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HARVARDgazette



Harvard vs. climate change

From analyzing shifts in its own forest to flying robot research planes over the Arctic, the University is hunting hard for answers. Page 4

Online Highlights



◀ **BILL GATES TO SPEAK AT SANDERS**
Microsoft founder and chairman Bill Gates will visit Harvard April 21 and examine the importance of public service: "Giving Back: Finding the Best Way to Make a Difference."
▶▶<http://hvd.gs/42477>



◀ **DOCTOR EXAMINES TORTURE**
In a lecture at Harvard Law School author and Harvard doctor Atul Gawande explores the practice of solitary confinement.
▶▶<http://hvd.gs/42928>



▲ **MEDIEVAL RECYCLING**
Radcliffe Fellow Robin Fleming peers into the history of early medieval Britain through the lens of material culture.
▶▶<http://hvd.gs/42890>



◀ **FOR THE SMARTPHONE READER**
This "tag" is an example of a QR code, a two-dimensional bar code that you scan with your smartphone (free scanning applications can be downloaded). It will direct you to an online Gazette story ... so scan your way to the "Last Lecture" series. (There is also another QR opportunity on page 24.)
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One of the organizers of the first “Harvard Thinks Big” session reflects on why the program that had 10 professors speak for 10 minutes about their one big idea proved so successful. Page 16

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Ed Kelley, who has worked at Harvard since 1959, is still going strong at age 78, opening the Malkin and Hemenway gyms most mornings, greeting all who arrive. Page 17

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Third-year head coach John Tillman helps Harvard lacrosse return to national prominence. Page 18

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Advising Fortnight sessions help freshmen determine their passions, as they survey many academic areas in choosing their concentrations. Page 19

Battling climate change on all fronts

Harvard's research spans the gamut from the sciences to the humanities, examining key questions about this critical challenge facing humanity.



COVER STORY

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

The next time the Arctic's mud season rolls around, Harvard scientists will be there, testing the air to record what the ground is releasing, searching for evidence of a climate change wild card that could spring a nasty worldwide surprise.

The wild card consists of methane — a powerful greenhouse gas — and carbon dioxide, perhaps the best-known climate-changer. The gases would be released, possibly in enormous quantities, by rotting organic material that for centuries was inert, frozen year-round in the subterranean permafrost.

When it comes to climate change, Jim Anderson is stalking surprises. Harvard's Weld Professor of Atmospheric Chemistry, Anderson has turned his lab's focus toward the complex Earth-ice-atmosphere interactions of climate change that remain poorly understood despite the efforts of thousands of scientists worldwide.

To find out what's going on in the Arctic, Anderson is outfitting a recently developed, robotic, fuel-efficient plane with a new instrument created in his lab by research associates Mark Witinski and David Sayres. Next spring, they plan to fly it remotely at low altitudes over the Arctic, sniffing away and seeing what gases are in the air over these melting regions, and in what quantities. The results will inform not only our understanding of the planetary forces at work, but also will influence estimates of the changes going on around us and our responses to them.

FROM POLE TO POLE

Anderson isn't the only one working on climate change at Harvard. In fact, he's not even the only one flying a gas-sniffing plane to better understand



the atmosphere. Colleague Steven Wofsy, Rotch Professor of Atmospheric and Environmental Science, is flying another from pole to pole to reveal the atmosphere's makeup in more detail. Wofsy has been working on climate change for years. One of his experimental towers has been standing among the trees in the 3,000-acre Harvard Forest in Petersham for nearly two decades, providing a mountain of data on temperature, atmospheric water vapor, and carbon dioxide flow from the atmosphere to the trees. The forest is one of the oldest and most extensively studied on the continent.

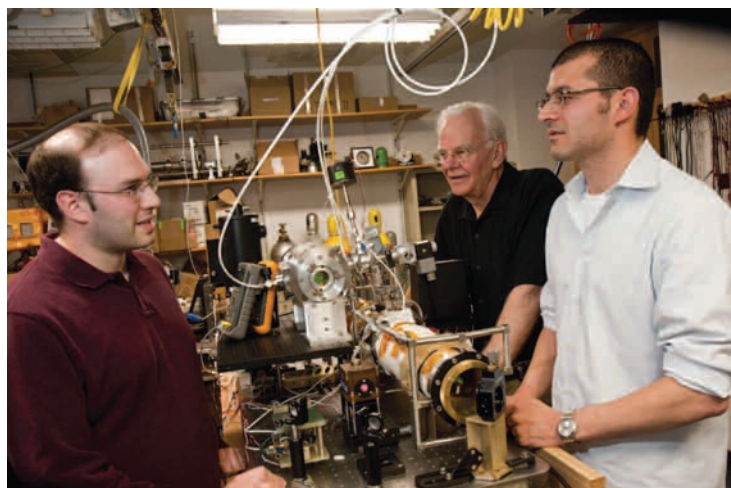
Climate change is one of the most complex and pressing problems of the age, and faculty members across the University are bringing the tools of their disciplines to bear on its many facets.

Atmospheric and Earth scientists are examining the global-scale processes involved, pushing back the frontiers of knowledge on how the planet functions. Biologists are examining feedback concerning life, cataloging tropical trees' growth to assess their capacity to store excess carbon, and even tracking

changes at venerable Walden Pond, where Harvard graduate Henry David Thoreau spent two years in the 1840s living simply, albeit surrounded by somewhat different plant life.

Climate change, of course, is not just a scientific problem. Caused by human industry and exploitation of the natural world, its solutions are entwined in everyone's daily activities and in the larger values that regulate how people live. As such, climate change touches governments that struggle to divine effective, politically possible solutions; it touches businesses that ponder their responsibilities beyond making a product, providing a service, and turning a profit; it affects health and medicine, as physicians and public health officials face the potential for shifting disease patterns and changes in drinking water availability; it affects those who conceive and design structures and plan cities.

Harvard's faculty members are addressing these problems and many more. Government, business, public health, design, religion, and even literature are represented.



"Climate change is a global problem and one of the great challenges of our time," said Harvard President Drew Faust. "Harvard's great strength lies not just in the depth of its scholarship, but also in the breadth of the expertise found

Weld Professor of Atmospheric Chemistry Jim Anderson plans to fly this fuel-efficient plane (above) over the Arctic next spring with colleagues David Sayres and Mark Witinski. Sayres (from left), Anderson, and Witinski stand by their creation: a methane-sniffing prototype that will measure harmful gases from the plane. A tower (next page) stands among Harvard Forest's trees providing data on temperature and carbon dioxide flow.



across our campus. Our faculty members are deeply engaged in this issue, helping us to better understand the complexities of our natural environment, the forces driving climate change, and the ways in which we can move toward a more sustainable future.”

SPANNING THE SPECTRUM

Harvard’s climate-change efforts span the spectrum, from sober academic teaching to environment-themed cartoon contests, and the campus fairly buzzes with climate change-related activity. Research and teaching on the subject are augmented by a host of centers, programs, and student groups. Lectures abound and draw not just prominent authorities from around the world, but also capacity crowds eager to better understand the planet and others’ points of view.

The Harvard University Center for the Environment (HUCE), for example, sponsors a long-running series examining a key issue driving climate change: the energy used to power diverse activities. HUCE’s Future of Energy lecture series has hosted oil company executives, government officials, and proponents of alternative energy, enriching the climate change discussion through diverse points of view.

“There are so many climate-related events that it’s hard to get through the week and get my work done,” said Daniel Schrag, Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology, professor of environmental science and engineering, and HUCE director.

As the major University-wide center for environmental issues, HUCE provides a coordinating, collaborative clearinghouse where researchers in far-flung fields can gather and discuss climate change. Among its many activities, the center provides a home for fellows researching environmental issues, fosters a community of doctoral students interested in energy and the environment through a graduate consortium, and provides seed grants to spur early-stage research.

The center also promotes less-formal discussions between faculty members working on environment-related issues, through regular breakfasts and dinner discussions. Faculty members working on climate science attend weekly ClimaTea talks with

graduate students and postdoctoral fellows, fostering a collegial atmosphere and an exchange of ideas. Several other Schools also have their own centers, programs, classes, and courses of study on the environment, climate change, and related issues.

Grace Brown, a junior environmental science and public policy concentrator, said her classes in economics, policy, and science provide a broad background for understanding these complex issues. During her time at Harvard, Brown has designed a study on organic foods at Harvard Dining Services and works with the Harvard College Environmental Action Committee. She intends to continue working on environmental issues and plans to intern this summer with the U.S. Department of Energy. Eventually, she hopes to attend law school and work in government.

“I came to Harvard as a crunchy environmentalist, wanting to save the forests,” Brown said. “I understand now how climate change impacts not just the forests, but our lives, my life. It makes climate change bigger and scarier when you understand its impact on people. It’s not just saving trees.”

The University itself has made becoming a sustainable institution a high priority in recent years, taking an array of steps to lessen its impact on the environment, from switching to energy-efficient lighting to purchasing renewable energy to running shuttle buses on biodiesel. (See the related story on Harvard’s internal efforts.)

UNRAVELING COMPLEXITY

In many ways, the problems of climate change have highlighted how little we know about Earth. Climate change affects the most fundamental natural processes, some of which are well understood, and some not.

Just as important as understanding the processes is discerning the ways they affect each other. Even slightly warmed ocean waters affect the tongues of Greenland’s glaciers sticking into the sea, causing earth-shaking calving that can be detected at Harvard; drinking water for millions is affected by melting Asian glaciers, being studied by Peter Huybers, assistant professor of Earth and planetary sciences, and Armin Schwartzman, assistant professor of bio-

statistics at the Harvard School of Public Health. Researchers such as Schrag study the dramatic swings of past climates, including such extremes as “snowball Earth,” for clues to processes and feedbacks that affect the planet’s behavior and look to the future as well, providing a foundation for climate change mitigation efforts, such as carbon capture and sequestration.

Global political leaders look to the scientific community to inform their actions. But, given the pressing nature of the climate problem, leaders can’t wait to act until all the answers are known. Harvard’s authorities on governance are examining the knotty problem of how to forge a worldwide consensus on what actions are needed. At the Harvard Kennedy School, faculty members such as Jeffrey Frankel, Harpel Professor of Capital Formation and Growth, and Robert Stavins, the Pratt Professor of Business and Government who heads the Harvard Project on International Climate Change Agreements, are working to identify and advance policy options based on sound scientific and economic reasoning.

In the wake of December’s failed Copenhagen climate summit, Stavins’ project is examining options for moving forward. It plans to bring together authorities to discuss alternatives with an eye toward the next chance at forging international consensus, a December meeting planned for Cancun, Mexico. The group’s activities have already resulted in two books, and Stavins expects upcoming discussions to be published and available to representatives at the Cancun meetings.

THE SPIRITUAL SIDE

Outside scientific and policy circles, Harvard’s specialists in the humanities are addressing climate change in their own way. For instance, James Engell, chair of the English and American Literature and Language Department, examines the intersection of the environment and literature, and professor of history Emma Rothschild has written on the decline of the auto industry and the need for increased use of public transportation and other alternatives.

Donald Swearer, director of the Center for the Study of World Religions, said it’s important for religion and the humanities to play a role because they get to the heart of what makes us human, what our values are, and how we define our relationship with the natural world. In a recent conversation, Swearer talked about “enoughness,” and how people should live thoughtfully in concert with their lifestyle’s impact on the natural world.

Swearer, who edited a recent book called “Ecology and the Environment: Perspectives from the Humanities,” said climate change stems from millions of choices made by individuals over many years. Once the science is known and the policies passed, success will still depend on influencing individual behavior.

Though society’s inertia on these issues may seem impossible to overcome, Swearer pointed out that we got here through many changes over the years, so change can lead us to a new future.

“What we need to be able to do is create a positive vision of what those changes can be,” Swearer said.

The campaign to turn Crimson green

Harvard makes great strides in cutting its everyday energy use, saving money and greening the campus in the process.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

While the Earth warms, Harvard has warmed to the idea making a difference in climate change.

For years, and in increasing measure, the University's research in science, policy, business, design, and even divinity involves thinking globally. Meanwhile, Harvard's students, faculty, and staff are acting locally.

In the last decade, Harvard has upgraded heating and cooling systems, changed the fuel it burns, improved construction guidelines, eased green commuting, reordered purchasing standards, rethought food systems, and encouraged energy conservation on both an institutional and personal scale.

All of this is designed to reduce the University's output of Earth-warming greenhouse gases (GHG).

In 2008, Harvard's ethic of energy reduction was memorialized in an ambitious goal articulated by President Drew Faust, to reduce GHG emissions at Harvard 30 percent by 2016, with 2006 as a baseline year. The goal is inclusive of growth in the University's physical size.

Late last year, each of Harvard's 12 Schools and divisions, with oversight from an executive committee and the Office for Sustainability, submitted a detailed emissions reduction plan. A University master plan is in the works and will appear later this year.

The results so far are making a difference. From Fiscal Year 2006 to FY 2009, Harvard has reduced its GHG emissions by 7 percent (14 percent if growth is left out of the equation). In some cases, individual progress is remarkable. Harvard Business School, for instance, has already cut its emissions by 29 percent. Reductions at Harvard Kennedy School come in at 16 percent.



Photo by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographer

Online ►► To learn about upcoming Earth Week activities at Harvard: <http://green.harvard.edu/earthweek>

On the eve of the 40th Earth Day, here is a timeline of how Harvard has acted locally in the last decade:

2000

Commuter Choice Program founded. At the time, 32 percent of faculty and staff drove to work; now just 18 percent do. (The national average is 75 percent.) The original T-pass discount, set at 10 percent, was later increased to 40 percent, then to the current 50 percent.

2001

■ Green Campus Initiative founded, giving structure and support to campus sustainability efforts.

■ Green Campus Loan Fund established – capital to Schools for cost-saving resource conservation projects.

■ The University's first LEED-certified project, the renovation of Landmark Center offices at the Harvard School of Public Health. Harvard now has 23 certified LEED projects, the most of any university. An additional 48 LEED projects are registered.

2002

■ The Resource Efficiency Program is founded at Harvard College, the University's first peer-to-peer education program.

2003

■ First solar array installed at Harvard, atop Shad Hall at Harvard Business School.

2004

■ Harvard adopts University-wide sustainability principles.

2005

■ First Green Team started, at Harvard Business School. Current total University-wide: 28.

■ The Green Campus Loan Fund doubles, to \$12 million. An increasing number of sustainability projects have a payback of less than five years.

■ The first "shut the sash" program, at Harvard Medical School. Left open for a year, the typical laboratory fume hood will consume as much energy as the average New England house.

2006

■ Almost 90 percent of Harvard College students vote "yes" on an Undergraduate Council Ballot referendum asking the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to commit to a GHG reduction goal.

-Harvard achieves its first Platinum LEED rating — the highest possible — for renovations of 46 Blackstone South.

2007

■ Green building guidelines adopted, required for capital projects of \$100,000 or more.

■ Green Building Resource launched online to document Harvard's green building projects. Partners include the Office for Sustainability, the Schools, and Harvard's Capital Project Services office.

2008

■ Over 4,500 students University-wide sign a petition, asking Harvard to set a GHG reduction goal.

■ Faust appoints a GHG reduction task force.

■ In July, Harvard adopts its GHG goal for 2016.

■ Office for Sustainability created, using the Green Campus Initiative as a foundation.

■ On Oct. 22, former vice president and environmental leader Al Gore '69 speaks to a crowd of 15,000 in Harvard Yard. Total trash generated: one bag.

■ Green Office Certification Program launched. Number of certified offices to date: 38.

2009

■ Five GHG working groups – more than 200 students, faculty, and staff – meet throughout the year to develop tools and policies to meet the GHG reduction goal. Topics include energy supply, green building, financial analysis, and community outreach.

■ Harvard's largest solar array is installed on University-owned property on Arsenal Street in Watertown. With a capacity of 500 kW of power, it is one of the largest solar arrays in the Northeast.

■ University-wide temperature policy adopted. Establishes energy-saving set points for heating and cooling.

2010

■ Harvard Community Garden launched in April, a student-organized initiative in partnership with the University.

■ First annual Green Carpet Awards ceremony scheduled for April 23, a recognition event for student, faculty, and staff contributions to sustainability.

While Harvard has adopted broad measures as an institution, separate Schools and divisions have taken their own steps to reduce energy usage, and GHG emissions. **Here are a few examples:**

■ University Operations upgraded equip-

ment and switched to natural gas at the Blackstone steam operation, which led to the largest cut in GHG emissions so far. It also agreed to purchase more than 10 percent of Harvard's electricity needs in Cambridge and Allston from a wind farm in Maine. The deal makes the University the largest institutional buyer of wind power in New England.

■ Harvard Medical School's DePace Lab in the Systems Biology Department is the first University "wet" lab to achieve a LEED Gold ranking. (Wet labs are facilities that use chemicals or biological material.)

■ Harvard Kennedy School upgrades the chiller system in its Littauer Building, eliminating the equivalent of 135 metric tons of greenhouse gases, measured in CDE (carbon dioxide equivalent). The savings are more than \$35,000 a year, and are an example of how green standards keep the bottom line black.

■ At Harvard Business School, a cogeneration project at Shad Hall offsets close to 500 tons of greenhouse gas emissions a year.

Earth Day was the inspiration of Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.). He chose Denis Hayes, a 25-year-old Wisconsinite who grew up in rural Washington, to organize the event. At the time, Hayes — a onetime Vietnam War protester at Stanford University — was a student at the Harvard Kennedy School.

On the first Earth Day — April 22, 1970 — HBS held an "environmental teach-in," an event featured two days later on the front page of the Harvard University Gazette. "Scores of groups" across campus discussed pollution and other topics, the 10-line story said. Joining them in similar teach-ins across the country that day were an estimated 20 million people, including participants on 2,000 college campuses.



From lab trash to treasure

Surplus and waste laboratory equipment from Harvard is finding new life in labs overseas through two student groups and a nonprofit started by a former Harvard graduate student.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

Harvard's used and surplus lab equipment is finding new life in laboratories in the developing world through the efforts of a former graduate student and two groups of current students who collect, organize, and ship beakers, centrifuges, and other items to where they're needed.

The effort, undertaken by the students and fellows at Harvard's Longwood and Cambridge campuses, diverts equipment that would otherwise find its way into the waste stream. Instead, it is collected, cleaned, cataloged, and then sent through a nonprofit organization begun several years ago by a Harvard grad student to underequipped labs in developing nations.

"I started working in a lab my freshman year, and I didn't realize how much I took for granted," said Denise Ye, a Harvard College senior, molecular and cellular biology concentrator, and a founder of the Harvard College student group. "[Disposable] pipette tips — I'd throw out a box of them a day — I didn't know that labs in Africa reuse them."

Ye and fellow senior Xun Zhou, a chemistry concentrator, started the undergraduate student group during their sophomore year, modeling their organization after a similar one operating on Harvard's Longwood Campus. Both groups work closely with Seeding Labs, a nonprofit launched by then doctoral student Nina Dudnik, who began collecting surplus lab equipment while studying molecular biology in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

Dudnik said she became aware of the desperate needs in overseas labs when she worked as a Fulbright Fellow in the Ivory Coast before coming to Harvard in 2001. While in Africa, she worked on agricultural development in a lab that was so



Samir Koirala (from left), Xun Wang, Emma Doud, and Amanda Nottke ship used laboratory equipment from HMS to overseas labs in need.

poorly supplied that it was common practice to wash, dry, and reuse "disposable" plastic test tubes for as long as three months.

She suffered a case of laboratory culture shock when she came to Harvard, and she recalls walking the halls at night seeing discarded equipment left outside the lab doors to be picked up for disposal.

"It's a waste stream at most universities, and it's not a waste stream that anyone is paying attention to," Dudnik said. "People are buying new equipment all the time."

Robert Gogan, associate manager of recycling services for the University's Facilities Maintenance Operations, said the students' efforts, together with Seeding Labs, provide a second life for equipment.

"Seeding Labs is a wonderful example of a group that has succeeded in recovering resources that aren't state of the art for use at Harvard, but are still useful to others," Gogan said. "Nina tells me that the used microscopes, centrifuges, and freezers we have picked up from Harvard laboratories are extremely helpful in the South American and African labs to which they have been shipped."

To aid the effort, the University provides storage space in Allston and Longwood, and the equipment is shipped several times a year. Gogan expressed gratitude to the Allston Development Group of Harvard Real Estate Services and Harvard Habitat for Humanity, which let the student organizations use their warehouse in Allston.

The equipment — 140,000 pounds shipped so far — is most often used but still serviceable. Often it is being replaced by newer and faster models, or, in the case of something like pipette tips, was overordered and is sitting unused in supply closets. Older equipment is a

welcome addition to faraway labs.

"The equipment that is most commonly used, it's most likely to be surplus, but it's also most likely to be needed overseas," said Amanda Nottke, a graduate student in Harvard Medical School's departments of Genetics and Pathology and an organizer of the Longwood effort.

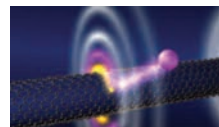
Though there is a constant stream of donated equipment coming in from working labs, Nottke said more arrives when a laboratory moves or closes and discards equipment it no longer needs. In those cases, working labs get first dibs on equipment, but there is often plenty left over and unwanted. Seeding Labs maintains an online database and allows overseas institutions to build a "wish list" for equipment they particularly need, Nottke said.

Seeding Labs does charge a small fee for the equipment, about a tenth of what it would cost to purchase, Dudnik said, which augments funding from foundations and individuals for the nonprofit's operations. Though Dudnik has reached out to other universities, Harvard's many laboratories in Cambridge and Longwood still provide the bulk of material sent overseas.

Though giving a second life to lab equipment is the heart of the effort, relationships established along the way are leading to scientific and cultural exchanges as well, Nottke said. In the fall, Harvard Medical School's Genetics Department and Massachusetts General Hospital's Molecular Biology Department will sponsor student "ambassadors" who will travel to Kenyatta University in Kenya for several weeks as part of an exchange that will promote cultural as well as scientific understanding.

Nottke said the ambassadors, who haven't been named yet, would be asked to blog about their experiences and make presentations upon their return.

More Science & Health Online
[news.harvard.edu/gazette/
section/science-n-health/](https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/science-n-health/)



Cold atoms and nanotubes come together in atomic 'black hole'
hvd.gs/442690

— FACULTY PROFILE —

Making a material difference

David Clarke, Gordon McKay Professor of Materials, probes the possibilities of breakthroughs involving lightweight but strong ceramics.

By Michael Rutter | SEAS Communications



When Cherry A. Murray, dean of the Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS), visited the School for her first meet-and-greet in April 2009, she delivered a tribute to materials. The future, she argued, was right below our feet.

The audience responded warmly, but with puzzlement. What about the grand promise of engineering solutions to energy and global health concerns? What about pushing the frontiers of computing and biology? What about cool concepts such as flying cars, time travel, and robots?

After exploring the work of David Clarke, appointed Gordon McKay Professor of Materials in January 2009, her due deference to the elements becomes clearer.

Echoing the ads for chemical giant BASF, while Clarke may not make novel gadgets or rewrite the laws of physics, he does help researchers make the things that they do ... better.

British by birth and education, the materials scientist began his career by working on measurement standards at the National Physical Laboratory. While pursuing his Ph.D., he discovered ceramics.

“The word ceramics is often a misleading one, because people think of ‘white wears,’” said Clarke, referring to the ghostly molds lining the shelves of paint-your-own-pottery stores. “I’m interested in high-temperature oxide materials, or compounds that are similar to many minerals. Ceramics are

really a materials class of their own, even though their name is not so exciting.”

The ceramics that Clarke deals with can withstand extremely high temperatures, and some varieties even exhibit excellent electrical conductivity akin to metals such as copper.

He points out that such materials are the basis for solid oxide fuels cells, a technology that could transform how automobiles are powered. In fact, many past and present advances in ceramics stem from a desire to improve the efficiency of moving people and information from place to place.

Clarke’s decision to cross the Atlantic to experience a different research environment in the United States may be a prescient example. By looking out the plane’s window at the turbines, he could have seen his future humming back at him.

After a postdoctoral fellowship at the University of California, Berkeley, he ended up at Rockwell International, the aviation and rocket giant.

Clarke and fellow researchers discovered that the hard ceramic with a high-temperature tolerance was ideal for the blades inside aircraft engines because of its featherlike weight and durability.

Materials laid the path, again, for his next venture, as he switched from aviation to information. He landed at IBM Research in the 1970s.

Clarke then left the industrial research sector, going first to Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then to the University of California, Santa Barbara.

He decided to come to SEAS in large part for the opportunity to be amid a small, dedicated community of researchers. The aim now, as Murray pointed out during her initial SEAS visit, is to build on what is already known. For example, the p-n junction (the gap that led to the transistor) discovered in 1939 is still paying dividends. The same approach, said Clarke, also will help to tackle “big problems” such as energy.

“We know a lot about the elements and the bindings of materials. But when we get into the really complex materials, we know very little. This is really the frontier of research,” said Clarke.

To encourage surprises, he teaches a freshman seminar called “Materials, Energy, and Society,” a lab course focused on the nature of materials. He asks students to consider hulking wind turbine towers. Performance and efficiency depend on the size of the blades, which in turn depend on their composition. To have sufficiently large and stiff blades requires composite materials.

The first blades used to capture wind energy were made of basic, lightweight balsa wood. You have everything you need right here, he hints to his students, to make a more efficient turbine. With ingenuity, he suggests, you can transform the way the blade — and hence the world — go round.



David Clarke (above, right) is materialistic, but that’s his job as Gordon McKay Professor of Materials. Here he holds the skeleton of a yucca plant, although he typically works with ceramics, which he calls “a materials class of their own.” Above, Clarke handles another material — alumina, made of ceramic fibers used for reinforcing metals.

More Science & Health Online
news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/science-n-health/



History professor Caroline Elkins is working to build ties with Kenyan institutions.
<http://hvd.gs/40622>



Robin Kelsey is a different sort of historian, writing and talking about what we see in recorded images. <http://hvd.gs/41868>

Often, we are what we were

In his latest book, professor *emeritus* Jerome Kagan examines the temperaments of babies and how they can be predictors of adult behaviors.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

HARVARD BOUND



ACCESS CONTROLLED: THE SHAPING OF POWER, RIGHTS, AND RULE IN CYBERSPACE

(MIT Press, April 2010)
By Ronald J. Deibert, John G. Palfrey, Rafal Rohozinski, and Jonathan Zittrain

John Palfrey and Jonathan Zittrain of Harvard Law School team up in this all-star collaboration on cyberspace. Whether the subjects are online censorship or surveillance, the wild frontier of the Web gets tamed in this tome.



THE POETICS OF THE EVERYDAY: CREATIVE REPETITION IN MODERN AMERICAN VERSE

(Columbia University Press, December 2009)
By Siobhan Phillips

Siobhan Phillips, a junior fellow in Harvard's Society of Fellows, revisits those well-known poetic masters — Stevens, Frost, Bishop, and Merrill — and analyzes how they transformed quotidian rituals into lyrical fodder.



THE POLITICS OF HAPPINESS: WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN LEARN FROM THE NEW RESEARCH ON WELL-BEING

(Princeton University Press, February 2010)
By Derek Bok

Government and happiness? Not so strange bedfellows, says Derek Bok, former president of Harvard and professor at Harvard Law School, who investigates how happiness research could affect policy.

Ask babies who they are, and they'll babble something that seems nonsensical. Turns out, they're onto something.

Jerome Kagan, a developmental psychologist and the Daniel and Amy Starch Professor of Psychology Emeritus, has spent the past 30 years of his lengthy career studying the temperaments of those little people, which originate in a child's unique biology, along with the experiences that shape their personalities. These discoveries are summarized in his new book, "The Temperamental Thread."

Twenty percent of Kagan's 4-month-old infant subjects were labeled high reactive, "a behavioral profile marked by vigorous motor activity and crying to unfamiliar experiences." And 40 percent were labeled low reactive because they showed the opposite behaviors. Both temperaments are modest predictors of future personalities, depending on how children responded to their environments. (Another 40 percent belonged to neither group.)

"The high-reactive infants are biased to become children who are timid, shy, and cautious in unfamiliar situations. This is a personality trait known as inhibited," said Kagan. "The low reactives are biased to develop into outgoing, spontaneous, fearless children — uninhibited."

Kagan also explores links between temperament and gender, ethnicity, mental illness, and more. The difference between males and females is always newsworthy fodder, and, according to Kagan, "over the past 50 years, many scientists have discovered intriguing biological differences between males and females that imply different patterns of temperaments in girls and boys."

"The most obvious are related to the molecules oxytocin and vasopressin, and the sex hormones.

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer



It appears that these molecules, in conjunction with others and experience, bias girls to care more about the quality of their social relationships and bias boys to care more about their potency and relative status with other males."

Kagan said he'd always been curious about the mind and "the persistence of beliefs that are not in accord with experience," and recalled arguing at a young age with his mother, who believed in inborn traits of personality.

"During the 1940s and '50s, many citizens and social scientists believed that the main, if not the only, cause of the problems that plague our species were childhood experiences," said Kagan. "This belief was an heir of Freudian ideas and the confidence of behaviorists, who were demonstrating the power of experience to shape animal behavior. It followed that anyone who discovered the specific experiences that led to a mental illness, crime, or school failure would be a hero doing God's work. Who would not entertain the idea of becoming a child psychologist, given this Zeitgeist?"

Although retired, Kagan still enjoys collaborations with colleagues Nancy Snidman of Children's Hospital and Assistant Professor of Psychiatry Carl Schwartz, and has begun to write "a set of essays on some contemporary but controversial issues that surround the meanings and measurements of the concepts of happiness, morality, brain bases for psychological states, and mental illnesses."

But what about Kagan's baby subjects? Where are they now? "Infant temperaments act to limit what children will become; they do not guarantee a particular personality," he noted.

"A life itinerary is like the game of 'Twenty Questions.' Each new piece of information eliminates a large number of possibilities, but many still remain."



Arts groups set stage for theater festival

The American Repertory Theater, Huntington Theatre Company, and the Institute of Contemporary Art/Boston combine efforts to celebrate the joys of performance.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer



Online ►► For the schedule, podcast, and ticket information, visit www.emergingamericafestival.org



“Particularly in the Heartland” is one of the plays to be featured during the festival.

Artists are taking to the streets.

As part of the Emerging America festival — a new collaboration by the American Repertory Theater (A.R.T.), Huntington Theatre Company (HTC), and the Institute of Contemporary Art/Boston (ICA) — artists will create a “moving party” leading from the A.R.T. theatrical club space Oberon to Harvard Square on May 2 during the Harvard Square Business Association’s annual MayFair. Once there, the artists will perform in sideshows and dance parties throughout the day.

Conceived by A.R.T. Artistic Director

Diane Paulus ’88, the idea for Emerging America took shape last year when Paulus arrived in Cambridge to begin her new role. Eager to celebrate new American artists and art forms happening locally, as well as around the country, Paulus sought to connect with the HTC and ICA, two of the most vibrant performance institutions in the area.

The inaugural festival is a weekend blast of live entertainment and socializing that runs May 14-16, but the May 2 weekend will kick things into high gear with MayFair celebrations, as well as new media ventures, such as

podcasts and narrated walking tours, all downloadable from the Emerging America Web site.

Podcasts include stories about or sparked by famous personalities who lived, loved, or worked in Boston and Cambridge, original “radio plays” created by the HTC’s playwriting fellows, and walking tours that celebrate the neighborhoods and artists of each organization’s community, past and present.

The festival’s opening night sets off a smorgasbord of dramatic productions and late-night entertainment.

The ICA takes center stage with “Disfarmer,” a haunting and original work of puppet theater by award-winning director Dan Hurlin that explores the world of eccentric and reclusive photographer Mike Disfarmer. The festival kickoff party follows with music, performance, dancing, and poetry on the American experience.

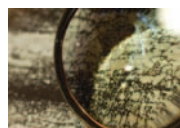
Saturday’s daylong events include comedy. “Mrs. Smith Presents ... A Benefit for the Carlyle Foundation Empowerment School for People and Cats with Persistent and Severe Challenges” introduces a wealthy, eccentric socialite who channels her grief and rage over the disappearance of her cat Carlyle into a laugh-out-loud theater happening that teeters on the edge of comedy and pathos. There’s also a bar and live music. There are other plays to choose from, including “Live from the Edge” and “Particularly in the Heartland,” and the night is capped with a midnight showing of the A.R.T.’s critically acclaimed “The Donkey Show,” and a subsequent celebration.

Sunday promises a brunch at the Boston Center for the Arts, with more plays to ensue. The festival ends with a party at Oberon.

“Theater is more than simply a play on the stage: It’s a ritual, a social occasion for people to come together and experience community,” said Paulus. “My hope for Emerging America is that the audience will be able to give feedback to the artists through conversations provoked by the social gatherings that will be at the heart of the festival.”

For a complete schedule, podcast information, and ticketing, visit www.emergingamericafestival.org.

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Emily Dickinson exhibit makes new art from old words. hvd.gs/42867



Looking at ‘Invisible Cities’ through the eyes of students. hvd.gs/42430



Boulders that bowl over

A new exhibit at Gund Hall shows how rocks are used to shape landscape design and to create art.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

Some rocks — as small as pebbles or as big as houses — are called “erratics,” since they were scattered over continents thousands of years ago by receding glaciers or rafts of ice. They look different than the native rock they come to rest on, and so they seem random and strange.

Those same qualities, over time, were turned to artistic purposes. Landscape painters of the 19th century used erratics to illustrate the strange majesty of nature. By 1857, when surveys began for what would become Central Park in Manhattan, erratics already on the site were incorporated into the design.

The science of geology — erratics and all — was a required subject in the nation’s first formal training program in landscape architecture, started at Harvard in 1900.

“New Englanders hated a boulder. They blew them up,” declared Harvard geologist Nathaniel Slater in a lecture that year. “But the modern landscape architect does not do this. In general, we are to appreciate rock surfaces.”

That appreciation has taken some strange turns, from modest public fountains to faux cliffs to monumental fiberglass “rocks” lit from within. Many examples are on view at “Erratics: A Genealogy of Rock Landscape,” an exhibit at the Harvard Graduate School of Design’s (GSD) Gund Hall through May 12.

You get a sense of the past from the cases of drawings, photos, manuscripts, and rock specimens on display, all from Harvard collections. Included are recent offerings such as Harvey Fite’s “Opus 40” (1935-76); Michael Heizer’s spooky pile “Adjacent, Against, Upon” (1976); and James Pierce’s long, winding “Stone Serpent” (1979).

The exhibit’s extensive wall display of photos, diagrams, plans, and text provides a sense of the present

as well as the future. Rock and other landscape elements, it seems, can be playful and plastic.

One section, “Erratics in Practice,” looks at projects by GSD faculty and affiliated practitioners. “The title simply means built projects that use rocks or the form of erratic boulders as a central element,” said exhibit curator Jane Hutton, a GSD lecturer in landscape architecture.

Of immediate interest is the Tanner Fountain in front of the Science Center, a 1988 installation comprising 159 erratics, each around 4 feet wide, gathered from western Massachusetts. At dusk, it is a “cool white mass” that reflects light, the notes say, and after a rain “the center of the fountain glows like a warm cloud.”

“Stock-Pile” (2009) is a more recent Harvard addition to the tradition of rock in landscape architecture. Conical piles of stone, aggregate, sand, and soil — designed and installed in seven days — are “poised to subside,” the notes say. A year after the installation, the points have softened.

Most of the examples, though, point up rock’s near permanence. An erratic is displayed in a spare open house in China; tall volcanic rocks loom like giant tombstones in California; a walkway of basalt is set into an ancient streambed in the United Kingdom.

On fullest display is the work of Canadian landscape architect Claude Cormier, a 1994 GSD graduate. His whimsical work includes explicit use of rocks. “Sugar Beach/Jarvis Slip,” an urban beach being built on Toronto’s industrial waterfront, plays off a nearby sugar factory. A large erratic will be candy-striped in red and white.

A short essay on Cormier appears on one wall, written by the chair of GSD’s department of landscape architecture, Charles Waldheim, the John E. Irving Professor of Landscape Architecture. “In an era when

the discipline of landscape architecture has shifted its attention away from a concern with the visual in favor of landscape’s operational potentials,” he writes, “Cormier’s work offers a counterproposal: that landscape is itself historically inseparable from questions of visual perception.”

Other work by Cormier takes our perception of landscape a step further, creating works that mimic the real thing. “Lipstick Forest” (1999-2002) is a forest of large artificial trees — glossy and pink — in Montreal’s Convention Center.

“Blue Stick Garden” (2000) used scans of blue poppies to create a bed of blue sticks that are now on permanent display in Montreal, “not as a contemporary installation in a garden,” Cormier’s Web site says, “but a garden itself.”

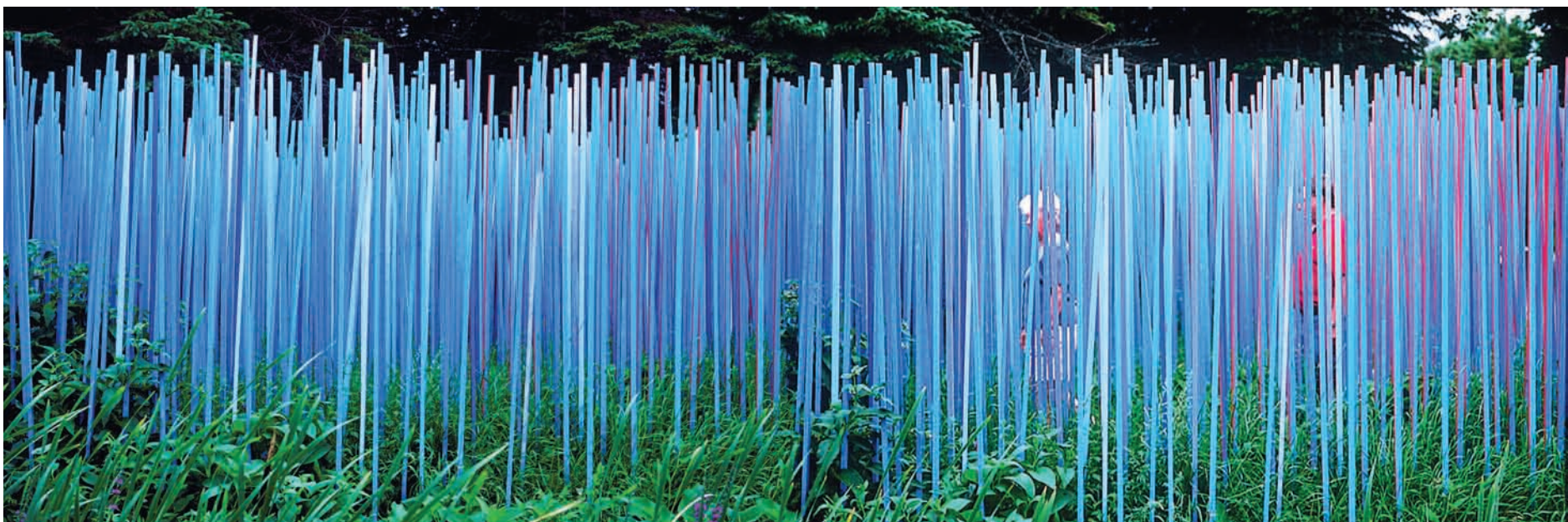
Using rocks in landscape architecture has created whimsy too, as in the Nishi Harima Science Garden City in Japan (1994). Monumental fiberglass rocks there “glow like giant lanterns,” according to the exhibit card.

The “Roof Garden” (2005) at the Museum of Modern Art is a rock garden with few real rocks. Hollow plastic shapes of white and black, eerily uniform, are bolted to runners and set off by beds of crushed glass, shredded tires, and white stone.

Perhaps the future will echo Waldheim’s view of Cormier’s creations as “constant preoccupation with games of visual perception.”

Online ►► View online gallery: hvd.gs/42850

“Lipstick Forest” (above) and “Blue Stick Garden” (below) can be seen at the Harvard Graduate School of Design’s Gund Hall exhibition.



When health care cost-cutting backfires

Chronically ill elderly patients, when asked to bear a higher share of health care costs, cut prescription drug use and office visits. Consequently, they were hospitalized more often, according to a Harvard Kennedy School study.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer



Amitabh Chandra, a professor of public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, said the study doesn't simply say copayments are bad or good, but rather has a more complex message for those making health system changes.

As efforts to contain rising health care costs intensify, a new Harvard study suggests that shifting costs onto chronically ill elderly patients can backfire and result in higher overall costs through increased hospitalizations.

The research, conducted by Amitabh Chandra, a professor of public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, examined patients' health care utilization after copayment increases for office visits and prescription drugs in the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS), the program that covers state and local government retirees there.

Chandra, who conducted the study with Jonathan Gruber of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robin McKnight of Wellesley College, said the study doesn't simply say copayments are bad or good, but rather has a more complex message for those making health system changes. Though the copayment increases were counterproductive for elderly patients with a chronic disease like diabetes or hypertension, the study showed that copayments worked as desired for those not chronically ill. Those patients reduced office visits and prescription drug utilization with no negative effects on their health.

Those broader results indicate that copayments can be effective cost-sharing mechanisms that prompt patients to consider whether they really need care, Chandra said. And the results show that most patients do a good job of deciding what care to cut out and what to maintain.

More attention needs to be paid, however, to those who are chronically ill, Chandra said. For the subset of patients who are fighting diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, arthritis, and Alzheimer's disease, the cost shift backfired. Patients with those conditions cut back on prescription drugs and delayed office visits enough to warrant increased hospitalization, more than offsetting any cost savings recognized from their copayments.

"That's a disaster because not only is care more expensive, their health is much worse," Chandra said.

For those patients, other interventions should be designed that encourage them to get the maintenance care critical to their health, Chandra said. Eliminating copayments, tying copayments to the therapeutic value of the drug, or even establishing a "negative copay" that pays them for taking their medications and making office visits could effectively keep them healthy and costs lower.

The key, Chandra said, is tailoring the health care system in a way that wrings out costly unneeded aid while encouraging care that is effective at improving patients' health.

"In general, people get it right in cutting back," Chandra said. "The question we're all interested in is how do you design a system where patients don't just get less care, but get more valuable care."

Understanding health care utilization by the elderly is critical because people over age 65

use 36 percent of health care in the United States, although they make up just 13 percent of the population. In addition, with an aging population, health care costs for America's elderly promise to rise.

The study, published in the March issue of the *American Economic Review*, fills a knowledge gap left by a seminal study conducted 30 years ago. That study, the RAND Health Insurance Experiment, excluded elderly patients and concluded that shifting costs to patients would reduce utilization without a corresponding decline in patient health. In the decades since, Chandra said, the U.S. health system has changed dramatically, and care for the elderly has become a major concern.

The work of Chandra and his colleagues also highlighted a quirk in the U.S. system that allocates overall savings differentially to insurers involved in patient care. Because Medicare pays for hospital stays and private supplemental insurers provide prescription drug coverage, all the financial benefits of reduced prescription drug use went to the supplemental insurer. Offsetting hospitalization costs from patients not taking their medication, however, were borne not by the supplemental insurer, but by Medicare, which pays for hospitalization. That shift not only costs the government money, but argues for a system where a single insurer pays for all of a patient's care so that unintentionally created perverse incentives do not wind up undermining a patient's health.

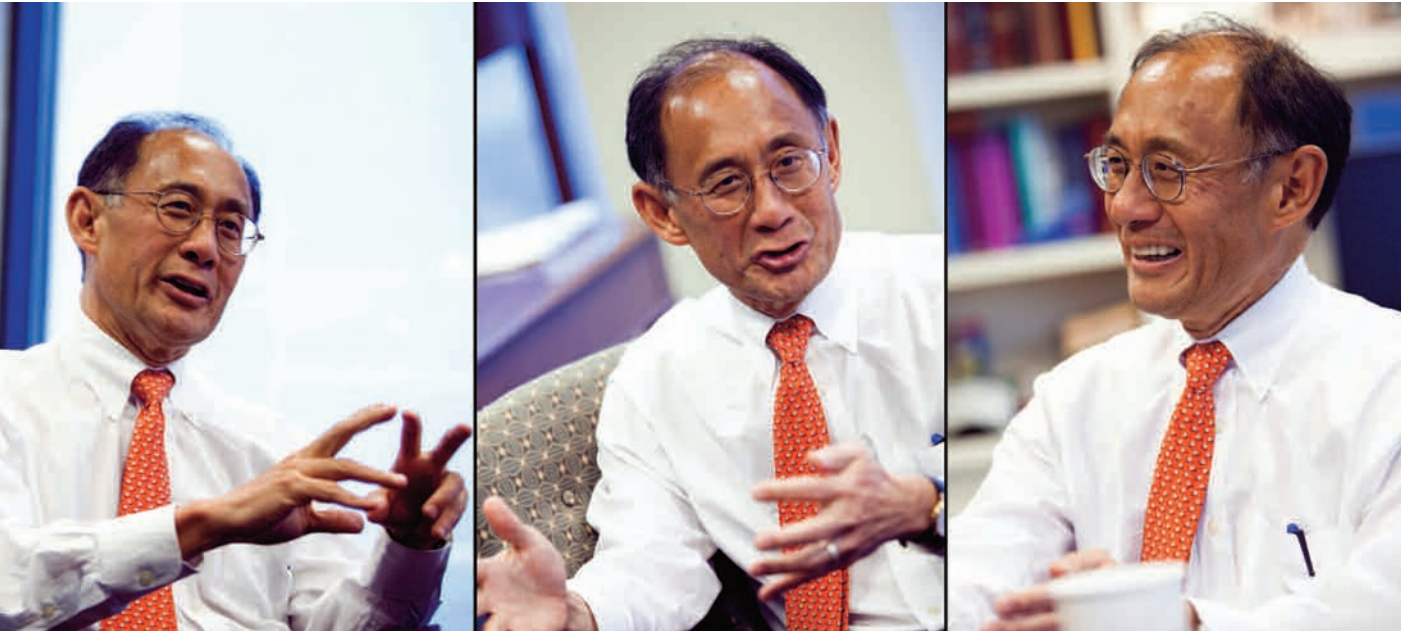
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Arab scholar Rima Khalaf suggests freedom needs to follow stabilization in Middle East.
<http://hvd.gs/42775>



Elizabeth Warren continues her push for fiscal consumer rights. <http://hvd.gs/41992>



Seeing Harvard from many sides

Bill Lee has viewed the University from lots of vantage points: He attended the College, has taught at the Law School, has served as an Overseer, and has been a proud Harvard parent — twice. As he prepared to join the Corporation, Lee, co-managing partner of the law firm WilmerHale, sat down with the Gazette to share his perspective on an institution that has been part of his life for four decades.

Gazette: Do you have a memory that crystallizes your experience as a Harvard undergrad?

Lee: I do. I came from a small public high school. My parents were immigrants from China. My dad had a Ph.D. in physics, but he was nevertheless an immigrant from China. And I was the first person from my high school ever to get in and come to Harvard. I arrived and I thought, I have to be a mistake. There are all these smart, talented people. I'm just not quite sure what I'm doing here. Years later, when I was elected to the Board of Overseers and I arrived at my first meeting, I looked around the room at this phenomenally talented group of people and thought, oh my God, it's happening again! What am I doing here?

There's another story, too. The day that my dad dropped me off at Harvard, he helped me move my belongings into Pennypacker and then we took a walk down Mass Ave. He said to me, "so you're going to be scientist." And I said, "I am. I'm going to be an engineer, just like you." We walked two or three more steps, and he said, "Well, if you're going to be a scientist, you need to be a deep thinker." I said, "Yeah." We walked two or three more steps, and we

stopped right across from the Hong Kong restaurant. My father looked me right in the eyes and said, "Well, you're not. Change your major, do something different. It will work out." And then he got in his car and he left! I changed my major.

Both of my brothers are professors at the Medical School. Both of them are younger, and both of them majored in science. They obviously didn't get the same talk!

Gazette: How did you see the University when you returned as a visiting professor at the Law School?

Lee: I had a very different perspective. I didn't go to Harvard Law School, so being able to teach at Harvard Law School was just a wonderful opportunity, and an intimidating opportunity. The faculty was very welcoming, and the kids were just so smart. They were just so smart. The course that we just finished teaching was an extraordinary experience. It was designed to address the question: What is a law school education missing? And Dean [Elena] Kagan and Dean [Martha] Minow decided that law school was missing the type of education that taught you judgment, leadership, relationship building, and

teamwork, and we designed a course based upon business school-type case studies that are focused on legal issues. I actually helped design one about two and a half years ago. It was great for several reasons: We were doing something that was wholly different for law schools, a wholly different type of education. The class I taught had to do everything in teams of 16 students. They did reports in teams, they had to write in teams, they had to do their analysis in teams. It's very common across the river, but not very common up at the Law School. It was also great because, in a very nontraditional way, the seven of us who were teaching the case to different groups met every day and talked about what worked,

what didn't work, what we would try, what we didn't try. It's just a great experience.

Gazette: How did your Harvard experiences inform your work on the Board of Overseers?

Lee: By the time I joined the Board of Overseers, I had been educated about Harvard in a couple different ways. I had been at the College for four years, and what I learned with the passage of time is that the most extraordinary part of the Harvard experience is your contemporaries. Two or three decades after you graduate, when you examine your relationship with your contemporaries, it is really more than you could have imagined at the age of 18 or 19. I'll give you an example: Our firm is a merged firm between Wilmer Cutler & Pickering [based in Washington] and Hale and Dorr [based in Boston]. Part of the reason that merger was successful is that my college classmate, [former Deputy Attorney General and former Harvard Overseer] Jamie Gorelick, and [former Solicitor General and current Harvard Overseer] Seth Waxman, who was a year behind me, were at Wilmer. So when we decided to explore the possibility of a merger, I was sitting down talking to people I'd known since I was 18 or 19. That crystallized one of the great advantages Harvard has, which is it just attracts the most innovative, creative, dynamic people.

I also had the benefit of being around Boston, and being part of a law firm that has a large number of Harvard people. I had the experience of teaching. And then I had the best experience — I had been a parent. That just allowed me to see things from a whole variety of different perspectives — student, parent of student, faculty member, basically the consumer of what Harvard produces, the beneficiary of everything that Harvard can deliver.

Gazette: The University is emerging from a particularly challenging stretch. From your point of view,

(see Lee next page)

Lee

(continued from previous page)

how have President [Drew] Faust and the University handled this period, and how do you think things are lining up for the future?

Lee: I was on the search committee that selected President Faust. From the time I first met her in that process, I've been extraordinarily impressed with the type of leadership she brings, her personality, her vision, and her ability to get things done. She came into office during a time of some turmoil in the community. She did a pretty unbelievable job of taking her very calm, very thorough manner of addressing issues, and actually imposing that personality on the University. It was a change that I think was a wonderful example of great leadership. Now, I don't know of any Civil War historian who thought that they were going to have to understand interest rate swaps. But having done a wonderful job of restoring calm and confidence, she moved into another tumultuous time, and I think has done a very good job of moving us through that process.

One of the challenges at Harvard is, it's a paradox. It's the most creative, innovative place in the world. Yet, it probably has more inertia than any place in the world. Part of the task is taking that institution, which is known for innovation and creativity, and then moving it forward and overcoming the inertia. That requires incremental steps, one by one. As I read her message to the community at the beginning of this school year, it said we're coming into a different time, which we are. It's going to require that we set priorities, which we will have to. And it's going to require everybody to pull together and share both the rewards and the sacrifice of achieving those priorities. And I think that everybody will.

Gazette: One of the aspects of the Harvard experience that President Faust has been emphasizing is the commitment to public service. You were part of Lawrence Walsh's team during the Iran-Contra investigation. You've done a lot of work advising the federal courts. Does your experience give you a sense of how Harvard's mission intersects with public service?

Lee: I don't know if you've heard [Harvard Kennedy School Professor] David Gergen speak about my generation's failure of leadership in the public arena. He does it sort of mournfully, because we're the generation that went to college during the Vietnam era, and in some ways we should have been the generation that was most motivated. He talks a great deal about, as a consequence, how it's critically important for institutions like Harvard to instill that public service commitment and mentality in the next generation. I agree with him 100 percent, and I agree that it's a big part of what Harvard has to do.

Harvard not only has an obligation to train people in the arena; it also needs to help fight the economic and institutional barriers that block people who want to go in that direction. And it has to help reinforce the proposition that public service is a great thing, and it's really terrifically rewarding. I think Harvard is one of a few universities that has the ability to make a critically important difference.

Gazette: What do you want the Harvard community to know about how you'll approach your new responsibilities on the Corporation?

Lee: Remember what I said about when I first arrived at Harvard? I have sort of the same humble reaction as I approach this position. It's interesting and enticing to come in at a challenging time, because in some sense, in a challenging time you can contribute more. I think that the president is a great president, with not only a vision of where she wants the University to go, but an understanding of the incremental steps that have to be taken to get there. I'm just hoping I can help.

Silk Road Project finds Harvard home

Group plans to move its headquarters to Allston in July, strengthening a partnership between the University and the organization, led by cellist Yo-Yo Ma, that promotes innovation and learning through the arts.

By Lauren Marshall | Harvard Staff Writer

The Silk Road Project plans to move its headquarters to Harvard University in July, strengthening a partnership between the University and the renowned international organization that promotes innovation and learning through the arts.

Harvard President Drew Faust and Yo-Yo Ma '76, the project's founder and artistic director, announced April 13 that relocating the project from Rhode Island to Harvard-owned property at 175 North Harvard St. in Allston will create new artistic and cultural opportunities at the University and in surrounding communities.

"We will act as a working laboratory, exploring intersections between the arts and academics, seeking passionate learning across disciplines and cultures," said Ma, the acclaimed cellist who founded the project in 1998. "I am thrilled that our partnership with Harvard has resulted in this renewal of our

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joint commitment to learning through the arts. I am looking forward to an exciting collaboration with Harvard faculty and students."

The project is a nonprofit artistic, cultural, and educational organization with a vision of connecting the world's neighborhoods by bringing together artists and audiences. The announcement marked the second time Harvard has welcomed a major not-for-profit organization to Allston in as many months, and it represented a milestone in Faust's initiative to better integrate the arts into the cognitive life of the University.

"The Silk Road Project is a thriving example of how the arts enhance our understanding of the world," said Faust. "This new, closer relationship between Harvard and the Silk Road Project will create educational opportunities that will benefit our local communities as well as our students."

The new partnership builds on the success of a relationship between the project and Harvard, begun in 2005, that has already inspired multidisciplinary college courses, as well as numerous workshops and performances in-

volving project members and Harvard undergraduate musicians.

The headquarters' location — in space shared with the Harvard Allston Education Portal — provides opportunities for further cultural collaborations.

The Silk Road Ensemble with Ma will give annual public performances at Harvard, and ensemble musicians and artists will take part in classroom work on campus, through performance, discussion, and collaborative projects.

The move to Allston highlights Harvard's ongoing stewardship of its properties and active engagement in the area. Harvard also recently repurposed one of its properties to serve as a temporary community skating rink and said that the world headquarters of Earthwatch, a leading scientific research and environmental education organization, was coming to the neighborhood.

"The Silk Road Project and Earthwatch are great examples of the kinds of vibrant organizations we can bring to Allston," said Harvard Executive Vice President Katherine Lapp. "These are not-for-profit organizations with priorities that mesh nicely with Harvard's educational mission, and bringing them into the neighborhood opens up a world of possibilities for collaborations that will benefit the community."

Faust has raised the arts profile on the Harvard campus following the recommendations of a University-wide Task Force on the Arts that she named in 2007. The task force report encouraged new artistic programming and more opportunities for arts making. Meanwhile, the number of arts-making courses is increasing.

"The interchange of music, art, culture, and ideas is the heart of our artistic programming and our educational work," said Laura Freid, chief executive officer and executive director of the Silk Road Project. "Entering into this deeper relationship with Harvard and fully integrating into the Harvard campus will allow us to enrich our ongoing explorations of the Silk Road as a metaphor for cultural exchange and interdisciplinary collaboration."

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Harvard's commitment to the arts as a pivotal source of creativity. hvd.gs/43003



Bringing faiths together

Harvard Center for the Study of World Religions celebrates its 50th anniversary of mining the commonalities of faith.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

It is fondly referred to as God's motel.

And the two-story building on Francis Avenue, with its apartment-style residences and idyllic courtyard, has long hosted religious scholars from near and far.

This year marks the golden anniversary of Harvard's Center for the Study of World Religions (CSWR), which through its diverse programming, faculty appointments, visiting scholars, and research initiatives has broadened and shaped Harvard's work in religious and spiritual traditions.

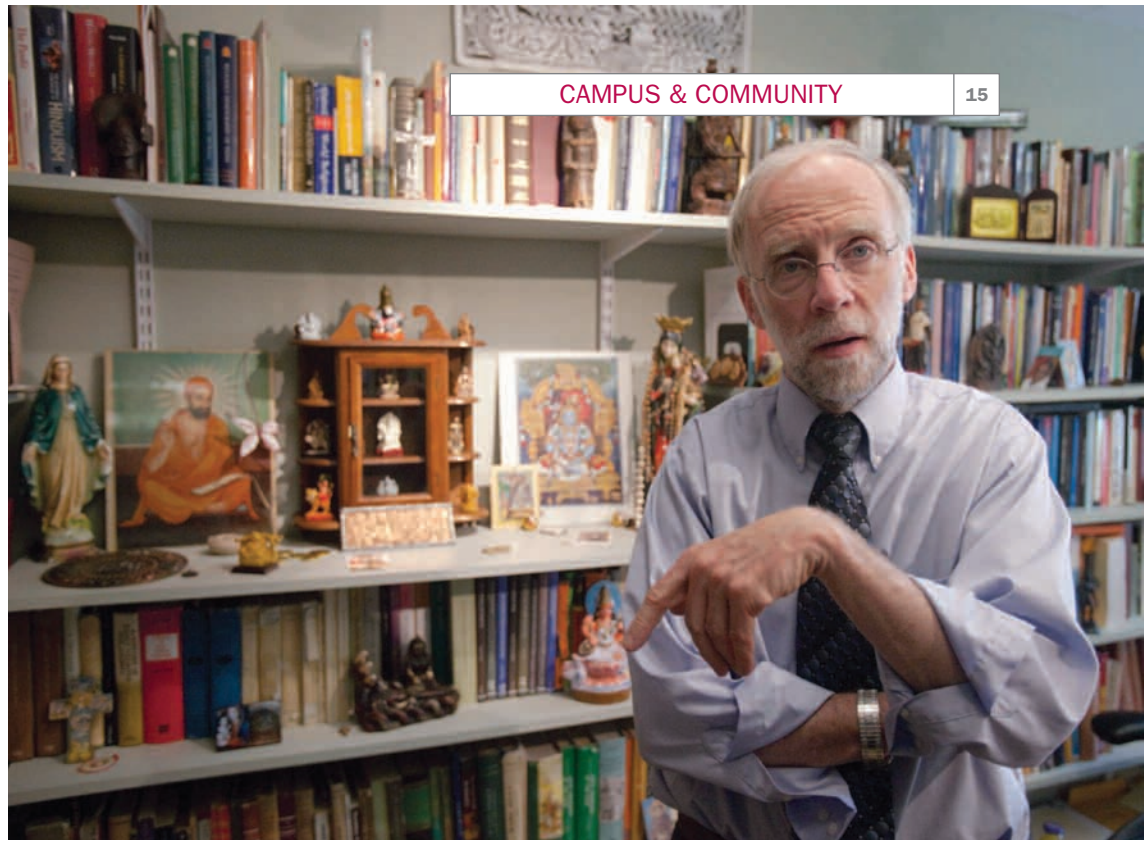
Plans for the center were cemented with a gift to HDS from a group of anonymous donors in 1957, and the building was completed in 1960. The bequest was intended to "help Harvard University maintain graduate and undergraduate courses in the religions of the world, to train teachers in this field, to give ministers a sympathetic appreciation of other religions, and to stimulate undergraduate interest in the religions of the world."

And since then it has done just that, expanding the vision of the Harvard Divinity School from a largely Christian seminary to one that has embraced and expanded the study and exploration of religions.

Take, for example, the center's faculty grants program. Recent recipients have studied everything from the ways that New Zealand Maori experience biotechnological interventions, to the curricula of madrasas in Pakistan, to the influence of African-American televangelists on the African diaspora.

The center's directors have left a legacy of religious diversity. Early directors helped to establish an undergraduate honors concentration in the comparative study of religion, as well as a Ph.D. program that incorporates comparative perspectives.

Lawrence E. Sullivan, an authority on the religions of South America and central Africa who directed the center from 1990 to 2003, initiated research programs that brought scholars from around the world to the center to explore the intersection of religion and the sciences, politics, art, law, and economics.



Current director Donald Swearer took over in 2004. A scholar of Buddhism, Swearer has helped to shape the center's programming around local and global community building.

His efforts include the World Religions Café, where CSWR residents can discuss their research and work with their peers. He has also worked to develop programming with other Harvard departments, such as the thematic lecture series "The Ecologies of Human Flourishing," created in conjunction with the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, the Harvard University Center for the Environment, and the Initiative on Religion in International Affairs at the Harvard Kennedy School.

Swearer helped to develop the center's International Research Associate/Visiting Faculty program, which brings an international scholar to the CSWR to collaborate with a Harvard faculty member on research and teaching, and has fostered collaboration with other institutions.

"I truly see the center here at the center of a mandala that networks out, and involves people from across the University and the globe in the exploration of the world's religions," said Swearer, HDS Distinguished Visiting Professor of Buddhist Studies.

Francis X. Clooney, Parkman Professor of Divinity and professor of comparative theology, will take leadership of the CSWR in July. Clooney, who joined HDS in 2005, sees his role as continuing the work of his predecessors, and helping the center to expand the work involving different faiths and scholarly endeavors.

He hopes to use his early months as a "thinking year" during which he can explore ways to expand faculty grant programs, involve students more in the work of the center, and continue to broaden its interreligious ties elsewhere.

"By developing quality connections among ourselves and closer to home, we open the way to fresh explorations into the territory of our increasingly interreligious world," said Clooney.

Francis X. Clooney, Parkman Professor of Divinity and professor of comparative theology, will take leadership of the CSWR in July. The CSWR is long known for its diverse programming. Ven. Losang Samten (far left) creates a Wheel of Life mandala at the CSWR. Once completed, it is swept away.



TWO-DAY SYMPOSIUM

In honor of the CSWR's anniversary, the center is hosting a two-day symposium, April 15-16, focused on the future of the study of religion. The event will include the creation of a Tibetan sand mandala by scholar and former Buddhist monk Losang Samten. For more information, visit www.hds.harvard.edu/cswr.



Stalking the ‘big idea’

One of the organizers of the first “Harvard Thinks Big” session reflects on why the program that had 10 professors speak for 10 minutes about their one big idea proved so successful.

By Peter Davis '12

More than 1,000 students packed into Sanders Theatre a few weeks ago for an event that was — as we called it in our original pitch materials — “something new and different.” The concept was simple enough to fit on a bumper sticker: “10 professors speak for 10 minutes each about their one big idea.” It was appropriately titled “Harvard Thinks Big,” and its production and success were the culmination of a year and a half of work by a team of Harvard undergraduates that included me.

Though much of the excitement surrounding “Harvard Thinks Big” in February can be explained by its scope — by the posters that emphasized “This is Harvard,” by marketing the session as a “buffet of Harvard thinking,” by the all-star professors on the bill — the cause of the excitement was something deeper, an element of truth that universities need to pay more attention to if they care about their research hitting home with students and the population at large, if they care about academia’s ability to generate passion and change the world for the better. The real reason behind the event’s success, and why so many students who had just had of long day of classes submitted themselves to two more hours of lecture, was a simple fact: Ideas excite people.

If you were in the crowd that night, or if you have viewed the videos online at www.HUTVnetwork.com/Harvard-ThinksBig, you didn’t just hear facts, figures, and data, or

STUDENT VOICE

even just analyses, templates, and constructs. You heard ideas. Upon reading it put that way, you might have the same worries that others did when we first proposed the concept: that the night would be a “razzle-dazzlefication” of truth, that we were asking professors to (and I quote an original detractor) “dumb down their research into bite-sized chunks devoid of truth for the sake of shallow entertainment, feeding our already-too-short attention spans.”

True, we limited the talks to 10 minutes and asked professors to speak so that everyone in the audience could understand. (The literature professor never said “bildingsroman,” and the computer science professor never uttered the phrase “hardware-embedded hypervisor.”) We did that partly because we wanted the night to bring together various disciplines, to be relevant to all students watching, and, yes, to be fun and entertaining.

The real innovation of “Harvard Thinks Big” (and the West Coast “TEDTalks” that inspired it), though, is not that it made knowledge bite-size. It was that it made professors take their years of work and boil it down to its core, to find the driving force behind their passion for exploration, to find and share the answer to the lingering question: “Pro-

Photo by Kristyn Ulanday | Harvard Staff Photographer

fessor, what’s the takeaway? What’s the big idea?”

And what they shared was not “truth for dummies” or “truth, glamorized” or “truth, action-packed.” What they shared was an idea, a tremendously important form of veritas that has been lost to many in academia. Ideas are infused with passion. Ideas are often subjective and often have (gasp!) a spiritual element. Ideas are organized and poetic. Ideas are relevant. They take data and make it matter to people. All ideas, as English Professor Matthew Kaiser said that night, “start as emotion.”

Big ideas matter: Cooking is what made us human. Social networks have value. Appreciating religious pluralism is tremendously important to our coming century. Protest is the driving force behind American social change. Coding makes you see the real world differently. We should revolt from the king. An invisible hand drives the market. Workers of the world unite. DNA holds our genetic code. All men are created equal.

Ideas are indeed bite-sized, but — when released — fire the imagination.

True, some ideas have wreaked havoc, especially in the past century. But, more often than not, the excitement they spur has been used as a force for good. And in an age of rising youth apathy, the power of ideas (in their debating, debunking, and implementing) to draw out passion, drive, and excitement in people cannot be ignored.

The ideas of Harvard’s students and professors can be tapped more effectively. We need more opportunities to reflect on “the takeaway,” the thing to hold onto, the thing to fight for or against, the thing to experiment with, to debate, to get excited about. We need more forums to share ideas (and we hope “Harvard Thinks Big” was the first of many such sessions). Ideas need to have a larger university presence. That’s our takeaway, our own big idea: Ideas matter.

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.



Ed Kelley: “To me, it’s not a job, it’s an education. I talk to different people from all over the world every day. We have a saying over at the Hemenway Gym: When the kids come in the morning, we have to get a smile out of them to get them going.”

ON THE JOB (AND OFF)

recalls. “When I came out on the grounds, it was a different world.” Kelley met students, faculty, and community members, and enjoyed talking to them until he retired in 1999.

But then he got bored. “Real bored,” he says. And he couldn’t stay away from campus. One chance day strolling through Hemenway, Kelley was offered a job opening the gyms in the morning. He couldn’t refuse.

“To me, it’s not a job, it’s an education. I talk to different people from all over the world every day. We have a saying over at the Hemenway Gym: When the kids come in the morning, we have to get a smile out of them to get them going.”

Around the five o’clock hour each morning, you can find Kelley walking to work. “A mile and a half to the MAC” from his home in Somerville, he points out, “but it’s a mile and a quarter to Hemenway.”

“I walk in the snow, rain — doesn’t matter to me,” he says. “When you get to be my age and these eyes open up in the morning, it’s a good day.”

Kelley says all his earnings from his gym gigs go to spoiling his eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. He has been married to the same woman for 55 years, a fact he proudly proclaims. Each summer the pair travel to Maine, and come September they jet away to Aruba, where they own a timeshare.

“My wife always tells me to be quiet,” he laughs. “But no matter where I go, I talk to everyone.”

Photo by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographer

The gym unlocker

Ed Kelley, who has worked at Harvard since 1959, is still going strong at age 78, opening the Malkin and Hemenway gyms most mornings, greeting all who arrive.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

Ed Kelley doesn’t have your typical desk job. He’s got a computer, yes, though he readily admits he doesn’t much care for it. And he has a window, though it’s not for glimpsing the incoming spring, but rather the thousands of visitors to the Malkin Athletic Complex (MAC) or Hemenway Gym, where Kelley is dually employed. Those fitness seekers aren’t just strangers passing by. They’re his friends.

“You call this a job?” says Kelley, who swipes IDs, makes sure the towels are folded and stacked, and opens the gyms most mornings at daybreak. “My main job is to tease everyone.”

And he does. “I just want to warn you,” Kelley tells an incoming swimmer, “the water is wet.” Someone asks for a Band-Aid. “Fifty cents,” he says seriously, and then quips, “Harvard needs the money.”

Kelley, who turned 78 on April 12, has a mind that’s

sharp as a whip — “like a computer,” he says of his memory. “You remember all the good things and let the bad things fade away.”

He greets everyone, remembers their names, jobs, and concentrations; he asks about newborn babies, family members. Gym-goers sometimes bring their children in to meet him.

Kelley has worked at Harvard since 1959, where he started out running linotype machines on a job that was supposed to last just 90 days. But Kelley, it seems, was meant for Harvard. He quickly became full time, and then the computer came along.

That milestone, according to Kelley, happened in 1982, when he was given the choice to leave or pursue something else. He became a foreman, overseeing Harvard’s grounds. That was a pivotal point in Kelley’s life. “Doing linotype, I didn’t see or talk to people,” he

More Staff Profiles
Campus & Community Online
[news.harvard.edu/gazette/
section/campus-n-community](https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/campus-n-community)



Scott Ruescher finds time to write poetry and read in Spanish to second-graders. hvd.gs/41876



Marie Trottier is working to establish a hospice. hvd.gs/37938

Bringing men's lax back

Third-year head coach John Tillman helps Harvard lacrosse return to national prominence.

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr. | Harvard Staff Writer

It's been quite a few years since the Harvard men's lacrosse team put together winning seasons. Nine, to be exact.

But the Crimson are on the rise again, thanks to improving players and third-year head coach John Tillman. The former Ithaca College and Navy assistant coach, after going 6-8 in his first season at Harvard, helped the Crimson in 2009 record their best record (8-5; 3-3 Ivy League) in more than a decade. Last season's first win, a 9-6 road upset in the season opener over fifth-ranked Duke, now stands as one of the biggest wins in program history, and a turning point.

"The Duke win was important for us for a lot of reasons," said Tillman. "To get that win against one of the premier programs in college lacrosse and certainly a group we have a lot of respect for [was a big moment]."

Fast forward to this season. Despite consecutive losses to No. 5 Duke and No. 10 Cornell after a 5-2 start, Harvard is still ranked 20th in the nation and saw 13,285 fans come to Harvard Stadium to watch the Crimson face Duke — the largest Harvard lacrosse crowd ever.

"We had hoped to do things like that when we first came in. And to have those things start to happen, even after just 30 months, just makes you step back and think: If we keep working at this, the possibilities are endless. ... We could lead the country in attendance. We could have an elite program up here."

ATHLETICS

Tillman's philosophy is simple. For Tillman, a one-time fleet support officer in the U.S. Navy and a former professional lacrosse player, one of the most important values is for his players to look at the team more like a family.

"During practices, we're going to challenge each other and get after it. But as soon as the whistle blows, we walk off and we do anything to look out for each other," said Tillman. "Whether it's a guy's injured, he needs a summer job, he needs academic help, whatever it is, we have to be there for each other, and that's something that's nonnegotiable. We always have to be there for each other."

His players have bought into the program and the family environment, and increasingly recruits have too. This off-season Tillman recruited the third-ranked class in the country after pulling in a strong class a season ago.

"Harvard is unique in a lot of ways. Number one, the education you can offer a young man, and the experience that it can offer, is unmatched. To be able to go to the most recognized school in the world and get the best education in the world is a just a special thing to offer. On top of it, the environment that they're put in, because of the great job the admissions people do, there's so much personal growth here."

As Tillman emphasizes individual growth, he offers

a reminder to his players that, for them, Harvard is more than just lacrosse. "On top of being great athletes here, I want them to be very strong students here, great members of the Harvard community, and make sure they remember we're members of the Harvard community."

After the recent two-game skid against top teams, the next three games will be critical for the Crimson if they want to hold on to their hopes not only to put together back-to-back winning seasons, but also to stay within striking distance of their first NCAA tournament appearance since 2006 and just their second since 1996.

That will be tough for the Crimson, who after taking on last-place Penn will face No. 6 Princeton and No. 16 Yale to close out the regular season. But this team, which traveled to UMass earlier this season to top the Minutemen (now ranked 12th in the nation) by a score of 13-12, is no longer afraid of a top-ranked challenger. The Crimson will be ready now, and likely for years to come.

"We're still scratching the surface here, we're still learning about Harvard ... you can't learn it all in 30 months, but we're certainly trying to get there. We believe in this place," Tillman said, "and I think that's one thing that when recruits come up, they can sense from us."

Online ►► See complete coverage, athletic schedules at: www.gocrimson.com

A la carte for freshmen

Advising Fortnight sessions help freshmen to determine their passions, as they survey many academic areas in choosing their concentrations.

By Amy Lavoie | Harvard Staff Writer

The academic options can seem endless at Harvard, where each course can appear more exciting and challenging than the last. For a student, choosing a concentration, as majors are called at the College, is an exhilarating but potentially overwhelming process. Fortunately, each spring the Advising Fortnight makes all the departments and academic choices at Harvard accessible to freshmen during a two-week series of advising events.

In Advising Fortnight, which started this year on April 5 and runs through April 18, Harvard's 45 concentrations host information sessions, panels, and open houses where students learn about departments and committees.

"The primary goal of advising, in my opinion, is to help an advisee explore, contemplate, and ultimately decide on what they are really passionate about," said Robert Lue, professor of the practice of molecular and cellular biology and director of life sciences education. "The best advising is not simply about the immediate next step, it is also about the pathway and the doors that may open or close along the way."

Harvard College's Advising Programs Office (APO) coordinates the logistics of all the events. Student input is essential to the Fortnight's success, and the APO works with numerous undergrads to shape the format and programming and ensure that things run smoothly. Each concentration plans its own events to help students understand what a discipline studies and its methodologies.

Advising Fortnight kicked off with a buffet extravaganza on April 5 in Annenberg Hall. All of the concentrations were lined up in long rows on one side of the dining hall tables, and students could drop by to

speak with advisers.

In addition to the concentration-specific events, the Fortnight also includes panel discussions with advisers from several departments covering broader fields such as the life sciences or the social sciences, so that students can compare different concentrations.

"I was looking at psychology or social studies, and I knew that I wanted to do something in that realm. The panels are invaluable, so students can understand the decisions that they are making, take ownership of their decisions, and enjoy the academic experience," said Kristina Dominguez '10, a sociology concentrator who worked with the APO to plan this year's Fortnight. "College is about a lot of things, but you have to enjoy your academics because it's a huge part of the experience."

During the Fortnight, each first-year student must complete a required advising conversation. To do so, students participate in one of the concentration's events or go to the concentration's office hours to have a one-on-one conversation with an adviser. Advisers help students to narrow options and identify an area of study that sparks interest.

"We'd like students to come away with some idea of the structure of the program, but also with an idea of what we might call the culture of the English concentration, and how they might fit in," said Daniel Donoghue, John P. Marquand Professor of English. "Our three sessions offer different perspectives — from alums, from current concentrators, from the English Undergraduate Office — with the hope that students can find the information they need to make their decisions."



Advising Fortnight began five years ago, when the FAS faculty voted that concentration choice should take place during the first semester of the sophomore year, rather than the end of the freshman year. An amendment to that vote required students to have a "conversation" about choosing their concentration in the spring of freshman year. Because the Fortnight occurs at the end of the first year, and students choose their concentration the following fall, they still have time to plan and explore their options before making a final decision.

First-year students vary widely in their certainty regarding their future concentration. Even students who think they know what they will concentrate in often reconsider their decisions.

"Even though many students think they are going to do pre-med, it often changes after the first and second semester," said Inge-Lise Ameer, assistant dean of Harvard College and interim director of the Advising Programs Office. "Even if they have decided on their concentration, there is a lot of decision making that goes on."

Freshman students who are certain of their future concentration will still find the Fortnight helpful, participants said.

"I've been interested in psychology since the fourth grade, so today I'm interested in learning about lab work, thesis writing, and letters of recommendation," said Esther Wu '13 at the kickoff event. "I've also gotten advice on taking courses in other departments, which has opened my eyes to other possibilities."

Photos by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

Harvard Interfaculty Initiative in Health Policy program coordinator Suzanne Scudder (below left) speaks with Nisha Deolalikar '13 at Advising Fortnight.



Newsmakers



Vaida Rimeikyte '13 relaxes in the chairs, which are being set out in Harvard's "Common Spaces" — Harvard Yard and the Radcliffe Quad — this week. The chairs and tables were first introduced last fall in an effort to bring together members of the Harvard community, as well as offer performance space. To kick things off this spring, the American Repertory Theater's "Instigators" will hold an impromptu event today (April 15) outside of Dudley House and Grays Hall. Zachary Sifuentes' Emily Dickinson exhibit in the Lamont Library will carry over to the chairs as lines of Dickinson's poetry are painted on some of the chairs. As people use the chairs, they will be mixed up every day. So the lines of Dickinson's poetry will "start to create new poems by themselves," said Sifuentes, the idea's creator.

VOLUNTEER FOR BOSTON'S ANNUAL SPRING CLEANUP EVENT

For the eighth consecutive year, Harvard University is joining with Allston neighbors and local businesses to participate in the city of Boston's citywide neighborhood cleanup event in Allston on April 23 from 8 a.m. to noon.

Harvard employees and students have the opportunity to give back to one of Harvard's host communities by volunteering with cleanup projects in the neighborhood's parks, streets, schools, and other community locations. Activities will include raking, weeding, and cleaning up brush, painting projects such as benches, fences, and buildings, planting flowers, and other landscape projects. Last year, more than 70 Harvard employees across multiple departments participated.

The event is set to kick off at 9 a.m., and check-in for volunteers will be at the Brighton Mills Shopping Plaza (400 Western Ave. in Allston), where projects will be assigned and coffee and donuts will be provided. Following the project tasks at approximately noon, lunch will be provided at Brighton Mills for all volunteers.

Shuttle service will be available from Holyoke Center at 8:30 a.m. and 8:45 a.m., with return service at 12:30 p.m. and 12:45 p.m. Pickup for the shuttle bus will be on the Mount Auburn Street side of Holyoke Center across from University Health Services.

To sign up to volunteer for a one-hour

or three-hour time, visit zoomerang.com/Survey/WEB22AFM2BC7Y9. For more information, call 617.495.3525.

HARVARD NEIGHBORS GALLERY CALLS ALL ARTISTS

The Harvard Neighbors Gallery, located at Loeb House (17 Quincy St.), provides an opportunity for Harvard-affiliated artists to show off their artistic talents. This year, artists will be selected for four-week exhibitions (solo or group shows) between September 2010 and May 2011. To be eligible, you must be an active or retired staff member, a faculty member, or spouse/partner. Temporary employees are not eligible.

Interested artists should submit a portfolio on CD with 10 digital images, an artist's statement, and contact information by the recently extended May 1 deadline (submissions must be postmarked by the deadline). For more information, visit neighbors.harvard.edu or call 617.495.4313.

TWO GSAS PHYSICS STUDENTS NAMED HERTZ FOUNDATION FELLOWS

The Fannie and John Hertz Foundation, a nonprofit organization focused on empowering young scientists and engineers with the freedom to innovate, has awarded Hertz Fellowships to 15 students for 2010-11. Two of the award-winners, **Adam Marblestone**, a Ph.D. candidate in the Harvard Biophysics Program, and **Tony Pan**, a theoretical astrophysics Ph.D. candidate at Harvard, are among the 15 national winners.

The award lasts up to five years of the recipients' for their graduate studies. Since 1963, the Hertz Foundation has provided the nation's most generous Ph.D. fellowships to more than 1,070 gifted applied scientists and engineers with the potential to change the world for the better. This year's class of Hertz Fellows was selected from a pool of nearly 600 applicants, and winners were "chosen for their intellect, their ingenuity, and their potential to bring meaningful and lasting change to our society."

JÁNOS KORNAI RECEIVES THE HIGHEST HUNGARIAN STATE DECORATION

János Kornai, the Allie S. Freed Professor of Economics Emeritus at Harvard, on March 15 was presented with Hungary's highest state decoration, the Grand Cross Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. The Hungarian

president, László Sólyom, presented Kornai with the award as part of the celebration of Hungary's national holiday, National Day. By tradition, the Hungarian president awards state decorations at the Hungarian Parliament on the holiday.

Kornai, who was appointed professor of economics at Harvard in 1986, is also a Permanent Fellow Emeritus of Collegium Budapest, and divided his time between Cambridge, Mass., and Budapest, Hungary, until his retirement in 2002.

The official announcement emphasizes "his life achievement and internationally acknowledged results in researching the theory and performance of economic systems."

PEABODY MUSEUM AWARDED \$215,000 NEH GRANT

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology will soon put thousands of one-of-a-kind ethnographic and archaeological photos from around the world online for the public and researchers, thanks to a new \$215,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). The museum's photographic archive is a treasure trove of late 19th to early 20th century photography, and features indigenous peoples and world cultures. Over time, the photographic collections have developed into a premier resource for national and international research.

To read the full story, visit hvd.gs/43097.

SPECIAL NOTICE REGARDING COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES 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 (May 27):

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, 124 Mt. Auburn Street, sixth floor, Cambridge, MA 02138, 617.495.2555, or through the annual Treespread mailing sent out in March.

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 available to all other alumni/ae on a first-come, first-served basis through the Harvard Alumni Association, 124 Mt. Auburn Street, sixth floor, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Afternoon Exercises

The annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association convenes in Tercentenary Theatre on Commencement afternoon. All alumni and alumnae, faculty, students, parents, and guests are invited to attend and hear Harvard President Drew Faust and featured Commencement Day speaker David H. Souter deliver their addresses. Tickets for the afternoon ceremony will be available through the Harvard Alumni Association, 124 Mt. Auburn Street, sixth floor, Cambridge, MA 02138.

— Jacqueline A. O'Neill
University Marshal

PAULA T. HAMMOND WINS 2010 SCIENTIST OF THE YEAR

The Harvard Foundation presented the 2010 Scientist of the Year Award to **Paula T. Hammond**, the Bayer Professor of Chemical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as part of its annual Albert Einstein Science Conference: Advancing Minorities and Women in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics.

Hammond will be honored for her outstanding scientific contributions in macromolecular design and synthesis of biomaterials. "The Harvard Foundation is pleased to honor Dr. Hammond as the 2010 Scientist of the Year at our annual Albert Einstein Science Conference," said S. Allen Counter, director of the

Harvard Foundation.

Hammond was also a fellow at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study in 2004.

To read more about Hammond's research, visit mit.edu/hammond/lab.

PBK INDUCTS FIRST MEMBERS FOR CLASS OF 2011

The Harvard College chapter of Phi Beta Kappa (PBK), Alpha Iota of Massachusetts, elected 24 juniors at a private ceremony at Leverett House on April 13.

PBK was first established under a charter in 1779. Shifting from a social and debating club in its early years to an undergraduate honor society in the 19th century, PBK is known as the oldest academic honor society in the country.

For the full list of 2011 Phi Beta Kappa members, visit hvd.gs/42654.

LUKAS PRIZE PROJECT AWARDS ANNOUNCED FOR 2010

The Nieman Foundation at Harvard and the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism recently announced this year's recipients of the J. Anthony Lukas Prize Project Awards for exceptional nonfiction.

The Lukas Prizes, established in 1998 and selected by committee members from Harvard and Columbia, recognize excellence in nonfiction writing that exemplifies the literary grace and commitment to serious research and social concern that characterized the work of the awards' Pulitzer Prize-winning namesake J. Anthony Lukas, who died in 1997.

Winners for 2010 include David Finkel, for his up-close examination of the human costs of making war; James Davidson, for his study of the homoerotic culture of ancient Greece; and Jonathan Schuppe, for his account of life in inner-city Newark, N.J., which focused on the efforts of an ex-con and former drug dealer to help impoverished children in the city's most depressed neighborhood.

To read the full story, visit nieman.harvard.edu/newsitem.aspx?id=100134.

— Compiled by Gervis A. Menzies Jr.

HOT JOBS

LEAD RECRUITMENT SERVICES CONSULTANT (INTERNAL MOBILITY), REQ. 20546BR, GR. 058

University Administration, FT (3/16/2010)

SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER, REQ. 20513BR, GR. 058

Faculty of Arts and Sciences, FT (3/16/2010)

COLLECTIONS CONSERVATOR FOR HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, REQ. 20487BR, GR. 058

Harvard College Library, FT (3/26/2010)

SPECIAL LISTINGS

LECTURER ON LITERATURE (PART-TIME)

Department of Literature and Comparative Literature, undergraduate Literature Concentration, for the academic year 2010-2011. For a full job description and application process, go to www.literature.fas.harvard.edu.

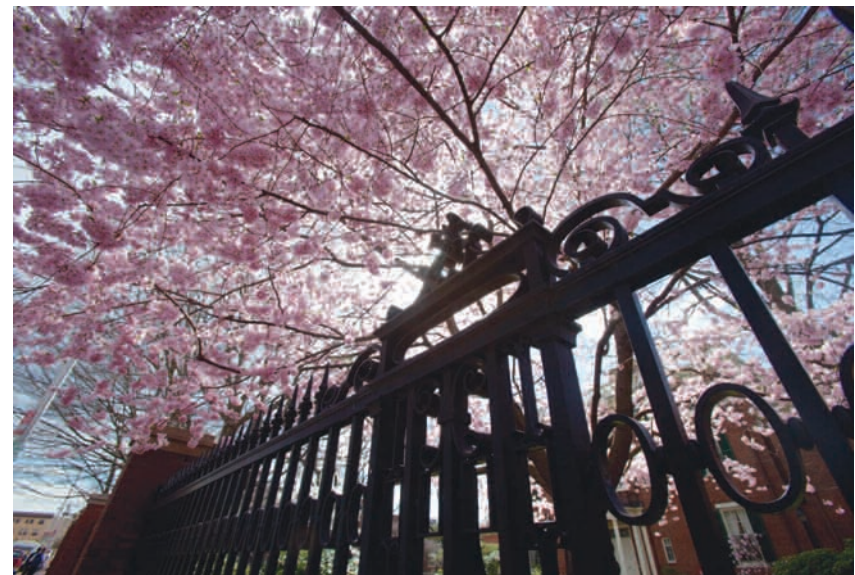
Online ►► See complete opportunity listings at www.employment.harvard.edu or contact Employment Services at 617.495.2772.

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/findajob/.



Spring is in full bloom in front of Loeb House.

MEMORIAL MINUTES

Oglesby Paul

Faculty of Medicine



Oglesby Paul, a towering figure in the field of internal medicine and cardiology and one-time former dean of admissions at Harvard Medical School, is remembered fortirelessly serving both his patients and students.

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit hvd.gs/43065.

OBITUARIES

PROFESSOR NATHAN KEYFITZ DIES AT 96

Nathan Keyfitz, professor of demography and sociology at Harvard from 1972 to 1983, recently died at the age of 96. Keyfitz was a leader in the field of mathematical demography and a pioneer in the application of mathematical tools to the study of population characteristics.

Born in Montreal on June 29, 1913, Keyfitz graduated from McGill University in 1934 with a degree in mathematics. He began working for the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa, Canada, as a research statistician in 1936, where he would remain for 23 years.

He rose to the rank of assistant dominion statistician in the Canadian Civil Service, before beginning a distinguished academic career in 1961. His academic career took him to the University of Toronto, the University of Montreal, the University of Chicago, the University of California, Berkeley, and Ohio State University before he arrived at Harvard as the Andelot Professor of Sociology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and of Demography in the Harvard School of Public Health. He also served as chairman of the Department of Sociology.

His pioneering work produced hundreds of books and articles in leading journals, and is credited for developing the field of mathematical demography.

Keyfitz, who was married to Beatrice (Orkin) Keyfitz from 1939 until her death in October 2009, had two children, Barbara and Robert.

Online ► news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/campus-n-community/news-by-school

Around the Schools



Graduate School of Design

The Harvard Graduate School of Design has appointed Krzysztof Wodiczko as professor in residence of art, design, and the public domain, effective July 1, said Dean Mohsen Mostafavi, the Alexander and Victoria Wiley Professor of Design.

Wodiczko is currently a professor and head of the Interrogative Design Group in the Center for Advanced Visual Studies at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Wodiczko is renowned for his large-scale slide and video projections on architectural façades and monuments. He has prepared more than 80 such public projections for Australia, Austria, Canada, England, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States. Since the late 1980s, his projections have involved participation by marginalized and estranged city residents. Simultaneously, he has designed and helped to create a series of nomadic instruments and vehicles with homeless, immigrant, and war veteran operators, for their aid and communication.

Since 1985, he has held major retrospectives at such institutions as the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis; Museum Sztuki, Lodz; Fundació Tàpies, Barcelona; Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford; La Jolla Museum of Contemporary Art, San Diego; Contemporary Art Center, Warsaw; de Appel, Amsterdam; and the Zacheta National Gallery of Art, Warsaw.



Harvard Kennedy School

The Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at the Harvard Kennedy School has launched a revamped Web site. The enhanced site reflects the integration and program development that the center has accomplished over the past two years.

Detailed content and graphics illustrate the center's research and its programs advancing excellence in governance while strengthening democratic institutions worldwide. The site includes resources to assist with academic study, as well as opportunities for funding support in the form of scholarships, research grants, and internships.

The center's three major programmatic initiatives are fully integrated on the site. The Democratic Governance initiative includes detailed sections on research related to civic participation and democratic practices in former authoritarian regimes, as well as information related to its Democracy Seminar Series and Democracy Fellowships program. The Rajawali Foundation Institute for Asia convenes leaders, policymakers, students, and scholars committed to enhancing public policy research and teaching on Asia. The Innovations in Government Program houses research projects and initiatives related to the study of public sector innovation, along with its flagship initiative, the Innovations in American Government Awards Program.

For additional information, visit the new site at <http://www.ash.harvard.edu>.

If you have an item for Around the Schools, please e-mail your write-up (150-200 words) to georgia_bellas@harvard.edu.

Calendar

HIGHLIGHTS FOR APRIL 2010

su	m	tu	w	th	f	s
april				1	2	3
4	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	

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

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



"The Last Command" (U.S., 1928) screens Sunday (April 18) at 7 p.m. with live piano accompaniment by Rob Humphreville. Special event tickets are \$12. See April 16-19.

APRIL 16-19

Sternberg Before Dietrich.

The Harvard Film Archive presents the series "Sternberg Before Dietrich" April 16-19. The silent film screenings will feature live piano accompaniment, and two of the evenings will feature introductions by film scholars Janet Bergstrom and Alexander Horwath. hcl.harvard.edu/hfa/.

APRIL 18

The Pirates of Penzance.

Agassiz Theatre, 10 Garden St., Radcliffe Yard, 2 p.m. Presented by the Harvard-Radcliffe Gilbert and Sullivan Players. Tickets are \$14 general; \$10 students/senior citizens; \$8 Harvard students. 617.496.2222. ofa.fas.harvard.edu/cal/details.php?ID=40894.

APRIL 18

Talk and Book Signing with Slow Food Founder Carlo Petrini.

Lecture Hall B, Science Center, 1 Oxford St., 2-4 p.m. Carlo Petrini, founder, Slow Food movement; introduction by Woody Tasch, founder of

Slow Money. Free and open to the public. Seats reserved on a first-come, first-served basis and must be reserved in advance. The number of attendees will be capped at 500. RSVP to <https://spreadsheets.google.com/viewform?formkey=dEw1NjY3aEZlRy1oYzc2X2dGZVBjQmc6MA>. 617.495.8052, dining.harvard.edu.

APRIL 21

Radcliffe Institute Fellows' Presentation Series: A Poetry Reading.

Radcliffe Gymnasium, 10 Garden Street, Radcliffe Yard, 4-5:30 p.m. Jericho Brown, Radcliffe Fellow. Free. 617.495.8212, www.radcliffe.edu.

APRIL 23

Home and Away: My Experience as an Israeli Writer Away From Israel.

Room 102, 38 Kirkland St., noon-2 p.m. "Israeli Law, Literature and Society Seminar" with Assaf Gavron. Sponsored by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies and Center for Jewish Studies. Free. kebrown@fas.harvard.edu, cmes.hmhc.harvard.edu.

APRIL 24

Harvard Group for New Music with Talujon Percussion Quartet.

Paine Hall, 8 p.m. New works by Harvard composers. Free. musicdpt@fas.harvard.edu, music.fas.harvard.edu/calendar.html.

APRIL 26

Children, Violence and Public Health.

Snyder Auditorium, Kresge G1, Harvard School of Public Health, 2-3 p.m. U.S. Attorney General Eric Holder. Sponsored by the HSPH Center for Health Communication and the Harvard Youth Violence Prevention Center.

APRIL 27

Macbeth by Ionesco.

Performed in French at OBERON, 2 Arrow St., 8 p.m. Sponsored by the Department of Romance Languages and Literatures. Directed by Sylvaine Guyot.

APRIL 28

VES Student Film/Video/Animation Screenings 2010.

Carpenter Center Lecture Hall, 24 Quincy St., 7 p.m. Free, with ticket (tickets are available at the door the night of each show starting at 6 p.m.). Featuring student works by Alex Berman, Rachel Brown, Vince Eckert, Lily Erlinger, Ivan Ivanov, Sam Lemberg, Eliora Noetzel, Rebecca Rojer, Andrew Wesman, Paul Whang, and Alex Zimble. ves.fas.harvard.edu/vesThesisExhib.html.

APRIL 29

Iranian Foreign Policy: The View from Tehran.

Bowie-Vernon Room K-262, CGIS Knafel Building, 1737 Cambridge St., 4-6 p.m. Sponsored by the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs and the Center for Middle Eastern Studies. Alain Gresh, editor, *Le Monde Diplomatique*. 617.495.3816, elawler@wcfa.harvard.edu, wcfa.harvard.edu/seminars/middle_east.



Harvard Rituals: Easter at Memorial Church

The Great Vigil of Easter at the Memorial Church, which celebrates the resurrection of Jesus, is a time for new beginnings in the Christian faith, including baptisms. Its spiritual meanings are illuminated through the window of experience that the participants have shared.

Marina Connelly '12 said, "It is a miraculous point of beginning and regeneration, a ritual that extends far beyond the bounds of the Yard."

Recounting the joy of presenting his

Photos and text by Kris Snibbe |
Harvard Staff Photographer

daughter for baptism during the vigil, Alexis Goltra '92 said, "My wife and I wanted to baptize Josephine at Harvard because we feel so connected to Memorial Church. I know of no other ministry that can simultaneously challenge and inspire one's faith so profoundly."

Diana Eck, professor of comparative religion and Indian studies and a member of the Divinity School faculty, said, "To me, the Great Vigil of Easter is the most dramatic liturgy of the Christian year. I love it both as a Christian and as a his-

torian of religion. There we are, midnight, outside the darkened church. The fire is kindled, we light our candles and enter the sanctuary as the story of creation from Genesis is read, then the crossing of the Red Sea, and on to the rest of the great narrative, right to the empty tomb. Symbolically, it's a return to the beginning."



Online ►► View photo gallery: hvd.gs/43127

