Insider
& ONLINE

Go fly a kite!
Inventor and technology entrepreneur touts the advantages of harnessing high-altitude wind.

Women redux
Musician/scholar travels the world and finds long-lost works of women composers.

World rhythms
Dan Aykroyd honoree, student groups featured in this year’s colorful Cultural Rhythms.

Multimedia
Audio slide show, www.harvard.edu/multimedia/flash/090305_renewal3.swf

Dance, music, literature celebrate human rights

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

Human rights are all about history, politics, and the law — right? Not entirely. The arts have a role to play. Literature, music, dance, and other forms of creative expression often convey oblique stories of injustice and trauma. They also inspire humans to embrace the human rights implicit in every act of creation.

This expansive view of creativity was the message of “Witness,” an evening of nearly three hours of dance, music, and literature at the Memorial Church this week (March 3).

Sponsored by the Humanities Center at Harvard, the celebration was inspired by the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The groundbreaking United Nations document, signed in 1948, is being commemorated in a series of events during Harvard’s 2008-09 academic year.

The declaration’s Article 27 declares the explicit human right to enjoy the fruits of culture. The arts and humanities, said event moderator Homi Bhabha, are instruments of aspiration and empathy as well as vivid documents of injustice and longing. They provide the world, he said, “an ethic of public virtue.” (Bhabha, director of the Humanities Center, is Anne F. Rothenberg Professor of the Humanities.)

(See Witness, page 8)

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(See witness, page 8)

House Renewal Survey highlights ‘community of friends’

A survey of Harvard undergraduates reveals a House system that, despite the need for renovations, meets student expectations well and, for most, serves as a space to be with a “smaller community of friends.”

The House Renewal Survey, conducted from Oct. 30 to Nov. 18, 2008, was taken by on-campus sophomores, juniors, and seniors and had a 30.7 percent response rate, or almost 1,500 students.

Sophomores, with two more years of House life ahead, provided the most responses, with 545, followed by juniors at 499, and seniors at 452.

Students reported that the Houses supported their personal development and emotional well-being best by serving as a smaller community of friends, with 92 percent citing that as a House strength. Seventy-three percent said that social events in the Houses supported students’ development and emotional well-being, while 62 percent cited recreational activities.

When asked how well Houses met their expectations in various areas, students reported that the Houses met their expectations “well” or “very well” in most. Dining ranked highest (4.3) on a 5-point scale, while other responses showed the Houses as good places for quiet study (4.1), academic or intellectual functions (4.0), residential activities (4.1), and social or cultural activities (4.1).

The survey was conducted as part of a broader evaluation of House life that comprises the early steps in a long-term program of House renewal. The House Program Planning Committee (HPPC), charged last spring by Faculty of Arts and Sciences Dean Michael D. Smith and chaired by (See Survey, page 5)

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In an attempt to gauge how well the Harvard Gazette addresses the needs, tastes, and desires of its readers, the paper is conducting its first ever readership survey, which ends March 6. Among other things, the Gazette wants to know more about the demographics of its readership, their interests, and their preferences — what they like in the paper, and what they don’t like to see more of, less of, and how they’d prefer to receive their news. The survey is short and shouldn’t take more than a few minutes to finish. We’d love to hear from you.

An e-mail (subject line: Harvard Gazette survey) was sent to University members on Feb. 26 with a direct link to the questionnaire. Survey participants will be eligible to win one of four $50 gift certificates to the Harvard Coop. If you missed the e-mail, the survey is available at http://www.zoomerang.com/Survey/?p=WEB22B77F68BYA.

A call for student artwork

The Harvard Art Show, a new student organization, is now accepting submissions of original student artwork to be exhibited, shared, and sold to the Harvard community and greater Boston area. The show, produced by Harvard students and made possible with support from the Office for the Arts at Harvard, will be held May 4, 2009, outside the Harvard Science Center in a large pavilion tent from noon to 9 p.m., and will contain work from Harvard undergraduate and graduate students.

Applications, due March 30, will be available online at www.fas.harvard.edu/~arts/. Email HarvardArtShow2009@gmail.com with questions.

Counteracting stress at work

Herbert Benson, associate professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and director emeritus of the Benson-Henry Institute for Mind Body Medicine, will deliver a lecture, “Counteracting stress at Harvard: The relaxation response,” in which he will discuss the harmful effects of stress, lead the audience through his Relaxation Response strategy, and explain how stress can be counteracted with the Relaxation Response. The lecture will be in Hall D of the Science Center on March 10 at 7 p.m.

Compiled by Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard, JPMorgan Chase offer private loans to help international students

Harvard University has signed an agreement with JPMorgan Chase that will provide graduate and professional students from abroad with access to private education loans. International students are not eligible for federal student loans.

The agreement follows more than six months of work by University officials to secure support for international students in its graduate and professional programs after other major lenders withdrew from the market. International undergraduate students at Harvard College are separately covered under the College's financial aid program.

“We have a significant international student population, and we pride ourselves on the contributions these students make to a diverse campus,” said Dan Shore, Harvard’s chief financial officer. “We are pleased to be able to say, once again, that a Harvard graduate education remains accessible to all talented students, regardless of where they live.”

Historically, only a handful of lenders were willing to provide loans to students from abroad in the absence of a U.S. resident to serve as a co-signer. When the financial markets began to tumble late last summer, many of these entities declined to continue such lending. This casts doubt on the plans of thousands of people hoping to study at universities across the country. Currently, there are approximately 3,300 international students in graduate and professional programs at Harvard.

Under the agreement, JPMorgan Chase will provide financing to graduate and professional students from abroad who register at Harvard. A customized underwriting process will make it as simple as possible for student loan applicants. Under this program, international students may qualify for loans up to the total cost of their attendance at the University, but the specific amount available to individual students will be determined, as part of an overall financial assessment, by the Harvard or Schools or programs they will attend.

The market for student lending continues to evolve rapidly. While Harvard is pleased to announce this program with JPMorgan Chase, the University will continue to explore additional programs for all of its domestic and international students, so that they may have a range of choices to help finance their studies.

U.K. anti-poverty strategy working, almost

Radcliffe Fellow explains that the U.S. can learn lessons from neighbor across the pond

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

In May 1997, Britain’s Labor Party won an election that ended nearly two decades of Conservative Party rule. The new liberal government, promising radical reform, took over a booming economy. But it also inherited an increase in poverty that had been rising since the 1970s.

The numbers were dramatic: 25 percent of British families lived below the poverty line. Though ascendant elsewhere, the U.K. found itself ranked third-worst among developed nations.

“Britain was really embarrassed they were down at the bottom,” said social scientist Jane Waldofg, M.Ed. 79, Ph.D. ’94, a Radcliffe Fellow this year who is writing a book on the U.K. war on poverty. (The actual bottom of the rank belonged to the United States.)

So in March 1999, the government of Prime Minister Tony Blair made a bold pledge — to slash poverty rates by half in 10 years, and to eliminate family poverty all together by 2019.

“After the first decade, how is Great Britain doing? And does its modern-day war on poverty offer any lessons for the United States?”

Progress is dramatic, though not on target, with poverty down by a third, not by a half, said Waldofg. And yes, there are lessons for U.S. policymakers.

Her 10-year report card on the U.K. anti-poverty effort came in a Feb. 25 lecture at Radcliffe Gymnasium, where about 70 listeners were on hand.

Waldofg, who also has an appointment at the London School of Economics, said the 1999 pledge offered three social policy commitments: promote work, raise incomes for families with children, and promote child welfare.

The first two, she said, were a lot like U.S. policies adopted after welfare reform in 1992.

The U.K. established the first national minimum wage, though it started at higher levels than U.S. wage guarantees. Parliament also established child tax credits for families, and reduced payroll taxes for low-income workers. “The deal was — if you worked, you should not be poor,” said Waldofg.

The U.K. also increased welfare grants for parents who were not working, but who had children under 10. (In another difference from U.S. policy, single mothers were not required to work.)

The third face of the U.K. pledge — promoting child welfare — differs widely from its U.S. counterparts, said Waldofg, the author of the 2006 book “What Children Need,” which outlines, she said in the lecture, a similar “really idealistic set of investments.”

Paid maternity leave for new mothers went from six months to nine months. New fathers got two weeks off. And new parents got the right to request reduced work hours, or flextime. In the first year, said Waldofg, 90 percent of 1 million such requests were granted right away — and most of the rest soon after.

Among the parents of new babies, she said, “there was this huge pent-up demand for help."

(See Poverty: next page)
Child-care programs, aid to continue at Harvard

Harvard University will continue a number of programs designed to help meet specific child-care needs at the University. In 2006, the Task Force on Women Faculty and the Task Force on Women in Science and Engineering issued a final report that pointed to the need for increased University support for child care. Subsequently, several three-year pilot programs were introduced to target a range of child-care-related issues for different populations.

Doctoral students whose children are enrolled in campus child-care centers will continue to have a guaranteed scholarship support, based on demonstrated financial need. Though still small, the program aims to make campus child-care centers more accessible to students in the academic pipeline.

“It is critical that doctoral students throughout the University have access to high-quality child care,” explained Allan Brandt, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. “I am pleased that we will be able to continue this important pilot program.”

The University will also continue a program that helps defray the cost of backup dependent care for income-eligible employees. Through the Just in Time Care Program, benefits-eligible faculty and staff who are under 50 and income eligible are eligible for reimbursement of up to $350. Backup care is designed to cover breakdowns in regular child care or elder care, which can be unpredictable. This program gives employees a subsidy for a type of care that can be hard to plan for, making more types of care accessible and supporting their ability to get to work.

Finally, in recognition of their role as vendors of critical services to the University, six campus child-care centers will continue to be paid an annual management fee. In addition to providing high-quality care, the six centers operating in campus space provide services tailored to the University community: management of preferential enrollment for faculty, staff, and students; a range of schedules tailored to the academic calendar; detailed reporting on application patterns; and much more. The reports on these and other programs designed to help meet specific needs are published in systematic reviews of the field.

The three programs are in addition to other dependent care and work/life services the University offers, including child-care scholarship funds, assistance finding and securing child-care through referral services, and on-site school and recreation camps.

“We remain committed to ensuring that we continue to address the child-care challenges, which may hinder the recruitment, [and] retention and for impede the productivity of faculty, staff, and students at Harvard,” said Judith Singer, the senior vice provost for Faculty Development and Diversity.

Poverty

(Continued from previous page)

The U.K. policy doubled education spending within the decade. It reduced class size in elementary schools, where teachers must now also spend an hour a day on numeracy and another hour on literacy. School hours were extended, and students are now required to stay in school until age 18 — up from age 16.

New policies in the U.K. also funded universal preschool, and started Sure Start, a social and academic program for poor children and their families.

“The idea of these reforms was to reduce poverty” by targeting families in the bottom income level, said Waldfogel.

The poor earned more; incomes of the lowest 10th rose by 17 percent. And absolute poverty, based on a fixed poverty line, fell by 50 percent.

But relative poverty, the official U.K. measure, measures against how close a poor family is to the median income. By 2010, that’s expected to fall only by a third — not the full 60 percent U.K. planners wished for.

Welfare reform measures in the United States sent rates of family poverty down, said Waldfogel, but not as sharply as the U.K. model. “At the same time, “indicators of child well-being” gave the U.K. higher marks, she said.

“Health mental health improved for British adolescents, and reading and math scores went up. British families used the extra income in better ways than their U.S. counterparts, too — buying more footwear, books, toys, and fresh produce for children. By contrast, U.S. parents rising out of poverty spent more on adult things. “They’re working,” said Waldfogel, “and have expenses.”

The U.K. has in the past 10 years “made a substantial dent in child poverty,” she said, and “there are lessons in that for the United States.”

U.S. welfare reform has already embraced one of the three U.K. policies: promote work. But it could adopt the other two by increasing income for poor families and promoting child welfare (perhaps starting with universal preschool).

Another lesson? Put a date on the anti-poverty challenge, said Waldfogel. “Maybe there’s something for us to learn about the value of setting targets.”

corydon.ireland@harvard.edu

Library task force created

Aim is to establish stronger, more responsive system

Provest Steven E. Hyman announced Feb. 27 the formation of a task force charged with developing recommendations to make the Harvard Library system stronger and more responsive to the needs of students and faculty at a time of both technological change and financial challenge.

Harvard’s libraries are one of its greatest assets, with more than 16 million volumes, vast archival collections, and a robust menu of online offerings. Since the establishment of the first Harvard Library in 1638, however, the system has grown organically. The resulting highly decentralized system has made it difficult to coordinate services or to be as nimble as it might be during a period of rapid technological change.

“We will come out of this process with an organization that is more responsive to the needs of the research and teaching communities across Harvard,” Hyman said. “The panel will set priorities to tailor the system for the rapidly changing digital information landscape and propose reforms aimed at supporting collecting, preservation, and other core activities.”

The task force, which Hyman will chair, will be comprised of 19 members chosen from the faculty and from libraries across the University. The committee will consider how acquisition, preservation, and conservation policies can be improved. In addition to assessing the system’s changing technological needs, the task force will also prepare for changes in the way scholars are pursuing research.

To read the task force charge, www.bto.harvard.edu/gazette/2009/03/05/99-libraries.html

“This is an opportunity to craft a different approach to the management of our libraries, one that takes into account the increasing interest in interdisciplinary research,” said Nancy Cliny, the Roy E. Larsen Librarian of Harvard College and a member of the task force. “We need to better understand our colleagues’ needs, and we need to better understand how our users’ changing needs can be met.”

Robert Darnton, the Carl H. Pforzheimer University Professor and Director of the University Library, said that while the current economic climate added urgency to the task, the task force’s mission was focused on improving the library system. “We can make a great library system even greater by rethinking structure and services on a pan-University scale,” said Darnton, who also will serve on the task force. “It is being done in the spirit of trying to improve service.”

Inaugural report from Office for Faculty Development and Diversity.

www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/ daily/2006/06/13/worklife.html

Faculty Development and Diversity,
www.faculty.harvard.edu/
A draft report on the House Renewal Program highlights a residential system that has in many ways worked as planned as it has aged, providing not just a roof over students’ heads, but fostering a supportive community that frames students’ years at Harvard and inspires House loyalty for decades after graduation.

The report, which will be the subject of a public discussion throughout the spring, also highlights challenges facing the House system, both physical and programmatic, that will guide the long-term renovation project.

Increased privacy for students, more and varied spaces for group study and casual interactions, specialty spaces that are shared with nearby Houses, and residential programs that foster greater engagement with faculty are a few of the areas identified for improvement in the draft.

Several subcommittees of faculty, students, and administrators worked for much of 2008 to develop a thorough report to examine how their residential communities operate, holding focus groups at Harvard, and conducting a survey of students. The survey shows a great deal of satisfaction with the House communities, even as it also highlights areas for improvement. Focus groups with alumni around the country are planned for the remainder of the academic year to test the report’s findings. Information gathered will be used to inform preliminary design plans, with the report serving as an advisory document for the students and staff in the Houses.

Though the report is still in its draft stage, it contains the findings and recommendations of five subcommittees of the House Program Planning Committee, chaired by Harvard College Dean Evelynn Hammonds and charged last spring by Faculty of Arts and Sciences Dean Michael D. Smith to review aspects of House life in preparation for the upcoming renovations.

Three of the subcommittees were led by current or former House masters and consisted of faculty, staff, and students. Two were co-chaired by House masters, an assistant dean, and House committee chairs and had membership entirely made up of students.

A prime target in the House renovation will be the aging building infrastructure — electrical, plumbing, heating, and air conditioning systems — as well as the buildings’ physical structures. There is agreement in the report that the buildings’ unique architectural appearances should be preserved and that student rooms are an important site not just for sleep and daily living activities, but also for academic study. Improved privacy, better soundproofing, and eliminating walk-through rooms are among the focus group findings and subcommittee recommendations.

Common areas were another major target for the subcommittees’ discussions, owing to the fact that much of the community-building in the Houses occurs in these spaces. Committee members discussed the importance of a diversity of common room types, from the common rooms of suites to larger common areas shared by residential floors, to general-purpose meeting rooms such as the Junior Common Room, the dining hall, and larger multipurpose spaces. Such a range of rooms will allow students and other House members to use these spaces to create and foster different types of community. These common areas are among the most successful parts of House life, the committee found, with House Junior Common Rooms, dining halls, and libraries all cited as strengths of House living.

Asa Gray Professor of Systematic Botany, Summer School Dean, and former Kirkland House Master Donald Pfister, who headed the Subcommittee on House Life, said there’s a tension between the desire for a House to be a more closed space, reserved only for House members, and a place for interaction with members of other Houses or of the broader Harvard and Cambridge communities.

Striking that “inside/outside” balance is an important part of the planning process, Pfister said.

Pfister said that students have changed greatly over the years, with the computer revolution creating new ways to communicate and interact. Student schedules have shifted as well, with students today staying up later, leading to a need for late-night study spaces and food services.

The Houses’ intergenerational nature, engendered by interaction between students, tutors, and faculty members, is part of what makes the Houses different from typical dormitories, according to subcommittee members and focus group participants. That said, an area for improvement identified in all fact-finding vehicles is in the Senior Common Room structure. While some Houses have successful Senior Common Room functions, the committee’s draft recommends beginning to revamp the system where it’s not working well, and perhaps replacing it with a House Fellows program that has clearer requirements for interaction with students by faculty members affiliated with a House.

Similarly, the draft recommendations also include retaining and expanding the Resident Scholar program, which allows visiting fellows and other scholars to rent apartments in the Houses, but which would also include more-clearly defined requirements for interaction with students, such as presenting a set number of programs per year.

A close analysis of the Houses’ staffing structure is also among the draft recommendations, based on the current reality that House masters, resident deans, and tutors all have seen their administrative responsibilities grow at the cost of academic and programmatic functions. The committee recommends that staffing be re-examined to ensure masters and resident deans have adequate administrative support.

All of these changes, and others included in the draft report, would be done with an eye to environmental awareness and sustainability.

Ultimately, both the survey findings and House Program Planning Committee report will be available to the Harvard community. These fact-finding processes mark the first steps in an ongoing conversation about the House Renewal Project.

Survey

(Continued from page 1)

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Harvard College Dean Evelynn Hammonds worked through much of 2008 to evaluate House life as it is currently experienced by students.

Additionally, the College conducted focus groups and interviews with House masters to gain a better understanding of the current strengths and weaknesses of House life. The five HPPC subcommittees concluded their work in December; their recommendations will be contained in a report on House renewal being drafted now. This report, in turn, will inform planners’ work regarding both the programmatic and physical aspects of House renewal.

With faculty interaction being a key part of the philosophy behind the House system, students’ responses showed that they were most interested in informal meals with faculty and their families in the Houses, with a ranking of 4.2 out of 5. They were least interested in class sections held in Houses as it has aged, providing not just a roof over students’ heads, but fostering a supportive community that frames students’ years at Harvard and inspires House loyalty for decades after graduation.

The report, which will be the subject of continuing revision throughout the spring, also highlights challenges facing the House system, both physical and programmatic, that will guide the long-term renovation project.

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Strengthening the House tradition

House renewal report highlights successes, challenges
By Joshua Poupore
Harvard News Office

If you had walked into the Adams House dining room on Saturday afternoon (Feb. 28), you might have thought you’d stumbled upon a Harvard Business School management lecture on good leadership qualities. You would have been mistaken. The speaker was Pulitzer Prize-winning author and presidential historian Doris Kearns Goodwin, and she was discussing the management skills of two of her favorite subjects, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

As the invited speaker to the Annual Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Lecture Goodwin spoke for more than 40 minutes to a capacity crowd of around 200. In the wood-paneled room just below the suite where Roosevelt had once lived (and which proceeds from Goodwin’s talk will help to renovate), the celebrated biographer talked about some characteristics shared by the two American presidents.

“Looking at these leaders together gives us a sense of what it required to be a great leader in a time of crisis, something we need to think about in today’s world,” said Goodwin. Based on their early lives, Lincoln and Roosevelt would not seem to have much in common. Lincoln was born into a poor family of farmers in rural Kentucky and received only one year of formal education. Roosevelt was born into wealth and privilege, attending an elite boarding school and then Harvard University. Yet, despite their very different beginnings, Goodwin explained how both men overcame personal difficulties — Lincoln’s depression and Roosevelt’s polio — and suggested that facing these challenges contributed to their success as leaders.

Another trait that the two had in common was their willingness to surround themselves with political rivals, not coincidentally the focus of Goodwin’s most recent book, “Team of Rivals: The Political Genius of Abraham Lincoln” (Simon and Schuster, 2006). Other characteristics the men had in common included a willingness to share credit for success, and the ability to accept responsibility for mistakes and learn from them.

“If it’s not our mistakes that hurt us the most, but usually our response to those mistakes,” said Goodwin. She rounded out her list of attributes with some of the 16th and 32nd presidents’ lesser-known skills: the ability to control their emotions as well as a healthy respect for the importance of knowing how to relax.

While Lincoln’s reputation portrays him as a serious and often morose leader, he was equally well known in his time as a humorist and storyteller. “His greatest form of relaxation was his extraordinary sense of humor,” said Goodwin. “He could entertain a crowd for four hours with one winding tale after another.”

FDR’s recreational activities included stamp collecting and playing poker, although his most cherished was the daily White House cocktail hour, which had only one rule: “no talk of the war.” According to Goodwin, FDR loved cocktail hour so much he eventually invited his regular guests to live at the White House so they would always be on time for evening drinks.

“The White House became the most exclusive ‘presidential hotel’ you could possibly imagine,” said Goodwin. “Winston Churchill would come and spend weeks at a time in a room across the hall from Roosevelt.”

Doris Kearns Goodwin’s appearance was sponsored by the FDR Suite Renovation Project. Their mission is to restore Roosevelt’s rooms to their 1900 appearance. For more information, go to www.fdrsuite.org/.

To view the video ‘FDR slept here.’ www.hmo.harvard.edu/multimedia/flash/vld_fdr_room.swf

‘Abraham Lincoln at 200: New Perspectives on His Life and Legacy’ exhibit is on view through April 25 at Houghton Library. A symposium, to be held April 24-25, will focus on several aspects of Lincoln’s career. For more information, visit http://hc.harvard.edu/libraries/houghton/lincoln.html.
As time expired on Cornell, just as it did on Columbia the night before, the age-old sports cliché proved ever so true: On any given day, any team can win. If relevant records predicted game outcomes, then surely Columbia’s 6-4 Ivy record, good for second-place in the league, meant the Crimson’s men’s basketball team and their 2-7 league record didn’t stand a chance on Friday (Feb. 27). And it could have been assumed that despite Harvard’s respectable 12-27). And it could have been assumed that despite Harvard’s respectable 12-27). And it could have been assumed that despite Harvard’s respectable 12-27, Cornell had given up all year and their 2-7 league record is their 2-7 league record is their 2-7 league record is their 2-7 league record is their 2-7 league record. — for their sixth loss in the seven previous games.

But at Lavietes Pavilion on Feb. 27, the Crimson finished strong. Only up two at halftime, Harvard went on an 11-2 second-half run to take over the game. Despite the Crimson’s burst of offense in which they scored 43 points in the final half, Harvard’s defensive play was equally important in sealing the 72-63 win. Senior guard Drew Housman recorded a career-high six steals, and forward Keith Wright ’12 tied a career-best of four blocks for Harvard. Four Crimson players finished the game in double figures, with Jeremy Lin ’10 and Wright leading all scorers with 14 points apiece. Even though a stunned Columbia team sulked off of the court, knowing the loss jeopardized their Ivy League title hopes, the Lions would not be Harvard’s only victim of the weekend.

In Harvard’s first matchup against Cornell in Ithaca, N.Y., earlier this season, the Big Red embarrassed the Crimson by the score of 96-75. The 96 points in the 21-point loss was the most Harvard had given up all year and their worst loss of the season. With a 19-8 record going into their most recent matchup against Harvard, Cornell had had many good days this season, but Saturday wasn’t one of them.

Down by three at halftime, the Crimson came out ticking the twine in the second-half, shooting 59 percent from the field and 14 for 17 from the free throw line. The Big Red, unsuccessful in containing Lin and Housman, gave up 20 points to both members of the scoring tandem, who led Harvard to a 71-70 win.

The Crimson forfeited most of their push at the end — and, as Columbia had done 24 hours before — failed. With just three seconds remaining and the Big Red down by a point, Cornell’s Louis Dale drove into the lane and tripped to sink the game-winner, but Wright redirected his shot and Harvard was the victor.

Housman, who was named Ivy Player of the Week for his weekend play, also added five rebounds and four assists, and shot 60 percent from the field in his last home game for the Crimson. Also contributing in their last home game were seniors Evan Harris and Andrew Pusar, with five points each.

Harvard head coach Tommy Amaker, pleased the Crimson seniors finished at home with a big win, said, “I’m really happy for these three kids because they’ve done a lot in this program.... They’ve been model guys and citizens and have worked their tails off to become solid basketball players.”

The Crimson have now won three of their last four games. If the Crimson continue to inch closer to their third consecutive Ivy championship after the women’s basketball team traveled to New York this past weekend and defeated Columbia on Friday (Feb. 27), 71-58, and Cornell on Saturday (Feb. 28), 63-56. The wins put Harvard within a game of league-leader Dartmouth in the standings, with three games remaining in the season. If both teams win their two games this weekend (March 6, 7), the stage will be set for the teams’ final game of the season on March 10, in which the Crimson must defeat Dartmouth to share the Ivy League title.

On Monday (March 2) Crimson guard and co-captain Emily Tay ’09 earned her second Ivy Player of the Week honor this season for averaging 10 points and six assists against Columbia, and 16 points, nine rebounds, and five assists against Cornell the next night. Bogan Berry ’12, who also played a key role in Crimson’s weekend success, averaged 12 points in the two wins, and garnered her sixth Ivy Rookie of the Week award this season.

Crimson shut out Cornell twice; will play in ECAC semifinal

In their two ECAC quarterfinal matchups against Cornell at Bright Hockey Center, the Crimson women’s hockey team shut down the Cornell Big Red 3-0 on Friday (Feb. 27) and 4-0 on Saturday (Feb. 28) to advance to the semifinal round where Harvard will play Rensselaer at home Saturday (March 7) at 1 p.m.

Although quiet on the scoring end, the Crimson’s leading goal scorer and co-captain Sarah Vaillancourt ’09 still tallied five helpers between the two matches after being named both Ivy Player of the Year on Feb. 26 (for the second consecutive season) and being named one of 10 finalists for the 2009 Patty Kazmaier award, given to the nation’s top player. Vaillancourt wins the award this season, it, too, will be her second time winning the award.

— Compiled by Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Carter nominated to Pentagon post
President Barack Obama announced March 2 that he has nominated Ashton B. Carter to serve as undersecretary of defense for acquisition, technology and logistics. Carter’s nomination was announced in a press release along with several other key nominees.

“I am grateful that these distinguished men and women have chosen to put their unique talents and expertise to work serving our country,” Obama said. “Together, I am confident that we will be able to tackle the challenges of our time as we work to right our economy and enact policies that give America’s working families the relief they need.”

Carter is the Ford Foundation Professor of Science and International Affairs and chair of the international and global affairs faculty at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS). He came to Harvard in 1984 and has been affiliated with the Kennedy School’s Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs since 1988. He is also senior fellow of the Preventive Defense Project with former Secretary of Defense William J. Perry.

HMS, HSPH Professor Kim named Dartmouth president
Jim Yong Kim, tireless advocate for bringing Western health care to the world’s poor and a professor of medicine and of public health at Harvard, has been named the 17th president of Dartmouth College.

Kim, whose appointment was announced Monday (March 2) at Dartmouth’s New Hampshire campus, is known globally for his work as a co-founder of the nonprofit Partners In Health, which works to improve health care in some of the world’s poorest nations, including Haiti, Peru, Lesotho, and Rwanda.

Kim, 49, who received both his M.D. and a Ph.D. in anthropology from Harvard, is currently chair of the Department of Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School, director of the François-Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights at the Harvard School of Public Health, and chief of the Division of Global Health Equity at Harvard-affiliated Brigham and Women’s Hospital.

NEWSMARKER
Cynthia Friend receives Olah Award
Harvard Professor Cynthia M. Friend, the Theodore William Richards Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Materials Science, is the 2009 recipient of the George A. Olah Award in Hydrocarbon or Petroleum Chemistry by the American Chemical Society.

Friend is “one of the outstanding surface scientists in the world and one who has consistently built connections between surface science and molecular chemistry — organic and hydrocarbon chemistry in particular,” said R. Hoffmann, a Nobel laureate and the Frank H.T. Rhodes Professor of Humane Letters at Cornell University. “To this day, I’m really excited about what I’m doing,” said Friend. “It’s an endurance contest, but mainly, it’s staying focused on the research that you want to do.”

During her 26 years at Harvard, Friend has established “a general approach to the study of complex transformations of hydrocarbon molecules on surfaces that combines advanced experimental and theoretical approaches,” said colleague Eric N. Jacobsen, the Sheldon Emery Professor of Chemistry at Harvard. According to Friend, some of her most consequential work has been in desulfurization chemistry. More recently, her research group has been studying partial oxidation chemistry on gold surfaces, an area that she says contains “interesting puzzles.”

Pick up new Harvard IDs at Holyoke Center
Harvard has a new, high-technology ID card, and those who have not yet picked up their card should do so at the final card swap event, March 5 and 6, at the Holyoke Information Center, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Swap times are: March 5: 8 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. March 6: 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Cardholders must swap their current single-stripe Harvard ID for a new, two-stripe card. All privileges and information assigned to the current ID will migrate to the new card. Services such as Crimson Cash and M2 shuttle access will cease to work on the old Harvard ID card, effective April 1.

The card exchanged must match the card issued at the swap. This includes the name on the card, ID number (including the ninth digit), photo, and card type (such as Student or Special Borrower). If an individual has multiple roles at the University and carries multiple ID cards, that individual will be asked to present them all.

Those who have misplaced their ID card should go directly to the ID Office at 953 Holyoke Center. For office hours, please check www.huid.harvard.edu.

Individuals who cannot make it to the swap, have questions about proxy pick-up, or need to know how to get a new ID after the swap, should visit www.newid.huid.harvard.edu.

At the ‘Witness’ event, Yo-Yo Ma ’76 played, along with others, a dirge-like excerpt from Shostakovich; a fragment of Messiaen; and the fourth movement from Shostakovich’s Trio in E minor, Op. 67.

(Collapsed from page 1)

During “Witness,” a patient and rapid capacity crowd listened as 14 Harvard scholars read brief passages from world literature — a “tapestry of voices,” according to the program. One passage reached back centuries (a fragment from Shakespeare); most explored modern themes of imprisonment, torture, disappearance — and hope.

Before any reading, the audience gamely got to its feet to perform a modern dance, in place. A chorus of arms stretched out in synchrony and swept back down to a series of timed poses. The collective dance, to a passage from Tchaikovsky, was called “Exercising Article 27: A Ballistic Invocation.” Leading the crowd was Damian Woetzel, a one-time principal dancer with the New York City Ballet who recently earned a master’s degree from the Harvard Kennedy School.

Among the readers at “Witness” was 1993 Nobel Prize laureate in literature Toni Morrison, who spoke last. In a soft voice, she delivered a dramatic passage from her 2008 novel “A Mercy” while sitting in a wheelchair in the church’s center aisle. “It’s called sciatica or something,” said Morrison, explaining her perch. “But what it really is is decay.”

“A Mercy” evokes American slavery’s earliest days. But it portrays a culture of 17th century servitude so pervasive that it crosses racial boundaries.

Before reading, Morrison observed that “the destiny of the 21st century will be shaped in large part by the possibility of a sharing world.” And that world, she said, will be promoted by “the movement of peoples under duress, beyond and across borders, [in] forced or eager exodus.”

Law, commerce, and war will have their places in this modern story, but the arts — “the cultural production emanating from estrangement,” Morrison said — will have an impact “on ethics and human rights.”

Interspersed with the readings were musical interludes, which, like the readings, ranged over time and the world.

Among the gathered musicians was celebrated cellist Yo-Yo Ma ’76, who played alongside members of his Silk Road Ensemble. He had a part in the dirge-like excerpt from Shostakovich early in the program; a later fragment of Messiaen, haunting and slow; and the madcap and athletic fourth movement from Shostakovich’s Trio in E minor, Op. 67, which finished the evening with a flurry of string-picking.

The evening’s longest musical interlude — an ensemble piece performed by Ma and nine other musicians — was the modern and magical “Night Music: Voice in the leaves” by Uzbekistan composer Dmitri Yanov-Yanovsky, who was in attendance.

Harvard President Drew Faust was to have been the first of the readers. But in her absence, American Repertory Theatre actress Karen MacDonald read passages from “Killing,” the second chapter of Faust’s celebrated 2008 history of Civil War death, “This Republic of Suffering.”

Killing in battle was at first a shock, then led to the inhumanity of numbness. “Loss of feeling was at base a loss of self,” Faust wrote, “a kind of living death that could make even survivors casualties of war.”

The Rev. Professor Peter J. Gomes, Harvard’s Plummer Professor of Christian Morals and Pusey Minister in the Memorial Church, read from T.S. Eliot’s “Four Quartets.” The long poem is a meditation on time and the human condition. The past, Eliot seems to say, weaves together humanity in a democracy of sorrow.

We are born with the dead: See, they return, and bring us with them.

Visiting scholar Shahriar Manda nipour, who learned to write short stories while under fire in the Iran-Iraq war, read from his essay “Why I Became an Iranian Writer.”

Totalitarian regimes use language more than violence to hold onto power, he said — by creating fictions that counter reality.

“In such times when the whole language is used to make thousands of lies,” Manda nipour read, “one must write to prove that the word ‘tree’ means ‘tree,’ that the word ‘cherry’ means ‘cherry,’ and ‘kiss’ means ‘kiss,’ and ‘freedom’ means being free to not lie.”

Individuals who cannot make it to the swap, have questions about proxy pick-up, or need to know how to get a new ID after the swap, should visit www.newid.huid.harvard.edu.

Rose Lincoln/Harvard News Office
David Charbonneau, the 34-year-old Thomas D. Cabot Associate Professor of Astronomy, has been named the recipient of the National Science Foundation’s 2009 Alan T. Waterman Award, and will receive $500,000 over a three-year period for scientific research or advanced study in his field. The annual Waterman Award recognizes outstanding young researchers in any field of science or engineering supported by the National Science Foundation (NSF). Candidates may not be over 35 years old, or seven years beyond receiving a doctorate, and must stand out for their individual achievements.

Discover Magazine’s 2007 Scientist of the Year, Charbonneau’s research focuses on the development of novel techniques for the detection and characterization of planets orbiting nearby sunlike stars — extrasolar planets, also known as exoplanets. “David Charbonneau is an extremely talented, young scientist,” said NSF Director Arden L. Bement Jr. “His selection is especially noteworthy in this International Year of Astronomy, as the world focuses on breakthroughs in astronomy and how these discoveries affect the lives of those on Earth. Charbonneau is one of the best in his field, engaging in stellar research now and providing great hope for future discoveries as his research progresses along with his impressive career.”

As a graduate student in 1999, Charbonneau used a 10-centimeter (4-inch) telescope to make the first detection of an exoplanet eclipsing its parent star, which yielded the first-ever constraint on the composition of a planet outside the solar system. He was a founding member of the Trans-Atlantic Exoplanet Survey, which used a worldwide network of small, automated telescopes to survey hundreds of thousands of stars, discovering in the process four more planetary systems through the eclipse technique. Charbonneau also pioneered the use of space-based observatories to undertake the first studies of the atmospheres of these distant worlds. In 2003 he used the Hubble Space Telescope to directly study the chemical makeup of the atmosphere enshrouding one of these exoplanets, and in 2005, he led the team that used the Spitzer Space Telescope to make the first direct detection of the light emitted by an exoplanet. Charbonneau is a member of the NASA Kepler Team and is currently leading the NSF-funded MEarth Project. Each of these projects aims to detect Earth-like planets that might be suitable abodes for life beyond the solar system.

Harvard astronomer Charbonneau honored with Waterman Award

Harvard researchers have established a link between the growth of blood vessels and the mechanical stresses caused by the environment within which the vessels grow, a new understanding that researchers hope can lead to novel disease treatments based on manipulating blood flow to living tissues. The work, conducted by a team of researchers led by Donald Ingber, the Judah Folkman Professor of Vascular Biology at Harvard Medical School (HMS) and the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, director of the Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering, and researcher at Harvard-affiliated Children’s Hospital Boston, is the first to decipher how blood vessel formation is guided by mechanical cues as well as by the chemical signals from growth factors illustrated in earlier research.

The findings, published in the Feb. 26 issue of the journal Nature, showed that blood vessel formation is sensitive to the elasticity of the extracellular matrix within which the tissue grows. It also delineates the molecular signaling pathways that link mechanical forces to gene transcription.

Ingber has for many years explored the characteristics and effects of the extracellular matrix on cell growth and function. His previous work has shown that tissue cells behave differently depending on the physical characteristics of the matrix to which they adhere, and on the physical forces transmitted to individual cells through it. Bones and cartilage respond to compression by altering their growth patterns, for example, while skin and muscle respond to the stretching pull of tension. In this case, Ingber’s team created artificial extracellular matrices of varying stiffness and tested them, both in lab dishes and in animal experiments, in which the matrices were inserted under the animal’s skin.

“There we showed that the stiffness of the matrix regulates angiogenesis: the growth, migration, and the network formation — tissue development in three dimensions,” Ingber said.

The work showed that blood vessel growth stopped if the matrix was too loose, slowed if it was too stiff, and that optimum capillary network formation occurred somewhere in between. Ingber said mechanical signaling goes hand-in-hand with chemical growth factors produced by the body, in this case vascular endothelial growth factors, or VEGF. In fact, Ingber said, growth factors are almost always present around cells, and it is the mechanical signals that prime a cell to respond to them or not.

“Mechanics modulates cell sensitivity to these other factors. Most people think you give a growth factor and you get growth,” Ingber said. “With the same growth factor, you can get growth, you can get differentiation, you can get apoptosis — cell suicide — or you can get migration, depending on the mechanical environment.”

The researchers were able to trace the entire signaling pathway, finding that mechanical stresses created by the varying elasticity of the artificial matrix influenced the production of a specific protein, called p190RhoGAP, which in turn controlled transport of transcription factors into the nucleus where they controlled the expression of a surface receptor for the angiogenic factor, VEGF.

“We mapped out the whole path that goes from mechanics to biochemistry to gene transcription to receptor expression that allows the cell to respond to the growth factors,” Ingber said.

Delineating the design principles that govern natural processes such as blood vessel formation is one of the missions of the Wyss Institute, said Ingber. The level of detail reached in the work provides design criteria that will help biologists and engineers fabricate artificial biomimetic materials that can selectively promote or inhibit capillary growth in ways that could have clinical applications, he said. When combined with existing knowledge about chemical growth factors, understanding the role of mechanical signaling in blood vessel formation can lead to new interventions.

These interventions can be useful both in cases where diseases, such as cancer, can be treated by choking off blood flow, and in cases of regenerating injuries or amputations, where enhanced or restored blood flow is critical for tissue regeneration.

“The Wyss [Institute] seeks to understand the basic design principles that nature uses and leverage them to develop new approaches in materials and devices,” Ingber said. “In terms of design principles, this is really a major breakthrough as we have uncovered a fundamental link between mechanics and gene transcription. That is important for designing and engineering developmental controls, in this case the growth of capillary blood vessels for medical applications.”

Capillary formation’s mechanical determinants

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

A team of researchers led by Donald Ingber (left) is the first to decipher how blood vessel formation is guided by mechanical cues as well as the chemical signals from growth factors illustrated in earlier research.

March 5-11, 2009 Harvard University Gazette/9
Scholar looks at rare proof of natural selection at work

Watching evolution in real time

In 1831, the young Charles Darwin set off on the H.M.S. Beagle, a Royal Navy sloop bound for detailed surveys of South America. He took with him the first volume of the massive trilogy "Principles of Geology" by Scottish geologist Charles Lyell. (He had the other volumes sent later.) It was important reading, since it impressed on the young naturalist that the physical world is in constant flux, and had been for ages.

In 1837, Darwin read "An Essay on the Principle of Population" by Robert Thomas Malthus — and another seed was planted: the idea that life is a struggle for resources, and that (somehow) the fittest survive.

The ideas of Lyell and Malthus were part of a tapestry of contemporary concepts woven around the notion of evolution. But it was Darwin who synthesized the ideas, conceived of natural selection, and introduced evolution to a wide public with the publication in 1859 of "On the Origin of Species."

In 1871, Darwin came out with "The Descent of Man," which applied the idea of natural selection to human evolution. How do Darwin's ideas fare in the 21st century?

Very well, thank you. That's from anthropologist Pardis Sabeti, an assistant professor in Harvard's Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology. Her research into the genomes of both humans and pathogens involves looking for genes that are undergoing natural selection.

She also works at Harvard's Center for Systems Biology, where her interests include the evolution of infectious diseases, especially malaria and Lassa fever.

Sabeti, 33, is a former Rhodes Scholar with a D. Phil from Oxford and an M.D. from Harvard Medical School (where she was only the third woman to graduate summa cum laude). She was named one of the top 100 living geneticists by "Scientific American" magazine.

Sabeti named other factors that might speed up human evolution. Climate change can alter temperature or relative sunlight. Changes in diet can affect human evolution, especially following the domestication of plants and animals.

In the 1990s, scientists started looking at another driver of human evolution: lactose tolerance, a response to milk from domesticated cows. This new "wide pool" of human nutrition, she said, followed the development of animal husbandry in Europe.

Adaptations to evolutionary pressures like malaria "leave distinct signals in the genome," said Sabeti. Now that researchers have the tools to peer into the genome, "we see those signals all over," she said. "The challenge is to elucidate what these things do."

The human genome is like a giant book with 3 billion separate "letters" in it. But this big book fits into a cell nucleus smaller than a pinpoint — and nearly every human cell has a copy.

Among factors cited by Pardis Sabeti (above) that might speed up human evolution are climate change and change in diet.

"When we look through the genome," she said, "we look for things that spread very quickly." These changes will differ from what Sabeti called "ancestral states" — the parts of the genome that humans had when they split from chimpanzees on the evolutionary tree around 6 million years ago.

But humans branched out from Africa only 75,000 years ago, dispersing throughout the rest of the world. That's not much time in evolutionary terms, so humans still share a genome that is 99.9 percent identical.

Different species respond to differing human environments. Adaptations to malaria, for instance, are only prevalent in the tropics.

To look for genomic evolution in action, said Sabeti, "we look for places in the genome where there are strong differences.

Some of the differences don't seem to have explicit functionality. A mutation in the so-called EDAR gene, for example, is found in nearly all Chinese and Japanese. It gives them hair that's twice as thick as that of Europeans. But the EDAR gene itself controls the prenatal formation of hair, sweat glands, and teeth. It's associated with "one of the most dramatic things associated with our evolution," said Sabeti — shedding the full body hair that we had in the early post-chimp days.

Less hair means humans can dissipate heat faster, she said, making them — among other things — better endurance runners, an adaptation that meant more success hunting. (Our profuse sweating helps, too.)

"The vast majority of what we have found is completely novel," said Sabeti. "We spend a lot of time hypothesizing, including searches for candidate places on the genome that affect cell regulation and cancer."

"We're inching our way along," she said of the hunt for evolution and functionality in the genome. "We're not that far along, but we have the tools now."
The key to energy independence: Go fly a kite!

Earlier this year, Big Coal got its say in "The Future of Energy" lecture series sponsored by the Harvard University Center for the Environment. Now it's time to hear from Big Wind.

Bay area inventor and technology entrepreneur Saul Griffith envisions a wind-powered future. He's helped design light, cheap, and efficient wind turbines mounted on kites. They harness energy from high-altitude wind currents and send it zapping earthward through cables.

In a Feb. 25 talk in Science Center Hall D, the tousle-haired Griffith introduced an audience of 200 to what he called this "little-known aspect of alternative energy" that with the right funding could be commercially available in a few years.

With venture funding from Google, his Alameda, Calif.-based company, Makani Power Inc., has built prototypes of these airborne turbines and routinely tests them in Maui, Hawaii ("Makani" is the Hawaiian word for "wind").

On the ground, the contraptions look like large swept-wing kites fitted with compact three-bladed turbines. Aloft, they sweep in wide circles, hunting the best winds, either high up or close to the ground.

Making kite-mounted power plants requires only off-the-shelf technology, and the physics is straightforward. The same wind that flows over a wing to keep the kite aloft can be captured as energy by wing-mounted turbines.

In another scenario, the kite can create power by pulling a load on the ground. (Griffith used the example of a train on an oval track.)

Man-lifting kites were described as military observation platforms by Sun Tzu in "The Art of War" in the sixth century B.C.E.

Since then kites have been vetted as machines for pulling and lifting, and they provided aerodynamic insights for the first airplanes.

But it took "Crosswind Kite Power," a 1980 Journal of Energy paper by engineer Miles L. Loyd, to describe the physics of capturing power from high-altitude winds.

Most of us think of kites as fragile, fluttering toys. But Griffith illustrated the raw power of high-altitude wind with a video clip of his kite-powered boat off the coast of Hawaii. It ripped through the sea like a cigarette boat, skidding over the waves at 45 knots.

"There is rather a lot of power in the wind," said Griffith, who in the video was fighting to control the rudder. "And kites are a good way of extracting that."

In the United States alone, wind maps show that the potential for energy generation is in the range of 8,000 gigawatts. That's equivalent to 8,000 modern coal-fired energy plants.

But the wind's most potent energy is out of reach for traditional ground-mounted turbines because it whips back and forth at altitudes of 500 meters to 15,000 meters. Griffith calculated that a kite turbine 10 kilometers high will capture nine times more energy than a pole-mounted turbine spinning 100 meters off the ground.

Most U.S. wind sites are rated "Class 3," or economically marginal. (Sites rated Class 4 to 7 have the best economic potential for wind generation at ground level.)

But putting the turbines high into the sky at even Class 3 wind sites makes cost-efficient wind energy a viable option, said Griffith, and expands the territory that can be economically exploited for wind. (He calls the area of the world's surface needed for wind and solar energy sources "Renewistan").

Proponents of high-altitude wind power claim that tapping just 1 percent of its potential could power everything on Earth.

Compared with their ground-mounted cousins, kite-mounted turbines are cheaper and lighter: a 1-ton wing, and 3 tons for the whole system, compared with 100 tons of concrete and steel. The kites make less noise and kill fewer birds.

And they're more efficient, said Griffith. A traditional tower turbine spins at capacity 30 percent of the time. But wing-mounted units, with access to higher consistent wind speeds, turn out peak megawatts up to 65 percent of the time.

Griffith measures kite turbine power capacity by wingspan. The larger the wing area collecting wind, the greater the power generation.

He rates a kite with the wingspan of a Cessna at 230 kilowatts, a Gulfstream jet at 1.3 megawatts, and a Boeing 747 at 6 megawatts. (OK, since you asked: A paper airplane rated at 15 watts.)

The world is on the verge of massive investments in the infrastructure needed for renewable energy, said Griffith, and scaling up to make enough kite turbines is possible.

After all, he said, by the end of World War II, the United States was making 100,000 planes a year.

Humanity uses 18 terawatts of power every year. (A terawatt is 10 to the 12th power watts.) But so far only 0.016 percent of that comes from solar and 0.06 percent from wind.

By 2030, renewables will account for 1 terawatt of worldwide power, said Griffith. "We'd like to double that" with kite turbine technology.

There's a "magnificent future," he said, "for every child's favorite plaything."
The Harvard Allston Education Portal buzzed with activity on Tuesday night (March 3) as Robert Lue, professor of the practice of molecular and cellular biology at Harvard, gave the first in a series of faculty lectures for the community. His talk, titled “Using Science to Understand the World and Ourselves,” covered the importance of science in our everyday lives and how the teaching of science is evolving. Lue discussed the value of making connections between and among scientific disciplines, and the importance of student-driven education, even starting in introductory courses.

He pointed out that as many as 40 percent of students enter college expressing an interest in science, but only about a third of those students actually go on to pursue degrees in the sciences. Lue attributed this disparity to the way science is taught in classes for first- and second-year undergraduates.

After the lecture, Lue invited questions and comments from the audience. And after the questions and comments, all in attendance were treated to refreshments.

The Education Portal is open to the public and hosts a variety of educational programming for Allston-Brighton residents—such as mentoring programs, community lectures and much more. It is located at 175 North Harvard St. (near the corner of North Harvard St. and Western Ave.) and is open Monday through Thursday, 3 to 7 p.m. For more information, call (617) 496-5022.

joshua.pourpore@harvard.edu

**When gentrification occurs in City of the Seven Hills**

**Anthropologist empathizes with plight of Monti’s locals**

By Amy Laviole
FAS Communications

History and modernity collide in Monti, a neighborhood in Rome, and the local way of life is falling victim to the impact.

Michael Herzfeld, professor of anthropology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, explores the changing landscape of this ancient neighborhood in a new ethnography about this district within Italy's capital city.

In this work, called “Evicted from Eternity: The Restructuring of Modern Rome” (University of Chicago Press, March 2009), Herzfeld explores the current social dynamics of Monti, which is home to some of Rome’s most venerable sites, including famous landmarks such as the Colosseum and the Santa Maria Maggiore church. Until recently, despite its celebrated terrain and history, Monti had remained a thriving community of local neighbors with a distinctive social character.

Today, Monti is facing gentrification as wealthier neighbors and profit-seeking real estate developers have moved into the neighborhood and raised both the rents and the cost of living to the point where the neighborhood is no longer affordable for its original inhabitants. The residents of Monti, while not necessarily impoverished, do not have effective means of fending off the forces that seek to displace them from their homes.

“As an anthropologist, what I am concerned about is that local people see everything that they thought was important to them snatched and destroyed,” says Herzfeld. “Of course, there are arguments among them about what should be preserved. The tragedy is that those who are economically weaker have very little to say about what actually happens.”

One example that Herzfeld cites is the case of 10 families who fought eviction from an apartment block, or palazzo. After years of battling, the tenants were ultimately forced out. Herzfeld became personally invested in the plight of those who were evicted.

“I think of anthropological writing as an intensely personal as well as a scholarly activity,” says Herzfeld. “I think that good ethnographies are works of art as well as works of science. I allow my distress and anger at what is being done to my friends to show because I also think that it’s important for the reader of the book to assess my position in relation to what I am studying.”

The Roman neighborhood Monti, says Michael Herzfeld (above), is facing gentrification as wealthier neighbors and profit-seeking real estate developers have moved into the area. The ancient sites located within Monti had remained what Herzfeld refers to as “lived spaces,” because they are a part of the day-to-day life of its residents. Yet, as the interests of the national government and real estate developers change the area, these areas and buildings are instead viewed as monuments, a shift in emphasis that alters the landscape of the community.

This monumentalization also contributes to a much more bureaucratic understanding of the past, says Herzfeld, who also premiered an ethnographic film about Monti in April 2007. That film, “Monti Moments: Men's Memories in the Heart of Rome,” distributed by Berkeley Media LLC, began as a part of Herzfeld’s research for his book.

As the gentrification progresses, Herzfeld says, the people of Monti face dire consequences such as eviction from their homes and the disappearance of the traditional livelihoods of artisans, shopkeepers, and tradesmen.

Of course, gentrification is not unique to Rome; Herzfeld’s previous research has explored the consequences of gentrification in Greece and Thailand, in addition to Italy.

“As an anthropologist, what I am concerned about is that local people see everything that they thought was important to them snatched and destroyed,” says Herzfeld. “Of course, there are arguments among them about what should be preserved. The tragedy is that those who are economically weaker have very little to say about what actually happens.”

One example that Herzfeld cites is the case of 10 families who fought eviction from an apartment block, or palazzo. After years of battling, the tenants were ultimately forced out. Herzfeld became personally invested in the plight of those who were evicted.

“I think of anthropological writing as an intensely personal as well as a scholarly activity,” says Herzfeld. “I think that good ethnographies are works of art as well as works of science. I allow my distress and anger at what is being done to my friends to show because I also think that it’s important for the reader of the book to assess my position in relation to what I am studying.”
Scholar plucks composers out of the dark

Music of Renaissance women reborn at Radcliffe

By Sarah Sweeney
Harvard News Office

Wielding a viola da gamba almost as tall as she, Laury Gutiérrez plays with the assurance and animation of a rock star. She is, after all, one in a select club of artists who hold a National Interest Waiver from the U.S. government, granted to noncitizens “who because of their exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business will substantially benefit the national economy, cultural, or educational interests or welfare of the United States.”

Gutiérrez is a native of Venezuela, but she, Laury Gutiérrez plays with the assurance and animation of a rock star. She is, after all, one in a select club of artists who hold a National Interest Waiver from the U.S. government, granted to noncitizens “who because of their exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business will substantially benefit the national economy, cultural, or educational interests or welfare of the United States.”

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Dancing by Ballet Folklórico de Aztlán was one of many performances that made up the grand finale of the 24th annual Cultural Rhythms Festival and the Harvard Foundation’s Artist of the Year celebration. The event included an early breakfast with freshmen, a celebrity emcee of the 24th annual Cultural Rhythms Festival and the Harvard Foundation’s Artist of the Year, Dan Aykroyd. The afternoon festivities were capped off with a grand finale performance by a mix of students from the groups universities, faculty, and staff with his inimitable voice and comedic overtures that have made him one of the world’s most beloved entertainers.

Aykroyd’s entrance came after a stunning musical performance by Concert of核准, the Harvard College Irish Dancers who made their way onstage in an explosion of fast-paced fiddle music accompanied by traditional Irish tap dancing and stomping.

“Weren’t the Harvard College Irish Dancers great?” asked S. Allen Counter, director of the Harvard Foundation, during his opening remarks, which included introducing the audience Aykroyd’s wife, “Bosom Buddies” actress Donna Dixon. “May I present to you the original Blues Brother, a very funny. I wish to thank you all,” said Aykroyd, “for enlightening me through the Cultural Rhythms Festival.”

Among the afternoon’s 12 performance groups, the entertainment included musical dancing by Ballet Folklórico de Aztlán, a smoke dance by Harvard Intertribal Dance Troupe, a traditional “flirtatious dance” by the Ukrainian Folk Dancers (to whom Aykroyd demanded, “Where are my pierogies?”), and a graceful dance with tambourines by the Asian American Dance Troupe. But it was the renowned Kwanzaa Singers of Harvard College who really stirred the star. The choir’s repertoire included a cappella gospel songs and haunting “Spirituals.” Aykroyd watched the singers in awe, and once the act was over, broke into “This Train Is Bound for Glory” much to the choir’s delight.

“I went to church or music or the theater or my mom is a preacher.”, Jean-Baptiste said, “and my mom is a preacher in the house.”

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Congressmen highlight challenges of mental illness, substance abuse

By Lindsay Hodges Anderson
Kennedy School Communications

In 2008, 54 million Americans suffered with mental illness; 35,000 Americans committed suicide due to untreated depression; and 180,000 people died as a direct result of an untreated addiction. Congressmen Jim Ramstad (R-Min.), and Patrick Kennedy (D-R.I.) spoke at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum Monday (March 2) on the truths and realities of mental illness and addiction in America.

Both men have personal experience with addiction. Kennedy is the son of Senator Ted Kennedy, a recovering user of both drugs and alcohol — and together they worked for 12 years to pass the Paul Wellstone Mental Health and Addiction Equity Act. The act, which was passed in October 2008, requires most health insurance companies to provide better coverage for people with mental illness and addictions.

"The issue we're [discussing] tonight is not just another public policy issue. It's a matter of life or death," said Ramstad. "On July 31 of 1981, I woke up in a jail cell in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, under arrest for disorderly conduct, resisting arrest, and failure to vacate the premises. I figured it was not only the end of my political career but might as well be the end of my life. But, instead, that was a turning point in my life only because I had access to treatment. ... something 300,000 Americans last year didn't have."

Ramstad said The Wall Street Journal estimated the financial cost of America's mental illness and substance abuse to be $450 billion — the cost of untreated depression alone is estimated to be $70 billion.

"And who can measure the human suffering?" he said. "And what's been the response to this public health crisis? Over the last eight years, it's certainly been woefully inadequate.

Kennedy compared the battle to get the Paul Wellstone bill passed to the battle his uncle John F. Kennedy, fought for civil rights for African Americans.

"Frankly, we still have bigotry and stereotypes guiding the treatment of those with mental health disorders," he said about the struggle to get the issues acknowledged as mainstream problems.

Kennedy also spoke about the difficulties of proving the extent of the problem because of the culture of anonymity and shame that surrounds mental health and addiction problems.

"Those people aren't up there knocking on the doors the way the NRA folks are," he said. "The members of Congress aren't hearing it and they're not feeling the heat."

Congressmen passionately advocated increased education, political activism, and funding for treatment and prevention. Where there's injustice anywhere, there's a threat to justice everywhere," said Kennedy. "It's in every family, every community, everywhere in America, and it affects every facet of life — business, health care, everything."
concerts

Thu., March 5—“Midday Organ Recital.” (Art Museum) Craig Hirschmann, St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church, Milwaukee. Adolphus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.harvardartmuseum.org.

Fri., March 6—“Enesci, Berlioz, and HRO Concerto Competition Winner.” (Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra) Concert featuring Enesci’s “Romanian Rhapsody No. 1.;” Berlioz’s “Symphony Fantastique,” and featuring Hanjay Jacobson. Sanders Theatre, 3 p.m. Tickets are $21/$15/$12 general; $18/$14/$10 senior citizens; $8 students. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Sat., March 7—“Junior Parents Weekend Concert.” (Harvard Glee Club) Music by the Harvard Glee Club. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $16 general; $8 students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Sun., March 8—“Two Choruses, One Voice.” (Harvard Box Office) Music by the Newton Choral Society and Zamir Chorale, featuring the music of Leonard Bernstein, Montreal Setzer, Eric Whitacre, and Randall Thompson, conducted by David Carrier and Joshua Whitacre. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $36/$18 general; $30/$15 students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.


Thu., March 12—“Trio Cavatina Concert.” (Houghton Library) Performance by Trio Cavatina featuring the music of Mozart, Schumann, Piazzolla, and Shoenfield. Edison-Newman Room, Houghton Library, 8 p.m. Tickets are $20 general; students $15. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.


Fri., March 13—“Tell Me a Story: An Orchestral Evening.” (Harvard Box Office) Mendelssohn’s opera performed by Masterworks Chorale, Sanders Theatre, 3 p.m. Tickets are $42/$30/$20 general; WGBH members/groups of 10+ $3 off; student rush $5, cash only, available one hour prior to concert. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.


dance

Thu., March 5—Sat., March 7—“Ghungroo 2009.” (Harvard South Asian Association) Annual cultural production, featuring more than 250 undergraduate performers. Performances will take place at the Loeb Drama Center Main Stage, 64 Brattle St., at various times. See theater, page 18. LEFT: Will LeBow (left) as Hamm and Thomas Derrah as Clov.

Photo by Michael Lutch
Events on campus sponsored by the University, its schools, departments, centers, organizations, and its recognized student groups are listed every Thursday. Events sponsored by outside groups, if included, add significant admissions charges may apply for some events. Call the event sponsor for details.

To place a listing

Notices should be e-mailed, faxed, or mailed to the Calendar editor. Pertinent information, such as the title of event, sponsoring organization, date, time, and location; and, if applicable, name of speaker(s), fee, refreshments, and registration information. A submission form is available at the front desk of the News Office, 1060 Holyoke Center. Promotional photographs with descriptions are welcome.

Addresses

Mailing address:
Calendar editor
Harvard Gazette
1350 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
Telephone: (617) 496-2651
Fax: (617) 495-8933
E-mail: calendar@harvard.edu

Deadlines

Calendar lists must be received at least one week before their publication date by 10 a.m. on the Thursday preceding the event. For more information, please call the Calendar editor at (617) 496-2651.

Available space

Listings for ongoing exhibitions, health and fitness classes, support and social groups, and screenings and studies are accepted on a space-available basis. Information not run in a particular issue will be retained for at least the next quarter.

Screenings/studies and support group listings must be reviewed by Ad. 5 or Aug. 30 to continue running for an additional term.
The Gazette will not publish the week of spring break (March 26). The March 12 issue will start listing events through April 9. The deadline for that issue is TODAY (March 5) by 5 p.m. The deadline for the April issue will be Thursday, March 19, due to the break. There will be NO exceptions. Please call (617) 496-2651 with any questions.
March 6

Ten Ways To Green Your Scene

Evolver Editions, 26 Broadway, 6:30 pm-8:30 pm. All are welcome. A reception will precede the event at 6:00 pm.

The presentation will offer ten practical ideas for reducing the environmental impact of major events, including concerts, art installations, and conferences. The ideas are based on Evolver Editions’ experience organizing large-scale events, and are intended to help anyone interested in minimizing the environmental impact of their events.

Speaker: Peter Stastny

Tuesday, March 17

"Arts Administration in Challenging Times," OSA, 847 Commonwealth Ave., Cambridge, MA 02215, 6:30 pm-8:30 pm.

The arts administration profession is facing unprecedented challenges, including funding cuts, audience decline, and increased competition. This panel discussion will explore strategies for navigating these challenges and finding success in the field.

Panelists: [Names and affiliations]

Wednesday, March 18

"Discussions in Architecture: Architecture and Prestige," Casco, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, 10:00 am-12:00 pm.

The panel will discuss the relationship between architecture and prestige, and how this relationship has evolved over time.

Panelists: [Names and affiliations]

Wednesday, March 18

"The Networked Metropolis," Harvard University, 30 John F. Kennedy Jr. St., Cambridge, MA 02138, 6:30 pm-8:30 pm.

The presentation will explore the role of the networked metropolis in shaping urban development and policy.

Speaker: [Name and affiliation]

Wednesday, March 18

"Koguryo: Architecture and Buddhist Space in Sixth-Century Asia," Korea Institute) Nancy Park, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104, 10:00 am-12:00 pm.

The presentation will examine the architecture and Buddhist space in the Koguryo kingdom, a sixth-century Korean state.

Speaker: [Name and affiliation]

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Panelists: [Names and affiliations]

Saturday, March 7—“The Emergence of Anthropology.” (IIC Colloquium) March 7. Part of the Museum of Comparative Zoology’s spring lecture series.


Thursday, March 12—“In Conversation One True Thing: Keeping a Spiritual—Intellectual Focus as the Years Go By.” (History of Science) Francis Crick, Houghton Library, Harvard University.

Friday, March 13—“Tel Aviv at 100: Memories Toward a Cultural History.” (CMES, Center for Jewish Studies) Beverly Murray, U.S. Naval War College. Room S050, 4:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-8282.


Monday, March 16—“Cultural Mobility and Postcolonialism: Critical Perspectives from Aboriginal Film.” (Art Museum) Amir Wilk, University of Toronto. Room S101, Harvard Theological Library, 11:30 a.m. Lunch provided. Free and open to the public.

Wednesday, March 18—“The Great Martian Catastrophe and How They Coped: How Tycho Found It, Lansburg Blew It, and Keeping Theories Together.” (Arizona State University) Alex Szalay, Johns Hopkins University. Room S300, 60 Oxford St., 4 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thursday, March 19—“From Galaxies to Sensor Networks: Science in an Age of Data.” (Harvard College, Office of Fellowships) Alex Stavely, Johns Hopkins University. Room S300, 60 Oxford St., 4 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Friday, March 20—“The Poet’s Voice Reading Series.” (Woodberry Poetry Program) Benjamin Bannister, and Nicole Roache, Leon Edel, editors. Room 200, Fairchild Garden, 7 p.m. Free and open to the public. Members of the public are asked to present a valid photo ID.

Saturday, March 21—“The Poet’s Voice Reading Series.” (Woodberry Poetry Program) Benjamin Bannister, and Nicole Roache, Leon Edel, editors. Room 200, Fairchild Garden, 7 p.m. Free and open to the public. Members of the public are asked to present a valid photo ID.

Wednesday, March 25—“The Tenacity of Reason.” (Warren Center) Title TBA.

Thursday, March 26—“The Eyewitness, and Kepler Fixed It.” (Berkman Center for Internet & Society) Jocelyn Bell Burnell, professor emerita, University of Cambridge. Lecture Hall, 60 Oxford St., 7 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.hds.harvard.edu/cswr/events/calendar.html.

Friday, March 27—“The Tenacity of Reason.” (Warren Center) Title TBA.

Monday, March 30—“The Tenacity of Reason.” (Warren Center) Title TBA.

Tuesday, March 31—“The Tenacity of Reason.” (Warren Center) Title TBA.
The Role of Imagery, Storytelling, Metaphor, and What Economists Can Learn from the Romantic Movement.


The Emergence of the Individual as a ‘Social Being’; Contingent Boundaries, Societal Interdependence.

The Beginnings of the New World in 1492.

The Anarchist Tradition and the New Social Movements.


parliament in Kenya. Fri.: 1–8 p.m., with Joseph Lemasolai Lekuton, minister of Borders: Exploring Local and Global Lyman Room, second floor, HGSE, at Buffalo, SUNY. Cabot Room, CES, 27 Kirkland St., 4 p.m.

S-050, concourse level, CGIS South, 496-1715, jana_brown@ksg.harvard.edu.

(Bradford Institute) Yang Yao, Peking College, Chicago. Common Room, 2 Cambridge St., 5 p.m.

Bouchard, University of Québec. Room 224, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Mon., March 9—Thu., March 12—Thu., March 19—Thursdays and Sundays through

Cambridge St., 12:15 p.m. Lunch is provided. Space is limited. Registration is required. (617) 495-1329. See above for related event.

Mon., March 16—Arts and Entertainment: Post-Gazette; Abraham Lustgarten, Columbia University. Belfer Case Study Program, CSWR, 42 Francis Hall, Room 335, Pound Hall, HLS, 5 p.m. Copies of papers are available one week in advance of talk at CWD’s 124 Mt. Auburn St. location.


Mon., March 16—Howe’s Life: Lessons from a Founding Father.

Mon., March 16—Deborah Goldsmith, School of Law,

Manz, Tufts University. Room 101, M23, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., noon. smtesor@fas.harvard.edu.

Mon., March 16—Tales from the Romantic Movement.

Mon., March 16—Thaddeus W. Adorno: One Last Gesture, in the Place of the Harvard University Press, Harvard Collagium for Intellectual and Cultural History) Detlev Claudius, Harvard University, Room 27 Kirkland St., 4:15 p.m. gjaqind@fas.harvard.edu.

Mon., March 16—Correcting the Approaches Interrogating the Harvesting in Effective ly Changing Times.

Titus Andronicus, 2701 Massachusetts Ave. Please call 496-3941.

Thu., March 17—Anglo-America in Multicultural Europe: Crisis in Britain and America. (Canada Program, WCPA) Gérard Bouchard, University of Québec, Room 224, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Thu., March 17—Disrupting Class: How Disruptive Innovation Will Change the Way the World Learns. (HSS/E) Alexandre Guiraudon, Princeton University, and Christopher Stone, HKH. Third floor, Starr Auditorium, Better, HKH, 79 JFK St., 4 p.m.


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Harvard Extension School offers a variety of events and programs for the Harvard community. (617) 495-9415, outsid@h edx.harvard.edu.

Harvard Green Campus Initiative offers classes, lectures, and more. Visit www.green.harvard.edu for details.

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Harvard Extension School Career and Academic Development and Career Services. (617) 495- 9415, outsch@h edx.harvard.edu.

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Harvard University Chapel
Music in The Chapel is provided by the Harvard University Chapel, whose choral group is made up of undergraduate and graduate students in the University. Weekly rehearsals are held from 5 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

Harvard Church Services

Sunday Night Student Service
Students interested in study and discipleship in the University Library after church may attend the Sunday Night Student Service. This service is led by students and faculty to attend 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1 p.m.

Thursday Night Service
Thursday Night Service is led by students and faculty to attend 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1 p.m.

Saturday Night Worship and Meditation
This service is held every Saturday night after midnight. It is led by students and faculty to attend 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1 p.m.

Cambridge Forum
The Cambridge Forum, Unitarian Universalist Church, 3 Church St., (617) 495-2727, www.cambridgeforum.org.

Christian Science Organization
Meets in the Sunday School House every Thursday at 6 p.m. for religious readings and testimonies. (617) 876-7843.

The Church at the Gate
Visit the Church at the Gate online at www.thechurchatthegate.com.

The Church at the Gate will be held for people who wish to pray in faith as Jesus Christ and be served and nourished by the spiritual context of the city and the university.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
244 Longfellow (located at 100 Brattle St.), Cambridge.

Sunday Worship Services: 9:30 a.m., 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

All are welcome. The congregations are made up of young, single students and professionals. For information on family congregations, contact 777-7277. Email info@ldstedistritestudent@ yahoo.com.

Congregation Lion of Judah
Spanish/English bilingual services 68 Northampton St., Boston, Mass. (617) 541-4455, info@leondejuda.org, www.leondejuda.org.

Sundays: 9 a.m. and noon

Adult Discipleship School: Sundays 9 a.m., 10 a.m., and 11 a.m.

Aid for Children: Sundays 10 a.m. and noon

Congregation Ruach Israel
Anewly formed Congregation Ruach Israel 754 Greenleaf Ave., Needham, MA Shabbat services, Saturday morning at 10 a.m. Call (781) 449-6264 or visit www.reshmu.org for information. Rides from Harvard Square available upon request.

Divinity Chapel School
Open to all, and required of all.

HSDS Thursday Morning Eucharist: 9:30 a.m.

Dzogchen Center Cambridge meets every Monday evening at 7:30 p.m. for Tibetan Buddhist Dzogchen practice at Cambridge Friends Meeting, Longfellow Park, off Brattle St. (617) 665-6325, www.dzogchen.org/cambridge.

Episcopal Divinity School

First Baptist Church in Newton
848 Beacon St., Newton, MA 02459 (617) 244-2997, www.firstbchnewton.org.

Sunday Worship Services: 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

Compass of Beeman and Centre streets, Broadway.

First Congregational Church of Cambridge (RPCNA)

First United Presbyterian Church (PCUSA)
1454 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 354-3155. www.firstpresbyterianchurchcambridge.org Sunday Worship at 10 a.m.

Weekly small group for young adults; parking is available.

Fo Guang San’V International Buddhist Press Society holds a monthly talk every Tuesday at 7 p.m. with a free vegetarian lunch, 950 Massachusetts Ave. Open Monday-Sunday, 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (617) 547-6670.

Grace Street Church holds a Sunday evening service at 6 p.m. in the ballroom of the New York Sheraton Hotel, 16 Garden St. All are welcome. (617) 233-9671, www.graceschurchcambridge.org

Harvard Buddhist Community Chaplain

Hope Fellowship Church hosts worship services Sundays at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. (617) 547-1786, www.hopefellowship.org.

Old South Church, United Church of Christ, Congregational Square, (617) 425-5145, helen@oldsouth.org.

Sundays: 9 a.m. early service: 11 a.m. sanctuary service with organ and choir

Thursdays: Jazz worship service: 9:30 a.m.

St. Mary Orthodox Church
8 Innman St., Cambridge (617) 547-1234, http://www.saintmaryorthodoxchurch.org

Sunday Orthros: 8:45 a.m.

Sunday Divine Liturgy: 10 a.m.

St. James Episcopal Church

Sunday services at 8 a.m. (Rite I) and 10 a.m. (Rite II), 10:30 a.m. (Rite I) and 5 p.m. (Rite II).

A musically vibrant, eucharist-centered, welcoming, and diverse congregation.

Unitarian Church

Located at 838 Massachusetts Ave. in Central Square.

Sunday Morning prayer services, weekdays 9 a.m.

Every evening worship, Wednesdays, at 6 p.m., followed by a meal and forum.

Every Sunday worship, 10:30 a.m. and 1:45 p.m. sung Eucharist with Sunday School. Open to all.

Unity Center Cambridge
Sunday services: 11 a.m. (meditation at 10:30 a.m.)

Morse House, 40 Granite St., Cambridgeport (accessible by red line. green line, or by bus), www.unitycenter.org.

Open to all: open service; open forum; open discussion.

Unitarian Church of God
6 William St., Somerville, 3 blocks up College Ave. www.unitarianchurch.org.

Sunday services: 11 a.m.

Morse House Theater, 40 Granite St., Cambridgeport (accessible by red line, green line, or by bus), www.unitycenter.org.

Unitarian Church of God holds worship services Sundays at 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. at the church at Zero Garden St.), followed by fellowship supper at 6 p.m. in the Cambridge Chapel. Episcopal Students at Harvard: www.hcs.harvard.edu. The congregation is open to students of all faiths and careers. A ministry of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and the worldwide Anglican Communion.

Christ the King Presbyterian Church
99 Prospect St., Cambridge, Mass.

Sundays: Services in English at 10:30 a.m. and in Brazilian Portuguese at 6 p.m. (617) 354-3841, office@ctpcambridge.org, www.ctpcambridge.org.

Harvard Bahá’í Student Association
baha@hcs.harvard.edu for more information. Please write to bahai@hcs.harvard.edu for information on other classes and events offered by the Bahá’í Student Association and of the Bahá’í Faith to the public.

Harvard-Epworth United Methodist Church

Communion service: 9 a.m.

Children’s education hour for all ages: 10 a.m.

Worship Service: 11 a.m.

Harvard Hindu Fellowship Mediation Group
Grant, Harvard Hindu chaplain from the RamaKrishna Vedanta Society, Meets Mondays at 9 p.m. in Harvard House. Weekly service: 8:30 p.m. (617) 324-7077.

Harvard Islamic Society
Islamic Society Office, (617) 495-8084, HarvardIslamicSociety@gmail.com

Harvard Korean Mission on Fridays for Bible Study Group at 7 p.m., and at the Lyons Room of the Sheraton Commander Hotel, 16 Garden St. All are welcome. (617) 547-6670.

Harvard Hindu Mission on Fridays for Bible Study Group at 7 p.m., and at the Lyons Room of the Sheraton Commander Hotel, 16 Garden St. All are welcome. (617) 547-6670.

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First Church in Cambridge (United Church of Christ) holds a traditional worship service Sundays at 11 a.m. and an alternative jazz service Sunday afternoons at 5:30 p.m. at 11 Garden St. (617) 547-2724.

Lutheran — University Lutheran Church, 66 Winthrop St., at the corner of Magazine St. and Putnam Ave., 10-15 minutes from Central Square. Worship Sundays at 10 a.m. through the year. Call (617) 876-6883.

Cambridgeport Baptist Church (corner of Magazine St. and Putnam Ave., 10-15 minute walk from Central Square T stop) Sunday morning worship service at 10 a.m. Home fellowships meet throughout the week. (617) 576-6779, www.cambridgeportbaptist.org.

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academic is not a single place, but a large and varied community. It is comprised of many different schools, departments and offices, each with its own mission, character and environment. Harvard is also an employer of varied locations.

Harvard is strongly committed to its policy of equal opportunity and affirmative action. Employment at Harvard and advancement at Harvard is merit-based on factors such as ability, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, disability, national origin or status as a disabled or Vietnam-era veteran.

The salary ranges for each job grade are available at http://www.employment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates will fall within these ranges. These salary ranges are for full-time positions and are adjusted for part-time positions. Services that are performed but not assigned grade levels are required. The relevant union contract determines salary levels for these positions.

Other Opportunities:

- Non-faculty job openings currently available can be found on the Web at http://www.employment.harvard.edu
- There are also job postings available for viewing in the Longwood Medical area, 25 Shattuck St., Gordon Hall Building, Boston 02215.
- Search topics such as interviewing, how to target the right positions, and navigating the Harvard hiring process are welcome to attend. The sessions are typically held on the first Wednesday of each month from 5:30 to 7:00 at the University Operations Services in Holyoke Center at 1350 Massachusetts Avenue in Harvard Square. More information is available at http://employment.harvard.edu/careers/findings.html.

Please Note:
- The email address “SIG” at the end of a job listing indicates that there is a strong internal candidate (a current Harvard staff member) in consideration for this position.

Academic

Research Associate Req. 36268, Gr. 010
Harvard School of Public Health/Immunochemistry

Research Associate/Scientist Req. 36249, Gr. 010
Harvard School of Public Health/CHBMR

Passageway Health-Law Fellow Req. 36252, Gr. 090
Harvard Law School/Willardite Legal Services

Research Fellow Req. 36269, Gr. 005
Harvard School of Public Health/Epidemiology

Alumni Affairs and Development

Associate Director of Leadership Gifts Req. 36138, Gr. 056
Harvard Law School/Development and Alumni Affairs

Assistant Director of Annual Giving Req. 36203, Gr. 056
Harvard Medical School/Office of Resource Development

Associate Director of Leadership Gifts 36139, Gr. 056
Harvard Law School/Development and Alumni Affairs

Communications

Associate Director of Communications and Web Technologies Req. 36232, Gr. 058
School of Engineering & Applied Sciences/Wyss Institute

Research Administrator/Science Editor Req. 36291, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Molecular & Cellular Biology

Dining & Hospitality Services

Pantry Staffer/General Service Req. 36217, Gr. 017
Dining Services/Levant Dining Hall

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
General Service Req. 36248, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Quincy

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
General Service Req. 36236, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Amherst

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Grill Cook Req. 36133, Gr. 032
Dining Services/Brookline Cafe

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/3/2009)
Dining Service - Kitchener/Potwasher Req. 36263, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Annenburg

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/26/2009)
Dining Service - Kitchener/Potwasher Req. 36263, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Quincy

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/26/2009)
Dining Service - Checker Req. 36264, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Quincy

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/26/2009)
Dining Service - Checker Req. 36264, Gr. 010
Dining Services/Amherst

Union: HEREIU Local 39, FT (3/5/2009)
The Harvard University Card Services Program Manager Req. 36121, Gr. 060
University Operations Services/Finance

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Assistant Finance Manager Req. 36245, Gr. 057
Harvard Medical School/Systems Biology

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Director of Research Operations Req. 36265, Gr. 057
JRF School of Government/Dean’s Office

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Financial Analyst Req. 36207, Gr. 057
Harvard Divinity School/Finance

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Director of Financial Planning and Analysis Req. 36266, Gr. 057
Harvard Business School/Financial Office

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Grant Manager Req. 36185, Gr. 057
JRF School of Government/Information Technology

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Technical Support Engineer Req. 36183, Gr. 057
University Operations Services/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Senior Information Manager Req. 36170, Gr. 057
JRF School of Government/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/15/2009)
Lecturer on Literature

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/26/2009)
Chief Clinical Therapist - Out Patient Req. 36160, Gr. 057
University Health Services/UHS-Physical Therapy

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Information Technology

Incident Management Analyst Req. 36152, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Director of Technical Operations Req. 36159, Gr. 059
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Program Analyst/Analyst Req. 36166, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/CAPS

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/5/2009)
Research Computing Associate Req. 36150, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Senior Project Manager Req. 36236, Gr. 059
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Technical Support Analyst Req. 36260, Gr. 059
Harvard Law School/Information Technology Services

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Technical Support Engineer Req. 36183, Gr. 057
University Operations Services/IT

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Research Assistant II - Non Lab (Research Specialist) Req. 36228, Gr. 053
Department of Health Sciences/Health

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (2/5/2009)
Director, Research Computing Services Req. 36217, Gr. 060
Harvard Business School/Division of Research and Faculty Development

Union: HEREIU Local 26, FT (3/1/2009)
Director Recruit 36224, Gr. 059
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Harvard Museum of Natural History

Sex, race, color, handicap, religious creed, age, national origin or status as a disabled or Vietnam-era veteran.

http://www.employment.harvard.edu
More than 800 students will participate in 40 projects in dance, music, theater, and multidisciplinary genres at Harvard University this spring, sponsored in part by the Office for the Arts (OfA) grant program. Grants are designed to foster creative and innovative artistic initiatives among Har-
vard undergraduates.

The projects, selected by the Council on the Arts at Harvard, include music con-
certs, literary publications, cultural events, theater productions, art exhibits, and dance performances. Funded projects com-
bine artistic merit, artistic experimentation, and educational benefit to undergraduates. They must also provoke aipplec with
in the University, involving the undergradu-
ate population and providing visibility for their artistic efforts.

Council on the Arts members at the time of selection were Jacke megan (chair),
director, OfA; Elizabeth Bergmann, director, OfA dance program; S. Allen Counter, direc-
tor, Harvard Foundation; Ethan Felder, senior lecturer in folklore and mythology;
Jorie Graham, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory; Cathleen McCormick, di-
cector of programs, OfA; Nancy Mitchnick, Rudolf Arnheim Lecturer on Studio Arts, Vi-
sual, and Environmental Studies; Robert J. Orchard, managing director, Loeb Drama Center and the American Repertory The-
atre; Alex Rieding, professor of music theo-
y, graduate advisor in theory; and Marcus Stern, associate director, Loeb Drama Cen-
ter.

The OfA, which administers the grants, also offers grants for projects taking place during the year as well as feature research articles focusing on literary and historical topics.Standard Operating Procedure, Sabrina Chou '09:
OfA Grant for a quarterly publication of art and architecture that serves as a space for discussion, experimentation, and proposition and includes essays, inter-
views, treatises, projects, and solicited work from the Harvard community as well as feature research articles focusing on literary and historical topics.

Spring 2009 grants

Dance

Across African, Katherine Sengoba '10, Pan African Dance and Music Ensemble; Esther Kahn Grant to support dance work-
shops that will teach and showcase dances from throughout the African diaspora, including Nigerian and Rwandan dances.

Crimson Dance Team in Concert 2009, Kristen Calandrelli '10, Crimson Dance Team: Esther Kahn Grant for a concert showcasing a wide range of dance talent, from ballet to tap, lyrical, cultural, and mod-
ern, in addition to the group’s standard jazz, funk, and pom routines.

Eastbound, Anna Zhang '10, Asian American Dance Troupe: Esther Kahn Grant for a cultural showcase that features pri-
marily traditional and modern Asian dance and includes guest performances by the Harvard and Vietnamese Association and the Harvard Wushu Club.

Harvard Radcliffe Modern Dance Company (HRMDC) Spring Performance, Claire Ec-
cles '11, HRMDC: Esther Kahn Grant for a concert featuring student-choreographed works as well as professionally commis-
sioned pieces and improvisations.

Harvard Ballet Company spring perfor-
mance, Krishn Smith '11, Harvard Ballet Company: Esther Kahn Grant for a perfor-
mance featuring a mix of ballet and modern dance.

TAPS: Spring 2009 Show, Elizabeth Kranke '11, TAPS: Esther Kahn Grant for a show of various tap art forms such as Broadway, Irish, and hip hop styles per-
formed and choreographed by students.

Literature

Harvard Book Review: Winter and Spring issues, David Rice '10, Harvard Book Review: OfA Grant for the publication of a wide-ranging student literary review as well as feature research articles focusing on literary and historical topics.

Spring 2009 grants

Music

Spring semester concerts, Charles Nathanson '09, Harvard-Radcliffe Orches-
tra: OfA Grant for the last concerts of Dr. James H. B. Tippett’s “42nd Street” (1919), the largest orchestra on campus and the oldest orchestra in the U.S.

Mozart Society Orchestra (MSO) Spring Concert, Julia Ye '10, MSO: OfA Grant for MSO’s annual spring concert.

Harvard College American Music Association (HCAA), Elijah O’Connor '10: OfA Grant in support of spring programming of the HCAA dedicated to educate and expose students of the Harvard community to dif-
f erent American music genres.

Harvard Festival of Women’s Choruses, Stacey Hanson '10, Radcliffe Choral Society (RCS): OfA Grant for a festival inviting youth, high school, and college choirs from New England to participate in a weekend of dis-
cussions and musical exchange.

Harvard-Radcliffe Contemporary Music Ensemble (HCME) Spring ’09 Concerts, Oliver Strand '11, HCME: OfA Grant for a collaborative concert of new art songs com-
posed to texts by the staff writers of Tues-
day Magazine.

Spring concert, Nicholas Bodnar ’11, Brattle Street Chamber Players: OfA Grant for a concert featuring a performance of the Walton Sonata for String Orchestra as well as the world premiere of a opera written by student composer Christopher Lim ’10.

Spring 2009 grants

Dance

The Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra (above) rehearses in Sanders Theatre. This spring more than 800 students will participate in dance, music, theater, and other projects at Harvard.

Spring 2009 grants

Music

The Dean Archie C. Epps Spring Con-
cert, Jeremiah Cross '11, Kuumba Singers of Harvard College: OfA Grant for the annu-
al spring concert that features African folk-
songs, Negro spirituals, traditional and contem-
porary gospel songs, original com-
mpositions, and contemporary dance, poetry, and other forms of spoken word.


“The Rake’s Progress,” Clara Kim '09, Dunster House Opera: Solomon Grant for an original production of Stravinsky’s neoclassical masterpiece with libretto by W.H. Auden.

Pops Gets Animated,” Nora Ali ’09, Harvard Pops Orchestra: OfA Grant for a performance of popular modern music, in-
cluding music from “An American in Paris,” “Star Wars,” and “Romeo and Juliet.”

“Wind of Change,” Veronica Bordas '10, Harvard Wind Ensemble: OfA Grant for a concert investigating the unique compo-
sitions for woodwinds/brass/percussion by Australian composer Percy Grainger.

Spring concert, Diego Renteria ‘11, Mariachi Veritas de Harvard: OfA Grant for a concert also featuring a number of guest singers from the Harvard community.

“Otello,” Sarah Eggston '07, Lowell House Opera: Timothy S. Mayer Grant for the 71st annual Lowell House Opera pro-
duction of Verdi’s masterpiece.

Theater


Theater

On Harvard Time,” Luis Martinez ’12, On Harvard Time: Lear Grant for Harvard’s student-run television production featuring laun- chmops of Harvard news as well as na-

ional/international news from a Harvard
perspective.

“Residents’ Response,” John Alexander ‘11: Solomon Grant for a monthlong exhibition of student art work in Mather House’s Three Columns Gallery.

Office for the Arts announces its spring 2009 grants

of the arts. For further information, visit www.fas.harvard.edu/ofa.

Visual arts

Decoding the Textile,” Amy Lien ’09: Solomon Grant for an art exhibit focusing on the position of textiles within a contem-
porary art context.

“Found Faces,” Timothy Reckart ’09: Solomon Grant for a campuswide exhibi-
tion of scattered graffiti as unexpected in-
trusions on the environment that serve to de-
formalize everyday objects.


ional/international news from a Harvard
perspective.

“Residents’ Response,” John Alexander ‘11: Solomon Grant for a monthlong exhibition of student art work in Mather House’s Three Columns Gallery.

Office for the Arts supports student engagement in the arts and the services it provides to the University in its commitment to student community and to programs and services, the OfA fosters stu-
dent art-making, connects students to acco-

lished artists, integrates the arts into University life, and partners with local, na-

tional, and international constituencies. By

supporting the development of students as artists and cultural stewards, the OfA offers to the arts and culture communities in which the arts are a vital part of life. For more information about the OfA, call (617) 495-8676, or visit www.fas.har-

vard.edu/ofa.
discussed is the labyrinthine cave at Cussac in the Dordogne region of France, discovered in 2000 by speleologist Marc Delluc. Bahn, who was critical of what he called France’s secretive yet inept response to Paleolithic art, while praising Spain and other countries, said, “It has taken me 10 years to negotiate through the minefield of the French ‘mafia’ to receive permission to enter the cave. He finally got in about two weeks ago, he said; officials would not let him take photographs or even make sketches of the art, but did allow him, under tight restrictions, to show six of the photographs they had taken.

The cave, which has high levels of carbon dioxide most of the year, is “huge” and filled with “some of the most wonderful engravings,” including a 13-foot-long bison and another with its head in two positions — “in profile and also looking at you” — as well as several mammoths and some “big ladies” with pendulous breasts and shell-like rear ends.

Amazingly, Bahn said, “preliminary studies suggest the whole cave was done by one artist,” and the engravings, which stand out clearly against the cave’s limestone walls, are very similar to those of the Pech Merle cave near Cabrerets, a little more than 100 miles away. Another fascinating discovery came in 1995 at a cave called La Garma in Ribamontan al Mar, Spain. Though the site was disturbed during the Middle Ages — and contains several medieval skeletons — it holds the third-largest collection of hand stencils in Spain, including a wall “which is just covered in red finger marks,” Bahn said. “I’ve never seen an intense concentration like this in one panel. It was clearly very, very important to put your mark on this panel.”

The 14,000-year-old cave — which is intriguing in part because art has been found deep inside rather than only at the mouth — is “just carpeted” with stone tools, animal bones, and “portable art” or small statues, and also contains several low enclosures made for unknown purposes. Some of the art can only be seen with binoculars because there is so much debris on the floor that must not be disturbed. One piece, which Bahn called the most beautiful found so far, is a bone dagger with chevrons carved all the way down and a young animal looking over its shoulder at two birds while apparently relieving itself.

Researchers have found a nearly identical motif in the Pyrenees and elsewhere, Bahn said, noting that whatever inspired the “bird and turd” spear throwers “must have been a very popular tale at one time.”

Bahn concluded by detailing what he called “the Lascaux crisis,” referring to bureaucratic bungling of the famous French site discovered by accident in 1940 by four teenagers and designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1979. Beset by fungus and other problems in the past decade, the caves have caused frenzied hand-wringing among archaeologists and others eager to preserve its detailed and abundant art. Bahn also mentioned the “cave of the horse” in Gouy, near Rouen, also in France, which is so overgrown with plant roots that one scholar “walked in and just burst into tears.”

He contrasted what’s going on in French cave conservation with Coa Valley, Portugal, where, in the 1990s, schoolchildren and other citizens helped block the building of a proposed dam that would have destroyed the art; the area is today a World Heritage site. “Hooray for Portugal and Spain,” Bahn concluded. “France has got to pull its socks up.”

(Continued from page 13)