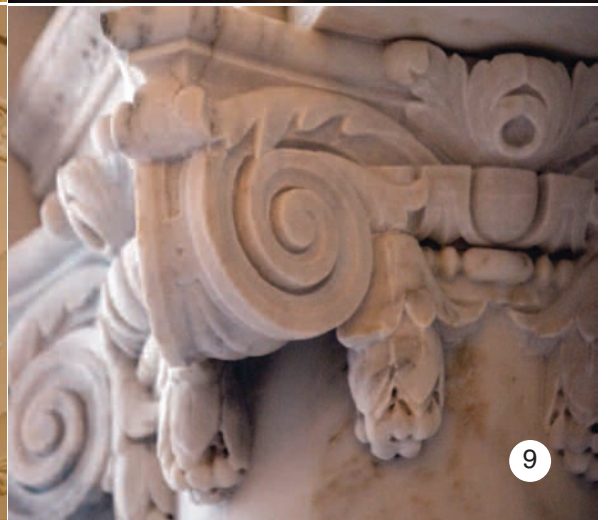
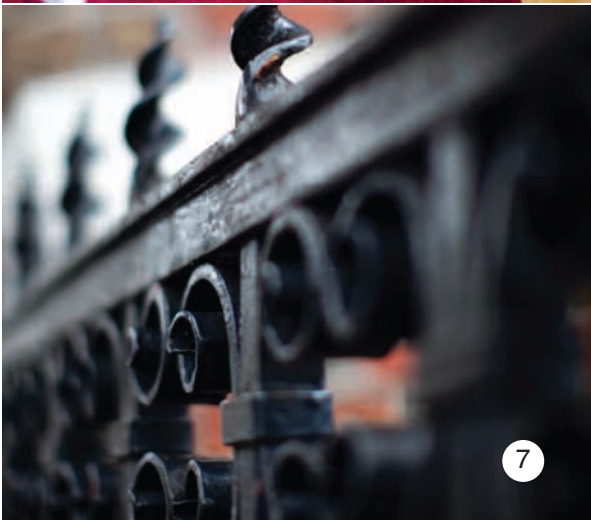
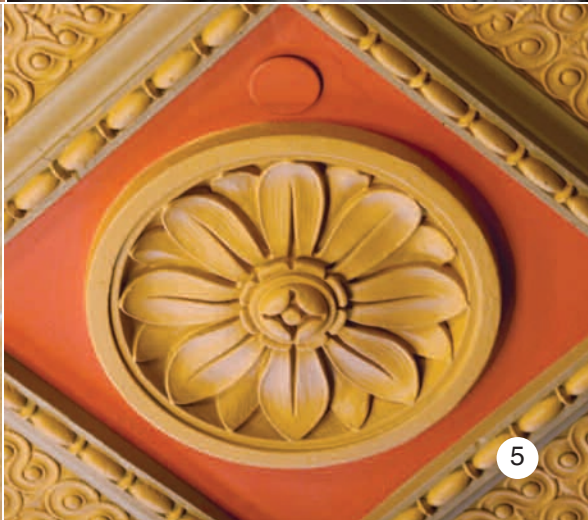
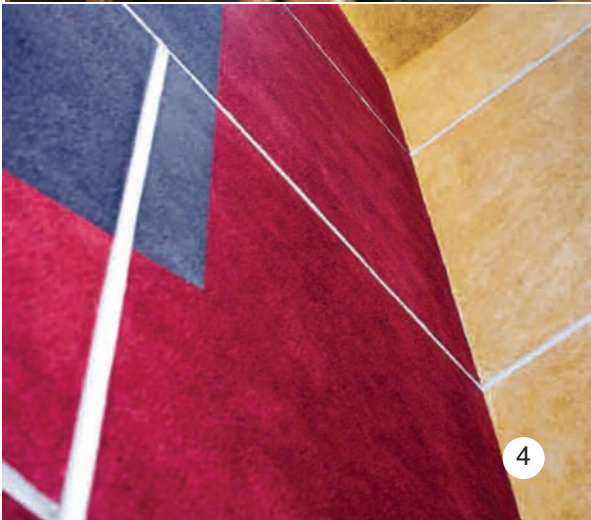


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Intimate and open

At Harvard, 300 years of architecture represent and enable the institution's intellectual mission. **Page 12**

Online Highlights



▲ 'THAT WAS HIS DREAM'

A diverse Harvard community celebrated Interfaith Awareness Week during a moving ceremony at the Memorial Church, remembering the life and message of the late Martin Luther King Jr.

► <http://hvd.gs/72807>

◀ THE MAP OF US

To mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of the Human Genome Map, Harvard President Drew Faust will host a panel discussion on the project next week (Feb. 22) in Sanders Theatre.

► <http://hvd.gs/73382>

WHAT IT TAKES TO LEAD

Do leaders need competence, character, or both? And can such traits be taught? On Feb. 7, Harvard experts gathered to discuss the University's role in fostering leaders in business, education, and the public sector in honor of Harvard Corporation member Nan Keohane's new book, "Thinking About Leadership."

► <http://hvd.gs/72827>

◀ SAVING SNAPSHOTS OF HISTORY

Four Russian conservators visit the Weissman Preservation Center for 10 days to learn techniques to assess, treat, and preserve rare photos and other treasures.

► <http://hvd.gs/72700>

WHAT ULTRA-TINY NANOCIRCUITS CAN DO

Engineers and scientists collaborating at Harvard University and the MITRE Corp. have developed and demonstrated the world's first programmable nanoprocessor. ► <http://hvd.gs/73032>



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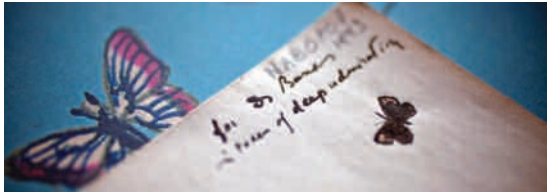
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SCIENCE & HEALTH

NABOKOV'S BLUES

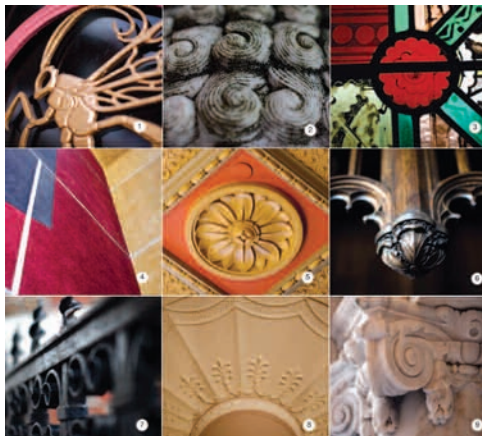
Ten years before his novel "Lolita," Vladimir Nabokov published a detailed hypothesis for the origin and evolution of the *Polyommatus blues* butterflies. A team, led by a Harvard professor, is proving him right. Page 4

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Once perched on the edge of the wilderness and now a bustling urban university, Harvard has many significant buildings that offer a timeline of almost three centuries of American architecture. Here are details that grace some of the roughly 660 buildings. See which ones you can identify. Story, page 12. Answers, page 14.

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Joseph Nye staked his career on the idea that power on the world stage means more than just military might. In the information age, the former Harvard Kennedy School dean argues, the United States needs to learn that lesson more than ever. Page 11

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LOSING THE 'LIKES' AND 'UMS, BUT FINDING A COMMUNITY

From the boardroom to the classroom and beyond, public speaking is an unavoidable — and often feared — fact of life for some Harvard faculty and staff. The Crimson Toastmasters are there to help, and maybe even make the learning fun. Page 18

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From her early days as a labor organizer to her current role advocating for laid-off employees, union official Joie Gelband has made a career of handling workers' issues. Page 19

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In the annual Beanpot Tournament, the Harvard men rallied to win the consolation game, 5-4, while the women played for the championship. Page 22

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Nabokov's blues

Ten years before his novel “Lolita,” Vladimir Nabokov published a detailed hypothesis for the origin and evolution of the *Polyommatus* blues butterflies. A team, led by a Harvard professor, is proving him right.

By Rebecca Hersher '11 | Harvard Correspondent

In 1967, novelist Vladimir Nabokov was asked what he might have done had he not become an author.

“It is not improbable that had there been no revolution in Russia, I would have devoted myself entirely to lepidopterology and never written any novels at all,” said Nabokov, who wrote more than 30 works of fiction.

Unbeknownst to many, Nabokov had two distinguished careers: one writing fiction, and one studying butterflies. Now, an international team led by Naomi Pierce, the Hessel Professor of Biology and Curator of Lepidoptera at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ), has shown that Nabokov was remarkably insightful about the biogeography and evolution of blue butterflies in the family *Lycaenidae*.

Ten years before publishing “Lolita,” Nabokov, in a moment of broad evolutionary insight, published a detailed hypothesis for the origin and evolution in the New World of the butterflies he studied, the *Polyommatus* blues. Nobody paid much attention to the entomological musings of the amateur lepidopterist, who was then a lecturer in literature at Wellesley College and unofficial curator of lepidoptera at the MCZ. In a room in the museum, he pored over specimens looking for clues to their ancestry.

It was 1945, long before the advent of molecular genetics. Armed only with a microscope and the insight born of a hobbyist's devotion to his science, Nabokov described the migration of *Polyommatus* blues from Asia over the Bering Strait in five waves, each giving rise to a separate New World group. He predicted that modern-day South American species of blues arose from the earliest of these groups when they migrated south across the isthmus of Panama.

Alternatively, rather than migrating across the Bering land bridge, the species in South America might have been the product of the splitting apart of Australia, South America, and Africa from an ancient protocontinent known as Gondwana-

Papers by Vladimir Nabokov (left) on the migration of certain butterflies in the Americas. At the time, Nabokov was working at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology as an unofficial curator of lepidoptera species. Professor Naomi Pierce (below left) and Roger Vila, a postdoctoral fellow who led expeditions to South America, continue the research.

land. But Pierce felt this hypothesis, proposed by Col. John Eliot, an expert on the taxonomy and systematics of the family *Lycaenidae*, seemed unlikely given the age of the butterflies involved.

Pierce and her team set out to reconstruct the *Polyommatus* blues' family tree using modern sequencing techniques. In so doing, the scientists hoped to determine whether Nabokov had been correct, or whether the alternative hypothesis could explain the distribution of *Polyommatus* blues across the Western Hemisphere.

“The study required eight years of work, including the collection of samples across the New World from Canada to Patagonia,” Pierce says. “It would not have been possible if the postdoctoral fellow who led these expeditions to South America, Roger Vila, were not such an intrepid naturalist and mountaineer. Many of these species are rather rare, and can only be found in small populations on the tops of the Andes for a very short time period each year.”

Pierce and her colleagues used a molecular clock — a method of determining how long ago two species became distinct — to determine when the butterflies arrived in South America, which would indicate which hypothesis was correct.

“The breakup of Gondwanaland occurred 80 to 100 million years ago,” Pierce says, “whereas the isthmus of Panama formed 3 to 5 million years ago. Even if the molecular clock were relatively inaccurate, we could nevertheless distinguish between these two very different scenarios.”

The group's finding, reported in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society B*: Not only was Nabokov correct about the general origin of the blues in the New World, but he correctly predicted the age sequence of all five waves of migration. The oldest of the groups crossed approximately 11 million years ago, Pierce's group found, when a land bridge was still in place. It was that first group that later migrated across the isthmus into South America.

Nabokov's genius is not lost on Pierce.

“What's the probability of predicting the exact sequence of five evolutionary events?” she marvels. “He had extraordinary insight, and for 65 years, nobody really paid much attention.”





The racial slant of the criminal justice system is not the only thing under Jennifer Hochschild's microscope. Genomics can have vast implications for medicine and medical treatments based on race.

This triumph of modern forensic science is an offshoot of the rising field of genomics, the policy implications of which are of growing interest to Jennifer Hochschild, the Henry LaBarre Jayne Professor of Government and professor of African and African American studies.

As a political scientist, Hochschild is less interested in the exact science of genomics than in its potential political and social implications. She views genomics as likely the next hot scientific topic to burst into the policy arena.

"Look at stem cell research," Hochschild said. "At some point, nobody outside the scientific community had ever heard of stem cells. Suddenly they were politicized within about 30 seconds of being mentioned in public discourse. Genomics doesn't have that partisan valence — yet. We are convinced it's going to."

On sabbatical this semester in Washington, D.C., Hochschild and graduate student Maya Sen are conducting interviews with political figures, lawyers, scientists, and academics to find out what they think of genomics, and to try to predict how the politics will develop.

"What are the analogies they use?" Hochschild asked. "Is it like stem cell research? Is it like Nazi-level experimentation or 1920s-style eugenics? Or is it like Sputnik, a new frontier of discovery? Are the politics going to revolve around scientific cues that people absorb from experts, or will there be a few really dramatic cases that help shape, and possibly even distort, its reputation?"

A likely flashpoint, predicts Hochschild, lies in precisely the sorts of criminal justice techniques that helped to apprehend the Grim Sleeper. Currently, most states require every convicted felon to provide DNA samples. The database used by police departments all over the country contains about 8 million samples.

Despite the good this information can do, there are legal and ethical questions written all over it.

"Who owns a piece of evidence with someone's DNA on it? At the moment it's legal to collect these things, and perhaps to store the DNA for a long time, even after the person is released from prison or jail," said Hochschild. "The people in these databases are disproportionately Latino and black. If those are the people who are most likely to actually have been at the crime scene, that's OK. But what if they're not?"

The racial slant of the criminal justice system is not the only thing under Hochschild's microscope. Genomics can have vast implications for medicine and medical treatments based on race.

In 2005, said Hochschild, the Food and Drug Administration approved a drug for congestive heart failure in self-identified African-Americans. It was the first time a race-specific medication was ever put on the market, and, according to Hochschild, "all hell broke loose."

(see DNA next page)

To catch a killer

The field of genomics, after revolutionizing crime fighting through DNA testing, is likely to shake the political landscape, says Jennifer Hochschild, who is researching its implications in Washington, D.C.

By Maya Shwayder '11 | Harvard Correspondent

Last summer, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) brought in a young African-American man on a felony weapons charge. After obtaining a DNA sample, the police found a close match in their database: previous samples taken from crime scenes thought to involve the "Grim Sleeper," a serial killer linked to about 30 attacks and deaths in the Los Angeles area since 1985.

Photo by Brooks Canaday | Harvard Staff Photographer

The DNA from the young man wasn't enough of a match to make him the Grim Sleeper. But the strains were so similar that investigators suspected the murderer to be someone related to him.

In fact, the young man turned out to be the killer's son. After a careful sting operation, 25 years after his first murder, the LAPD caught the Grim Sleeper.

DNA

(continued from previous page)

"Social scientists freaked out, fearing that this was a throwback to the days when race was thought to be biologically determined," Hochschild said. "But the Congressional Black Caucus and people at Howard Medical School supported it, at least cautiously. Their view was that it's a big step forward in that people are finally paying attention to the fact that black people can get sick differently from white people. And after all, their constituents and patients are dying of heart failure. If the medicine works, why not use it?"

These questions get especially complicated, she added, when it comes to issues like genetic testing for diseases and visitation rights.

"Should we allow for genetic testing at the desire of the patient rather than the medical professional?" she asked.

"Should it be regulated? Do a patient's kids or spouse have a right to the information? What happens when you start talking about blended families? This is all information that will profoundly affect them. Who has the right to know?"

The potential controversies around genomics are endless, Hochschild said. And, she added, "All this stuff is going to become political."

Looking to the future, Hochschild sees signs of a ticking clock.

"Most practicing politicians, including [President] Obama, want more and better DNA databases, and more and better funding for use of forensic science in criminal justice. Police departments are more wary. Are they really prepared to use this technology? Of course, civil libertarians are nervous."

It's only the beginning. According to Hochschild, genomics is going to take society to places that it can't even imagine yet.

"They couldn't have predicted in 1910 that the atomic bomb was going to happen, even though they knew physics was going to be a big deal," she said. "The current generation of college students is going to be dealing with the implications of the new biological sciences for the rest of their lives."

Upcoming genome discussions ►►
 "Beyond the Double Helix: Varying the 'Histone Code,'" Radcliffe Gymnasium, 3 p.m., Feb. 22;
 "Mapping the Human Genome: Ten Years After," Sanders Theatre, 4 p.m., Feb. 22.

Passion and the flowering plant

The Arnold Arboretum's new director, William "Ned" Friedman, has been intrigued by plants' structure and origin — and captivated by their beauty — for three decades.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

It may have been his encounter with a fetal pig while engulfed in a cloud of formaldehyde fumes as a freshman at Oberlin College that made a botanist out of the Arnold Arboretum's new director, William "Ned" Friedman.

By his senior year in high school, Friedman knew he loved biology, but in that freshman college course he wasn't feeling the love from cutting up the pig. The love came the next semester, when he sampled botany.

"Dissecting that fetal pig, steeped in formaldehyde, I just couldn't get into it," Friedman said during an interview. "Then, during the plant half of the course, I felt this connection with these organisms. I couldn't imagine doing anything else."

Friedman, who took over as director of Harvard's famed Arnold Arboretum in January and is the Arnold Professor of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, followed that blooming passion for 30 years with an enthusiasm that's still apparent as he shows visitors around the new Weld Hill research building.

Striding through the still-empty facility just weeks after officially starting his directorship, he envisions not only the lab benches and spaces where equipment will soon sit, but a vital center for plant science, crowded with research scientists, graduate students, and undergrads interacting over samples drawn from the field, from the facility's greenhouses, and even from the Arboretum's trees themselves, cultivated over the 139 years since the Arboretum's founding. Friedman also wants to infect neighbors with his excitement, reaching into the community with open houses and events like the already-begun Director's Lecture Series.

Friedman, who conducted his doctoral work at the University of California, Berkeley, focused his attention on the reproductive structures of plants and on the rise of the dominant group on Earth today, flowering plants. Flowering plants appeared relatively recently in evolutionary history and diversified broadly, becoming everything from familiar garden plants to trees to grasses to aquatic plants like the water lily.

"I look out the window at the Arnold Arboretum and see conifers and flowering plant trees. Conifers, as a group, are nearly 300 million years in age, while flowering plants are a mere 130 million years old. Yet conifers currently number in the hundreds of species, while flowering plants contain well over a quarter of a million living species," Friedman said. "Clearly, flowering plants have been very busy diversifying and speciating."

His work, conducted from the fields of New Caledonia to

the Arboretum itself, has helped to illuminate flowering plants' diversification from more ancient lineages of seed plants such as gymnosperms, which include pines and ginkgo trees. The work of Friedman and his research team has overturned more than a century of widely held views about the earliest phases of flowering plant diversification 130 million years ago. His studies of the process of sexual reproduction in ancient lineages of flowering plants have revealed a number of key stages in the evolutionary establishment of the tissue in all flower-



ing-plant seeds nourishing the embryo.

Friedman also has long been interested in the history of biology, and so studied the father of evolutionary biology, Charles Darwin, whose book "On the Origin of Species" was a foundational document. Friedman taught courses on Darwin while at the University of Colorado, where he taught before coming to Harvard. He has written about Darwin's troubled thoughts on the evolution of flowering plants, which Darwin termed an "abominable mystery" because the fossil record known at the time showed an uncomfortably rapid evolution.

Darwin, a proponent of slow, gradual evolution, was concerned that flowering plants' apparently rapid rise and diversification would be used as an argument against his views. He hypothesized that perhaps flowering plants began their evolution in an out-of-the-way place where fossils had not yet been discovered. Subsequent finds have since extended the timeline of flowering plant evolution, making the mystery not quite so great.

While Friedman has remained intrigued by the structure, function, and origin of plants, he is also enamored by the beauty he sees as he examines them.

"The science — you should be passionate about it," Friedman said. "If you don't appreciate that you're in the midst of incredible beauty, you're missing something."

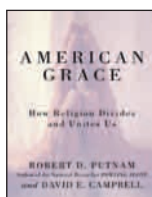
Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

He's got a head start

In his new book, evolutionary biologist Daniel Lieberman traces the human head's perpetual makeover as it developed through the hominin fossil record.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

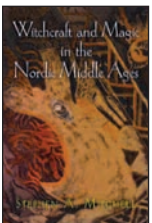
HARVARD BOUND



AMERICAN GRACE: HOW RELIGION DIVIDES AND UNITES US

(Simon & Schuster, October 2010)
By David E. Campbell and Robert D. Putnam

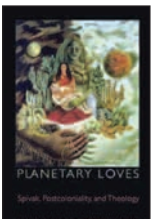
Robert D. Putnam, the Peter and Isabel Malkin Professor of Public Policy, and co-author David E. Campbell, plumb America's modern history of religion, including the shift towards atheism, and current youth culture's acceptance of diversity.



WITCHCRAFT AND MAGIC IN THE NORDIC MIDDLE AGES

(University of Pennsylvania Press, November 2010)
By Stephen A. Mitchell

Professor of Scandinavian and Folklore Stephen A. Mitchell examines witches, wizards, and seeresses in literature, lore, and law, as well as surviving charm magic directed toward love, prophecy, health, and weather.



PLANETARY LOVES: SPIVAK, POSTCOLONIALITY, AND THEOLOGY

(Fordham University Press, December 2010)
Edited by Stephen D. Moore and Mayra Rivera Rivera

Mayra Rivera Rivera, assistant professor of theology and Latina/o studies, and Stephen D. Moore compiled these essays by theologians and biblical scholars who react to Spivak's postcolonial studies and theology.

"When I look in the mirror, I think I look like a Marx brother," joked Daniel Lieberman. But, he insists, beneath our daily quibbles with how our faces look, our heads are wonderlands that we often take for granted. After all, their design was millions of years in the making.

In Lieberman's new book, "The Evolution of the Human Head," he discusses how complex parts of the body can and do evolve, and he traces the head's perpetual slow makeover as it unfolded in the hominin fossil record.

"The human head is remarkably different than any other mammal's," Lieberman told a capacity crowd at the Harvard Museum of Natural History last month. "We have wide, round heads, vertical foreheads, prominent eyebrows ... We're the only primate without a snout, and we alone have an external nose."

And we're also the only species with a chin, he said. Lieberman, a professor of human evolutionary biology and the department chair of human evolutionary biology, said that "by considering craniofacial development, function, and evolution, we can gain insights into how and why the human head is the way it is, and how complexly integrated structures like heads work and evolve."

Climate change was a driving theme for the head's evolution, said Lieberman. One example is the australopiths — hominins who lived through a period of climate cooling and drying in Africa — who evolved big, thick teeth, large chewing muscles, and a bite force twice that of modern humans to help devour fruits and tubers. "They were serious chompers," he said.

An even bigger shift, noted Lieberman, occurred around 2 million years ago in early species of the genus *Homo*, especially *Homo*

erectus. "It was then that we became hunter-gatherers, and in so doing lost our snouts, shrank our teeth, and changed in other ways," he said.

This shift happened while the climate continued to cool, the woodlands shrank, and the African savannah expanded. As fruits and tubers became scarcer, species of early *Homo* began eating meat and using stone tools. Because they ran to hunt and trekked long distances for gathering in the heat, an external nose evolved to make it more efficient to exchange moisture. Cranial features also evolved to assist with balance, and we possibly lost our fur and multiplied our sweat glands to thermoregulate by sweating.

Globular brains and small, retracted faces epitomize the modern human head. Evolution also tinkered with the location of the pharynx, allowing for more articulate speech, which helped jumpstart "an explosion of cultural change in the Upper Paleolithic" period.

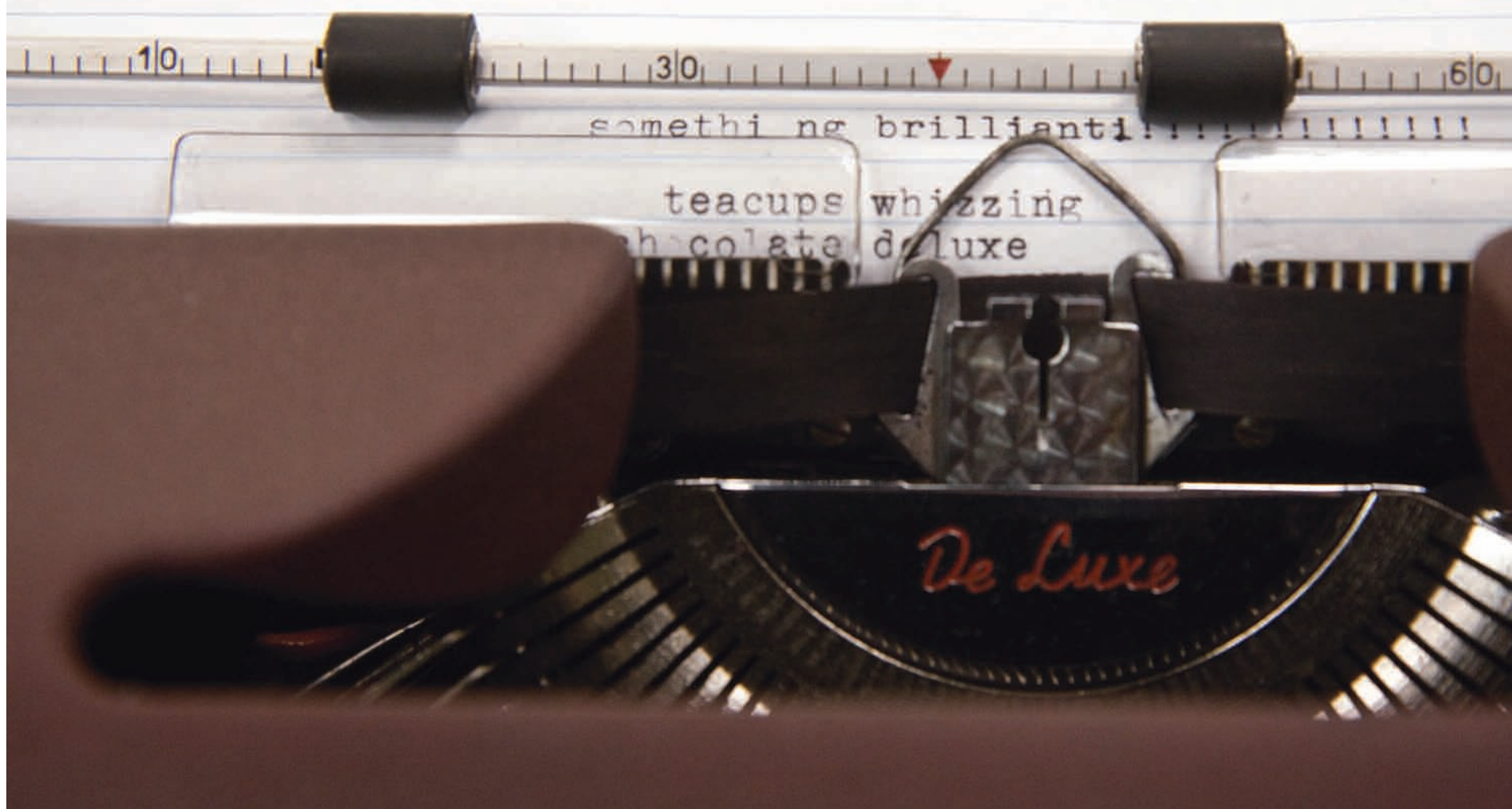
"What is the future of the human head?" Lieberman pondered. Although natural selection may not be much evident now, our way of life is certainly causing changes. One is in oral health, as we accumulate cavities due to a diet high in starch and sugar. In addition, "Our jaws aren't growing as large as they used to," he explained, since we don't have to chew as vigorously because we eat such highly processed food.

This is a case, Lieberman said to the children in the audience, "where your parents are probably wrong."

"Chew more gum," he instructed. "Eat less processed food."



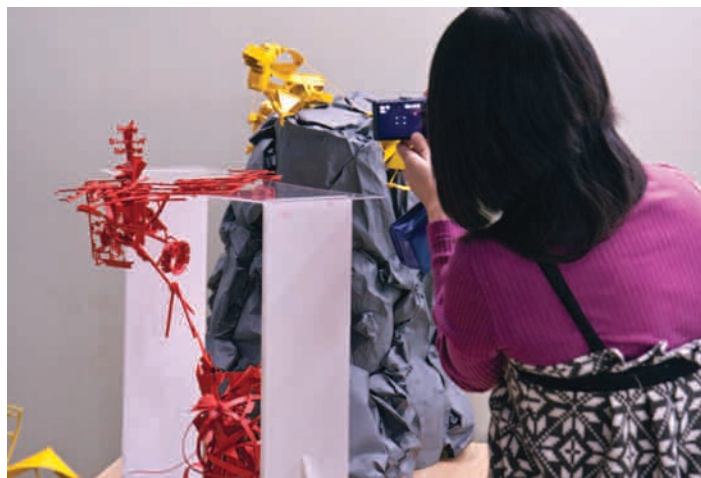
Photo by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer



Art for art's sake

Students stepped outside their comfort zones and explored their creative sides as part of a new range of programs offered during winter break.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer



Leave it to Harvard students to stay busy even during a nominal break from school. Undergraduates took advantage of myriad offerings during the recent winter recess, including the arts intensives centered at Arts @ 29 Garden.

Utilizing the University's newest arts space, students explored their funnier sides, tapped out poetry on machines, danced, fused architecture with fiction writing, and tried the stage.

Arts @ 29 Garden is a new initiative born out of the University-wide Arts Task Force that two years ago called for Harvard to further integrate the arts into its curriculum and everyday life. The new space on Garden Street is aimed at promoting creativity, collaboration, art making, and experimentation among faculty, students, and visiting artists.

With Harvard's new academic calendar, many students now have more time to explore areas of interest that they might not have been able to fit into their busy schedules during the fall and spring semesters. For many students, the restructured winter break gave them a chance to experiment with their inner artists.

Freshman Ginny Fahs took a weeklong creative writing workshop that connected her to her poetic side in a relaxed, informal way.

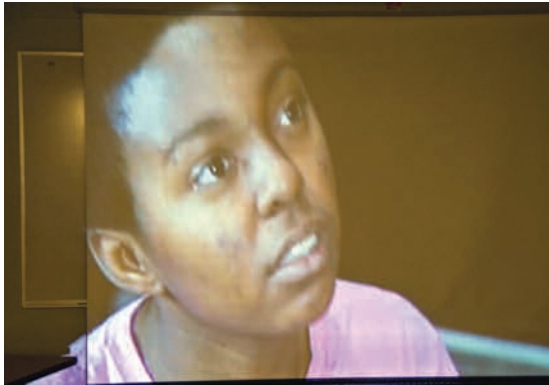
"I love to write, and I don't have the time to do it. This week was just so unstructured and free, and our activities were unconventional and fun. A lot of it felt like play. I felt like I had time to actually develop my ideas and develop my writing."

As part of the class, students typed out strings of letters on paper towels using old typewriters in an effort to connect the characters to the visual arts. They also wrote poems on pieces of cardboard boxes, read a book about Buckminster Fuller, the Harvard-educated engineer, author, inventor, and futurist, penned works inspired by Fuller's poetic

Among the creative outlets at Arts @ 29 Garden was the opportunity for students to connect form and fiction using sculpture (left) or the typed word (above).

Photos by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

A scene from a short film (below) made by Angelique Henderson '14 (right) was part of a presentation. Henderson joined A.R.T. instructor Sam Weisman (center) and Ginny Fahs '14 during the discussion. "Everyone gave themselves over to everything they were doing in a tremendously constructive way, which as a teacher I found very refreshing," said Weisman.



style, and traipsed off to see the recent play "R. Buckminster Fuller: The History (and Mystery) of the Universe," at the American Repertory Theater, along with students from all of the intensives.

"It was a very process-driven workshop," said poet and visual artist Jen Bervin, who ran the creative writing intensive. "The aim wasn't really to create finished work but to create new thinking about page space and composition and approaches to writing ... to activate a lot of different learning and thinking at once."

The monthly salon series at Arts @ 29 Garden, "Salon @ 29," held on Feb. 3, focused on the January Arts Intensives held in the space. During the evening, students and their instructors discussed their workshops.

Freshman Angelique Henderson, an economics concentrator who plans to pursue a secondary concentration in dramatic arts, said the intensive theater program, which included sessions on monologue work, auditioning, and the business of acting, "was a blast." She said she developed "a close bond" with other students in the theater group.

That work has already paid off; she was recently cast in "for colored girls/for black boys," a March production of the Harvard-Radcliffe Dramatic Club.

"I felt like it was a real test of what I had learned," said Henderson.

Sam Weisman, an artist with the A.R.T. Institute for Advanced Theater Training who was an instructor in the theater intensive, said it was "refreshing" to work with the students.

Older, more experienced actors tend to hold onto preconceived notions and are protective of what they

have learned, said Weisman. But his Harvard students were eager and willing to experiment.

"Everyone gave themselves over to everything they were doing in a tremendously constructive way, which as a teacher I found very refreshing," said Weisman.

Some students opted for laughter, taking a workshop with comedians Jimmy Tingle and Jane Condon. Students who wanted to move more took a dance intensive with Liz Lerman and Dance Exchange artists Keith Thompson, Vincent Thomas, and Sarah Levitt.

Others explored the nexus of architecture and the written word in a class geared toward helping them learn the basic concepts of architectural design and representation.

Jawn Lim, a doctoral design candidate at the Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD), ran the course. He and course co-creator Michael Hays, Eliot Noyes Professor in Architectural Theory and associate dean for academic affairs at the GSD, challenged students to consider concepts like architectural structure. The class fused architecture with fiction.

"We sought structural and spatial potential that is found both in text and architecture, and in so doing pushed the students to invent visionary designs by identifying organizing systems that parallel both architecture and text," said Lim.

Students first wrote a brief story describing an architectural scene. They then reworked their texts based on small plastic models they created. The students also developed stop-motion animations of their constructions and listened to lectures on concepts like utopia and Fuller's architecture to help inform their designs.

"A lot of them showed that they were meant to be designers ... they were hungry for the opportunity to think with their hands, to design something," said Lim of students whose concentrations ranged from economics and philosophy to physics and comparative literature.

He called the concepts learned during the workshop invaluable.

"Even if they end up working as a surgeon, they think in three dimensions now ... they can imagine space and form a little more fluidly. If they end up in government, they think in systems, they think in processes. The way they can apply the experience to their future careers is unlimited."

"Those few days of intense studio work have shown me the power of pushing the boundaries of my imagination," said sophomore Yuanjian Luo, a visual and environmental studies concentrator and participant in Lim's class who is considering a career in graphic design.

For Lori Gross, the associate provost for arts and culture who helped to coordinate the program, which was aided by the Office of the President and Provost, the Dean of Arts and Humanities, and the Office for the Arts, the intensives allowed students to explore and experiment with new artistic practices.

"There was a lot of crossover. Students in the theater track danced, and the dancers quoted Shakespeare. Participants created a new community of artists by working across disciplines they may have never before encountered or studied."

Photos by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

More Arts & Culture Online
news.harvard.edu/gazette/
section/arts-n-culture/



An experimental exhibit at Arts @ 29 Garden gathers and displays overlooked images and ideas from city life. <http://hvd.gs/73375>



Harvard students can now buy discount tickets to scores of Boston-area events and attractions on Outings & Innings. <http://hvd.gs/73065>



Whistling through the darkness

Authors offer perspective on finding meaning in a secular age, using literature as a lens through which to understand how people found solace in the past.

By Alexandra Perloff-Giles '11 | Harvard Correspondent

It is an existential, uncertain age, one in which the old coping mechanisms no longer apply.

That's the central concern that Philosophy Department Chair Sean Dorrance Kelly and his former teacher, Hubert Dreyfus, professor of philosophy at the University of California, Berkeley, discuss in their new book "All Things Shining: Reading the Western Classics to Find Meaning in a Secular Age."

The book, which has garnered significant attention since its publication in January and even landed Kelly on "The Colbert Report," uses literature as a lens through which to understand how humans have given meaning to their lives from antiquity to the present.

It's only natural, Kelly said, for people to ask themselves questions like "What constitutes human excellence?" and "What is the best way to live a life?" But those questions prove particularly troublesome in this age, he said, because religion no longer provides many people with a shared set of values or justifies their existence the way it did in centuries past. Without God to anchor a reason for being, people are liable to feel plagued by the sense of meaninglessness that author David Foster Wallace called a "stomach-level sadness."

"The current age is different, not because it is the ni-

hilistic age, but because nihilism is the great threat for our age," Kelly said. "It's a particular kind of danger that wasn't around in earlier epochs."

Several philosophers, most notably Charles Taylor, have termed this "a secular age." Kelly is quick to point out that this isn't to say that belief in God has disappeared, but rather that belief generally plays a different role in society than in the past. In particular, he said, in more-religious eras, people outside their culture's dominant faith were deemed lesser. Today, religious pluralism is celebrated in most cultures.

"All sorts of ways of life that in earlier epochs were automatically marginalized are now open as possibly admirable ways of life, and that's a wonderful thing," Kelly said. "But it's also a destabilizing thing. If there are lots of religious beliefs that lead to potentially admirable lives, they don't play the automatically self-justifying role that they did in the past."

Recognizing this challenge, "All Things Shining" offers a model for how to give meaning to a secular life.

"The first step is to recognize moments in your existence when you're absolutely taken over by the utter thrill and wonder and awesomeness of something that's going on in the moment," Kelly said. "You have to learn to recognize and cultivate and nurture those moments."

The authors cite large sporting events as potential

"The current age is different, not because it is the nihilistic age, but because nihilism is the great threat for our age. It's a particular kind of danger that wasn't around in earlier epochs," says author and Philosophy Department Chair Sean Dorrance Kelly.

sources of such moments. When an extraordinary play happens, you get caught up in the mood and recognize that you are sharing that with the people around you.

"That kind of thing brings people together," Kelly said. "That's one of the moments in which we find it impossible to think that nothing matters more than anything else."

Other occasions, like family meals, concerts, and religious services, can provide similarly meaningful experiences. Yet the pleasure associated with being part of a collective experience can also prove dangerous, as Kelly and Dreyfus acknowledge. People have to be able to distinguish between positive collective experiences, such as a speech by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and negative ones, such as a Nazi Party rally.

The ability to make these distinctions of worth, which they call "meta-poiesis," involves learning to bring out the best in ourselves and others.

Their book comes at a time when the humanities have been forced to

defend the teaching of the classics. Kelly emphasizes the importance of studying classic works of art, but is careful to distinguish his approach from the "Great Books" movement, which is predicated on the belief that certain books say something universally true across culture and time.

"That's not the way cultures work, and that's not the way history works," Kelly said. "Homer had a characterization of us that's radically different from ours, and if we could get in touch with that, it would expand rather than just reinforce our understanding of human excellence."

For each era, Kelly and Dreyfus chose to discuss authors such as Dante and Herman Melville who characterized the spirit of their age. While they observe that there are many competing characterizations of this secular age, they pay particular attention to the work of Wallace, whose 2008 suicide brought him to the attention of a wider audience. Kelly and Dreyfus discuss Wallace's suicide in the context of his philosophical and literary struggles against nihilism.

The solution, the book suggests, is not to actively resist nihilism. Rather, meaning and purpose will come only if people are open and receptive to those brief transcendent "whooshes" — whether they are experienced while watching a sports match, attending a political rally, or just sipping the perfect cup of coffee.



Get smart

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Joseph Nye staked his career on the idea that power on the world stage means more than just military might. In the information age, the former Harvard Kennedy School dean argues, the United States needs to learn that lesson more than ever.

The overthrow of autocratic Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak earlier this month after weeks of youth-led and Facebook-fueled protests may have been the most high-profile example of technology-backed people power. But it will likely not be the last, according to Joseph Nye, a University Distinguished Service Professor at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS).

"It's not that governments aren't the most important actors on the stage of world politics," Nye said between stops on a book tour for "The Future of Power." "It's that the stage is now much more crowded."

What the United States and other powerful nations are facing, Nye contends, is an unprecedented shift in power, both away from the traditionally dominant West to the East, and away from states to nonstate actors — everyone from hackers and terrorists to billionaire philanthropists to the whistleblowers of WikiLeaks. To manage these trends, Nye argues in his new book, America will have to get smart about wielding power.

The rise of China and India isn't a new phenomenon, but it does pose a chal-

lenge to American self-confidence. China is far from surpassing the United States in terms of military might, international reputation, or even economic power, Nye said. Whereas Germany's economic output exceeded Britain's by 1900, spurring the fear and hubris that led to World War I, China will not pass America in per capita income "until well into this century."

"People are back to believing in [American] decline again," Nye said. "But we have time to manage this transition from West to East so that it doesn't turn into conflict."

The real unprecedented test to U.S. — and other nations' — foreign policy will be managing the chaotic realm of nongovernmental actors in the information age, he believes. Although the web is still in its adolescence, the United States has quickly come to rely on cybertechnology in a way that leaves it vulnerable to attacks, from breaches of government databases to acts of digital terrorism that could disable the electrical grid of a major city.

"We're the leading nation in terms of [technological] capabilities, but we're also the leading nation in terms of vulnerabilities," said Nye, who recently moderated the first panel on the topic at the international Munich Security Conference. "We have to begin to understand things like cyberpower and cybersecurity and how you develop rules of the road for an area we don't fully understand."

But technology also presents an opportunity to spread American ideas more quickly and powerfully than before. In Egypt and Tunisia, Nye argued, Internet communication has provided American policymakers with a way of gauging support for democracy on the ground.

"The people in these countries have more access to power than at any time before," Nye said. "We used to say you had no choice but to support the autocrats or wind up with Islamic extremists, but this explosion of information has filled in a middle" in terms of public opinion.

To manage potentially explosive political transitions in those countries, he said, the United States needs "both a narrative and economic and military assets," or, in his words, "a smart-power strategy."

Nye has a knack for coining phrases that take on a life of their own. In 1990, his concept of "soft power" — a nation's ability to influence outsiders with persuasion and attraction, rather than brute military or economic force — quickly entered the vernacular of American pundits and scholars. Even America's competitors have adopted soft power; Chinese President Hu Jintao called for its use in 2007, a year before China's successful hosting of the 2008 Olympics.

"Smart power," a term Nye invented in 2004 to describe the strategy of balancing the use of hard and soft power, had to wait a bit longer for its moment in the sun. Hillary Clinton invoked the term repeatedly in her first speech as secretary of state in 2009, charting the intellectual course for the current administration's foreign policy strategy.

"You always wonder as an academic when you write something: What impact does it have?" Nye said. And while he has been surprised by his ideas' cross-cultural currency, he said, "Whether they'll actually change the way people behave in foreign policy — that's more important."

Despite a long, successful career at the Kennedy School, the former HKS dean isn't convinced his work is finished just yet.

"I'm afraid that when many Americans think of power, they still think of the military," he said. He wrote "The Future of Power" in part to "try to get Americans to think about power in a more balanced way than we have in the past."

Americans have long been torn between competing cultural myths, he said. On one hand, they see themselves as the John Wayne of international politics — the cowboy, the gunslinging vigilante. On the other, they're drawn to be a "shining city upon a hill," the idea invoked by Puritan colonist leader John Winthrop and embraced by President Ronald Reagan that the United States is a beacon to the world, leading by example rather than might.

Nye would add another universal comparison to the debate. If the United States wants to wield its considerable influence skillfully and not just as a blunt instrument, then "we have to realize that we can't be Goliath all the time," he said. "We've got to be more like David."

Lecture ► Joseph Nye will speak on "The Future of Power" Feb. 17 at 6 p.m. at the Harvard Kennedy School.

COVER STORY

The art of architecture

Harvard's campus reflects three centuries of architectural history, and a practiced intimacy that draws people together.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

Harvard is muted red bricks and mortar. That's its public image. But look around, and you'll quickly see many campus buildings made of wood, granite, marble, concrete, steel, and glass.

While the brick buildings of the Yard and the Neo-Georgian river Houses depict the expected image of ivy classicism, the University actually has a sweeping range of building styles that, taken together, amount to an informal history of American architecture. A walker can sample almost 300 years of innovative designs in an easy stroll.

Harvard's eclectic architectural mix helps to explain its values, its academic priorities, its responses to new teaching methods, its desire for stronger collaboration, its embrace of the urban environment, and its ongoing flexibility. Starting in 1636, Harvard officials decided structure by structure what to construct. But somewhere along the way, the built environment began to have a reverse effect, influencing how faculty, students, and staff behaved and interacted in daily life. The resulting campus developed what could be called "the Harvard look."

"There is a quality of intimacy and adaptability about the Harvard campus that clearly distinguishes it from other universities," said Andrea Leers, former director of the Master in Urban Design degree programs and adjunct professor of architecture and urban design at Harvard's Graduate School of Design (GSD).

Leers, who has worked on Harvard projects that included expanding the Science Center and the New College Theatre, said, "The different styles of architecture within the continuity of the Harvard campus fabric speak of the directness, richness, and diversity of the intellectual life of the campus ... The flexibility of attitudes about the architecture of Harvard reflects its fundamental spirit of openness and inquiry."

"Buildings in any academic institution both represent and enable its aspirations and activities," said GSD Dean Mohsen Mostafavi. "Many of the buildings at Harvard are distinctive pieces of architecture. They represent the University as a world-class institution, but in an understated manner."

Harvard has no glassy campus pond or placid central green, like many universities do. The Yard, which is the closest thing to a traditional campus green, is dotted with buildings. The tight-knit closeness of the University's structures, the breadth of their styles, the pocket greenery, and the bustling, untamed public square at Harvard's core make it an unusual campus, one where faculty and students have to interact regularly.

In recent decades, buildings are even being designed so their interiors spur academic interaction. The GSD's Gund Hall, designed by Australian architect and GSD graduate John Andrews and finished in 1972, shows how the University's pedagogy is enhanced by a building's design, said Mostafavi, who is also the School's Alexander and Victoria Wiley Professor of Design.

"The hall's open floor plan provides an extraordinary opportunity for cross-fertilization and collaboration between different disciplines," he said, "and promotes an unusual degree of interaction, which would be harder to attain within separate enclosed spaces or rooms."

In the northwest corner of campus, construction continues on a new Harvard Law School (HLS) building that will contain multifunctional cluster classrooms with swiveling chairs that will allow for small group chats, or class discussions, or lectures, depending on what's needed for the teaching at hand.

Lately, Harvard also is promoting outdoor interactivity. Last year, a clever



Like night and day, Harvard's architecture creates a contrast that's too beautiful to ignore. The venerable Memorial Hall (above) shares the landscape with the CGIS South building (right) and its unique spiral staircase.

campaign energized the Yard. The campaign invited passersby to stop and sit in brightly colored chairs, to have a snack, or to sample the arts.

"I believe people respond to the built environment both in terms of the physical design and in relation to how a space is programmed, and the resources afforded to it," said Tanya Iatridis, director of the University Planning Office. "Harvard Yard, the iconic heart of the campus, for all its virtues, does not maximize its poten-

tial as simply a place to walk through without stopping."

"Inviting, gathering, and encouraging people to linger by introducing chairs, food kiosks, and arts performances in the Yard, as was carried out through the Common Spaces initiative, transformed daily interactions on the campus," she said.

Over time, the college that was founded on the edge of the American wilderness has adapted to suit its growth and new



academic needs. Early on, the campus was a contained group of buildings in a garden setting. Think Massachusetts Hall, which was completed in 1721.

In the early 1800s, University Hall broke from tradition when it was built of white granite on a site across from Massachusetts Hall. The new building material was a dramatic departure from the customary brick, and the building's central location helped to shape future development of the Yard.

As the 20th century dawned, Harvard extended its physical reach to the Charles River, where the first undergraduate Houses opened an era of

iconic views and public engagement.

In the 1950s, Harvard broke from its classical look. Famed architect Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus school, designed the Harvard Graduate Center, now known as Harkness Commons, a cluster of buildings that became the first modernist structure on campus.

In 1963, Le Corbusier, another famed architect, added the shock of the modern to Quincy Street, where his Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts opened in counterpoint to the grand, brick Fogg Museum next door. By 1965, the glass and concrete face of GSD Dean Josep

Lluís Sert's 10-story Holyoke Center rose over Harvard Square.

A decade ago, Harvard embraced a new ethic of environmental sustainability. Often, the result of that shift has meant refurbishing rather than building. Think the Landmark Center in Boston, a portion of an old Sears Building that the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) converted to modern green standards.

ARCHITECTURAL SHIFTS OVER TIME

Among Harvard's roughly 660 buildings, Massachusetts Hall is the oldest. Early Georgian in style, its simple construction, symmetry, and modest accents — like its belt course, a row of raised bricks that run along the façade — make it an architectural favorite of many critics.

"Never was there a better example of how a simply conceived, plainspoken building of hardly any pretension can achieve a distinction that time and again eludes more elaborately contrived efforts," wrote Douglass Shand-Tucci, a historian of American art and architecture, in his book "The Campus Guide: Harvard University."

Massachusetts Hall has been a residence, classroom space, a barracks during the American Revolution, the home of an informal observatory, and the precursor to the modern laboratory (the "Apparatus Chamber" that included equipment acquired by Benjamin Franklin). Today it contains the offices of Harvard's president and top administrators, with a dormitory for freshmen on its top floor.

"This is very unusual cross programming," said Mostafavi of the hall's dual function as office and residence. "Because it's a House, it's not really a building that represents power. The fact that the president is in a relatively modest building says something about the priorities and the values of the University."

Nearby, Tercentenary Theater, Harvard's outdoor arena in the Old Yard that is used for social gatherings and senior send-offs, is bounded by four examples of building diversity: Memorial Church, Sever Hall, University Hall, and the colossal Widener Library.

Completed in 1880, Sever Hall is the product of the noted architect and Harvard alumnus Henry Hobson Richardson. Using his bold, Romanesque style, Richardson crafted Sever of red brick, but also incorporated lush ornamentation into his design.

"Look at how deep the walls are, the decorations around the windows, and the specially shaped brick, and the building's texture and shadows, its dramatic roof," said Alex Krieger, professor in practice of urban design, while touring the Yard. "There's an incredibly voluptuous quality to it."

Sever faces iconic University Hall, designed by acclaimed architect and Harvard graduate Charles Bulfinch in 1813. His use of white marble in a Colonial Revival and Federal style set it apart. Its placement "established the scale of the Yard and gave it visual coherence," wrote Bainbridge Bunting in the book "Harvard: An Architectural History," co-authored with Margaret Henderson Floyd. Instead of facing out toward the adjacent street, "the college now began to develop a spacious academic precinct facing inward, with Bulfinch's building at its core."

The edges of the Old Yard allow for glimpses of the modern era. Through the centuries, campus planners chose not to fully enclose the Yard like the cloistered designs of their predecessors in England, the universities at Oxford and Cambridge. Instead, the planners left gaps, allowing those passing through to see what Krieger called "a promise of something else."

"You are always walking in a diagonal, you are always seeing the next space beyond," said Krieger. "Over the tops of these old and venerable buildings, you see the peak of the Science Center or Memorial Hall. It is a wonderful urban design idea. It gives you a sense of what lies beyond."

"What is very special about the Harvard campus for me," Krieger added, "is that while it has a large, handsome, cherished, and intact historic core — which embodies the 'Harvard brand,' it also exhibits the confidence of each generation of its builders, building what seemed appropriate and emblematic for them."

WEDDING THE OLD AND NEW

Beyond the Yard is a stew of styles and designs, everything from the concrete and glass of the Science Center to the adjacent ornate brick and slate of the High Victorian Gothic Memorial Hall. On the HLS campus, Richardson's Romanesque Austin Hall sits next to the small Greek Revival Gannett House. At Harvard Divinity School, the Collegiate Gothic-style Andover Hall is across the street from Sert's Center for the Study of World Religions, designed

(see *Architecture* next page)

Architecture

(continued from previous page)

as a modest residential space with an open courtyard.

Increasingly, the University's construction projects are merging the old and the new. The renovation and expansion of the Harvard Art Museums is an example of that important nexus. Italian architectural luminary Renzo Piano's design will unite the Fogg, the Busch-Reisinger, and the Arthur M. Sackler museums in one building. The project will preserve the skeleton of the original 1927 Fogg Museum structure and its beloved interior Calderwood Courtyard. But the new addition will be modern, with a largely wooden exterior.

Additional gallery space, classrooms, a lecture hall, and expanded study areas and conservation laboratories in a new glass structure on the roof will increase access to the collections, enhance curatorial collaboration, and broaden the museums' role in the undergraduate curriculum. Project planners carefully positioned the new addition to the roof so the façade of the building, as viewed from the Yard, will look largely unchanged.

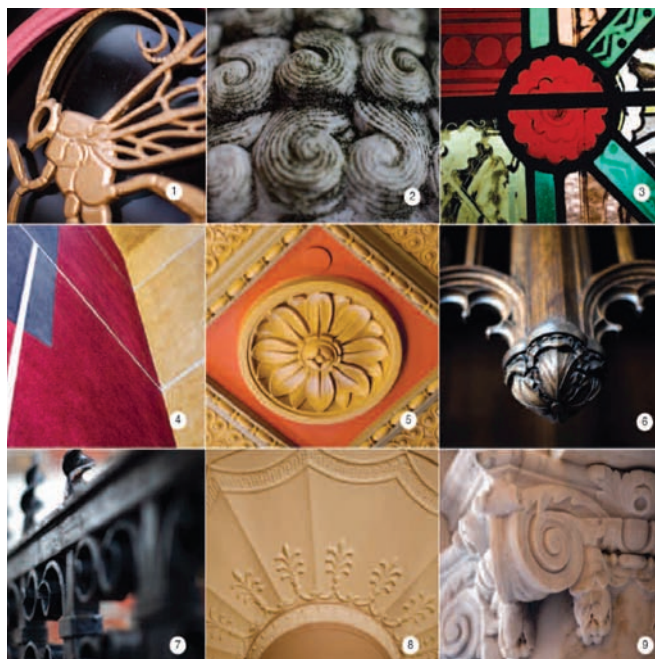
"It will be a very handsome and clear presentation of how you can add to an old, venerable building," said Krieger.

Next door, the Carpenter Center, a sweeping circle and square of concrete bisected by a prominent ramp, raised eyebrows and ire when it was built in the 1960s. It is the only building in the nation by Le Corbusier, the working name of revered architect Charles-Édouard Jeanneret. While some early critics balked at the placement of such a modern work between the stately Faculty Club and the Fogg, over time the structure has taken on an almost mythic status.

Part of the center's allure, said Elizabeth Padjen, a GSD graduate, is in its ability to act as a counterpoint. "The Carpenter Center introduced a generation to new ideas about modernity and the modern era as a whole," said Padjen, editor of the quarterly publication of the Boston Society of Architects. "Many people on campus at that time had never seen anything like it. It still serves as a reminder that universities have a special, somewhat complicated responsibility to the culture at large, an obligation to nurture innovation even while they are increasing our understanding of the past."

The man responsible for bringing in Le Corbusier left his own strong modernist mark on Harvard. Using concrete as an expressive material, Sert furthered modernism. The Science Center and Peabody Terrace are his creations, as is the Holyoke Center. Some critics dislike the scale, the contrasts, and the coolness of Sert's work, but others note that the buildings neatly fill out Sert's larger vision.

"It's important to note that the Sert buildings were conceived as pieces in the larger master plan that he had developed for the campus," said Hashim Sarkis, GSD Aga Khan Professor of Landscape Architecture



Detail shots of the following: 1. Doors to the Biological Laboratories; 2. Lion statue outside the Harvard-Yenching Library; 3. Transept of Memorial Hall; 4. A piece on view in the Sackler Museum; 5. Ceiling detail from the reference computer area inside Widener Library; 6. Wooden seat in Andover Hall at the Divinity School; 7. Gates near the Science Center; 8. Column inside the Samuel Johnson Room in Houghton Library; 9. Marble walls inside Widener Library.

and Urbanism in Muslim Societies.

Sert envisioned a campus where educational buildings could become an integral part of the urban environment. The Holyoke Center was developed with that in mind. It is recessed from the street, allowing Harvard Square to have more open space, a feature that was repeated on the other side of the building. The interior ground-floor passageway, a favorite motif for Sert, acts as an urban thoroughfare. Inside and outside the center, shops and restaurants contribute to a lively streetscape.

Harvard's recent architectural past involves other projects lauded by some and criticized by others. Peabody Terrace, the 1960s graduate housing complex along the Charles River, was a University attempt to meld with the community. But some neighbors condemned the project for its scale. Similarly, detractors complained that the contemporary, boxlike dorm across the river at Harvard Business School (HBS) is too big and doesn't fit their vision of Harvard. Over the years, the University has worked to involve the community in the design process.

Time has a way of softening such strong opinions. As decades pass, the styles that seemed overly aggressive or even distasteful in their day can come to be appreciated.

In a 1904 letter, author and emeritus Professor Charles Eliot Norton bitterly complained to Harvard's Board of Overseers about "a long series of failures in the buildings of the University."

Online ► Photo journal: <http://news.harvard.edu/gazette/story/2010/06/details-details/>

"There is, perhaps, not a single University building of the last fifty years, from the Museum of Comparative Zoology to the Memorial Hall ... that is likely to be held in admiration one or two generations hence," Norton wrote.

GOING GREEN, AND COLLABORATING

In the new millennium, the University is greening the Crimson campus, with additions ranging from a building heated by underground wells, to wind turbines on rooftops, to solar panels attached to dormitories.

Rising along Massachusetts Avenue is the University's newest building, which will serve as a Law School student center, classrooms, and clinical space. Project planners expect to win LEED Gold Certification from the U.S. Green Building Council.

Designed by Robert A.M. Stern Architects, the building also incorporates some design elements familiar to the HLS campus, including a color similar to that of Langdell Hall and prominent arches reminiscent of Austin Hall. With its green-building efficiencies, inventive classroom concepts, and a design that is modern but includes influences from the past, the building suggests an important future architectural direction for Harvard.

There have been architectural shifts beyond the main campus as well. In 1999 the Harvard School of Public Health wanted to expand in the Longwood Medical Area of Boston, but space was lacking. So when some opened in the nearby Landmark Center, a large art deco building built in 1929, the School took over more than 40,000 square feet of office space, and turned it into the University's first sustainable building effort.

A third repurposed site signals a collaborative and interdisciplinary approach. At HBS, in a building that was once the home of public broadcaster WGBH, plans are under way for a new type of laboratory. The Harvard Innovation Lab will serve as a University-wide resource for students and faculty eager to tap into Harvard's entrepreneurial spirit.

"We are trying to achieve a new model of collaboration for Harvard. Here, students and faculty from all across the University can meet others who share an innovative streak, who are interested in getting projects off the ground," said Sharon Black, HBS director of planning.

The lab will include a mix of innovation-oriented and social enterprise projects, as well as services geared toward small businesses and entrepreneurs in the surrounding community.

"The future intellectual direction of Harvard will be linked to its physical planning and architectural path," Mostafavi said.

"When there is more and more discussion around collaboration and transdisciplinary practices, the question is: What kind of space do you need for that work?" he added. "New kinds of research means new kinds of juxtapositions, and will require certain negotiations between schools. It will be important to explore how buildings and architecture can help set the stage for these future collaborations."



Chasing prices

Gita Gopinath, Harvard's newest tenured professor of economics, uses complex mathematics to model the financial world, but she also hunts for clues in real-world data.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

It's not often that shoveling snow inspires a discussion of foreign exchange rates. But that's what happened when economist Gita Gopinath offered her 7-year-old son Rohil \$10 for helping out. He insisted on being paid in rupees — 45 of them for every dollar.

"He gets to hear more economics than he needs at the dinner table," said Gopinath, the first Indian woman with tenure in Harvard's Department of Economics.

Her husband, Iqbal Dhaliwal, is also an economist, and is director of policy at the Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At home in Lexington, Mass., Gopinath said, "We keep exchanging notes."

Gopinath, who is 39 today (Feb. 17) and was barely 38 when she earned tenure, is a rising star in international macroeconomics. Her research interests are timely, considering the volatile financial state of the world.

Gopinath studies how international prices respond to movements in exchange rates, the rapid shifts in relative value among world currencies. She also investigates "sovereign debt," the catastrophic tip in balance sheets that may suddenly befall individual countries.

To do her work, Gopinath explores both theory and hard data.

Some of her papers are based purely on mathematical formulations. "I try to model the world with features I think are relevant," she said, "and then see what the behavior of economic agents are in that environment."

But Gopinath also burrows into mounds of data. What she calls her "pricing project" tracks the cost of goods in minute detail, down to the expense of a pair of shoes from China or a machine made in Germany. Since 2005, she has analyzed the voluminous data behind the import price index that is released monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gita Gopinath, who is 39 today (Feb. 17), is a rising star in international macroeconomics. Her research interests are timely, considering the volatile financial state of the world. In 1990-91, India experienced a massive financial crisis. "I got really excited by economics at that point," said Gopinath.

All this, and yet Gopinath paid no attention to economics until a first-year course at the University of Delhi in 1989. "When you're growing up in India, everybody expects you to become a doctor or an engineer," she said, "not exactly an economist." But Gopinath picked economics to prepare for an exam three years in the future, the one required for acceptance into the elite Indian Administrative Service.

Then two things happened. In 1990-91, India experienced a massive financial crisis. "I got really excited by economics at that point," said Gopinath, who became a fervent student of currency values, depreciation, bailouts, and capital flow. "I fell in love with the subject."

Around the same time, Gopinath also discovered that "I had absolutely zero administrative skills," she said, which made academics more attractive than a government career. "I was more of a geek, and better with my books than anything else."

After earning a master's degree at the Delhi School of Economics (1994), where she met Dhaliwal, Gopinath earned a master's in economics from the University of Washington, Seattle, where she had started a Ph.D. program.

She transferred to Princeton University in 1996 and earned a Ph.D. there in 2001. Along the way, she was inspired to pursue international macroeconomics by her two advisers. Kenneth S. Rogoff, former chief economist at the International Monetary Fund, is now Harvard's Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy and a professor of economics. Ben Bernanke is now in his second term as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

After less than four years at the University of Chicago, Gopinath was offered a semester-long visiting position at Harvard in the spring of 2005. "At the end of it, surprisingly," she said, "they made me an offer."

Since then, there is little time for anything except work and family. "I really would like to spend more time reading books that are not textbooks," said Gopinath.

Still, the shelves in her new office are nearly bare, since, said Gopinath, "Everything I need is on the Internet now."

Photo by Brooks Canaday | Harvard Staff Photographer

More Campus & Community Online
news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/campus-n-community



Sustained Dialogue assembles students from diverse backgrounds to discuss often divisive topics. <http://hvd.gs/73200>



"Conversations@FAS: Redefining Teaching and Learning for the 21st Century" kicks off the first in a series. <http://hvd.gs/73202>

Fawaz, Shapiro to lead Harvard Overseers

Harvard's Board of Overseers names Leila Fawaz as president and Robert Shapiro as vice chair of the executive committee for 2011-12.

Leila Fawaz, A.M. '72, Ph.D. '79, a Tufts University professor, former dean of humanities and arts, and prominent social historian of the Middle East, has been elected president of Harvard's Board of Overseers for 2011-12.

Robert N. Shapiro '72, J.D. '78, past president of both the Harvard Alumni Association and the Harvard Law School Association, who is also a leading Boston lawyer with wide-ranging board experience, will become vice chair of the Board of Overseers' executive committee.

Both Fawaz and Shapiro will be serving the final year of their six-year Overseer terms. They will assume their new roles following Commencement this spring, succeeding Seth P. Waxman '73, former solicitor general of the United States and a partner at the law firm WilmerHale in Washington, D.C., and Mitchell L. Adams '66, M.B.A. '69, executive director of the Massachusetts Technology Collaborative.

"We're greatly fortunate to have such an outstanding pair of Overseers to lead the board forward next year," said Harvard President Drew Faust. "Leila Fawaz and Rob Shapiro have brought extraordinary dedication and insight to their service as Overseers these past five years, and it will be a privilege to benefit from their leadership and guidance in 2011-12."

LEILA FAWAZ

Fawaz is the Issam M. Fares Professor of Lebanese and Eastern Mediterranean Studies and founding director of the Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies at Tufts University, where she also holds appointments as professor of diplomacy at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and as professor of history.

Born in Sudan to Greek-Orthodox Lebanese parents and raised in Lebanon, she studied at the American University of Beirut, where she received a B.A. in 1967 and an M.A. in 1968. She pursued graduate studies in history at Harvard, receiving her A.M. in 1972 and Ph.D. in 1979.

A member of the Tufts faculty since 1979, she became a full professor in 1994 and chaired the History Department from 1994 to 1996. From 1996 to 2001, she served as dean of arts and humanities and as associate dean of the faculty. She is a recipient of the Lillian Leibner Award for Distinguished Teaching and Advising. Her leading publications include two co-edited volumes, "Transformed Landscapes" (American University of Cairo Press, 2009) and "Modernity and Culture" (Columbia University Press, 2002), and two authored volumes, "An Occasion for War" (University of California Press, 1994) and "Merchants and Migrants in Nineteenth-Century Beirut" (Harvard University Press, 1983). A Carnegie Scholar (2008-10), she is currently working on a study of the World War I experience of Muslims in the Middle East and South Asia.

A former president of the Middle East Studies Asso-



ciation of North America and of the American University of Beirut Alumni Association of North America, she is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and of the Comité Scientifique of the Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme at the Université de Provence. She has served on the advisory board of the Council for the International Exchange of Scholars and chaired the Council's Fulbright Review Committee. Her editorial posts have included general editor of the book series "History and Society of the Modern Middle East" at Columbia University Press and editor-in-chief of the "International Journal of Middle East Studies." Elected to the professional division of the American Historical Association, she has also served on the editorial board of the American Historical Review.

A member of Harvard's Board of Overseers since 2006, Fawaz has served on the board's executive committee since 2009. She chairs the board's social sciences committee, leads the executive committee's subcommittee on visitation, and is a member of the visiting committees to the College, Radcliffe Institute, the History Department, the Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations Department, and International and Area Studies.

In 2000, she received the International Institute of Boston's New Citizen Award, given to immigrants who have made significant contributions within their respective communities.

ROBERT SHAPIRO

A longtime partner at the Boston-based law firm Ropes & Gray, Shapiro is a leading member and former head of the firm's private client practice and the partner in charge of firm-wide attorney training.

Shapiro graduated from Harvard College in 1972, having concentrated in philosophy, then studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, as a Fiske Scholar. After teaching secondary school English, he at-

tended Harvard Law School, where he was a winner of the Ames Moot Court Competition and received his J.D. in 1978.

Long a major presence in Harvard alumni affairs, he served as president of the Harvard Law School Association from 2000 to 2002 and as president of the Harvard Alumni Association in 1991-92. He has been a co-chair of his 25th, 30th, and 35th College reunions.

As an Overseer, he chairs the standing committee on institutional policy. He also serves on the executive committee,

the committees on humanities and arts and on alumni affairs and development, and the governing boards' joint committee on appointments. He was an Overseer member of the corporation's governance review committee in 2010 and is currently a member of the search committee for new members of the corporation.

One of the most active figures in Harvard's visitation process in recent decades, he serves on the visiting committees to the College, the Divinity School, the Art Museums, and Memorial Church, as well as the Departments of Classics, English, History, the History of Art and Architecture, Philosophy, Romance Languages and Literatures, and Visual and Environmental Studies.

Widely experienced as a trustee of educational and cultural organizations, he is president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Essex Museum and is an overseer of the Handel & Haydn Society. He is a former trustee of Phillips Exeter Academy and the Noble and Greenough School.

First created as the "Committee as to the collegat at New Towne" by order of the General Court of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay in 1637, the Board of Overseers dates to the earliest days of Harvard College. It is the larger of Harvard's two governing boards, the other being the President and Fellows of Harvard College (also known as the Harvard Corporation). Members of the Board of Overseers are elected annually by holders of Harvard degrees. Typically, five Overseers are elected each year to six-year terms. Drawing on the diverse experience of its members, the board exerts broad influence over Harvard's strategic directions, provides counsel to the University's leadership on priorities and plans, has the power of consent to certain actions of the Corporation, and directs the visitation process by which various Harvard Schools and departments are periodically reviewed and assessed.

One country, two stories

A Harvard doctoral student from Belarus spends winter break in her homeland, awash in election turmoil.

By Volha Charnysh



STUDENT VOICE

Getting ready to travel home for the recent winter break, I packed books on authoritarianism, installed Tor to avoid being monitored on the Internet, and deleted some political cartoons from my computer. I was flying to Belarus to see my family and to research civic activism.

Three days earlier, Belarus had what was only its fourth presidential election. The winner was certain. President Aleksandr Lukashenka has ruled the country since 1994, which inspired a popular joke that running for president of Belarus requires a 10-year presidential experience. Expecting nothing unusual, I did not follow the election process.

A Ph.D. student in Harvard's Department of Government, I learned about massive protests in Minsk only when contacted by a foreign news network. Reading the Western media that was suddenly rife with horror stories there, I grew anxious. Tens of thousands of people took to the streets to protest voting irregularities. Hundreds of people were beaten and detained; oppositional presidential candidates were arrested.

Listening to an interview with a journalist in Minsk, I could hear thousands of my countrymen chanting "Long live Belarus" and "Go away!" to the incumbent president. To me, this was remarkable. Few dare to dissent in Belarus, where statues of Vladimir Lenin are

ubiquitous, the streets bear Soviet names, and Josef Stalin has a memorial complex.

This time, however, something seemed to have snapped. Belarusians participated in the largest protest rally since 1996, traveling from all over the country to Independence Square in Minsk on election night. Although the protest was crushed, I was sure I would come back to a different country from the one I had left in August.

But on my return, I found nothing changed. The post-election arrests continued, and so did the Western criticism. But most people seemed unaware of this. Those who hadn't had their doors knocked on by the Belarusian security services seemed to know nothing. The rest appeared too afraid to speak. While the Western papers decried the situation, the headlines in the Belarusian state media read "Fair competition for votes in Belarus" and "Belarus election follows EU, USA instructions." What some Belarusians recognized as hypocritical in private was believed by many others, whose votes were reflected in the outcome.

My high school friend, a Ph.D. student at Belarusian State University, was surprised to hear that the election might be unfair and was oblivious to the post-election violence. Like most Belarusian students, she voted early: Offered to skip a week of class by her lecturer, she didn't question the early balloting. My neighbor, who made it a rule to come to the election booth five min-

utes before the voting closes, told me he invariably finds that someone already has voted in his name.

In November, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and Davis Center sponsored a lecture, "The Two Souls of Belarusian Literature: Anatomy and Pathology," by young Belarusian poet Mariya Martysevich. Martysevich spoke of one Belarusian literature endorsed by the state and taught in schools, and another representing the country abroad, but blacklisted in Belarus. It seemed that Belarus itself had two souls.

Small and ethnically homogenous, the country remains divided. It has two flags, one used by the opposition and sold at some Western souvenir shops, and the other adorning governmental buildings and classrooms in Belarus. The country even speaks two languages. Russian is used in daily life and dominates the state media, but Belarusian is spoken as a political statement by the opposition. So Belarus has two stories. Year after year, those stories drift further apart. Although one may be more accurate, neither is complete by itself.

Trying to bring the two together is challenging. Although I had planned to interview Belarusian human rights activists during my visit, I had better luck reaching Belarusians in exile and foreign activists, who told me what I knew from the Western media. Most of my interviews scheduled with activists did not happen. In the post-election turmoil, they would not risk speaking about their work, and many were busy helping out their jailed friends.

But the stories I did hear were far less dramatic than those reported abroad. Ordinary Belarusians stayed away from politics and were satisfied with their lives, albeit a little annoyed at the difficulties of obtaining visas to Western countries. Some joked about Belarus' reputation abroad, but pointed out that all countries had problems. In the world they see on the news, the West is a land of crime, obesity, and unemployment; the Tunisian revolt never happened; the Egyptian revolution spells trouble and uncertainty for the local people; and Belarus is an island of stability safe from outside unrest, natural disasters, and poverty.

Flying back to the United States a month later, I decided not to bring souvenirs with the Soviet symbol, which are popular with some of my American friends. I came back instead with a book of Belarusian poetry and a desire to bring the two stories of Belarus closer together.

Losing the ‘likes’ and ‘ums,’ but finding community

From the boardroom to the classroom and beyond, public speaking is an unavoidable — and often feared — fact of life for some Harvard faculty and staff. The Crimson Toastmasters are there to help, and maybe even make the learning fun.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Shao-Liang Zheng can manipulate the tiniest of molecules, but he has a harder time manipulating words.

Zheng, who manages the Center for Crystallographic Studies in the Chemistry and Chemical Biology Department, is by his own admission “a little shy.” And his pronounced Chinese accent often makes for unwieldy conversation with Americans. The communication problems Zheng could frequently avoid as an isolated postdoctoral researcher came to the fore when he began teaching others how to use the center’s complex X-ray machinery.

“The first time I ran the workshop here, students complained they couldn’t understand me,” he said.

Determined to work on his public speaking skills, Zheng sought the help of the masters — specifically, the Crimson Toastmasters. The four-year-old chapter meets every other Tuesday afternoon with the goal of helping Harvard faculty and staff to overcome the nerves, tics, and other barriers to communication that can plague even seasoned public speakers.

“It’s given me the confidence, and it helps me with organization of my thoughts,” Zheng said.

Most people have heard of Toastmasters International, the nonprofit public-speaking organization founded in 1924. With its 10-step path to “competent communication” and its members-only mystique, Toastmasters has acquired a reputation as a cross between Alcoholics Anonymous and Six Sigma, the popular business methodology.

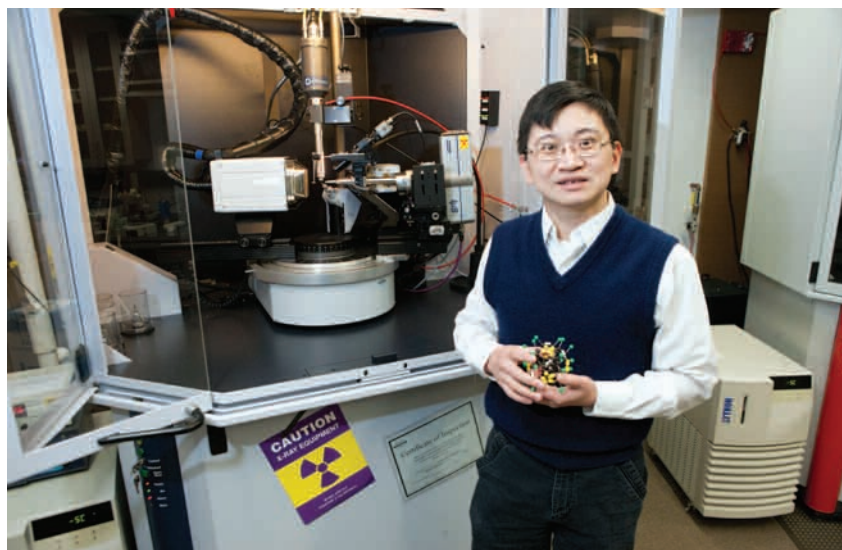
“I actually thought it was a cult,” admitted Sarah Liberman, a coordinator in the Harvard Graduate School of Education’s academic affairs office. Despite her skepticism, she attended the club’s inaugural meeting, sponsored by the Center for Workplace Development, and is now its vice president for membership. “It’s a really good opportunity to network,” Liberman said.

For some, Toastmasters conjures an image of a fusty old man in a dinner jacket and ascot, raising a coupe of champagne to commandeer the room’s attention.

“I thought that it might be more formal than it is, maybe more elitist,” said Christie Gilliland, a newer member of the club and a Harvard Library assistant. “But it was the exact opposite.” Even though Gilliland is naturally outgoing, she said she likes the regular practice that Toastmasters provides.

“You have to learn how to work through the racing heart, keep your mind focused even when your hands are shaking,” Gilliland said.

The oft-quoted statistic that more Americans fear



public speaking than death — the common belief that, as Jerry Seinfeld famously joked, “If you go to a funeral, you’re better off in the casket than doing the eulogy” — appears to be the stuff of urban legend. But a 2001 Gallup survey did reveal that public speaking is the second-most-common fear in America, after snakes.

And even those who don’t dread the spotlight aren’t necessarily good at handling it.

“I come across a lot of people who are professionals at a really high level who can’t give a good presentation,” said Leon Welch, a purchasing assistant at Harvard University Health Services and the club’s president.

Toastmasters is everywhere. There are 164 clubs in Massachusetts alone, many affiliated with universities, businesses, or churches. Harvard students have their own Toastmasters club, Harvard Toastmasters, which meets weekly at the Harvard Kennedy School.

All Toastmasters clubs follow the same meeting format, where members take turns being master of ceremonies and giving speeches that range from an opening joke to an inspirational thought. Some members are assigned to offer critiques — and yes, one person tallies all the “ums,” “likes,” and “sos.” But any Toastmaster will insist that clubs have their own personalities, from the militant to the relaxed.

“What sets our group apart is a tremendous amount of compassion and understanding,” Welch said. “We have one of the most amicable groups I know of.”

Welcoming or not, a room full of strangers can seem like a hostile environment to a newcomer, especially one who fears public speaking. Even though no one is required to take a turn in front of the group, “We’ve had people cry,” Welch said.

Shao-Liang Zheng, who manages the Center for Crystallographic Studies, was determined to work on his public speaking skills. It was then that he sought the help of the masters — specifically, the Crimson Toastmasters.

Crimson Toastmasters is small but growing, Welch said. Many members discover the club by word of mouth. “A lot of people are looking to become more proficient in the way they present themselves,” he said. “I think that the Toastmasters approach is attractive, because you move at your own pace.”

Jason Pryde, a web and database manager at the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation,

said the group has helped his professional life in unexpected ways. He has gotten better at recognizing people and remembering their names. And he has become attuned to the reciprocal aspect of public speaking: listening.

“It’s fairly easy to let your mind wander off when people are speaking,” Pryde said. “But it’s dangerous. I’ve disciplined myself to stay engaged.”

In uncertain times, people often look for ways to bolster their public speaking skills to gain a competitive edge in the work force, said Steven Cohen, author of the recently released “Lessons from the Podium: Public Speaking as a Leadership Art.” Cohen, a Harvard Kennedy School graduate who teaches a course on public speaking at the Harvard Extension School, said he has seen a spike in interest in public speaking across the University in recent years. In the five semesters he has taught the class, it has filled up in a matter of days, with a waitlist.

“Especially with the economic downturn, people are doing whatever they can to stay on top,” said Cohen. “Public speaking is one of those areas that can make or break you.”

It’s certainly had a real impact for Zheng and the Center for Crystallographic Studies. When Zheng arrived at Harvard in 2009, only eight students and postdoctoral researchers knew how to use the X-ray equipment he oversees. Thanks to his training workshops, that number now stands at 22, not counting the seven new students currently taking a new course Zheng is teaching.

“It makes me so happy,” Zheng said with a grin. “It’s very hard to stand up and speak, but it’s important for my job. It’s important for the students.”

Photo by Brooks Canada | Harvard Staff Photographer

Joie Gelband and her husband, David Cort, a library assistant at Widener Library, both work part-time to allow them to co-parent their two children, ages 15 and 7. Gelband joins her daughter, May, for a flying leap after May's gymnastics class.



STAFF PROFILE

An unexpected career move

From her early days as a labor organizer to her current role advocating for laid-off employees, union official Joie Gelband has made a career of handling workers' issues.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Joie Gelband wasn't supposed to have a career as a union organizer. In 1985, the recent college graduate "tagged along" with friends to Boston and took a job at the Harvard Divinity School as a placeholder until graduate school.

"My only goal at that point was to become a famous feminist theologian," she said with a knowing smile. "That was my lofty ambition." So when a co-worker approached her and invited her to a meeting about forming a union, Gelband passed.

"I said — and I'm embarrassed to admit this — 'I'm above that,'" she recalled. "I just hadn't thought of the world of workers beyond my friends and I trying to get our first jobs."

That attitude didn't last long. Her colleague persisted, and within a year of begrudgingly attending her first meeting, Gelband had quit her job to work on union activities full time.

"I got very interested in the basic philosophy of this organizing drive," she said. The nascent Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers (HUCTW), which finally formed after a worker vote in 1988, wasn't just demanding more overtime pay or better hours, she said. "We were organizing around [the idea of] workers having a voice, and being in the

room when decisions are made."

That mission has guided Gelband's work over the past quarter-century. She may not be a world-renowned feminist scholar, but she has certainly changed women's (and men's) lives as an HUCTW organizer.

After nearly two decades working as an organizer under the auspices of the union's national affiliate, the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), Gelband came back on board as a Harvard employee in 2004.

She now co-manages HUCTW's Work Security Program, a partnership between the University and the union that helps to place laid-off workers in new positions around Harvard. Gelband trains case managers to work with the newly unemployed, coordinates with human resources and hiring managers, and serves as an advocate.

"Harvard is an enormous and dynamic institution, and changes are going to happen all the time," she said. Union jobs are especially susceptible to turnover. As grants expire, and as departments in the University expand and contract, support positions are frequently created, phased out, and reshuffled.

"It saves the University to hire an experienced in-

sider, and it's the right thing to do for someone who's facing job loss," Gelband said.

Gelband's dedication to the program hasn't gone unnoticed by the workers she has helped. Laverne Martinez became one of those people in July 2009, when Gelband helped her to land a job at the Office of Sponsored Programs. Gelband would call Martinez before and after every interview. She helped Martinez keep track of her many applications to provide necessary evidence of her job search to the union board. Gelband made calls on her behalf and set up informational interviews for practice.

"Every single job that I've applied for, she has really been there, to the point where we would communicate every single day," Martinez said. "She puts her heart into doing it."

Gelband also runs HUCTW's School-to-Work Program, which places students from Cambridge Rindge & Latin School in paid internships around Harvard. Gelband trains HUCTW members to be intern supervisors and teaches a weekly seminar for the students to learn about workplace skills, labor issues, and collective action.

She brings the union home, too. She and her husband, David Cort, a library assistant at Widener Library, met while working on the union campaign. Both work part-time to allow them to co-parent their two children, ages 15 and 7.

"One of us is always available to do kid-related or dog-related things," she said — like being the "resident union lady" at her daughter's school. Every year Gelband teaches second-graders classic picket songs, including a few HUCTW originals. They're the same tunes Gelband has been crooning since the mid-1980s, only in a classroom instead of at a rally: "Unions, unions, unions, u-u-u-unions! Unions are a woman's best friend!"

Photo by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

STAFF NEWS

VACATION CAMPS HELP BUSY PARENTS

Harvard's School's Out Vacation Camps offer Harvard parents a convenient on-campus option during the public school vacation weeks in February and April. Only a few spaces are available for the Feb. 22-25 program. February camp's theme is Game Show Mania. Camps are open to children ages 6 to 12 (grades 1 to 6) of benefits-eligible faculty and staff on a regular Harvard payroll, and, this year, the cost has been reduced by 50 percent. Daily rates are just \$20 per child per day; \$80 for the full February vacation week. Visit harvie.harvard.edu/docroot/standalone/Work_Life_Balance/Caring_for_Children/Finding_Child_Care/SchoolsOut.shtml.

HOT JOBS

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER, REQ 23098BR, GR. 063

Office of the University CIO (UCIO), FT

CTFS PROGRAM MANAGER, REQ. 23201BR, GR. 056

Arnold Arboretum, FT

ALLIANCE MANAGER, REQ. 22787BR, GR. 060

Office of the President and Provost, FT

LEAD RECRUITMENT SERVICES CONSULTANT, REQ 22959BR, GR. 058

Harvard Human Resources, FT

SPECIAL LISTING:

PART-TIME LECTURERS ON SOCIAL STUDIES.

More information at <http://www.socialstudies.fas.harvard.edu>. Deadline Feb. 25, 2011.

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

HOW TO APPLY

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

JOB SEARCH INFO SESSIONS

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

ANTHOLOGY INCLUDES TWO ARTICLES BY BLIER

Two articles by **Suzanne Blier**, Allen Whitehill Clowes Professor of Fine Arts and of African and African American Studies, have been included in an online anthology of **The Art Bulletin**.

Published to celebrate the 2011 centennial of the College Art Association, the anthology brings together important articles and reviews from past issues — the “greatest hits” of the journal, which has been published since 1913.

Blier's essays included are “Kings, Crowns, and Rights of Succession: Obalufon Arts at Ife and Other Yoruba Centers” and “Imaging Otherness in Ivory: African Portrayals of the Portuguese ca. 1492.”

REAL COLEGIO COMPLUTENSE SEEKS VISUAL ARTISTS

The **Real Colegio Complutense** is calling all local visual artists to participate in its second annual art exhibit, also part of Harvard's annual **Arts First** events from April 28 to May 1.

The theme of the exhibit will be Spain. The artwork submitted must depict images related to the country of Spain, giving a view or suggesting an idea about its people, culture, history, or landscape, or the architectural style prevalent in the country. Artists do not have to be from Spain.

For submission procedures and more information, visit <http://www.realcolegiocomplutense.harvard.edu/ActividadesEn.htm>. The deadline for submissions is 4 p.m. on March 15.

HARVARD COLLEGE SENIOR WINS CHURCHILL SCHOLARSHIP
Jonathan P. Wang '11 has won the prestigious Churchill Scholarship for students in science, math, and engineering.

The Churchill Scholarship pays for all fees at the University of Cambridge, a living allowance for a nine-month program, up to \$1,000 for round-trip airfare from the United States to the United Kingdom, and the cost of a visa for the United Kingdom.

Wang will pursue a master's of advanced study degree in pure mathematics. At Harvard, he is simultaneously earning an A.B. and A.M. in math. As a sophomore, he received the John Harvard Scholarship for outstanding academic achievement. He has been a course assistant in upper-level math courses and a peer tutor in math and computer science.



Massive snow walls create a narrow pathway for pedestrians to navigate. Harvard staff photographer Rose Lincoln captures a glimpse of winter ... just in case you've forgotten. To view the photo gallery, visit <http://hvd.gs/73497>.

Newsmakers

E.O. WILSON RECEIVES BBVA FOUNDATION FRONTIERS OF KNOWLEDGE AWARD

Pellegrino University Professor *Emeritus* and naturalist **Edward O. Wilson** has received the **BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award** in the ecology and conservation biology category.

The award carries a prize of 400,000 euros. To read the full press release, visit <http://bit.ly/h6bRQD>.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AWARDS
PETER GODFREY-SMITH

The **London School of Economics and Political Science** has awarded Professor of Philosophy **Peter Godfrey-Smith** the **Lakatos Award** for outstanding contribution to the philosophy of science. Godfrey-Smith was honored for his book “Darwinian Populations and Natural Selection.”

Godfrey-Smith will visit the school to receive the award and give a public lecture during the summer.

HBS'S HERZLINGER ADDRESSES HOUSE
REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Regina E. Herzlinger, the Nancy R. McPherson Professor of Business Administration at **Harvard Business School**, recently addressed the annual House Republican Conference retreat in Baltimore regarding health care. Joining her in the presentation was former **Health and Human Services Secretary Mike Leavitt**. Other speakers at the event were former House Speaker **Newt Gingrich** and Newsweek columnist **George Will**.

HLS APPOINTS GERTNER, SHAY AS PROFESSORS
OF PRACTICE

Harvard Law School (HLS) has announced the appointments of **U.S. District Judge Nancy Gertner** and **Stephen Shay**, deputy assistant secretary for international tax affairs in the **U.S. Department of the Treasury**, as professors of practice.

The professorships of practice at HLS are given to outstanding individuals whose teaching is informed by extensive expertise from the worlds of law practice, the judiciary, policy, and governance.

“With the appointments of these two superbly accomplished and talented individuals, we continue to strengthen the bridge between Harvard Law School and law in practice. Their involvement in our community will offer our students and faculty vitally important perspectives.”

tives, questions, and insights informed by deep experience in the world,” said HLS **Dean Martha Minow**.

To read the full announcement, visit http://www.law.harvard.edu/news/2011/02/4_practice.html.

AIMBE INDUCTS INGBER TO COLLEGE OF FELLOWS



The **Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering at Harvard University** announced on Feb. 4 that its founding director, **Donald E. Ingber**, has been inducted into the American Institute for Medical and Biological Engineering's College of Fellows on the basis of his major contributions to cell and tissue engineering, angiogenesis and cancer research, systems biology, and nanobiotechnology.

To read the full story, visit <http://hvd.gs/72844>.

HMS PROFESSOR RECEIVES HONORS FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE MICROSURGERY

Julian Pribaz of the **Department of Plastic Surgery at Brigham and Women's Hospital** and professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School has been chosen as the American Society for Reconstructive Microsurgery's (ASRM) 2011 Harry J. Buncke Lecturer. The honor is known as the “Nobel Prize” equivalent in the field of reconstructive microsurgery.

CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR TWO I TATTI FELLOWSHIPS

Villa I Tatti is currently accepting applications for two fellowships. The center's **Outreach Fellowship** is designed to find Italian Renaissance scholars from areas that have been underrepresented at Villa I Tatti — especially those from Asia, Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, and the Mediterranean basin. For more information, visit http://www.itatti.it/fellowships/OVF/fellow_outreach_visiting_en.html. The deadline is April 15.

The **I Tatti Fellowship** is offered to up to 15 scholars each academic year for advanced research in any aspect of the

Italian Renaissance. Fellows join a community of scholars from all over the world working in a wide range of fields and often with different methodological approaches. For more information, visit http://www.itatti.it/menu3/fellow_tatti.html. The deadline is Oct. 15.

GAZETTE STAFFER WINS POETRY PRIZE

For the second year in a row, **Sarah Sweeney** of the Harvard Gazette has won a poetry prize from the **Dorothy Sargent Rosenberg Memorial Fund**. The fund encourages the work of new, young poets, and is open to writers under the age of 40. Sweeney was awarded \$2,500.

Sweeney, who edits the Gazette's books page, “Harvard Bound,” is a native of Greensboro, N.C. She received an M.F.A. in creative writing from Emerson College in Boston. For more information, visit <http://www.sarah-sweeney.com>.

INITIATIVE ON CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC SOCIETIES RECEIVES \$156,000 GRANT

Harvard's interdisciplinary **Initiative on Contemporary Islamic Societies**, led by **Vehbi Koç Professor of Turkish Studies Cemal Kafadar**, was recently awarded a \$156,000 grant from the Henry Luce Foundation. The grant enables Kafadar, Research Associate Derya Honça, and Harvard Law School's Wertheim Fellow Emran Qureshi to develop a collaborative research network exploring peace, coexistence, and conflict in Muslim-majority and Muslim-minority countries spanning Europe, the Middle East, and South and Southeast Asia. The research network, to be launched during a conference in fall 2011, will bring together scholars whose expertise in particular geographic, religious, social, and political contexts contributes to a broader understanding of pluralism and human diversity across Muslim societies. The initiative is housed at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

ELIZABETH CROPPER AWARDED I TATTI MONGAN PRIZE

Elizabeth Cropper, dean of the **Center for Advanced Study in the Visual Arts at the National Gallery of Art** and president of the **Renaissance Society of America**, has been awarded the I Tatti Mongan Prize.

To read the full story, visit <http://hvd.gs/72606>.

— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney



Ivo Josipović, president of the Republic of Croatia, addressed the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum on Feb. 11, at a lecture co-sponsored by the Harvard Institute of Politics, the Kokkalis Program on Southeastern and East-Central Europe, and the Lukšić Fellowships for Croatia. “We have to build trust in the region, face the past, and try to find a common history. I am quite certain that everyone in the region cannot have the same view of the past, but we have to have the same fundamental principles and the same values,” he said.

Photos (above) by Martha Stewart; (top) by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

MEMORIAL MINUTES

Claudio Guillén

Faculty of Arts and Sciences



At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on February 1, 2011, the Minute honoring the life and service of the late Claudio Guillén, Harry Levin Professor of Literature, *Emeritus*, was placed upon the records. Professor Guillén was a tireless promoter of comparative literature.

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit <http://hvd.gs/72519>.

Ernest R. May

Faculty of Arts and Sciences



At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on February 1, 2011, the Minute honoring the life and service of the late Ernest R. May, Charles Warren Professor of American History, was placed upon

the records. An expert in the field of U.S. foreign relations, Professor May held many leadership roles within the University and beyond.

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit <http://hvd.gs/72536>.

Carroll E. Wood

Faculty of Arts and Sciences

At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on February 1, 2011, the Minute honoring the life and service of the late Carroll E. Wood, Jr., Professor of Biology, *Emeritus*, was placed upon the records. Carroll Wood's innovative research project, the Generic Flora of the Southeastern United States, took a biological approach to the description of plants involving all aspects of biology, including their evolutionary history, ecology, geographic distribution, and economic uses.

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit <http://hvd.gs/72544>.

ATHLETICS



If it's winter, it must be the Beanpot

In the annual hockey tournament, the Harvard men rallied to win the consolation game, 5-4, while the women played for the championship.

By Andrew Brooks | Harvard Correspondent

Since the women's Beanpot Tournament debuted in 1979 alongside the men, Harvard's hockey programs have played for the championship 35 times. That's more often than the men and women of Boston University, Boston College, and Northeastern.

When it comes to the Beanpot, Harvard's hockey clubs often hang out late and often. Crimson hockey fans were treated to another title match Tuesday night (Feb. 15) when the women looked to capture a record-tying 14th Beanpot, against host Boston College. That game came after press deadlines. (For results, visit gocrimson.com.)

Monday night, the Harvard men scored a pair of third-period goals to dump No. 14 Boston University, 5-4, in the consolation round at TD Garden. It was Harvard's 15th third-place showing in the 59-year-old men's tournament. The men had lost in the opening round to Northeastern.

The Harvard women, after edging Northeastern Feb. 8 in a gripping shootout, 2-1, after the teams were tied



In the first round on Feb. 8 (top photo), Harvard's Jillian Dempsey scores the winning goal in the shootout against Northeastern, which gave the women a 4-3 victory. For the men, however, Feb. 7 brought a loss, with Northeastern beating them, 4-0. The men came back on Feb. 14, outscoring Boston University, 5-4, in the consolation round.

Photos (top) by Rose Lincoln, (above) by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographers

3-3 in regulation, looked to avenge a seventh-ranked Boston College team that prevailed, 1-0, with a hard-to-swallow shorthanded goal two years ago in the Beanpot final. More recently, Harvard (14-8-3), which is coming off an overtime tie and overtime victory this past weekend against Clarkson and St. Lawrence, respectively, dropped a 6-2 decision to the Eagles in December. The Crimson women did win the Beanpot last year.

In the teams' 46 prior engagements, Harvard had dropped just 10 games to the Eagles. But the reality check was that B.C. had yet to lose back-to-back contests all season. Yet, for their part, the women from Cambridge had erased repeated deficits late in games, including come-from-behind efforts in their past three outings. It's a talent that might drive head coach Katey Stone a little batty, but it's a talent that's also managed to give the Crimson a second-place standing in the ECAC.

The Harvard men showed how to come from behind in Monday's consolation game. Harvard's rally versus the Terriers got under way late in the final period when sophomore defenseman Danny Biega fired the puck through a bevy of defenders to knot the score at 4-4. Less than two minutes later, senior forward Michael Del Mauro knocked a rebound past Terrier net minder Kieranto Millan to score the eventual game-winner. In the final 2:08, Ryan Carroll '11 made a glove save to collect his 45th stop on the evening. With the win, Harvard's record was 5-18-1 on the season, with five games remaining.

From the department of surprising stats, consider the following. Against BU, Harvard managed just nine shots on goal in the third period, whereas the Terriers had 20. And in another indication of hockey's mysterious ways, BU was 3 for 6 in scoring on the power play. The Crimson went 0 for 4.

For longtime Beanpot top dog BU, the defeat marked just the fourth time that the Terriers had lost games in both rounds of the tournament. What's more, the setback could hinder BU's postseason trajectory. In the title game, Boston College netted a goal at the 6-minute mark of overtime to edge Northeastern, 7-6. With the win, the Eagles clinched their 16th championship.

Online ►► For results, stats, and videos, visit <http://www.gocrimson.com>.

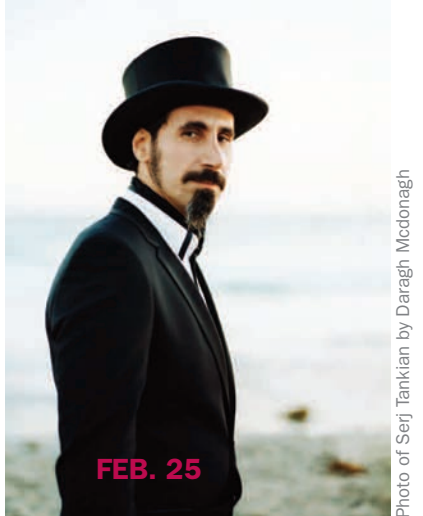


Photo of Serj Tankian by Daragh McDonagh

FEB. 25

FEB. 22

Understanding Public Protests in Egypt and Iran: What Is Similar, What Is Different.

Room N-262 (the Bowie Vernon Room), Knafel Building, 1737 Cambridge St., 4-6 p.m. Hoochang Chehabi, professor of international relations and history at Boston University, and Nazila Fathi, reporter for The New York Times and Nieman Fellow. dhicks@wcfia.harvard.edu.

FEB. 22

Stephen Fry on Humanism.

Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 8-10 p.m. Stephen Fry will receive the Annual Outstanding Lifetime Achievement Award in Cultural Humanism from the Harvard Secular Society. Award ceremony will also feature a performance by Fry. Cost: \$10/\$15. ofa.fas.harvard.edu/cal/details.php?ID=41975.



MARCH 2-3

FEB. 23

What's Next for Health Care Reform?

CGIS South-010, Tsai Auditorium, 1730 Cambridge St., 4:15-6 p.m. Analysis by Theda Skocpol and Paul Starr, with discussion from Amitabh Chandra. Free. inequality@harvard.edu, hks.harvard.edu/inequality/Seminar/EventHealthCare2011.html.

FEB. 24

Free Ancient Israelite Bread Making Tour.

Semitic Museum, 6 Divinity Ave., 2-3 p.m. Free. semiticmuseum.fas.harvard.edu.

FEB. 25

Prometheus Bound.

Oberon, 2 Arrow St., 7:30 p.m. This new musical is inspired by Aeschylus's Ancient Greek tragedy about the heroic struggle of Western civilization's first prisoner of conscience. Tickets begin at \$25. 617.547.8300, americanrepertorytheater.org/events/show/prometheus-bound.

FEB. 26

26th Annual Cultural Rhythms.

Sanders Theatre, 3 p.m. (ofa.fas.harvard.edu/cal/details.php?ID=41727) and 8 p.m. (ofa.fas.harvard.edu/cal/details.php?ID=41728). Tickets available through Harvard Box Office: 617.496.2222, boxoffice.harvard.edu.

FEB. 28

Dean's Noontime Concert.

Faculty Room, University Hall, 12:15-1 p.m. Chiara Quartet. Free. musicdpt@fas.harvard.edu, music.fas.harvard.edu/calendar.html.

THROUGH FEB. 28

Gallery Exploration of the Twelve Animals of the Chinese Zodiac.

Harvard Museum of Natural History, 26 Oxford St. Experience



Courtesy of Harvard Museum of Natural History

THROUGH FEB. 28

the museum in celebration of the Year of the Rabbit by discovering the 12 animals of the Chinese zodiac, each linked to a specimen in the galleries. Free with museum admission; free to current Harvard ID holders & one guest. 617.495.3045, hmnh.harvard.edu/lectures_and_special_events/index.php.

MARCH 1

Daniel Urban Kiley Lecture. Visits, Town and Territory — Architecture in Dialogue.

Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 6:30-7:30 p.m. Alexandre Chemetoff, architect, urban planner, landscape designer, and head of Alexandre Chemetoff & Associates. Free. events@gsd.harvard.edu.

gsd.harvard.edu/cgi-bin/calendar/index.cgi.

MARCH 2-3

The Long Tail of Global Health Equity: Tackling the Endemic Non-Communicable Diseases of the Bottom Billion.

Joseph P. Martin Conference Center, 77 Avenue Louis Pasteur, Boston. Discussions at this meeting will contribute to the deliberations of a high-level and timely United Nations meeting in September about NCD health systems issues. Featured speakers will include Paul Farmer, Dean Jamison, K. Srinath Reddy, and Peter Hotez. Registration is free: www.pih.org/harvardnacd. The conference will also be streamed live. Direct questions to harvardnacd@gmail.com.

Calendar

HIGHLIGHTS FOR FEBRUARY/MARCH 2011

| su | m | tu | w | th | f | s |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| february/march | | | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |

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



A look inside: Dunster House

Nights at the opera

When Dunster House was built in 1930, the fee for a room was based on its size and location, understandable in light of the fact that Dunster has six floors — and no elevator. Located on the banks of the Charles River next to the Weeks Footbridge, Dunster is recognizable by its crimson and gold dome, and was modeled after a church tower at Oxford. Like other Harvard Houses, Dunster has its traditions, the major ones being the Dunster House Opera, the “Messiah” sing-a-long, and a goat roast in the spring.

The Dunster House Opera Society was founded in 1992, and unlike the longer-standing Lowell Opera, it utilizes only undergraduates for its cast, staff, and orchestra. This means that everyone involved pitches in and shares multiple roles, with singers assembling sets shortly before they go onstage to deliver their arias. For many members of the cast, it is their first experience with opera. The society’s goal is to “provide the Harvard community with exposure to opera, as both a valuable art form and an accessible, enjoyable form of entertainment.” As if to underscore this point, performances take place in the Dunster dining room, which each night is quickly transformed from a sea of tables and chairs to a stage. This season’s performance was the operetta “Die

Fledermaus” by Johann Strauss II.

The camaraderie built on the set by producers, singers, and stagehands working side by side extends throughout the House. Senior Diana Suen said, “Since my first day at Dunster, when I was smothered with hugs from our House mascot, I have never felt for want of a friendly face. The Dunster community is incredibly welcoming, and there is nothing that compares to the bonds formed over intense IM games, late nights in the dining hall slaving over problem sets with friends, delicious study breaks hosted by the masters and resident tutors, and, yes, even the sometimes-too-cozy intimacy of walk-through rooms. Dunster truly feels like my home away from home.”



Photos and text by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

Online ► View photo gallery: hvd.gs/73440