developer for Harvard Human



Resources, who developed and teaches CWD's social-media courses. Rather than viewing social media as a lunch-hour time suck, more professionals are coming to understand it "as a suite of tools that allow you to glean information, share content, build your networks, and facilitate basic things like event planning, fundraising, or emergency response."

Whether you're looking for a new job or simply want to stay connected in your field, it helps to see online social networks as an extension of real-life social networks, said Mikolaj Jan Piskorski, an associate professor of business administration at Harvard Business School who studies how companies utilize such networks.

More than a third of jobs are obtained through social connections, according to Piskorski. "In the online world, all of that gets accelerated," he said. "All the beneficial effects [of social networks] we knew about before have just been multiplied. It's exciting."

Cecil Haverkamp was won over after taking two of CWD's courses while working as a project manager and curriculum developer at the Harvard School of Public Health.

STAFF PROFILE

Although he put writing on the backburner for years, he never stopped seeing the world through an author's gaze.

"Whether or not I was putting pencil to paper, I've always been writing," he said.

Brown insists he keeps his dual personas as writer and IT professional separate. But the quantitative, hierarchical world of the Economics Department "helps sharpen my imagination," he said. "The experience of working here gives a kind of jaggedness to the way I think about things, the way I write."

Indeed, his characters are a bit rough around the edges. An American expat abandons his wife and daughters in London for the 15-year-old village girl he loves, only to receive a brutal beating from her less-than-enthused relatives. A love-struck diner waitress serves a couple with a dead infant in tow. An angry New York teenager, forced to move to semirural New Jersey, befriends the pigs he'll have to lead to slaughter.

"They understood that in a certain light we are all hopeless creatures," the boy muses about his charges, encapsulating much of the vague longing of Brown's characters and the often funny, senseless fates that befall them. Brown admits that to those who know him in his everyday life, the book reads unexpectedly dark.

"I have a really good marriage, I have two fabulous children, I have a good job at Harvard, I have a nice house — I have a good life," he said. "But in my writing, I'm committed to a kind of truth that comes from somewhere else."

In addition to writing his own book, he translated a book of poems by the French contemporary Emmanuel Merle, set for publication next year, and is working on the first English translation of the poetry of 20th-century French writer Louis Aragon.

He's 200 pages into writing a novel about a man on an island, which Brown describes as a "cross between 'Lord of the Flies' and 'The Book of Disquiet,'" Fernando Pessoa's posthumous, philosophical head scratcher. (He also co-edits the literary journal "Salamander," along with his wife.) At 55, he's hit an artistic stride.

"I think you reach a certain point in life where you're looking at a tombstone," Brown said. "When you see your own mortality clearly, it gives you a certain kind of courage. I feel I've established for myself a pretty clear sense of what my own courage is — the courage artistically to do what I want."

Photos by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographer

At long last, literary success

"In many ways, it was a tough time," said Peter Brown. "I'd begun my IT career at Harvard, and I had a family. And around that time, I realized I was not going to be a poet." Fiction became his creative outlet.

PETER BROWN gave up the vagabond life of a poet for a family and a stable IT career in the Harvard Economics Department. Twenty years later, his dark fiction found unexpected success.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Most writers have a backstory of toiling in obscurity. For Peter Brown, obscurity had a specific location: a basement office in the Littauer Center at the end of a winding hallway, filled with enough spare computer parts to create a tech-savvy Frankenstein's laboratory.

For the past two decades, Brown has been a systems administrator for Harvard's Economics Department, the go-to IT guy for Littauer faculty and staff.

"I had pretty much concluded that I was never going to publish a book," he said.

Then, in 2010, something happened that his economist colleagues might call statistically improbable. Brown won the Katherine Anne Porter Prize in Short Fiction — an award that came with a publishing contract from the University of North Texas Press. His collection of stories, "A Bright Soothing Noise," showcases the funny, twisted imagination of a writer who, despite years in the hallowed halls of Harvard, hasn't forgotten the stories of the down-and-out drifters who populated his youth.

The journey took a bit longer than he expected. After growing up on Staten Island, Brown left New York in the '70s to attend the University of Montana in Missoula, intending to become a poet.

The West, where his artist parents had roots, was a natural fit. He spent much of his time outdoors and hitchhiked to Alaska three times. After college, he saved up to move to Germany, where he worked in a candle factory in Westerwald and squatted in a house in Berlin.

"I basically saw my life as having adventures, chasing girls, and writing poetry," he said.

When he ran out of money, he returned to the United States to pursue an M.F.A. in creative writing at Columbia University. By the time he finished in 1985, he'd begun to settle down. He married a fellow poet, and three years later had a son. The family moved to Boston, where Brown took a temp job at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH). After a few years working at HSPH and then Facilities Maintenance Operations, he made the jump to the Economics Department.

"In many ways, it was a tough time," he said. "I'd begun my IT career at Harvard, and I had a family. And around that time, I realized I was not going to be a poet."

Fiction became his creative outlet. "I had to learn a whole new craft, in a sense: how to write a story," he said. "Once I started doing that, I never really looked back."



HOT JOBS

CAADS TRAINER, REQ 26093, GRADE 56

Alumni Affairs and Development, FT

LEAD RECRUITMENT SERVICES CONSULTANT, REQ 26117, GRADE 58

University Administration, FT

SENIOR FINANCIAL ANALYST, REQ 26203, GRADE 57

Harvard Planning and Project Management, FT

DONOR RELATIONS AND STEWARDSHIP MANAGER, REQ 26158, GRADE 55

University Operations Services, FT

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT, REQ 26089, GRADE 53

University Administration, PT

SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER, REQ 26146, GRADE 58

Harvard University Information Technology, FT

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE CAMBRIDGE QUEEN'S HEAD PUB AND MANAGER OF STUDENT EVENT SERVICES, REQ 26171, GRADE 58

Harvard University Hospitality and Dining Services, FT

Online ►► See complete opportunity listings at www.employment.harvard.edu or contact Employment Services at 617.495.2772.

HOW TO APPLY

To apply for an advertised position or for more information on these and other listings, please connect to our new system, ASPIRE, at www.employment.harvard.edu/. Through ASPIRE, you may complete a candidate profile and continue your career search with Harvard University. Harvard is strongly committed to its policy of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

JOB SEARCH INFO SESSIONS

Harvard University offers information sessions that are designed to enhance a job-seeker's search success. These sessions may cover topics ranging from preparing effective resumes and cover letters to targeting the right opportunities to successful interviewing techniques. Sessions are held monthly from 5:30 to 7 p.m. at the Harvard Events and Information Center in Holyoke Center, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., in Cambridge. More specific information is available online at employment.harvard.edu/careers/findingajob/.

Newsmakers



AMARTYA SEN, WILLIAM DRAYTON WIN NEUSTADT AND SCHELLING AWARDS

Amartya Sen, one of the world's most eminent economists and philosophers, has been named one of the recipients of the 2012 **Richard E. Neustadt and Thomas C. Schelling Awards**. The awards will be presented May 3 during a dinner hosted by Dean David T. Ellwood of Harvard Kennedy School. The other recipient is **William "Bill" Drayton**, founder and CEO of Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, who will receive the Richard E. Neustadt Award.

Sen, the Thomas W. Lamont University Professor at Harvard, will be presented with the Thomas C. Schelling Award, bestowed annually to an individual whose remarkable intellectual work has had a transformative impact on public policy. Each recipient will be awarded a \$25,000 prize to support his research.

HMS APPOINTS PRIMARY CARE DIRECTOR

Harvard Medical School Professor of Medicine **Russell S. Phillips** has been appointed inaugural director of HMS's Center for Primary Care by **Jeffrey S. Flier**, dean of the faculty of medicine. **Andrew L. Ellner**, instructor in medicine, will assume the position of co-director. Both Phillips and Ellner, along with Professor of Medicine David Bates, co-led the center on an interim basis. Bates will continue to work with the center closely as an adviser.

"As the national crisis in primary care looms, the need is as great as ever for leaders who will guide innovative solutions," said Flier. "Drs. Phillips and Ellner clearly possess the leadership, expertise, and passion essential for effecting transformative, global impact in primary care."

24 JUNIORS ELECTED TO PHI BETA KAPPA

Twenty-four juniors were recently elected to the Harvard College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (PBK), Alpha Iota of Massachusetts.

The honor society recognizes those whose course work exemplifies not only high achievement but also breadth of interest, depth of understanding, and intellectual honesty.

Twenty-four juniors are elected each spring, 48 seniors each fall, and a further number sufficient to bring the total membership to no more than 10 percent of the graduating class in the final election shortly before Commencement.

To read about the inductees, visit <http://hvd.gs/105916>.

HKS PROFESSOR NAMED FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR **Monica Toft**, associate professor of public policy at Harvard Kennedy School, has been selected for a **2012-2013 Fulbright U.S. scholar grant**.

Toft is also director of the Belfer Center's Initiative on Religion in International Affairs, and is the author of several books, most recently "God's Century: Resurgent Religion and Global Politics." Her research interests include religion and politics, nationalism and ethnic conflict, civil and interstate wars, the relationship between demography and national security, international relations theory, and military and strategic planning.



HAITIAN NATIONAL SOCCER TEAM PLAYS HARVARD AS FUNDRAISER

The **Haitian National Soccer Team** will take on the **Harvard Crimson** on April 22 for the second annual Haiti Leve (Haiti Rises) match at Harvard Stadium.

Proceeds from this exhibition game will benefit **Partners In Health's** (PIH) work in Haiti to fight cholera and help rebuild the health system from the catastrophic 2010 earthquake in Port-au-Prince. Last year's game drew thousands of fans to Harvard Stadium and raised \$16,000.

The event begins at 3 p.m. in the Fan Zone where members of the Haitian National team will be signing autographs. Enjoy live Haitian music by singer-songwriter Wanito, and talk to PIH staff about its ongoing work. Kickoff is at 5 p.m. Admission is \$10 and can be purchased at the game or in advance at the Harvard Box Office.

HBS FACULTY WIN BIG IN CASE-WRITING COMPETITION

Three members of the **Harvard Business**



School (HBS) faculty have won awards in the 2012 eech Case Awards Competition. First presented in 1991, these annual awards aim to recognize worldwide excellence in case writing and raise the profile of the case method of learning.

This year's HBS winners are **Thomas D. Casserly Jr. Professor of Business Administration Emeritus Christopher Bartlett** for "United Cereal: Lora Brill's Eurobrand Challenge" (co-authored with **Carole Carlson**), which won in the Economics, Politics and Business Environment category; **Harold M. Brierley Professor of Business Administration John Deighton** for "Dove: Evolution of a Brand," which was recognized in the Marketing category; and **Assistant Professor of Business Administration Hanna Halaburda** for "One Game to Rule Them All: Lord of the Rings Online and the MMO Market" (co-written with **Ivan Nausieda, Robert McKeon, and William Collis**) in the Hot Topic competition, which this year focused on social media and change.

MATTHEWS, SILVERMAN ARE SCIENTISTS OF THE YEAR
The **Harvard Foundation** presented the **2012 Scientist of the Year Award** to **Jessica O. Matthews '10**

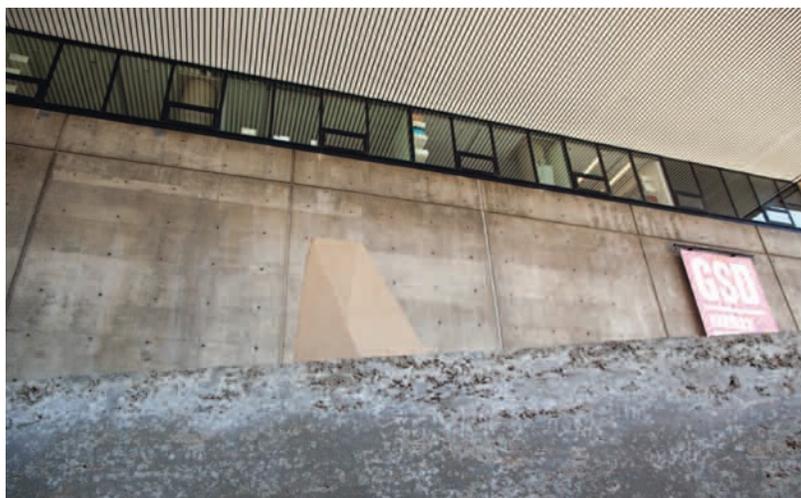
and **Julia Silverman '10**, co-founders of Uncharted



Award recipients are Jessica O. Matthews (left) and Julia Silverman.

Play Inc. and inventors of **SOCCKET**, at this year's annual Albert Einstein Science Conference: Advancing Minorities and Women in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics on March 30. Matthews and Silverman were honored for their outstanding scientific contributions in creating a soccer ball (also known as SOCCKET) that stores kinetic energy and can then be used to generate electricity to light homes in impoverished areas around the world.

Matthews and Silverman founded Uncharted Play Inc. in May 2011 to harness fun in finding solutions



Loeb Fellow Anna Heringer and colleague Martin Rauch directed a rammed earth project at the Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD), creating an installation in front of the GSD. Rauch is a rammed earth specialist from Austria. The project was hands-on and involved GSD students and students from across the University. To learn more about the project and view images of its creation, visit the project's blog at mud-hall.wordpress.com.

Boston Elite Swim Team (B.E.S.T.) coach Michelle Lewis (standing) runs a drill with her team during the Boston Centers for Youth and Families annual swim competition, which was sponsored by Harvard University at the Blodgett Pool in Allston. Nearly 300 children from Boston — ages 6 to 13 — showed off their strokes and dives and got a taste of what a collegiate swim meet is like during the four-hour event. The program introduces inner city children to noncompetitive swimming. This is Harvard's third year sponsoring the event.

to challenges facing our global society. They first conceptualized their trademark invention, the SOCCKET, in 2008 as juniors at Harvard College when they were enrolled in an engineering course. Since then, SOCCKET has garnered extensive awards and praise for its innovative means of creating social change, and Matthews and Silverman have truly demonstrated that play and social activism can go hand in hand.

To read the full story, visit <http://hvd.gs/106416>.

PAULUS AWARDED FOR EXCELLENCE IN DIRECTING
The **American Repertory Theater Artistic Director Diane Paulus** is the recipient of the **Drama League's 2012 Founders Award for Excellence in Directing**. The award will be presented to her at the league's 78th Annual Awards Ceremony on May 18, at the Marriott Marquee before a distinguished audience of industry professionals and league members.



The award can be won only once in a lifetime and is given to an individual whose work over time sets new standards of directing excellence in American theater. This award is being given in recognition of Paulus' body of work, highlights of which include the tremendously successful revival of "Hair," and most recently, "The Gershwins' Porgy and Bess."

PINKETT SMITH NAMED WOMAN OF THE YEAR

As a part of its **Celebration of Black Women** program, the **Harvard Black Men's Forum (BMF)** selected acclaimed actress **Jada Pinkett Smith** as Woman of the Year, an honor bestowed upon someone who exemplifies the qualities of leadership, achievement, and commitment to community service. Pinkett Smith was honored in Leverett House Dining Hall on March 24.

Pinkett Smith (along with her husband, noted actor **Will Smith**) founded the Village School in Los Angeles, which presently has more than 60 gifted elementary school students from underresourced

(see *Newsmakers* next page)

Newsmakers



Harvard undergraduates gleefully covered one another in bright colors on March 24 in observance of Holi, the Hindu celebration of spring. The event, which drew more than 200 undergraduates from many different religious and cultural backgrounds, was hosted by Dharma, Harvard's Hindu Student Association. To view the photo gallery, visit hvd.gs/106553.

backgrounds. Through the Will and Jada Pinkett Smith Foundation she has contributed to many worthy causes, including the Haiti Earthquake Relief Fund and the Harvard Foundation's Japan earthquake/tsunami blanket project. She is well-known for her starring role in the TV series "Hawthorne," as well as film roles in "The Matrix," "The Nutty Professor," and "Ali," and a voice role in the animated film "Madagascar."

This year marks BMF's 18th annual Celebration of Black Women, the group's largest annual event dedicated to honoring the contributions that black women have made to the Harvard community and to society as a whole. Past honorees include Phylicia Rashad, Debbie Allen, Sonja Sohn, and Carla Harris.

18 UNDERGRADS AWARDED OFA FELLOWSHIPS

The **Office for the Arts (OFA)** at Harvard and the Office of the Dean for the Arts and Humanities announced 18 undergraduate recipients of the **2012 Artist Development Fellowship**.

This fellowship program supports the artistic development of students demonstrating unusual accomplishment and/or evidence of significant artistic promise. The program is administered by the OFA and the Office of Career Services (OCS), and made possible with the support of the Office of the President at Harvard University.

To read about the fellows, visit <http://hvd.gs/106246>.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Memorial for James Q. Wilson



A memorial service for James Q. Wilson, former Henry Lee Shattuck Professor of Government at Harvard, will be held on April 13, at 2 p.m. in the Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. Reception to follow.

April 20 services for Jewett



A memorial service celebrating the life of L. Fred Jewett '57, M.B.A. '60, former dean of Harvard College and a longtime University administrator, will be held in the Memorial Church on April 20 at 3 p.m., with a reception immediately following at the Harvard College Admissions Visitor Center in Radcliffe Yard. All are welcome to attend.

To read the full obituary, visit <http://hvd.gs/97116>.

— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney

HARVARD'S 361ST COMMENCEMENT

Thursday, May 24, 2012

MORNING EXERCISES

To accommodate the increasing number of those wishing to attend Harvard's Commencement Exercises, the following guidelines are proposed to facilitate admission into Tercentenary Theatre on Commencement morning:

- Degree candidates will receive a limited number of tickets to Commencement. Parents and guests of degree candidates must have tickets, which they will be required to show at the gates in order to enter Tercentenary Theatre. Seating capacity is limited; however, there is standing room on the Widener steps and at the rear and sides of the theater for viewing the exercises.

Note: A ticket allows admission into the theater, but does not guarantee a seat. Seats are on a first-come basis and cannot be reserved. The sale of

Commencement tickets is prohibited.

- Alumni/ae attending their reunions (25th, 35th, 50th) will receive tickets at their reunions. Alumni/ae in classes beyond the 50th may obtain tickets from the College Alumni Programs Office by calling 617.496.7001, or through the annual Treespread mailing sent out in March with an RSVP date of April 13.
- Alumni/ae from nonreunion years and their spouses are requested to view the Morning Exercises over large-screen televisions in the Science Center, and at designated locations in most of the undergraduate Houses and graduate and professional Schools. These locations provide ample seating, and tickets are not required.
- A very limited supply of tickets will be made avail-

able to all other alumni/ae on a first-come, first-served basis through the Harvard Alumni Association by calling 617.496.7001.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES

The Harvard Alumni Association's Annual Meeting convenes in Tercentenary Theatre on Commencement afternoon. All alumni and alumnae, faculty, students, parents, and guests are invited to attend and hear Harvard's President and the Commencement speaker deliver their addresses. Tickets for the afternoon ceremony will be available through the Harvard Alumni Association by calling 617.496.7001.

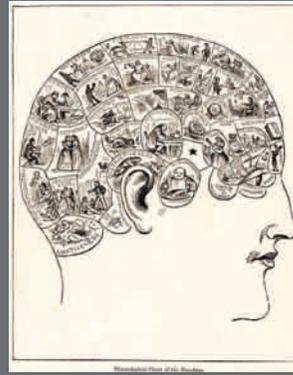
Jacqueline A. O'Neill
University Marshal

Calendar

HARVARD.EDU/EVENTS

HIGHLIGHTS FOR APRIL 2012

su	m	tu	w	th	f	s
april				5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					



APRIL 20

See complete Calendar online ► news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/calendar

The deadline for Calendar submissions is Wednesday by 5 p.m., unless otherwise noted. Calendar events are listed in full online. All events need to be submitted via the online form at news.harvard.edu/gazette/calendar-submission. Email calendar@harvard.edu with questions.



APRIL 12

April 5-7. "Nuestra Senora de las Nubes," A Play by Aristides Rivas. Adams Pool Theatre, 7 p.m. Presented by Harvard College TEATRO and ARTS@DRCLAS. Play is performed in Spanish with sufficient visual stimuli to overcome a possible language barrier. Reserve your free tickets by emailing rebeccaelliott8@gmail.com. drclas.harvard.edu/events/arts%40drclas_harvard_college_teatro_apr5_6_7.

April 6. Black Natchez (U.S., 1967). Harvard Film Archive, 24 Quincy St., 7 p.m. Part of the series "Ed Pincus, Lost and Found," April 6-9. hcl.harvard.edu/hfa/films/2012aprjun/pincus.html#black.

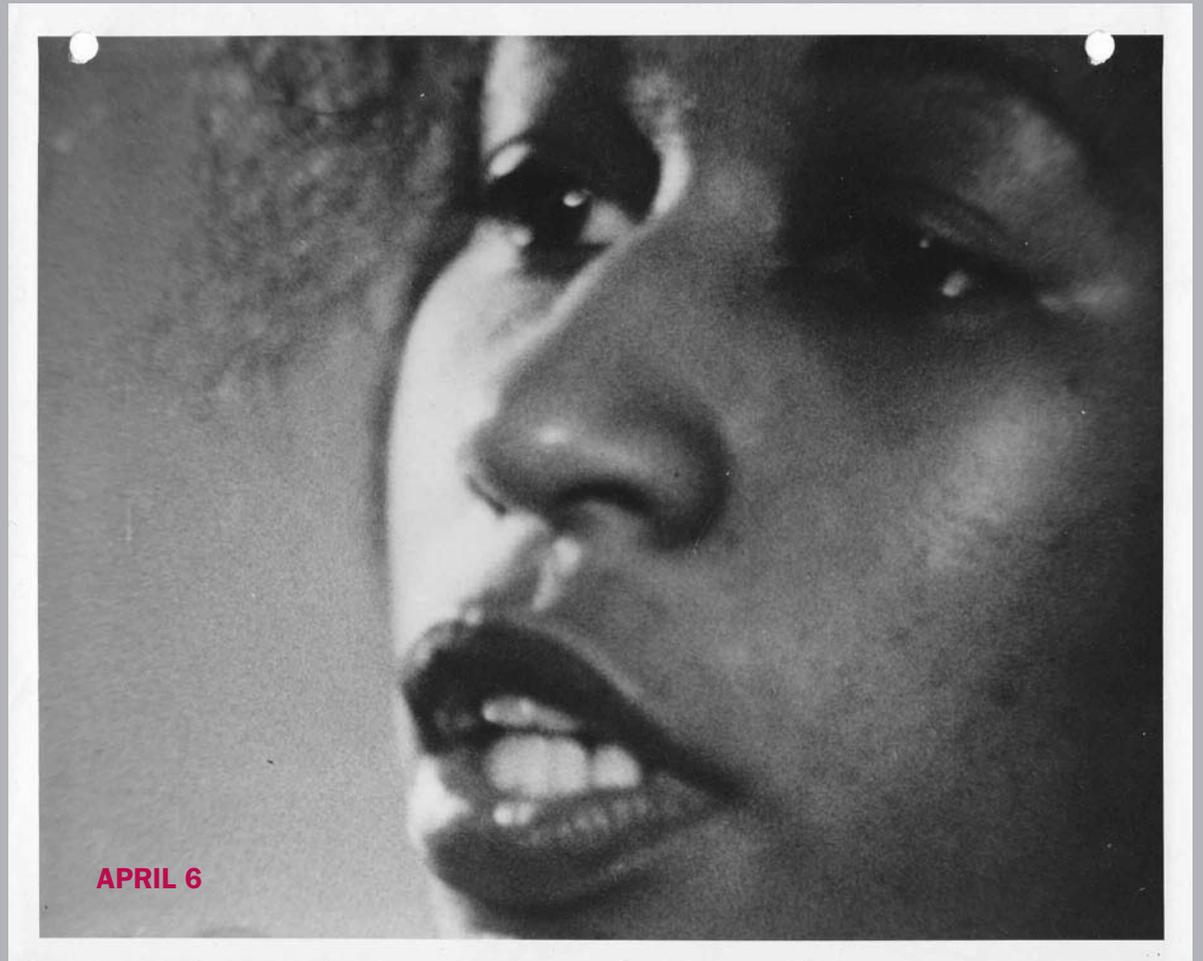
April 9. Wikicity: How Web-Enabled, Citizen-Driven Initiatives are Redesigning the Urban Interface. Piper Auditorium, GSD Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 6:30 p.m. This session explores how Web-enabled, citizen-driven "tactical urbanism" concepts are changing the way we plan, design and program urban public space. Free. syoung@gsd.harvard.edu

gsd.harvard.edu/#/events/loeb-fel-lows-wikicity.html.

April 12. 3rd Annual Green Carpet Awards. Sanders Theatre, 3:30 p.m. Celebrating the many staff, faculty, and students who have made significant contributions to on-campus sustainability initiatives. Also featuring student videos and performances. green.harvard.edu/greencarpet2012.

April 17. Inauguration of the New Fisk Organ: Celebrity Organ Recital. The Memorial Church, 7:30 p.m. Chelsea Chen. Free. memorialchurch.harvard.edu/music.php?cid=3&sid=46.

April 20. What If? Alternative Histories of Science. Harvard Museum of Natural History, 7 p.m. Join moderator Anne Harrington and guests Andrew Berry, David Jones, Roberto Lalli and comedians Kevin Harrington, Raj Sivaraman, and Rob Crean as they improvise alternative histories of science. Free. hmn.harvard.edu/lectures_and_special_events/index.php.



APRIL 6

A look inside: Cabot House

Pay some attention to that cast behind the curtain

Photos and text by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

Online ▶ View photo gallery: hvd.gs/106261



When longtime administrator Susan Livingston died last year, she left a legacy of the-
atrics at Harvard's Cabot House. For nearly
30 years, Livingston produced an annual
spring production that featured students, sen-
ior tutors, House masters, and their families.

This year, Cabot seniors Andrew Howe and

Ian Merrifield continued her tradition and will
produce and direct "The Wizard of Oz." For
many entertainment groups on campus, the
stage in the Cabot Junior Common Room has
become a popular performance space. On
April 26 and 27, this active spot will feature a
production that is a tribute to Livingston's
memory.

