Cities of the future

GSD's international conference thinks about sustainable cities

Vegetal City: Dreaming of the Green Utopia’ is just one look at one possible future at a Gund Hall exhibit that runs through May 19.

At the same time, cities face pressures related to health, climate change, air pollution, traffic, and reliable supplies of energy and water. Designers can help reduce the environmental impact of cities, organizers said. After all, the energy to light, heat, and cool urban buildings accounts for nearly half the globe’s burden of greenhouse gases.

In the United States, a majority of the country — more than 280 million people — live in urban areas. Since 1950, most of the 30 most populated U.S. cities have shifted from the Rust Belt to the Sun Belt — creating centers that, by and large, are less racially and economically diverse than their older counterparts.

Big U.S. cities in general are less racially and economically diverse than they were 50 years ago, said conference presenter Lizabeth Cohen, Harvard’s Howard Mumford Jones Professor of American Studies and chair of the History Department. “Let’s not forget the social dimension of sustainability.”

Or the impact of cities on health. There were lunchtime conference discussions on obesity and mental health in the urban environment.

Or even what activist art can do in cities. John Bela, a director of the San Francisco design and art collective Rebar, (See Urban, page 14)
FAS dean hosts town meeting
Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) Dean Michael D. Smith will host a town meeting for faculty and staff to update the community on the financial challenges facing FAS; talk about the progress made toward solving these challenges; and present the next steps to address the budget shortfalls projected for FY10 and FY11. The meeting will take place in Sanders Theatre on Tuesday (April 14) at 4 p.m. The April 14 faculty meeting has been canceled.

Unleashed pets barred from Yard
Effective April 1, unleashed pets will no longer be allowed in Harvard Yard. All pets, with the exception of service animals, must be on a leash at all times. This policy is designed to ensure the safety of residents, staff, and visitors. This policy will be strictly enforced in the Yard by the Harvard University Police Department and Allied Barton security personnel.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
Samuel P. Huntington service set
A memorial service for Samuel P. Huntington, who was the Albert J. Weatherhead III University Professor at Harvard, will be held on April 22 at 3 p.m. in the Memorial Church in Harvard Yard. Huntington, a longtime Harvard University professor, an enormously influential political scientist, and a mentor to a generation of scholars and a mentor to a generation of scholars, died Dec. 24. He was 81.

POLICE REPORTS
Following are some of the incidents reported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending April 6. The official log is located at 1033 Massachussets Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hupd.harvard.edu.

April 2: At 78 Mount Auburn Street, an officer took a report of harassment. An officer was dispatched to Hillil to a report of a 10-foot light pole that was pushed or struck by a vehicle. The pole was not damaged but management was notified of the incident and operations shut off the electrical source. Officers were dispatched to take a report of Red Sox tickets stolen from Aldrich Hall.

April 3: An individual’s bicycle, bicycle lock, and saddlebag containing bicycle repair tools were stolen at Mather House. Officers were dispatched to Mather House Tower to check the well-being of an individual who made threats. Officers located the individual, who was then transported to a medical facility.

April 4: Officers were dispatched to Weld Hall to take a report of vandalism — a sensor was ripped off an elevator door.

Students rehearse a dance choreographed by Yvonne Rainer (in background) at the Harvard Dance Center. Dancers are Rebecca Lieberman ’10 (from left), Ty Tylintski ’10, Thallassa Raasch ’10, and graduate student Fan Yang.

This month in Harvard history
April 5, 1896 — Responding to the Spanish-American War, 1st Lt. Wirt Robinson, Instructor in Military Science, solicits volunteers to drill under his supervision. Sixty students show up the next day. By May, more than 400 have responded.

April 1900 — Harvard ships exhibits for the Exposition Universelle (World’s Fair) de 1900. George Lincoln Goodale, the Fisher Professor of Natural History and Director of the Botanic Garden, accompanies the shipment to supervise the installation.

April 18, 1900 — Work begins on the second Newell Boathouse, which will replace the new structure lost to fire on Dec. 27, 1899.

April 23, 1900 — Harvard runners take to the new Soldiers Field track for the first time.

From the Harvard Historical Calendar, a database compiled by Marvin Hightower

MessageMe system to be tested April 16
The University will test its emergency text-messaging system, MessageMe, on April 16. The test message will be broadcast midday to more than 14,000 Harvard community members who have signed up for the alert system to date.

Users do not have to do anything to acknowledge receipt of the test alert. “Just delete the message after you receive it,” said Stephen Rivers, Telecommunications Operations Manager for University Information Systems. “The system will automatically confirm who has received our test alert and provide that data to administrators working with the system here.”

In an actual extreme, campuswide emergency, users would receive directions about actions to take to help ensure their safety. They might also be asked to pass along important information to others in their immediate area, such as a classroom, dormitory, or playing field.

This test will be the largest activation of the system since its inception in August 2007. “We’ve never had an emergency that was extreme enough to require University-wide MessageMe activation, and hopefully we never will,” Rivers said. “To be on the safe side, however, periodically we do need to run tests of this sort.” Plans call for testing twice per year.

MessageMe is one of several alert systems the University would employ in the event of a wide-scale emergency situation. During a crisis, messages would also be posted on the University Web sites www.harvard.edu and www.emergency.harvard.edu; recorded on the special-conditions telephone line, (617) 496-NEWS; e-mailed to affected groups; and delivered via campus telephones.

Harvard community members are encouraged to sign up for MessageMe, which is free and confidential. Yearly registration with a Harvard PIN is required. To learn more, visit the Web site www.messageMe.harvard.edu, and those with questions or concerns about the test may e-mail MessageMe@harvard.edu.

Troupe tilt

Rosa Lincoln/Harvard News Office

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Students rehearse a dance choreographed by Yvonne Rainer (in background) at the Harvard Dance Center. Dancers are Rebecca Lieberman ’10 (from left), Ty Tylintski ’10, Thallassa Raasch ’10, and graduate student Fan Yang.
Energy Secretary and Nobelist Steven Chu to speak at Commencement

U.S. Energy Secretary Steven Chu, Nobel laureate in physics and a leader in the pursuit of alternative and renewable sources of energy, will be Harvard’s principal speaker at the Afternoon Exercises of Harvard’s 358th Commencement on June 4.

An eminent scientist whose work at the crossroads of physics and biology has now brought him to prominence on the national and international policy stage, Chu was unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate in January to serve as the nation’s 12th secretary of energy.

“Steven Chu is a brilliant scientist and an eloquent exponent of thoughtful, creative approaches to meeting the challenge of global climate change,” said Harvard President Drew Faust. “His own career combines leadership at the forefront of both disciplinary and interdisciplinary science with a passionate devotion to education and to the public good. It will be a pleasure to welcome and hear from him on Commencement day.”

A past professor at Stanford and then the University of California, Berkeley, Chu was co-recipient of the Nobel Prize in physics in 1997 for his role in developing methods to cool and trap atoms with laser light. From 2004 to 2008 he led the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, one of the nation’s pre-eminent scientific institutions, directing its intensified focus on energy and the environment.

“How to use science and public policy to confront the environmental challenges is a matter of enormous interest and importance to Harvard students,” Faust said.

Source: E. T. Simon, FAS Communications

Scholar enjoys wrestling ‘the Great Bear’

By Emily T. Simon

FAS Communications

Some scholars are hard-pressed to identify what exactly drew them to their field. Others can point to a specific “aha!” moment when they found their academic calling. In Justin Weir’s case, it all began with a bit of bureaucracy.

Weir, 39, is a recently tenured professor of Slavic languages and literatures at Harvard. Two decades ago, upon enrolling as a freshman at the University of Minnesota, he learned that he would not receive graduation credit for his first-year German, Spanish, or French. So he decided to knock on the door of the Russian department. After all, he had enjoyed reading Dostoevsky and Tolstoy in his high school English class. Why not give their language a try?

It turned out to be a good decision. Weir decided to knock on the door of the University of Minnesota’s 12th secretary of energy.


“I was curious to explore how the modernist dilemma of personal identity intersected with Russian post-revolutionary issues, in particular the challenge of what to do with the literary traditions of the 19th century,” said Weir. “Bulgakov, Pasternak, and Nabokov smuggled in examples of 19th-century literature as the written work of the author-heroes who figure in their novels.”

Weir is currently putting the finishing touches on a second book, which will be published by Yale University Press in 2010. Titled “Leo Tolstoy and the Alibi of Narrative,” the book aims to elucidate Tolstoy’s strategies of self-representation in his major works of fiction. Weir explores theories of authorship and self-creation in a range of Tolstoy’s literature, from works he wrote as a young man to those published after his death.

“I argue that Tolstoy returned to the anti-conventional strategies he used as a young author to remake his career as an older man,” said Weir. “He reinterpreted his earlier work, for example, to suggest that he had always intended to become a religious philosopher.”

Both projects reflect Weir’s fascination with authorship, identity, and self-creation. He addresses these themes further in his Literature and Arts Core course, titled “Theories of Authorship: Russian Case Studies.” The course analyzes how philosophical concepts of the “self” (as identified by Plato, Descartes, and others) are articulated in Russian literature.

Weir also teaches a course on literature of and about the 1917 Russian revolution, an in-depth course on Tolstoy, and a freshman seminar dedicated to the films of Sergei Eisenstein. He will be teaching a new course next year on Russian film after Stalin.

When he isn’t teaching or writing, Weir enjoys spending time with his wife and three children. He reinterprets his earlier work, for example, to suggest that he had always intended to become a religious philosopher.

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Weir sits on the Film Studies Committee for the Department of Visual and Environmental Studies and said that he enjoys being part of the programming activities.

“It is a very exciting time for film studies at Harvard, with the launch of the doctoral program next fall and the development of secondary fields for undergraduate and graduate students,” he said.

When he isn’t teaching or writing, Weir enjoys spending time with his wife and three children. He reinterprets his earlier work, for example, to suggest that he had always intended to become a religious philosopher.

“African American Lives 2” aired on PBS in 2008, two years after the original “African American Lives” was broadcast. Utilizing the latest advances in DNA and genetic science and old-fashioned genealogical detective work, “African American Lives 2” traces the maternal and paternal ancestors of 11 prominent African Americans to their origins in Africa or Europe. Guests included Maya Angelou, Bliss Broyard, Don Cheadle, Morgan Freeman, Peter Gomes, and others.

The Parents’ Choice Awards are awarded by the Parents’ Choice Foundation, the nation’s oldest nonprofit guide to quality children’s media and toys. For more on the foundation, visit www.parents-choice.org.

— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney

NEWMAKERS

HMS professor receives first Thomas H. Lee M.D. Award

Michael Aaron Lambert, assistant professor of medicine in Harvard Medical School, received the inaugural Thomas H. Lee M.D. Award for Excellence in Primary Care on April 3. Lambert is the medical director of Southern Maine Primary Health Care in Boston. The annual $10,000 award is part of a significant contribution to primary care made by Herbert Wiley Vaughan, a real estate attorney in Boston, that also includes a visiting professorship in primary care. This new award recognizes physicians at Brigham and Women’s Hospital (BWH) who provide exceptional service and compassionate care to their patients. Southern Maine Primary Health Care is a community health center of BWH.

The award is named in honor of Harvard Medical School Professor Lee, who is also network president of Partners Healthcare and CEO of Partners Community HealthCare, for his exemplary commitment to primary care.

Gates’ ‘Lives 2’ receives Parents’ Choice Award

Henry Louis Gates Jr.’s PBS documentary “African American Lives 2” has won the Parents’ Choice Gold Award for Television, awarded last month by the Parents’ Choice Foundation.

“We are delighted African American Lives 2 has been recognized as great television for children of all ages,” said Gates, the director of the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute and Alphonse Fletcher University Professor at Harvard. “One of my chief goals in making the African American Lives series is to introduce young people, and children of color in particular, to the idea that science and history are relevant to them. This award is a sign that we can realize this goal.”

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— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney
Narayanamurti accepts spot at HKS’s Belfer Center

Venkatesh "Venky" Narayanamurti will be the new director of the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program at Harvard Kennedy School’s (HKS) Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, Belfer Center director Graham Allison announced April 1.

"Dean Venky," as he is widely known, is the John A. and Elizabeth S. Armstrong Professor of Engineering and Applied Sciences and professor of physics at Harvard. He succeeds John P. Holdren, who is currently on leave to serve in the Obama administration as assistant to the president for science and technology and director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Narayanamurti served as dean of the engineering and applied sciences division for a decade before stepping down last summer. He is credited with helping elevate the division to the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences (SEAS) in 2007, reflecting Harvard’s heightened commitment to the applications of research and education.

His own research has ranged across important areas of atomic physics, biophysics, and polymer physics. In recent years, he has increasingly turned his attention to how insights and discoveries in physics and biology can be applied to problems of energy and the environment.

Chu

National Endowment for the Humanities supports preservation of Qajar dynasty

The National Endowment for the Humanities has made a $346,713 grant to a team of Qajar historians. The purpose of this grant, which lasts from May 2009 to June 2011, is to develop a comprehensive digital archive and website at Harvard University that will serve, link, and render accessible primary source materials related to the social and cultural history of women’s worlds during the reign of the Qajar dynasty (1785-1925) in Iran.

The Qajar dynasty is perhaps most noted for a series of intense interactions with Europe (Britain and Russia, in particular), many of which introduced cultural and political changes that still resonate in Iran today. The proposed archive will address a significant gap in the scholarship related to this important time in Iran’s history by making available personal documents, such as writings and photographs, created by and reflecting the lives of women during the Qajar era.

For more information on Harvard’s Iran Oral History Project, visit http://tedlib.harvard.edu/ted/deliver/home?.col lection=iohp.

GSAS ‘Town Hall’

GSAS student Maocan Guo (above holding cup) and Mounia Tagma, an HKS master’s candidate (holding her baby Lilia), listen to Faust.
Barney Frank labels his four-point program ‘pro-market’ at HKS talk

By Ruth Walker
Special to the Harvard News Office

U.S. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), chairman of the House Financial Services Committee, came to the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) Monday (April 6) to lay out a four-point program for re-regulating the nation’s financial system.

“We are in a period comparable to the turn of the 20th century and the New Deal,” he told the capacity crowd in the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum. “For the third time,” he added, invoking the names of the Roosevelts and Woodrow Wilson, “there’s a need for public policy to step in and protect the private sector from its own excess.”

The job of public policy, he went on, is to come up with a framework of rules and regulations that allows the economy to capture the benefits of innovations such as loan securitization, while containing the harm they can do.

He stressed that his proposed reforms, which he promised will be embodied in new legislation, were “pro-market.” They are:

■ A ban on 100 percent securitization of loans; lenders, he said, need to retain a share of the loans they originate. “It turns out our mothers were right; people are never as careful with other people’s money as they are with their own.”
■ Elimination of the “perverse incentives” in a system that pays enormous bonuses for good results but exacts no penalty for disastrous ones. Incentives have “defied gravity,” Frank said. The current system amounts to “heads they win, tails they break even,” and he intends to see that changed.
■ A way to “wind down” failed financial institutions the way the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation can take over a failed bank. Currently, he said, no statutory mechanism grants “resolving authority,” as it’s called, over a firm like Lehman Brothers.
■ Methods to monitor overall “systemic risk.” Consumer protections also need to be beefed up, he said, citing the work of Harvard Law Professor Elizabeth Warren in this area. He noted that hedge funds were allowed to go unregulated because their million-dollar minimum investment require-

International Education Program fetes 10th anniversary

Program works at establishing, maintaining network of international education leaders

By Colleen Walsh
Harvard News Office

A politician intends to revolutionize the educational system in Kenya. A husband-and-wife team offers professional development to teachers to reduce social violence, develop civic competencies, and help eradicate poverty in Mexico. A student hopes to work on international educational reform.

These committed men and women are just a few of the participants — past and present — in the International Education Program (IEP) at the Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE), an initiative now in its 10th year that aims to level the education playing field for students around the world.

Created by Fernando Reimers in 1999 to expand the School’s international education efforts, the curriculum for the one-year master’s degree involves regular course work, self-directed study, and a seminar every other week led by top international education professionals. A key objective is to help students understand the connections among educational, social, and policy reform.

“We want to educate distinguished leaders who can be recognized by their understanding of important education problems, solid knowledge of the field of international education and development, strong analytical skills, well-developed communicative and political competencies, and a solid ethical commitment to social justice, empowering low-income children and improving equity through education,” said Reimers, the program’s director and Ford Foundation Professor of International Education.

The IEP also works at establishing and maintaining a network of international education leaders that reaches far beyond HGSE, said Reimers, who connects current and past members of the program on a range of education issues.

“We want every student in each cohort to be bound by a commitment to a set of shared purposes bigger than themselves.”

The program features a comprehensive orientation session. Students come to campus for three weeks in the summer, before fall classes begin, to familiarize themselves with their surroundings and prepare for the rigors of a Harvard education. The intensive course introduces students — many of them foreign — to the core teaching methodologies used at HGSE and the central problems of theory and practice in the field.

Interaction with fellow students who share similar goals and the ensuing exchange of ideas and insights are what make the program so successful, say its participants. Current students and graduates alike remark that much of the learning goes on after class, in the hallways or nearby coffee shops, where classroom discussions often continue late into the night, and in collaboration in student-led initiatives organizing conferences or other projects.

“I think the biggest strength of the IEP is that my classmates are from all over the world and they have done all kinds of different things, so that there’s really a richness of experience that is brought to the table,” said Ann Horwitz, a current member of the program. “I don’t think any two of us have similar stories to tell, which is really valuable in the context of learning. We learn as much from each other as the articles we read and the cases we study.”

Horwitz used a Fulbright grant after college to teach English in Indonesia, where she was dismayed by the “single-minded” system that requires students to pass a poorly constructed national exam to graduate from high school. The test, she said, exemplified the pressures developing countries feel to emulate the academ-

(See Frank, next page)

(See IEP, next page)
Frank

(Continued from previous page)

ments presumably excluded all but the most sophisticated investors. In the current cri-
sis, however, some of those big players have lost hundreds of millions of dollars on in-
vestments Frank characterized as “sophis-
ticated doohickeys that blew up in their
face.”

The financial crisis had its roots, Frank said, in one phenomenon: the ability to make
large loans outside the banking sys-
tem and resell them. Securitization is not in it-
selves a bad thing, he stressed. It helps make
more capital available, just as the growth in
early 20th century capital markets fueled
economic expansion. “Securitization makes it possible … to be somewhat less concerned
about the markets work better.

Everyone knows the story, Frank said, of
the child who gets burned by the hot stove and
learns never to touch it again. The cur-
rent problem, he went on, is that investors have
taken the lesson of the hot stove too
much to heart. Now they are reluctant to touch not only the stove but the kitchen
sink, the bathtub, and other potentially
dangerous white porcelain.”

He continually decried what he called the
Republic’s “ideological opposition to regu-
lation.” Unabashedly partisan, Frank ob-
viously a strong admirer of President

Obama, but parts complicate with him on the
question of “post-partisanism.” In fact, Frank quipped, Obama has left him with a
case of “post-partisan depression.”

The conservative prescription for getting
out of the mortgage mess, Frank said, is “to
stop trying to help poor people” by pulling
back on government programs meant to
help people buy homes. The liberal view is
to introduce a new set of regulations to help
the markets work better.

Frank obviously had most of the audi-
ence on his side. But he had a heated ex-
change with Joel Pollak, a Harvard Law
School student and self-described conserv-
ative who pressed Frank to admit that he
should accept some responsibility for the
Wall Street meltdown since it took place “on
your watch” – a premise Frank vigorously
challenged.

A less contentious question from the
floor was from Leonie Goshu, the president
of the Harvard Kennedy School Gay, Les-
bian, Bisexual, Transgender Caucus, who

when pressed by an HLS student, Frank refused to take any respon-
sibility for the Wall Street melt-
down, though it took place, said the questioner, ‘on your watch.’

When asked Frank’s advice for people from “stigmatized” or “marginalized” groups who may be discouraged from going into politics, Frank, the second member of
Congress to acknowledge being gay, re-
plied, “The country is better than we
think,” adding that he now wished he’d
come out earlier.

“We have this wonderful set of docu-
ments that formed the Constitution, that set forth mar-
velous democratic principles which were
only very partially observed in reality.

American history has been a series of ef-
forts to take those extraordinarily radical
democratic principles … and apply them to
groups to which they didn’t originally apply. It used to be that the only way to get the full benefit of citizenship, “you had to be a rich white Christian man.” But much of that has fallen away. “There is an optimistic
strain here in American history.”

This movement of change is particularly
ture “generationally,” he said, adding that he expected change on the ban on gays serving openly in the U.S. armed services. “We’re going to be able to overturn this next year, I’m confident.”

IEP

(Continued from previous page)

ic standards of the West.

Horwitz will graduate from the program
this spring and hopes to find a job with the
U.S. government or a nongovernmental or-
ganization that works on education reform in
other countries.

While at Harvard, Mariáli Cárdenas said she,
her husband, Armando Estrada, created the
IEP. He continually decried what he called the
Republic’s “ideological opposition to regu-
lation.” Unabashedly partisan, Frank ob-
viously a strong admirer of President
SPORTS WRAP-UP

Men’s Baseball (7-18; 2-2 league)
- W, at Cornell 6-5, 7-6
- L, at Princeton 1-3, 13-12
- L, Northeastern 5-16
*Does not include results of April 8 game at Bryant

Men’s Lightweight Crew
Cornell/Penn 1/3
Columbia/Georgetown 1/3

Women’s Lightweight Crew
W, Georgetown (Class of 2004 Cup)

Men’s Golf
Yale Spring Opener 1/9

Women’s Golf
2009 Brown Invitational 1/5

Men’s Lacrosse (5-3; 1-1 league)
- L, Cornell 12-13
- Women’s Lacrosse (4-7; 1-1 league)
- L, Virginia 9-13

Coed Sailing
Dawn, Musibacher and Knapp Trophies 4/19
Dellenbaugh Trophy Women’s Intersectional 7/18
Central Series Three 9/18

Softball (19-9; 5-3 league)
- W, Rhode Island 6-0, 10-3
- L, Cornell 9-3, 6-5
- L, Princeton 0-4, 5-2

Men’s Tennis (9-8; 1-1 league)
- L, Columbia 3-4
- W, Cornell 4-3

Women’s Tennis (9-7; 2-0 league)
- W, at Columbia 6-1
- W, at Cornell 7-0

Men’s Volleyball (10-6; 5-1 league)
- W at NVU 3-2
- W at Sacred Heart 3-2

Women’s Water Polo (9-11; 2-3 league)
- L, Harvard 6-16
- L, Brown 10-11
- W, Urica 19-2
- W, Connecticut College 24-4

UPCOMING SCHEDULE

The week ahead (Home games in bold)

Thursday, April 9
Softball
Boston University 4 p.m.

Friday, April 10
M Tennis Princeton 2 p.m.
W Tennis Princeton 2 p.m.
WLW Crew Knecht Cup TBA

Saturday, April 11
Baseball
Yale (DH) 1 p.m.

MHW Crew
Brown (Stien Cup) 9 a.m.
MLW Crew Dartmouth/MIT (Biggin Bowl/12-12 a.m.
T&F Brown Invitational 9 a.m.

M Tennis Penn 2 p.m.
W Tennis Penn noon

M Lacrosse Cornell 1 p.m.
W Lacrosse Princeton noon

Sailing
Central Series Four TBA
Sailing, Marchant/Fins Trophy Team Race TBA
Sailing, President’s Trophy Women’s Intersectional TBA

Softball
Brown (OH) 12:30 p.m.

Water Polo
Brown 1 p.m.

Visit www.gocrimson.com for complete schedule, the latest scores, and Harvard sports information or call the Crimson Sportsline (617) 496-3383.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Crimson win 3 in walk-off fashion

In dramatic fashion, the Harvard men’s baseball team took three-of-four from Cornell and Princeton this past weekend (April 4-5), with the help of three key walk-off hits, two from Tom Stack-Babich ’09 and one from Taylor Mehenni ’09.

On Saturday, the Crimson (7-18; 5-3 Ivy League) posted a last-inning, five-run effort against Cornell, defeating the Big Red 6-5 on a three-run home run from Meehan. Hours later, Stack-Babich took over where Meehan left off. With a runner on, the score 5-5, and two outs in the bottom of the ninth inning, the Crimson outfielder sent the first pitch he saw soaring out of O’Donnell Field for the game-winning home run, giving Harvard a 7-5 victory.

The next day (April 5), after a disappointing 3-3 loss to Princeton in game one of their doubleheader, the Crimson emerged triumphant after a four-hour, 27-minute, 17-inning marathon that saw a combined 52 hits and 10 pitchers take the mound.

After coming back from two extra-inning deficits, Harvard, down 11-12 in the bottom of the 17th inning, was again bailed out by Stack-Babich, who guided a line drive all the way to the wall to knock in the game-winner. For his weekend efforts, Stack-Babich was named co-Ivy League Player of the week. The 13-12 victory for the Crimson — which started the season with a 4-14 record — was Harvard’s fifth in the past seven games.

Crimson women remain unbeaten; win sixth tournament

The Harvard women’s golf team, which before this past weekend (April 4-5) had won each of the tournament’s five events, started the season with a 4-14 record — was Harvard’s fifth in the past seven games.

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Crimson women’s golf remain unbeaten; win sixth tournament

The Harvard women’s golf team, which before this past weekend (April 4-5) had won each of the tournament’s five events, started the season with a 4-14 record — was Harvard’s fifth in the past seven games.

The next day (April 5), after a disappointing 3-3 loss to Princeton in game one of their doubleheader, the Crimson emerged triumphant after a four-hour, 27-minute, 17-inning marathon that saw a combined 52 hits and 10 pitchers take the mound.

After coming back from two extra-inning deficits, Harvard, down 11-12 in the bottom of the 17th inning, was again bailed out by Stack-Babich, who guided a line drive all the way to the wall to knock in the game-winner. For his weekend efforts, Stack-Babich was named co-Ivy League Player of the week. The 13-12 victory for the Crimson — which started the season with a 4-14 record — was Harvard’s fifth in the past seven games.

The Crimson will face Boston University on the road Thursday (April 9), before tackling division rival Yale on Saturday (April 11) and Sunday (April 12) for a pair of doubleheaders. Harvard — whose 19-9 record is good for second best in the Ivy League — is currently just a game behind Dartmouth for the Ivy North Division lead, with a 5-3 league record, and has won 12 out of 16 since March 22.

Crimson men’s golf take Yale Spring Opener

For the second consecutive season, the Harvard Crimson men’s golf team found success in New Haven, Conn., capturing the Yale Spring Opener behind the play of senior John Christensen and juniors Danny Mayer and Greg Shuman, who finished first, second, and third, respectively, in the tournament.

Battling heavy winds and a competitive field, the Crimson finished the tournament with a final score of 295 and 25 strokes ahead of host Yale, which finished second. Five Harvard golfers finished in the tournament’s top 10, with Christensen posting an tournament-best score of 77.

The Crimson will look to make it two in a row as Harvard competes in the Princeton Invitational this weekend (April 11-12) at the Princeton, N.J., Springdale Golf Club. Including the Crimson’s upcoming trip to New Jersey, Harvard has two tournaments remaining before the Ivy League Championships (April 24-25) at Atlantic City Country Club in Northfield, N.J.

Compiled by Gervis A. Menzies Jr.

Crimson women improve to 19-9

Harvard softball stands a game out of first place

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard News Office

In the early part of the season, the Harvard Crimson softball team has racked up three series wins over frequent-others. The first 25 games of the season have seen the Crimson play up and down the East Coast — from Rhode Island to Florida — but it was about time for a game in front of a friendly crowd as Harvard opened its home schedule with a six-game series culminating in a 4-2 result — the result of two wins over the Rhode Island Rams and two split double-headers against Cornell and Princeton.

The Crimson were dominant in their home opener against Rhode Island, scoring six runs in a 6-0 shutout. Harvard’s pitching ace this season, freshman Rachel Brown, struck out nine batters in four innings of work, allowing just two hits.

In the second leg of the doubleheader, Rhode Island opened the game with an unearned first-inning run, but the Crimson responded with five runs in the first three innings of the game. Sophomore Ellen Macadam finished the day with three hits, a run, and an RBI. Five Harvard players had a multi-hit game, combining for the Crimson’s 13 hits in the 10-3 win.

The Crimson returned to Soldiers Field on Saturday (April 4), and, after being shut out by Cornell in game one of the doubleheader, two, with the Crimson scoring six runs on nine hits in a 6-5 Harvard victory. The loss was Cornell’s (26-1; 5-1 Ivy League) first Ivy loss of the season.

On Sunday (April 5) the Harvard offense once again struggled to find life in the first game but rebounded in the second. Despite an impressive complete game, 10-strikeout performance by Brown, who allowed just one run and two hits, Princeton’s freshman hurler Michelle Tolfa bested Harvard’s righthander, allowing just one hit in a 0-5 setback of the Crimson.

The second game saw freshman infielder Whitney Shaw, who was named Ivy Book of the Week on Tuesday (April 7) and leads the team in batting average (.339), home runs (4), and runs batted in (18), pump life into the Crimson with two two-run home runs to power Harvard to a 5-3 victory. The Crimson finished the game with nine hits. Junior Dana Roberts pitched 4.1 scoreless innings before Brown came in to close out the game.

The Crimson will face Boston University on the road Thursday (April 9), before tackling division rival Yale on Saturday (April 11) and Sunday (April 12) for a pair of doubleheaders. Harvard — whose 19-9 record is good for second best in the Ivy League — is currently just a game behind Dartmouth for the Ivy North Division lead, with a 5-3 league record, and has won 12 out of 16 since March 22.

Ellen Macadam ’11 applies the tag on a Rhode Is- land baseman. Crimson catcher Hayley Bock ’09 caught her sleeping at second base and threw her out for the final out of the fourth inning on April 4.
Harvard University awarded $5M grant from Arcadia Fund

Britain’s Arcadia Fund has awarded $5 million to the Harvard University Library. Arcadia’s five-year grant will provide flexible support for the library’s core functions: acquisitions, access, preservation, and dissemination.

University Library director Robert Darn toun announced that, initially, Arcadia’s grant will be used to strengthen the library’s print collections, to support processing of 17th and 18th century collections in the archives, and to underwrite conservation treatments for fragile or damaged material from 17th and 18th century collections.

“In providing a high level of flexible, discretionary support for the Harvard libraries, Arcadia has shown not only extraordinary generosity, but great insight into the complexities facing research libraries today,” Dart nton stated. “As we expand our involvement in digital innovation and diverse modes of communication, we must renew the core collections and services that form our traditional strengths. Arcadia has given us the means to do so.”

Formerly the Lisbet Rausing Charitable Fund, Arcadia was established in 2001 by Lisbet Rausing, Ph.D. ’93, and Peter Baldwin, Ph.D. ’86. Arcadia’s key mission is to protect endangered treasures of culture and nature. This includes near-extinct languages, rare historical archives, and museum-quality artifacts of the past as ecosystems and environments threatened with extinction. Arcadia has historically donated to charities working to protect free societies and human rights, to encourage education, and to promote philanthropy.

In announcing the Arcadia grant, Rausing stated, “One of the Harvard University Library’s aims is to ensure its position as a premier research institution. We hope our grant to the library will greatly assist in this aim.”

Arcadia also provides critical support for Harvard’s Open Collections Program (OCP). Through the liberation of subject-specific, Web-accessible collections, open to any one with an Internet connection.

Mexican program reduces families’ crippling health care costs

Savings lives, saving money

By Amy Laviole FAS Communications

Seguro Popular, a Mexican health care program instituted in 2003, has already reduced crippling health care costs among poorer households, according to an evaluation conducted by researchers at Harvard University in collaboration with researchers in Mexico.

The study was designed and led by Gary King, David Florence Professor of Government research and director of the Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard. The results are published in the current issue of The Lancet.

“The success of Seguro Popular in reducing catastrophic health expenditures is remarkable,” says King. “not least because government money spent on the poor in many countries rarely reaches the intended recipients.”

King’s study of about 500,000 people is the largest-ever randomized health policy experiment. It features innovative research designs and statistical methods King and his colleagues developed that increase an evaluation’s data while simultaneously saving a great deal of money. The design includes several fail-safe components that preserve the experimental randomization even if politics or other problems intervene, including those that have ruined most previous large-scale public policy evaluations.

The approach is now being implemented — or considered for evaluations of — many other public policy programs around the world.

Passed in 2003, Seguro Popular was developed to provide health care to 50 million Mexicans who otherwise lack coverage.

Voluntary enrollment in the program, at no cost to the participant, provides access to health clinics, drugs, regular and preventive medical care, and the money to pay for it all. The program’s primary goal is the reduction of catastrophic health expenses, those exceeding one-third of a household’s yearly disposable income.

About a half million people in 118,569 households were included in this study, which was conducted over 10 months. In the treatment clusters, 44 percent of households reported participating in the program, compared with 7.8 percent in control communities, which was approximately as expected. Among participating households, those suffering catastrophic health expenses were reduced by almost 60 percent, contributing to a 30 percent reduction in catastrophic health expenses across treatment communities.

The evaluation also highlighted areas in which the program was ineffective. Contrary to prior nonrandomized studies, the researchers found no increase in utilization of health services, although longer-term research may show an increase. Health outcomes will also take longer to show an effect.

Before the program was instituted, 174 communities were paired based on having similar background variables, such as the health of the community size, and the number of schools. Then one community within each pair was randomly chosen to receive treatment. Families were encouraged to enroll in Seguro Popular: health facilities were built or upgraded; and medical personnel, drugs, and other supplies were provided. In the other community within each pair, no changes were made.

“One advantage of this design is that if one of the communities was to drop out of the study, due to interventions by politicians or for other reasons, the paired community would be removed as well, and the balance between the treated and control groups would not be affected. In contrast, classical randomized experiments are destroyed when even one community is lost. The matched pair design also decreased the margin of error to as little as one-sixth of what it would be with traditional experimental methods,” says King. “That’s the equivalent of collecting many more respondents, or randomizing throughout many more communities, for the same cost.”

Seguro Popular in Mexico covers about the same number of people as are uninsured in the United States. King points out that there may be lessons for other countries to learn in the success of Seguro Popular.

King’s co-authors were Emman uela Gakidou of the University of Washington; Koseke Imai of Princeton University; Jason Lakin, Clayton Null, and Nirmala Ravishankar of Harvard; Ryan Moore of Washington University in St. Louis; Manett Vargas of the Ministry of Health in Mexico; Martha Maria Téllez-Bojo and Juan Eugenio Hernández Ávila of the National Institute of Public Health in Mexico; Mauricio Hernández Ávila of the Ministry of Health in Mexico and the National Institute of Public Health in Mexico; and Héctor Hernández Llamas of Conestatistika. Gakidou, Imai, Lakin, Null, Ravishankar, Moore, and Vargas are all King’s current or former students and are affiliates at the Harvard Institute for Quantitative Social Science.

The research was funded by the Mexican Ministry of Health, the National Institute of Public Health in Mexico, and the Harvard Institute for Quantitative Social Science.

Hammonds, Smith announce College will be closed during mid-year break

In an e-mail sent Monday (April 6) to Harvard students, faculty, and staff, Harvard College Dean Evelynn Hammonds and Faculty of Arts and Sciences Dean Michael D. Smith announced that Harvard College will be closed during the 2009-2010 mid-year break, beginning the first day of classes in January.

“The implementation next year of co-ordinated calendars among the College and Harvard’s other Schools will create a longer window of time between semesters,” Hammonds and Smith wrote.

Over the holidays, from Dec. 22, 2009 to Jan. 9, 2010, Harvard College will be closed. Thereafter, from Jan. 10 through Jan. 22, only students with a recognized and pre-approved need to be on campus — potentially including varsity athletes, international students, thesis writers, and students conducting lab-based research — will be permitted to return to College housing.

Freshman and upper-class houses will be open to all students beginning Jan. 23, and the first day of classes for the second semester will be Jan. 25.

“Implicit in the arrangements described above is our decision not to create a separate, structured ‘January experience’ with programming offered by the College,” Hammonds and Smith explained. In the midst of the global economic crisis, they expressed concern that “mounting a new, compressed, short-term set of offerings in January — particularly at a time when resources are highly constrained — would in fact distract from the College’s focus on other more central aspects of the undergraduate experience.”

However, the University will continue to focus on major curricular and other improvements including the new General Education program, the Freshman Seminar Program, the highly successful PRISE program, and the House Renewal Program.

Recognizing that the extended winter break represents an opportunity for students to pursue a range of educational or personal off-campus activities, Hammonds and Smith also indicated that, as it does for the summer break, “the College will work with students to identify interesting opportunities and help them make the connections to pursue them.”
Cinematic reverberations
The shot that was fired throughout the history of film

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

The writing of culture watcher and critic Louis Menand — Harvard’s Anne T. and Robert M. Bass Professor of English — has cast a wide net over the years. His literary journalism includes probing looks at text messaging, Larry Flynt, William James, the Village Voice, and — very recently, in the New Yorker magazine — Donald Barthelme. Among Menand’s books is a 1987 intellectual history of T.S. Eliot that is now regarded as a classic exploration of modernism. His 2001 “The Metaphysical Voice, and — very recently, in the New Yorker magazine — Donald Barthelme. Among Menand’s books is a 1987 intellectual history of T.S. Eliot that is now regarded as a classic exploration of modernism. His 2001 “The Metaphysical Voice, and — very recently, in the New Yorker magazine — Donald Barthelme. Among Menand’s books is a 1987 intellectual history of T.S. Eliot that is now regarded as a classic exploration of modernism. His 2001 “The Metaphysical Voice, and — very recently, in the New Yorker magazine — Donald Barthelme. Among Menand’s books is a 1987 intellectual history of T.S. Eliot that is now regarded as a classic exploration of modernism. His 2001 “The Metaphysical Voice, and — very recently, in the New Yorker magazine — Donald Barthelme. Among Menand’s books is a 1987 intellectual history of T.S. Eliot that is now regarded as a classic exploration of modernism. His 2001 “The Metaphysical...
Poet and critic Adam Kirsch: ‘Postmodern in architecture can mean reworking elements of the past in an eclectic way, but poetry I think is essentially existential. It’s about our experience, and that can’t be belated in a certain way because all of our experiences are always new for ourselves.’ A contemporary poet looking back to literary productions of the past, Kirsch suggested, might be troubled by their volume and variety. ‘There isn’t one thing [e.g., Shakespeare or the metaphysical poets or the romantics] to go back to. Everything is sort of spread out on coordinate levels so that everything is equally valid.’

Ultimately, a balance between the old and the new is what Casper, publisher of the literary magazine Jubilat, finds compelling in contemporary poetry. ‘The most interesting poets to me are the ones who, with an eye both to the future and to the past, look out to a variety of influences.’

As for their role as critics tasked with charting a course through contemporary poetry, all three participants rejected the notion of gatekeepers. Instead, they said, their role is largely to bring poets who are interesting and engaging to light, or — in the case of poets neither interesting nor engaging — to explain why.

A useful disposition to possess when fulfilling these tasks, said McLane, is one where the critic is ‘willing not to know what you are looking at and willing to share that with readers.’

Burt likened a critic’s job to that of a cat, which prowls the yard and brings its owner a dead bird or mouse as a gift — something special it has uncovered. ‘I don’t want to kill the poetry like a cat,’ said Burt, ‘but I do feel like a critic is making an offering. … A critic brings something to the reader and says, ‘Look what I found; here’s why I like it; here’s how I think it works.’”

Kirsch preferred a canine comparison. “You also have to be like the pit bull who will kill the intruder who doesn’t belong,” he said, adding that the critic’s engagement with a text involves the negative engagement with a text involves the negative experience of the writer. “What makes criticism worth reading,” he added, “is whether it accurately predicts what people think in the future, but whether it provides a literary experience in and of itself.”
The poet Gail Mazur was undeterred by the onslaught of gray rain that thrashed the Radcliffe Gymnasium’s windows as she read her charged emotional poetry to an appreciative audience.

Mazur’s stirring poems show wit and canniness in face of despair

Gail Mazur reads at Radcliffe

By Sarah Sweeney
Harvard News Office

After removing her soaked red sneakers, Radcliffe Fellow Gail Mazur read aloud from new poems Monday (April 6) in dry black socks. The poet was undeterred by the onslaught of gray rain that thrashed Radcliffe Gymnasium’s windows—a fitting backdrop for Mazur’s charged, emotional poems.

With her supple voice and old-school New England accent, Mazur navigated through a clutch of poems, some composed during her tenure at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, and others from her formidable career’s oeuvre, which has garnered widespread praise.

A die-hard Red Sox fan, Mazur lamented the inclement weather and the cancellation of Opening Day at Fenway Park, joking, “I was hoping the boys’ club of Boston poetry. For half her life, she has been a centerpiece of Cambridge’s literary scene— as the founding director of the Blacksmith House Poetry Series, and now as distinguished writer-in-residence at Emerson College. Her husband is the artist Michael Mazur, himself a fixture in the Massachusetts art world and beyond; both are active in the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass.

Mazur has said she raised two children before she could give writing her full attention, publishing her first book in 1978 at the age of 40. “I really thought poets were like something in a tale of magic,” she said. As a young woman, she thought of herself as an English major who “liked to write.” After a chance trip with a friend to Harvard Square’s Grolier Poetry Book Shop, Mazur was spurred to write her first poem. She was 26.

In her new poem “The Makers,” Mazur addresses deceased poets of the past—poets I’ve loved—though she leaves their identities a mystery. “The Makers” talks about the weight their words still carry: “Your pages are still touched by many—and the lit screens you never used sing your lines.”

In “Borges in Cambridge, 1967,” Mazur recalls the distinguished author Jorge Luis Borges—then a visiting professor at Harvard—lecturing at Memorial Hall on “The Riddle of Poetry,” while outside the Yard was filled with students protesting the Vietnam War.

“At Inward Conversation,” a poem about aging and death, Mazur writes, “I’m beginning to understand myself—I’m tough, that’s what I know.” Mazur’s reflective poems are stately balls of light, and she is always distinctly herself, telling it like it is. “In an incognito world,” she writes in the same poem, “it’s not myself I won’t know.”

Despite years of study, schools’ success matter of contention

By Elizabeth Gehman
Special to the Harvard News Office

There wasn’t an empty seat in Askwith Hall Wednesday night (April 1) as students, educators, and researchers crowded in to hear “Informing the Debate: A Panel Discussion on Boston’s Charter, Pilot, and Traditional Schools,” sponsored by the Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE), the Rappaport Institute, and the Center for Education Policy Research.

In the first half of the evening, Thomas Kane, professor of education and economics at HGSE, presented the results of a study he and several colleagues from both Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) released in January under the auspices of the Boston Foundation. “Fifteen years ago, lawmakers in Massachusetts undertook a bold experiment” by introducing charter schools, Kane said. The experiment was intended to answer the question, “If public schools were granted more autonomy to staff their own classrooms, and manage their own budgets, could they deliver improved student achievement?” Kane’s—perhaps surprising—answer was, “There is still no consensus on whether the experiment led to success through improvements in student achievement.”

Studying the commonwealth’s three types of public schools has proved difficult. Kane noted in part because of questions such as whether the children who attend charter schools arrive with better parental support and greater motivation, and whether achievement results are skewed by the fact that charter schools have the luxury of drawing weaker students back into the traditional public system, which must take all comers. Kane’s study, which focused on MCAS scores from 2004 to 2007, compared the outcomes of students who had been admitted to the schools through lottery with those who had entered the lottery but were not chosen—essentially eliminating the need to control for things like family background and motivation, since lottery assignments are random. A concurrent observational study was undertaken that allowed the researchers to study charter schools, not just the oversubscribed ones subject to lotteries.

The results unequivocally showed that Boston’s charter school students outperform their peers in traditional public schools; the results for pilot schools were less clear but seemed to indicate a similar but smaller effect.

In summary, Kane suggested that more studies must be undertaken—ideally, annually—not only regarding performance outcomes at the various types of schools, but also to figure out what accounts for the results. “Is it extending learning time, class size, student-teacher ratio, human-resource policies, or even peer characteristics?” he asked.

It was that question, essentially, that occupied most of the panel discussion that comprised the second half of the evening. “The really big questions,” said moderator David Lubelloff, executive director of the Rappaport Institute, “are what and so what? What is going on, and what are the policy implications?”

One possible answer to the question of what is going on was suggested by Kay Merseeth, senior lecturer in education and the director of the Teacher Education Program at HGSE, who mentioned that all charter schools “created a sense. We’ve found that the team coherence [at charter schools] around mission, purpose, and the way things are structured and put together is scary.”
HLS students help at-risk children to succeed in school

A witness to terrible domestic violence until the age of 8, “Jamal” still carries his worries into the classroom every day.

Even though Jamal and his father are now safe, he’s unable to focus, frequently acts out, and has been suspended from third grade.

On April 2, 20 Harvard Law School (HLS) students organized a Massachusetts State House briefing to demonstrate what schools can do to ensure that the growing number of traumatized children like Jamal overcome barriers to learning and find success.

The legislative briefing grew out of the HLS clinical course “Education Advocacy and Systemic Change: Children at Risk.” In the course, 2LA and 3LA provide legal representation to help Jamal and other struggling clients achieve at their highest levels. The HLS students then bring “the voice of the child” from their one-on-one casework to their advocacy for systemic, social change.

Susan Cole, HLS clinical instructor and lecturer on law, says the course focuses on individual cases and legislative advocacy as part of a multitrophic strategy. “Our goal is to teach HLS students how to use their litigation and negotiation skills to improve the lives of individual children and then bring the lessons learned to the state legislature, the courts, and executive offices where true systemic changes can be made.”

Students in the course incorporate federal and state laws, education, and neurobiology into their work on behalf of vulnerable children.

At the briefing, which was sponsored by Rep. Alice Wolf of Cambridge, educators asked legislators for continued state funding to create “trauma-sensitive” environments where all children can learn. “The speakers really drove home the point that dramatic improvements can be made if you infuse the learning environment with measures designed to support children who have trauma histories,” said Melissa Causey J.D. ’10.

For these law students, the briefing produced its own educational impact. “It was great to see up close how the legislative process works,” said Jose Morales J.D. ’09, who organized the day as his clinical assignment. His classmate Adora Asonye, who worked closely with the HGSE in the past, considered one of the most important works in the field who has had a greater influence on her professional life.”

HLS students help at-risk children to succeed in school

Stairway to (aesthetic) heaven

In the final moments of the session, students read out loud from their advocacy work, sharing stories of children helped to succeed. “I love seeing these kids succeed,” said student Rachel Stone. “It gives me hope.”

Mark Moore named first Herbert A. Simon Professor

Mark Moore, a leading expert in criminal justice, police, management, non-governmental organizations, and non-profit management, has been appointed the first Herbert A. Simon Professor in Education, Management, and Organizational Behavior at Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE), effective July 1. Moore will maintain his current faculty appointment as the Hauser Professor of Nonprofit Organizations at the John F. Kennedy School of Government (HKS).

“Mark is a major scholar on strategy and leadership of nonprofit organizations. His reputation as a builder of public management knowledge and curriculum is without parallel,” said HGSE Dean Kathleen McCarney. “There is no one in the public policy field who has had a greater influence on developing the intellectual base for leadership and management content, and we are thrilled that Mark is now focusing his considerable talents on the education sector.”

Known for his work in law enforcement and community policing, Moore is also keenly interested in how leaders of public organizations engage communities in supporting and legitimizing their work. His best-known book, “Creating Public Value” (Harvard University Press, 1997), is considered one of the most important works in the public management field. He has worked closely with the HGSE in the past, including playing an active role on the exploratory committees for the School’s new leadership degree program, a practice-based doctoral program slated for launch in 2010.

“The proposed new program in education leadership is the most interesting innovation in professional education that is now occurring at Harvard, and I am excited to be a part of it,” said Moore. “The education sector is more relevant than ever and represents a substantive new domain which I can use to study the larger processes of social change, facilitated by institutional roles, and new forms of public leadership. And the leadership program represents a bold new step in my lifelong interest in figuring out how to prepare professional leaders to meet the challenges of their professional life.”

Moore holds a Ph.D. and an M.P.P. from HKS and an undergraduate degree in political science and economics from Yale University.

Created in 2006, the Simon Chair in Education, Management, and Organization- al Behavior is named after the late Herbert A. Simon, a Nobel Prize-winning researcher in the fields of economic sociology, philosophy, public administration, computer science, and cognitive psychology.
Shoring up Alaska: Biologist reviews far north climate change

By Corydon Ireland  
Harvard News Office

Environment

Climate change is not only altering Alaska's natural world, it's also affecting how humans interact with it, particularly those whose culture and traditions have pointed the way for generations to survive in the sometimes inhospitable far north.

Terry Chapin, a professor of ecology at the University of Alaska's Institute of Arctic Biology, said that climate change is already affecting Alaska in many ways. Sea ice is retreating, salmon are migrating farther north, forest fires are increasing, permafrost is melting, and forest pest outbreaks are becoming more frequent. While those changes are having a dramatic impact on the natural world, Chapin said he is also creating problems for the people who live in remote villages around the state.

Chapin gave an overview of global warming's effects on the United States' northernmost state during a lecture April 3 at the Science Center. His talk, “Sustainability in a Changing World: Concepts and Policy Strategies to Address Climate Change in Alaska,” was part of the Harvard University Center for Environment’s Biodiversity, Ecology and Climate Change lecture series.

That the Earth changes is nothing new, Chapin said. The difference now is that all the change is in one direction — toward a warmer world. Most environmental plans discuss how to conserve nature as it is around us now, while taking into account that today's environment may be different in the coming years. For example, planners might want to consider regulations for a salmon fishery in areas where no fishery exists but where the fish might soon be migrating.

Projections for Alaska's future show continued warming on the way. When looking at the normal annual variation in temperatures, scientists expect that in the decades to come the coldest years will be

Energy policies: ‘Forty-year failure’

Former Shell Oil president describes conflict between politics and energy independence

By Alvin Powell  
Harvard News Office

In 1973, four weeks after the Arab oil embargo, President Richard Nixon went on national television to talk about an energy crisis that had been mounting for two years. He asked Americans to turn off their Christmas lights.

In a gesture of greater sub-energy stance, Nixon also pledged that within seven years the United States would be independent of foreign oil.

Since then, eight presidents and 18 congresses have aimed to deliver on this 1973 promise. In the last four years alone, four ambitious energy bills were signed into law. Yet Americans, more than ever, are still at the mercy of foreign oil. Nearly 70 percent of oil supplies are imported today, up from 30 percent in the Nixon era.

What happened?

John Hofmeister, the retired president of Shell Oil Co., offered a few answers — and solutions — to an audience last week (April 1) at the JFK Jr. Forum. Hofmeister offered the example of wind power — a promising renewable energy resource held back for a decade. Why? Because Congress has capped wind power tax credits to just two years, he said, or sometimes to just one.

“Political time and energy time are contradictory,” said Hofmeister. “They are water and oil.”

Ideology inflames the problem. Federal policy debates are often just shouting matches between two extremes, he said — they've also affecting the people who want an immediate zero-carbon energy system.

A tangle of federal bureaucracies is no help either, said Hofmeister: In the executive branch alone, 13 separate agencies (plus the White House) oversee energy usage.

Add to that dozens of powerful congressional committees with energy oversight, and an independent judiciary whose dockets are crowded with energy-related lawsuits challenging any project. “If you're a major integrated oil company,” said Hofmeister, “you're in court all the time.”

The energy industry can't solve the energy independence problem either, he said. It is just as fragmented and competitive as the federal government. Citizens for Affordable Energy could help, by applying grassroots pressure on a political model that doesn't work, said Hofmeister. “Something has to be done outside the system.”

That something can be summed up in six action steps, he said.

1. Get more energy from every available source — coal, oil, nuclear, wind, solar, and the rest. Energy demand is expected to at least double by the year 2030. “There is no single approach that will solve our energy problem” in the short run, said Hofmeister, a champion of hydrogen fuel systems. “We need it all.”

2. If we need it, it is evident in the sheer volume of energy we use now, he said: Americans burn a train car load of coal every second, he said, use 10,000 gallons of oil. And every day we consume 60 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Stacked up in a tower, those cubic feet would reach to the moon and back 25 times.

3. A second solution? Make “big, hard decisions” on new technologies that will drive energy efficiency, said Hofmeister. At present, U.S. transportation needs depend on a technology that is 100 years old and at best 20 percent efficient — the internal combustion engine.

4. The lighting industry is still largely met by incandescent light bulbs, a 19th century product that uses 97 percent of its energy for heat and only 3 percent for light. “We can do better,” he said.

For a third solution, said Hofmeister, manage gaseous wastes — just like we've got a technical grip on managing solid and liquid wastes. “We're putting that trash into the atmosphere every day,” he said, “and it's growing.”

An emissions cap-and-trade system would encourage innovation, but a carbon tax — “carrying a box of rocks around on your back,” said Hofmeister — would not.

Another solution, he said is a “new, better, smarter infrastructure” — that is, ways to make, transport, and distribute energy. Hofmeister admitted there were impediments, including the lack of federal jurisdiction over power transmission corridors.

The fifth solution is edgy, tricky, and politically fraught, he said. Create a federal energy resources board, an independent federal agency “in the manner in which we've managed money in the last 95 years.”

This federal-like agency would be run by a board whose members are appointed by the president for seven-year terms that overlap election cycles.

The board — a diversity of experts from consumer, environment, and energy interests — would manage the U.S. energy supply, carbon footprint, and infrastructure.

And the sixth solution? It could be a national grassroots movement on energy issues, propelled by the same collective will, anger, and sense of social justice that drove civil rights reform and stopped unwanted wars, including Vietnam.

“This battle over the air we breathe,” said Hofmeister, “his voice rising — ‘enough is enough.’

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world's energy appetite. But he pointed to "the hope — fighting for," he said — and a third of it is already gone. Earth's fossil fuels. "That's the tiny thing we're all pollute is quite significant," said Raman.

Visions of that future could be seen between sessions in a winding, colorful exhibit on display through May 17 in Gund Hall. There were small-scale marvels, including energy harvesting textiles, electric cars that stack like shopping carts, and fritted glass that shimmers like beads to let in light and temper heat. There were grand, wistful visions of the future, too. In a mural of "vegetal cities," bicycles wheeled along grassy roadways under trellis-like wooden bridges and in the shade of buildings roofed with vegetation. Imagined "archiboreal cities" rise wave-like at seaside, nestled in desert canyons, and limned for 5 cents a minute.

The winner of the Wyss Prize for Bioinspired Adaptive Architecture is Chuck Hoberman's design "Adaptive Fitting," which uses fritted glass with "surface controllable transparency" that can modulate between opaque and transparent states, enhancing control of heat gain and adjustment of light.

The potential energy from wind is 370 terawatts a year, said Raman, and from solar is an astonishing 89,000 terawatts annually. "There's plenty of renewable energy around," he said. "There is a 'there' there." But the potential of renewables can only be realized by finding what has been missing so far, said Raman: "the willingness to invest.

Cities can save energy, too, with loop-like "industrial symbiosis" — regional systems of sharing excess materials and energy. University of Toronto landscape researcher Pierre Bélanger, who will join the GSD faculty in July, outlined the example of Kalundborg, Denmark. Garbage is burned for energy, he said, and waste streams from industry are "re patrioted" for other uses.

Another example of the hope and potential in the built environment ran like a thread through the three-day conference: Masdar, a $22 billion planned city near Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It has been designed from scratch to be a solar-powered, low-carbon city of 2.5 square miles of reclaimed desert.

A comprehensive look at Masdar came from someone who has worked on the project: GSD Adjunct Professor of Environmental Technology Matthias Schuler, a managing director of the climate engineering firm Transsolar.

"There is an invitation here to turn crisis into opportunity. You in this room have been given the mantle of the future."

President Drew Faust

The University of Alaska's Terry Chapin speaks at the Science Center about global warming in the nation's northernmost state.

"There is an invitation here to turn crisis into opportunity. You in this room have been given the mantle of the future."

President Drew Faust

(Continued from page 1)

described one project: an annual Park(ing) Day that turned a few square feet of a public parking space into a patch of green, rest, and shade that could be leased for 5 cents a minute.

If future cities are going to work, designers will have a hand in it, said Harvard President Drew Faust, who addressed the assembled experts Saturday (April 4).

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(Continued from previous page)

warmer than the warmest years today.

That will almost certainly accelerate the changes already being seen in Alaska. Chapin said the increased fires destroy forests, driving out moose and caribou for decades while the forests recover. The early growth following fires favors moose over caribou, which feed on the slow-growing lichens.

In some cases, the shift toward moose-friendly forests is more permanent, as black spruce forests, in which there have been fire suppression efforts for decades, burn hotter and kill seeds on the forest floor. This clears the way for deciduous trees to move in.

The environmental changes are affecting things as basic as local transport. In forests that have burned, trees fall blocks route and make travel difficult. And in more remote communities that use snowmobiles for winter travel, often over frozen rivers and lakes, warmer temperatures have thinned ice, increasing the incidence of snowmobiles falling through the ice, according to Chapin.

The warmth is also melting Alaska's permafrost — the underground layer that remains frozen even in the summer months. Melting permafrost can cause the land to subside, Chapin said, as a patch near the Fairbanks airport illustrates. It was once a birch forest and is now a bog. The subsidence can affect the integrity of infrastructure such as oil pipelines. The melting itself can exacerbate global warming, as it releases the greenhouse gases sequestered and kept previ- ously locked in the soil, into the atmosphere.

"That could lead to a positive feedback that causes more warming," Chapin said. "We don't know how quickly the permafrost will melt once the climate warms."

Chapin said that change not only brings challenges, but opportunities. Humans, he said, should seek both adaptive and transformative ways to respond to climate change. Forest fires suppression policies could be changed, for example, to adapt to the increased danger of fire, by allowing more frequent smaller fires to burn, clearing out the flammable litter on the forest floor and speeding forest regeneration.

Climate change, in some cases, can be used to restore biodiversity, Chapin said. He cited the example of a heavily logged Swedish forest whose community of decomposers — the bacteria that consume fallen wood and recycle it into soil — had been almost entirely disrupted. Now, with warmer temperatures, decomposer communities from forests to the south can migrate north, restoring the forest.

Added to the mix are the economic realities facing people everywhere, Chapin said. Fuel costs are extremely high in rural Alaska, since most has to be flown in. With costs of $6 and $9 a gallon, he suggested switching to biofuels. Using wood fuel would not only be cheaper, it would also reduce fire risks in the forest and encourage early successional growth near settle- ments, bringing in moose closer to town for hunting. Another answer may be to concentrate these small- er communities into fewer, larger ones.

"Alaska is vulnerable to climate change, but also has sources of resilience," Chapin said.

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A former Massachusetts water official is proposing a new network of central Massachusetts reservoirs to meet population-driven demand that he says will outstrip current supplies in the coming decades.

Tom Baron, former director of operations for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, said he proposed 16-reservoir expansion of the current reservoir system for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to meet the needs of most of southern New England for the next century and beyond. The additional supplies are needed, he said, because the three-state region adds 64,000 people per year, which would result in a 60 percent increase in the region’s population over the next century.

If built with a mind to sustainable resource extraction and power generation, he said, the project would cost ratepayers just a dime a day for the 30-year duration of bonds issued to pay for the construction.

Baron outlined his plan Tuesday evening (April 7) at the Geological Museum’s Heller Hall as part of the Harvard University Center for the Environment’s Green Conversations lecture series. After his presentation, Baron was joined in a discussion by Harvard Forest Director David Foster and Gordon McKay Professor of the Practice of Environmental Engineering and Environmental Health John Briscoe.

Foster questioned whether building large new reservoirs was an appropriate strategy in a social climate where the emphasis is on conservation and using fewer resources. He pointed out that during a five-year drought in the 1960s there was a huge public outcry and demand for new reservoirs. Subsequent conservation — driven by the imposition of a water-use fee needed to pay for Boston Harbor cleanup — greatly reduced demand. The reservoirs were never built.

“We don’t have to live by the projections of the past,” Foster said.

Baron insisted, however, that today’s situation is different. While population growth continues across southern New England, conservation efforts have already driven water use down from 200 gallons per person to between 80 and 100 gallons. In addition, leaks in the pipeline that brings water from the Quabbin Reservoir in central Massachusetts to Boston — which used to result in the loss of 10 percent of the system’s water — have been plugged.

“These [conservation proposals] are necessary steps, but we cannot conserve to zero,” Baron said. “All of these individual efforts are necessary, but in the end, the ultimate bottom line is we have to build bigger.

Baron’s plan, which has yet to find a legislative champion, would build 16 new reservoirs, mainly in the highlands of central Massachusetts. That location would save the cost of pumping the water by allowing gravity flow to the major population centers of southern New England: Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, and Connecticut’s suburbs near New York City.

The plan is designed to pay for itself in part. Baron proposes mining gravel from the reservoir beds, erecting 300 wind turbines on the inaccessible watershed lands that would result, and incorporating hydropower in the reservoir designs. The hydropower component could be utilized to generate both power and money as the water flows to the cities and through a plan to exchange water between reservoirs, generating power during the day when rates are high and pumping it back uphill at night when rates are low. More revenues would come from timber — both the initial cutting of the land to be submerged and ongoing maintenance cutting in the watershed.

The proposal would provide enough storage capacity to hold a three-year supply of water for the region, which should be enough to weather droughts and forestall the need for water restrictions and water bans.

Baron said the water supply system that is operating today was conceived over 100 years ago. The 1895 plan resulted in the construction of the Wachusett and Quabbin reservoirs and has largely succeeded in providing a safe water supply for Boston metropolitan communities.

Baron said that though the region’s population has been growing steadily, ample water is still available, it just has to be managed. Just one-third of the annual runoff from rainstorms would provide water for 34 million people. Just a third of the annual flow of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers would supply an additional 37 million people.

“It’s not that we don’t have the water resources, it depends on how we want to use them,” Baron said.

While Boston’s water supply has several years’ worth of storage capacity, the reservoirs that supply Springfield, Providence, and Hartford have just one or two years’ storage, making them vulnerable in drought years, Baron said. His proposal would provide enough water to, at current growth rates, see the region through the next two to three centuries.

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Reservoir system proposed to meet needs

New England’s population growth seen outstripping current water supply

Students team up (at home) to explore world’s water system

When environmental advocate Alexandra Cousteau left in February on a nonstop, 100-day expedition to critical water sites across five continents, she brought with her a writer, a photographer, an editor, and a support team of more than 60 researchers, all Harvard Extension School students. But the students needed no airline tickets. From their desktops in Cambridge and its environs, these interpid virtual explorers provide critical support for the expedition team’s field activities.

“Expedition: Blue Planet” is an exploration of water — the life support system of the world — through which Alexandra Cousteau’s team chronicles the interconnectivity of water issues at sites around the world. As the core team travels to India, Botswana, Israel, the West Bank, Jordan, Cambodia, Australia, Mississippi, and the Red Sea, the student volunteers back at Harvard have become a crucial part of the process, lending their writing, blogging, and research skills to the team’s efforts.

Students in both the Harvard Extension School’s environmental management and educational technologies programs are participating in this collaborative project. While some students opted for researching and reporting responsibilities, others are developing a comprehensive curriculum for school-age children in an effort to engage youth around the world. Others are drafting action items and making recommendations to government leaders and policymakers to appreciate water issues as crucial, and to recognize that water will be the primary medium through which climate change will be felt. The researchers also hope to solicit the help of international students who have conducted their own research and projects.

“We’re delighted to have this outstanding opportunity to collaborate with Alexandra Cousteau on this important expedition,” said George Buckley, assistant director of the Extension School’s environmental management program. “Our students will learn firsthand about the critical challenges facing our world’s water resources and at the same time gain valuable skills in...”
Dakin’s students represent a highly diverse cross-section of Harvard, all of whom are invited together by a single work of art — Igor Stravinsky’s ‘The Rite of Spring.’ Among the seminar’s participants are Naheed Khatri-Kandade, ‘09 (from left), Uri Alon of the Medical School, and Anne Tolbert.

‘One of the brilliant things about Harvard dancers is that they have an extraordinary combination of brains and talent,’ says Dakin. ‘They have been remarkably adaptable at embracing Jaime’s work within such a short time frame.’

‘Jaime is a marvelous human being — highly intelligent, but also warm and with a delightful sense of humor,’ adds Aune. ‘It has been an honor to work so closely with him and with Christine.’

Dakin’s residency is supported by the Ruth Page Venable Artist Fund through Learning From Performers, a program of the OBA. convis@fas.harvard.edu
Mittermeier stresses the importance of biodiversity, locates global hot spots

By Corydon Ireland

Conservation pioneer Russell A. Mittermeier started this year’s Roger Tory Peterson Memorial Lecture (April 5) with a quiz. In front of several hundred listeners at Harvard’s Science Center he turned on a small recorder.

The sudden call of an animal — piercing and reedy — shot like an alarm across the expanse of Lecture Hall B.

Mittermeier, president of the biodiversity protection group Conservation International, asked: What is it?

From some of the hundreds there came shouted answers. A whale? A river otter? But few got the right answer: the eerie forest voice of the indri.

The indri is the largest species of lemur, a kind of primate found only on Madagascar — a lushly biodiverse island off the southeastern coast of Africa.

This lean, saucer-eared black-and-white primate is “symbolic of the challenge” confronting humankind, said Mittermeier: a period of catastrophic extinction that could strip the world of 30 percent of its plant and animal species by the end of this century. Among primates alone, he said, one in three is at risk.

Biodiversity, even in just the “ecological services” it provides, like pollination, underpins the survival of all life on Earth, he said. “Our ignorance extends to our largest living relatives, non-human primates.”

Lemurs — some weighing just 30 grams — are related to the evolutionary branch that produced humans.

The world’s diversity of plants and animals — about 10 million species, most of them unrecorded — face accelerating pressures of human origin. Those that are regional include hunting for “bush meat” takes its toll too, he said, showing a disturbing image: the severed head that turn the nation’s rivers red with eroded topsoil.

Hunting for “bush meat” takes its toll too, he said, showing a disturbing image: the severed head of a great ape in a marketplace dish, next to a bunch of bananas. In another image, radiated tortoises were lined belly-up on a Madagascar beach. Their livers are coveted as a tasty pâté.

Other extinction pressures — climate change and deforestation — are global, he said.

Mittermeier’s presentation overlapped with the ongoing climate change negotiations in Copenhagen.

Climate change is an “opportunity” as well as a threat, said Mittermeier, whose lecture was titled “Conserving the World’s Biodiversity: How the Climate Crisis Could Both Hurt and Help.”

About 20 percent of the carbon emissionsaltering the atmosphere come from the burning of tropical forests. Putting a halt to this, he said, is the most cost-efficient way to cut down on Earth-warming gases.

Beyond climate change, Mittermeier added three other important conservation concepts: hot spots, “megadiversity” countries, and high-biodiversity wilderness areas.

All biodiversity is important, he said, but the world’s “hot spots” contain a high number of species and face a high level of threat. (Madagascar is one example.)

These resource-dense areas have shrunk to 2.3 percent of the Earth’s land surface, an area about the size of India. But compressed within are 50 percent of the world’s plants and 40 percent of its vertebrates.

“Megadiversity” countries number 18, with Brazil and Indonesia at the top of the list for abundant biodiversity. Contained within are two-thirds of the planet’s terrestrial, freshwater, and marine species.

The world’s high-biodiversity wilderness areas, including the Amazon region of South America, cover 6 percent of Earth’s land surfaces, but remain largely intact.

Taken together, these three geographical areas of biodiversity also contain the world’s biggest share of linguistic and cultural diversity. Spoken there are 74 percent of the Earth’s 6,900 languages.

After seven years of graduate study, Mittermeier left Harvard in 1977 with a Ph.D. in biological anthropology. His dissertation was on the eight primate species known to inhabit Surinam, South America’s smallest sovereign state.

In his decades of fieldwork after that, the polymath Mittermeier acquired fluency in German, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Sranan Tongo, a creole language widely used in Surinam.

He also took the time to write 225 scientific and popular articles, along with eight books.

Since 1989, Mittermeier has been president of Conservation International, a Washington, D.C.-area group devoted to protecting global biodiversity and the environmental, economic, and cultural values represented by the natural world.

In 1998, he was named by Time magazine as one of the “EcoHeroes for the Planet.”

It was all that writing and all that fieldwork and all that advocacy on behalf of the Earth’s threatened biodiversity that landed Mittermeier back at Harvard as the 12th recipient of the Roger Tory Peterson Medal. The award is sponsored every year by the Harvard Museum of Natural History.

The medal comes with one obligation — to deliver a lecture in memory of Peterson. He was the American naturalist, artist, and ornithologist (1908-1996) credited with writing the first modern field guide. (“A Field Guide to the Birds” appeared in 1934, and spawned decades of guides to birds, insects, plants, and other living things.)

Previous recipients of the Peterson medal include Jane Goodall, Richard E. Leakey, and Edward O. Wilson, Pellegrino University Professor Emeritus of Biology at Harvard — a man Mittermeier called “the Darwin of the 20th century, and the 21st century.”

Photos: David Barron www.oxygen-group.com
Thu., April 9—“Midday Organ Recital.” (Art Museum, Memorial Church) Carson Cooman, the Memorial Church. Adolphus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.harvardartmuseum.org.


Mon., April 13—The Dean’s Noontime Concert Series. “The Chiara String Quartet.” (Music) Faculty Room, University Hall, 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thu., April 16—“Midday Organ Recital.” Cathedral Church of St. John, Albuquerque, N.M. Iain Quinn, organist, the Cathedral Church. Adolphus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.harvardartmuseum.org.

Thu., April 16—“19th and 20th Century Works for Solo Harp.” (Music) Hannah Lash, harpist. Faculty Room, University Hall, 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public.


Fri., April 17—“Haydn Concert.” (Memorial Church) Paul-André Bempéchat, pianist, plays four sonatas in celebration of Haydn’s 200th anniversary. Pusey Room, the Memorial Church, 7:30 p.m.

Fri., April 17—“The Chiara Quartet.” (Music, Blodgett Chamber Music Series) Featuring the music of Mozart and (Continued on next page)
THUD in Space.

(lute) and

Prokofiev and / 

Albert Alcalay: Self Performances take place at Cabot Mozart, Shostakovich, / 

A Funny Performances take place at Adams Cracklin' with Roy: 

Yannatos, Brahms, and 

Easter Parade 

The Birthday Honoring Roy Haynes.

Fri., April 17—

vard.edu. 17 Kirkland St., 8 p.m. Tickets are $5 

(Harvard Undergraduate Drummers) Fri., April 17—

ner. Paine Hall, 8 p.m. Free; passes 

20 

Sat., April 18—

Tickets are $21/$16/$12 general; 

2222, www.boxoffice.harvard.edu. Fri., April 14—

Boles' seaside inn. When two men arrive and insist on throwing Stanley arrive at and insist on throwing Stanley

Belding's Memoirs. A collection of poems by Elizabeth Weil Bergmann, dance photographs with descriptions are wel-

The two-part performances take place at New College Theatre, 12 Holyoke St., various times, with repeat performance during the two week run. Tickets are $5 general; $4 members, WGBH Members. Tickets are available at the box office or by calling (617) 547- 

The performance takes place at Loeb Drama Center, Main Stage, 64 Brattle St., 8 p.m. Tickets are $12 general; 

as students, seniors. Harvard Box Office (617) 547-8300, in person at the Loeb Drama Center Box Office, or at amrep.org. 

Fri., April 23—Sun., April 26—

Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $15 general; 

a small town whose claim to fame is a doll repair expert in need of a vacation, 

楽しめる。Films are screened in the Graduate Student Common Room, Hall, Yard. Admission is free. Films are shown on a big-screen TV.

Fri., April 17—


April 13

The Art Museum and American Repertory Theatre present
'Modern Greek: Colliding Past and Present in Theatre and Visual Art'
Monday, April 13, in the Sackler Museum, 485 Broadway, at 6 p.m. Free and open to the public but seating is limited; RSVP to kelsey.mcniff@harvard.edu with 'Trojan Barbie' in subject line. See art/design, page 22, or visit www.harvardartmuseum.org for more information.

LEFT: Panatheniac Amphora, Greek, Attic, 340–339 BC, terracotta

manuscript fragments, correspondence, portraits, and ephemera. (Through autumn 2009)


Fairbank Center
"Contemporary Art: Evolution" is a traveling exhibition from the Museum of Contemporary Art featuring works of the São Paulo artists Tiago Soares and Luisa Cassina. (Through May 8)


Graduate School of Design
"Ecological Urbanism: Alternative and Invented Cities of the Future" is an exhibition organized around the premise of an architectural approach that urgently needed both as a remedial device for the contemporary city and an organizing principle for reimagining the city of the future. (Through May 17)


Graduate School of Education
"The Huron Carol: Interpreting a Canadian Classic" features the paintings of Ian Wallace, award-winning illustrator and writer of children's literature. View the paintings and process involved in creating a painting through April 17


Harvard Art Museum
Sackler Museum
"Re-View" presents choose selections from the Fogg, Busch-Reisinger, and Sackler museums together for the first time. This exhibition features Western art from antiquity to the turn of the last century, Islamic and Asian, and European and American art since 1900. (Ongoing)

- 43 Quincy St. Monday through Sunday, 10 a.m.–5 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years. $9 for seniors; $6 for college students with ID; free to Harvard ID holders, Cambridge Public Library card holders, members, and to people under 18 years old; free to the public on Saturday mornings 10 a.m.–noon and every third Thursday of the month. (617) 495-3536, www.fogg.museum.

- 560 Annenberg Way, Busch-Reisinger Museum, 60 Garden St. Wednesday through Sunday, 10 a.m.–5 p.m. (617) 495-8015, www.busch-reisinger.harvard.edu.

- The Fogg and Busch-Reisinger close to the public on June 30 for a renovation project that should take five years. The Sackler will remain open during the renovation.

Harvard Divinity School
"From the Ark to Eden: Literature works by Virginia Pirk, (Through May 2009)

- Andover Chapel, HDS. 5:30 p.m. Storytelling, music, and visual presentation is an ecological approach is urgently needed both as a remedial device for the contemporary city and an organizing principle for reimagining the city of the future. (Through May 17)


Harvard Museum of Natural History
"Arthropods: Creatures that Rule" brings together fossils and preserved specimens, large screen video presentations, striking color photography, and a range of electron microscopes, hands-on interactive games, and live creatures. It presents an arthropods’ long evolutionary history and the incredible variety of their habitats. (Ongoing)


- "Climate Change: Our Global Responsibility" is a series of presentations looking at how scientists study climate change and the evidence of global warming and the implications of both. Scientists are encouraged to apply what they’ve learned through a digital computer simulation that allows them to make choices about energy use for the nation and the world and evaluate the consequences. (Continued on next page)
April 14

Sir Michael Rutter, physician, will deliver a lecture, “Using Science To Improve Preventive Policies: Some Challenges and Dilemmas,” Tuesday, April 14, in Asw moth Lecture Hall, Longfellow Hall, 13 Appian Way, at 3:30 p.m. Free and open to the public, this event is sponsored by HGSE and HSPH. See http://developingchild.harvard.edu/content/lectures.html for more information.

Refuge” displays Rosselet’s photo- graphs, ocean charts, and his pub- lished account of his 1915 trip to the bird refuges at the mouth of the Mississippi —Roosevelt, Peabody Library, (617) 364-7384.

“Making the Measure of Rhode Island: A Phenomenology of the Coastal Topography” features the cartographical history of the small, eng, and image-based, from 1210 to 1996, along with maps, city plans and other artifacts dating from 2000 B.C. to 300 A.D. (Ongoing)

“Ancient Cyprus: The Cesnola Collection of Plants” features portraits of Theodore Roosevelt’s wife, children, and himself as a father, paterfamilias, and himself as a father, paterfamilias, and presents his life to the public; Roosevelt’s space through a montage of short films, photographs, and more. Lecture Hall, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., 6 p.m. Open to the public.


April 23 — “21st Century Arts Advocacy and Race in Vietnamese Law.” (Charles Hamilton Houston Institute) Justin Vogan, ILSP. Room 123, Annenberg Building, 9-11 a.m. Registration information can be found at http://thelawlab.harvard.edu/events/2009/04/03/ HCV.

April 23 — “The Role of Human Kinship in the Post-Bush Era: The View from Boston.” (WCFIA) Javier Corrales, DRCLAS. Room 108, Shattuck 3, 6-8 p.m. Open to the public.

April 23 — “Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: The Lessons of the 1990s and the 1070s.” Insights from History?” (KELS) B.B. K. So, John C. Whitehead, ILSP. Room 149, Pillar Room, 6:30 p.m. Open to the public.

April 24 — “A New Nomads: (Dis)place x (re)locate(s).” (Yoram Asimov, Alan pointing out that it was written in the 15th century into the Clarence of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.” (Art Museum) Part of the “Cities: Their History and theory seminar with Priya Jakkunar, Room 804, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., 4 p.m. www.fes.fas.harvard.edu.

April 20 — “The Power of Place: A Look Inside the American Sign Language.” (ILSP) Brian P. Cook, ILSP. Room 1, 9-11 a.m. Registration information can be found at http://thelawlab.harvard.edu/events/2009/04/04/ JCV.

April 21 — “21 Power Asymmetries and the Origins of Constitutions in Latin America.” (La Casa de las Americas) W. C. (WCFIA) Gerardo Fort, ILSP. Room 128, Shattuck 3, 7-9 p.m. Open to the public.

Thu., April 23—Fri., April 24, 2009
Harvard Faculty Club, 20 Quincy St., Huntington Ave., 12:30 p.m. Lunch is provided.

Wed., April 22—Fri., April 24, 2009
Harvard Art Museums, 1281 Cambridge Street, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tickets are provided. mszperka@hsph.harvard.edu.

Thu., April 23—Fri., April 24, 2009

Thu., April 23—Fri., April 24, 2009
Harvard University. Room S250, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 1 p.m. Free and open to the public. Feel free to bring a lunch; snacks will be provided.

Thu., April 23—Fri., April 24, 2009
Boylston Hall, 4 p.m. www.fas.harvard.edu/events/calendars/.

Wed., April 22—Fri., April 24, 2009
Memorial Church, 8 p.m. Tickets are required. (617) 495-2727. The Melodrama of Literature: An Evening of Performance and Discussion. With Tom Stoppard, Playwright, "Trojan Barbie"; David Rabe, Playwright, "Oleanna"; and John Cagne, Historian, "Casanova: The Last of the Romantics." Directed by Susan Cilley. Presented in cooperation with the Harvard University Dramatic Society and the Center for American Artists in Cooperation with the Italian Institute for Researchers in America.

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Details TBA; check www.fas.harvard.edu/events/calendars/.

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Memorial Church, 8 p.m. Tickets are required. (617) 495-2727.

Wed., April 22—Fri., April 24, 2009
Cathedral of the Holy Cross, 133 Storrow Drive, Boston, 8 p.m. Free and open to the public. Feel free to bring a lunch; snacks will be provided.

Wed., April 22—Fri., April 24, 2009
detail@fas.harvard.edu.

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Cathedral of the Holy Cross, 133 Storrow Drive, Boston, 8 p.m. Free and open to the public. Feel free to bring a lunch; snacks will be provided.

Wed., April 22—Fri., April 24, 2009
Boylston Hall, 4 p.m. www.fas.harvard.edu/events/calendars/.

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Details TBA; check www.fas.harvard.edu/events/calendars/.

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**April 16-18**

The Dance Program at the Office for the Arts presents ‘Dancers’ Viewpoint 9: Rite of Passage’ Thursday, April 16—Saturday, April 18. This tribute to Ballets Russes’ 100th anniversary takes place in the New College Theatre, 10-12 Holyoke St., at 8 p.m. Tickets are $8 general; $8 students/senior citizens. See dance, page 20, for details.

LEFT: Puanani Brown '12 and James Fuller '10

Photo by Courtesy Bryant

your love of trees and nature — volun-

teer as a School Program Guide at the Arnold Arboretum. You will need to load science programs in the Arboretum learning center computer stations and in call centers. 

(617) 384-2525, www.arbore-

tum.harvard.edu/programs/fieldstudy,g

ufield.html.

**Signs of Spring** Free walking tours: Tours begin again April 11. Come explore with me, a free guided tour led by knowledgeable volun-

teer guides on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays through November. Times vary. All tours begin in front of the Kennedy School Building, 125 Arborway, and last approxi-

mately 60-90 minutes. No registration necessary. (617) 524-1718, www.arboretum.harvard.edu/visitors/tou-

rs.html.

**Events/Classes**

Sat., April 18—“Gardens and Spirituality with Julie Mo Meany,” Trinity Church, 206 Clarendon St., 2 p.m. Cost is $20 member; $25 non-

member.

Sat., May 9—“An Apple-A-Day: Orchard Intensive with Michael Phillips,” HunePELL Building, Arnold Arboretum. Workshop 1: “Home Orchard Basics” at 9 a.m. Workshop 2: “Organic Apple Insights” at 1 p.m. Cost is $70 for both sessions; $35 morning session only. Register online at www.arboretum. harvard.edu, or call (617) 384-5251.

The Center for Workplace Development offers a wide variety of professional development courses, career development workshops, consulting services, and other resources to Harvard employees. State-of-the-art training and confer-

cences with experienced instructors are rent at CWD’s 124 Mt. Auburn St. location as well. Go to http://harvie.harvard.

edu. E-mail cwd@hres.harvard.edu for details.

Committee on the Consciences of Women at Harvard holds meetings throughout the year; write committee for details.

http://harvie.harvard.edu, E-mail cws@hres.harvard.edu for registration and details.

(Continued on next page)
Harvard Ballroom dance classes are offered by the Harvard Ballroom Dance Team throughout the year. Saturdays, Swing, Waltz, Salsa, Cha Cha and more. All classes are made up of different groups and tutor levels, so if you are just some of the dances you could learn. Please see the website for more information needed. For more information, includ- ing class descriptions and pricing, visit www.harvarddance.org.

Contemporary Gamelan is open to Harvard students, faculty, staff, and other community members. Join us Thursday evenings from 6 - 8 p.m. for a look into the history and beauty and be part of creating the Music Department's Gamelan Orchestra. Lower main floor, Gamelan Music Room, SOCH/Hilles, 7 p.m. To sign up, e-mail dango@fas.harvard.edu.

Extension School Career and Academic Resource Center. (617) 495-9413, ochiлада@harvard.edu.

Harvard Green Campus Initiative offers classes and workshops on sustainability. Visit green.harvard.edu for details.

Harvard Medical School Research Institute opens a PowerPoint presentation. www.hms.harvard.edu/training.


“Creating Figures for Presentations and Publications Using PowerPoint and PowerPoint.” Courtesy of Library of Medicine Electronic Classroom, 9 a.m. Prerequisites: Basic computer skills and some familiarity with PowerPoint. Free and open to Harvard employees and HMS affiliates. No registration required. Handouts can be downloaded at http://hmed.tedmed.org/tis.

Mather HousePottery Studio. The 10- week program will begin on Tuesday evenings from 7-9 p.m. in the Mather House Chamber Music. Offers a variety of courses in ceramics. Open every Friday, 9 a.m.-noon. Fee: $10; drop-in rate for current certificate candidates is $6.50; no experience is required; limited to 15; $2 per child. Appropriate for grades K-6. (617) 495-6311, davis4@fas.harvard.edu.

Mather House Chamber Music offers a variety of courses in classics, harpsichord, Baroque ensembles, and coaching is available for other people. Coaching is available for students of all levels.Led by Pamela Gorgone. Cost is $65, Harvard affiliates; $55, Mather residents. The fee includes the Tuesday night classes, all clay and materials. For information, call (617) 495-4834.

Office for the Arts offers several extracurricular courses designed to encourage and enrich students’ lives. For infor- mation, call (617) 495-4834.

“Tribute to Black Men.” April 17—”A Conversation with Roy Haynes.” April 24—”Tribute to Black Men.” The Harvard Jazz Bands, Roy Haynes, and guest artist conductor Roy Hargrove. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $15; general; $8 Harvard students. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission is free and open to the pub- lic. No registration is required. Sponsored by the Harvard Jazz Bands.


Thu., May 12—”The 2009 Harvard JHS Healthy Living Series: Honoring Poet John Ashbery.” Ashbery, poet and winner of the first Poet laureate, will discuss "foreground" and "foregrounding," in his poems. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $10; general; $8 Harvard students. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission is free and open to the pub- lic. No registration is required. Sponsored by the Harvard Jazz Bands.

Harvard’s Computer Product & Repair Center has walk-in hours Mon., Tue., and Fri., 4-8 p.m. and Wed., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Closed Sat., Sun. Science Center 811. (617) 495-5450, boxoffice.harvard.edu.

The Harvard Community College offers hands on instruction in using the HOLLIS Portal Page (the Web gateway to over 1,900 electronic journals and the HOLLIS Catalog (for materials owned by Harvard Libraries), are available. Visit hollis_instruction.html. For information sections each semester. http://hcl.harvard.edu/widener/services/research/hi_instructions.html.

Special events


Fri., April 17—”A Conversation with Roy Haynes.” April 24—”Tribute to Black Men.” April 21—”Tribute to Black Men.” April 28—”Tribute to Black Men.” The 2009 Volunteer opportunity Ongoing programs. No registration required. Handouts to Harvard employees and HMS affiliates@oeb.harvard.edu.

Wed., April 22—”Make at the Museum! A Day for Families.” (Peabody Museum) Make a variety of maize and corn throughout the Americas. Peabody Museum, 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. Registration required (fee per family 2009); call (617) 495-1771 for a recorded listing of programs, (617) 495-4834. www.boxoffice.harvard.edu. Also sponsored by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

Office for the Arts, Ceramics program presents the Aga Khan Program for a dynamic mix of Harvard students, staff and faculty, professional artists, and the local community. www.fas.harvard.edu/ceram- scs.

Thu., April 23—”Fukami, Sueharu: Celadon Sculpture.” Fukami is the founder of two celadon workshops, Ceramics Program, 219 Westminster St., Ann Arbor, 8 p.m. Free. Admission is limited to 25 people. Harvard Box Office (617) 495-2222, www.boxoffice.harvard.edu.

Sat., April 25—”Artists fea- ture presentations, workshops, and demonstrations in a variety of media, including, but not limited to, dance, music, theater, and visual art. Harvard Wellness Programs


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ments
Saturdays, morning, afternoon, and evening appointments
Sundays, morning and afternoon appointments
75 Mt. Auburn St., HUHS
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange
Fee is $50/hour, $40/hour for HUGHP members
 Massage Therapy, 1/2 Hour
Appointments are 1/2 hour appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists
Thursdays, 9 a.m. - noon
75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUHS
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange
Fee is $37/half hour, $25/half hour for HUGHP members
Lungshime Massage Therapy Break at HUHS
Ten-minute appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists
Mondays, noon-2 p.m. at the HUHS Pharmacy in Holyoke Center
Wednesday, 6-2 p.m. at CWC2, 2E, HUHS
Thursdays, 11:30-3:30 p.m. at Henmenway Gym
Fridays from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the HUHS Pharmacy in Holyoke Center
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange
Fee is $10 per person for 10 minutes; minimum of six people
Shatius (Acupressure)
One-hour appointments with Karl Berger, OBT, LMT
Mondays, 6, 7, and 8 p.m.
75 Mt. Auburn St., 5th floor, HUHS
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange
Fee is $60/hour, $40/hour for HUGHP members
Relbi
One-hour appointments with Farris Ajali, OBT, LMT
Tuesdays and Fridays, morning and afternoon appointments
75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUHS
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange (clinician clearance required)
Fee is $75/hour, $40/hour for HUGHP members
Acupuncture, 1-Hour Appointments
One-hour appointments with Jeffrey Matrinic, LAc.
Tuesdays and Fridays, morning and afternoon appointments
75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUHS
Call (617) 495-6292 to arrange (clinician clearance required)
Fee is $60/hour, $40/hour for HUGHP members
Tobacco Cessation Classes are offered weekly at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
Classes and times may vary.
Fee: $10 per class, and nicotine patches are available at a discounted rate.
(617) 547-1234
Weight Watchers at Work classes are available. (617) 495-9629.
Weight Watchers at Work is an educational and support program that empowers you to lose weight and keep it off.
Weight Watchers® at HDS classes are available. Tuesdays, 11-1:30 p.m. at the Memorial Church, 75 Mt. Auburn St., HUHS
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Harvard is a not a single Web page, but a large and varied community. It is comprised of many different schools, departments, and 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 and advancement are based on merit and ability without regard to race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, disability, national origin or status as a disabled or Vietnam-era veteran.

The salary ranges for each job are available at http://www.employment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates will follow university guidelines. These salary ranges are for full-time positions and are adjusted for part-time positions. Services & Trades positions are graded at grade levels for these positions.

Other Opportunities: All non-faculty job openings currently available at Harvard can be found on the Web at http://www.employment.harvard.edu.

| Academic Research Associate Req. 36286, Gr. 001 Harvard School of Public Health/Immunology and Infectious Diseases FT (3/5/2009) |
| Research Associate/Scientist Req. 36249, Gr. 000 Harvard School of Public Health/CBAR FT (2/26/2009) |
| Research Fellow Req. 36269, Gr. 000 Harvard School of Public Health/Epidemiology FT (5/3/2009) |
| Research Fellow (Postdoctoral) Req. 36426, Gr. 000 Harvard School of Public Health/Biostatistics FT (4/2/2009) |

| Facilities | 
| Custodian A Req. 34903, Gr. 003 Harvard Medical School/Custodial Services Union: SEIU Local 615 Custodial Group, FT (3/26/2009) |
| Custodian B Req. 33645, Gr. 001 Harvard Medical School/Custodial Services Union: SEIU Local 615 Custodial Group, FT (3/19/2009) |
| Auxiliary Operating Engineer Req. 34012, Gr. 010 University Operations Services/Engineering & Utilities Union: IBEW Local 277, FT (4/2/2009) |

| Faculty & Student Services | 
| Program Manager Req. 36393, Gr. 057 Harvard School of Law/Law School FT (3/26/2009) |
| Program & Development Officer Req. 36425, Gr. 056 LAUAPH/SCC, FT (4/2/2009) |
| Special Students and Visiting Fellow Officer Req. 36205, Gr. 050 Harvard University Faculty Services/Graduate School of Arts and Sciences FT (4/2/2009) |
| Assistant of Arts and Sciences/Graduate School of Arts and Sciences FT (4/2/2009) |

| Finance | 
| Senior Sponsored Research Administrator Req. 36308, Gr. 005 Harvard University Faculty Services/Graduate School of Arts and Sciences FT (4/2/2009) |
| Information Security Project Manager and Analyst Req. 36422, Gr. 057 Harvard University Faculty Services/Graduate School of Arts and Sciences FT (4/2/2009) |
| Director of Financial Planning and Analysis Req. 32399, Gr. 029 Harvard Business School/Financial Office FT (3/13/2009) |
| Procurement Specialist Req. 36446, Gr. 050 School of Engineering and Applied Sciences/Wyss Institute FT (4/2/2009) |
| Procurement Specialist Req. 36352, Gr. 057 School of Engineering and Applied Sciences/Wyss Institute FT (4/2/2009) |

| General Administration | 
| Assistant Dean for Diversity/Director, Program to Eliminate Health Disparities Req. 34260, Gr. 061 Harvard School of Public Health/Academic Affairs FT (4/2/2009) |
| Program Director Req. 36248, Gr. 059 Harvard School of Public Health/Office for Students FT (3/26/2009) |
| Program of Arts and Sciences/EIndustry FT (2/26/2009) |

| Research | 
| Research Analyst Req. 36306, Gr. 056 Harvard School of Public Health/Center for Biosocial Epidemiology (Molecular and Genetic Epidemiology) FT (3/12/2009) |
| Research Associate Req. 36442, Gr. 056 Harvard Business School/Division of Research & Faculty Development FT (4/2/2009) |
| Clinical Project Director Req. 36379, Gr. 057 Harvard School of Public Health/Public Health Practice FT (3/5/2009) |
| Research Coordinator Req. 36253, Gr. 059 Harvard Medical School/Division of Research Administration FT (3/19/2009) |
| Senior Sponsored Research Administrator Req. 36419, Gr. 050 Harvard University Faculty Services/Graduate School of Arts and Sciences FT (4/2/2009) |
| Assistant Provost for Research Policy Req. 36331, Gr. 061 Harvard University/Office for Research and Compliance FT (4/2/2009) |
| Director, Surveys & Analytics Req. 36392, Gr. 055 Harvard University/Office for Research and Compliance FT (4/2/2009) |
| School of Education/COACHE FT (3/26/2009) |

| Health Care | 
| Nurse Practitioner Req. 36280, Gr. 058 Harvard School of Public Health/Johns Hopkins Hospital FT (3/5/2009) |
| Health Services/After Hours Urgent Care FT (3/5/2009) |

| Information Technology | 
| Systems Administrator for Networking Req. 36238, Gr. 057 Harvard School of Public Health/Office for Students FT (3/13/2009) |
| Information Technology FT (3/13/2009) |
| Data Center Manager Req. 36387, Gr. 056 Harvard School of Public Health/Office for Students FT (3/13/2009) |
| Data Center Director Req. 36379, Gr. 056 Harvard School of Public Health/Office for Students FT (3/13/2009) |
| Director of Information Systems Req. 36417, Gr. 058 Harvard School of Public Health/Office for Students FT (3/13/2009) |
| Marketing Computing & support Services Req. 36406, Gr. 059 Harvard University/Office for Students FT (3/13/2009) |
| Information Technology FT (3/13/2009) |
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| Technical | 
| Manager of Key Cryptography Req. 36323, Gr. 058 Harvard School of Public Health/Information Technology Services FT (3/5/2009) |
| Manager of Technical Services Req. 36385, Gr. 059 Harvard School of Public Health/Information Technology Services FT (3/5/2009) |
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| Manager of Technical Services Req. 36385, Gr. 059 Harvard School of Public Health/Information Technology Services FT (3/5/2009) |
Dr. Simon was born in Johannesburg, South Africa in 1926. After attending Witwatersrand University and Medical School, Morris and his wife Josie moved to London in 1953 where he began his training in x-rays (the terms radiology and imaging were yet not in fashion), becoming a senior registrar at Guys and at the Bromley Group Hospitals. It was in this position that he already at a young age made himself known internationally as an erudite chest radiologist. The in radiological circles legendary Dr. Felix Fleischner, head of Radiology at Beth Israel Hospital from 1942-1960, invited Morris to join him in his department and the radiologic faculty at the Harvard Medical School in Boston in 1958. Dr. Simon remained actively involved in that institution and the post-merger Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center for the remainder of his life.

Morris Simon was foremost known as a chest radiologist who applied profound knowledge in circulatory physiology, vascular anatomy and rheologic mechanics to the interpretation of radiologic images, which in those days consisted of static radiographs and observations made on the fluoroscopic screen. One of his early publications proposed a theory that analysis of the appearance of lung vessels in chest x-ray films could detect incipient failure of the left heart. He had adopted the insight gained from circulatory experiments and incorporated them in the image analysis. Morris simulated that the lung vasculature of the patient in upright position would represent a water manometer reflecting the balance between existing pressure, flow, and caliber of the blood vessels at different heights from the lung base up to the apical top while exposed to the air pressure that existed in the unobstructed airways. Knowing that the hydrostatic pressure competes with the low-pressure pulmonary circulation he explained the prominent blood flow through the dependent portions and explained the relative narrow appearance of the pulmonary vessels at higher and peripherally located apical areas. Even mild elevation of the left heart filling pressure, in the order of 5-10 mmHg would dramatically change the upper lung fields. This phenomenon, which could represent a phenomenon that can be identified before the stages of more severe failure with interstitial and alveolar edema develop. This description of this observation, later also known as “Upper Zone Redistribution” or “Cephalic Flow Diversions”, became a very important diagnostic concept to the modern oriented diagnostic approach and the post-merger Beth Israel Hospital, for many years and allowed retrieval of reported data based on anatomy, pathology and image findings. In this respect Morris was a visionary and at least 20 years ahead in the development of automated computer-based reporting systems, now a fundamental pillar in the organization of hospital based health care and in the organization of hospital based health care. Dr. Simon continued to make scientific contributions as a diagnostic pulmonary radiologist even as an emeritus professor. Technical innovations such as the Paddle-Wheel image display of the pulmonary vasculature when using CT. Morris logically merged his profound understanding of pulmonary anatomy with the technically determined image space of the CT scanners and proposed and designed software programs that improved detection of small and localized vascular obstructions in pulmonary embolism. At the time of his death Dr. Simon was working on a device for semi-automatically dispensing multiple medications as a way of reducing errors, particularly in elderly individuals. In his closer professional environment all appreciated him as a most gentle, soft-spoken and always helpful friend and colleague. “I have never heard Dr. Simon to raise his voice in anger” is a quotation made by Dr. Mitchell T. Rabkin, the former president of the Institution. Such positive human qualities made him also a very successful and popular director of the department’s training program. Dr. Simon served as the Director of the Radiology Residency Training Program at BWH from 1984-1993. His remarkable contributions established agreement between New England radiology training programs to offer positions on a single day, which later led to the now well established matching program between all major academic training centers in the Nation. From 1971-1993 he was also director of the radiology clerkship for Harvard Medical Students at the BWH and from 1982-1993 chairman on radiology education, a time at which radiologic imaging was playing an ever-increasing important role resulting in one-month mandataory rotation in the Harvard curriculum. It would be a severe omission not to comment on Morris Simon’s extra professional accomplishments. To all his closest friends and those who had contacts with him was known as a great humanitarian. Being born and raised in South Africa, Morris was exposed directly to the problems of human confrontation, injustices and discrimination. His compassion for the underdog, and in particular for the innocent victims of war, irrespectively on which side, was genuine and absolutely honest. The same holds for feelings about racial and gender discrimination. Friends and colleagues at the BWH and the Harvard Medical School will remember his courageous decision to make a trip to Haiti in order to alleviate suffering and deliver medical support during the last years of the Vietnam conflict.

Not widely known were his passionate interest and considerable accomplishments as a painter and sculptor. He shared deep interest in the arts together with his wife Josi and their four sons, Adam, Mark, Daniel and Jason. The whole Simon family was acknowledged as an anchor to the South African Diaspora and strong supporters of the art world in Boston. Morris was brilliant, generous and had an inner calm peace.

In January 2006, one year after Morris Simon’s death, the department of radiology at the BIDMC held, under the leadership of Herbert Y. Kressel, a memorial ceremony for Dr. Morris Simon in the attendance of his Wife and one of their son’s. The dedication of a most modern chest reading room as the “Simon Room”, containing not less than 6 modern computerized image display units, reflects the warm and respectful memory that all department members share. His memory is also preserved in the department’s Pauline Simon Lectureship that supports an annual presentation of a scientific topic by a department member to be held at the radiology department at the Bambam Hospital, Telznhn University in Haifa, Israel.
advocating for a cause through social networking, community engagement, and curriculum development."

The essential substance water is an ideal lens through which to explore the key environmental issues of our time. Alexandra said, “Water is the heartbeat and gauge of climate change and health and is the one thing humans the world over agree should be protected. For many, it’s as close as the nearest tap or drinking fountain, and yet few understand how interconnected the water ecosystem is and how integrally our lives are linked to it.” A key aspect of the project will be its ability to show how individual stories are part of the larger, universal story of an interdependent, global water ecosystem. “In this way, we will create a new vision for what it means to live in a world where water is our most precious resource — how it connects us all — and a plan for what we must do to protect it.”

The project will produce a library of information and footage, which Alexandra Cousteau hopes will engage viewers around the world. The project has already piqued the interest of CNN International, which will feature expedition footage on its website and cover how the team reveals their story to the world. Alexandra Cousteau has also developed several syndication partnerships and will distribute footage to Yahoo.com, MSN.com, and NatGeo.com for posting as the project progresses.

“Water resources affect us all and we must look at how we manage them,” said Alexandra. “With assistance from the Extension School students, the expedition will serve as a springboard to push important ideas out there to the world. The response from the Harvard Extension School community has been overwhelming.”

“The diversity of talent in this group has been the most inspiring aspect of the project for me,” said Mike Mahoney, environmental management degree candidate in the Extension School and coordinator of volunteers. “I’ve managed large groups before, but never with such abilities and breadth of knowledge. For instance we have a biologist, chemist, engineers, software developers, lawyers, housewives, and moms, too. Working with this group — and how we all became a bit closer — has truly been special to me.”

Blue Planet is an opportunity for people around the world to interact daily with Alexandra Cousteau and her team on their 100-day expedition. Through raw video footage, blogs, photos, and chat sessions, the public will be able to engage with Alexandra Cousteau and her crew as they explore archetypal water issues in eight countries of diverse ecology. Regular updates on the expedition team’s activities, with contributions by Harvard Extension School students, are available at the Blue Legacy Web site, www.alexandra-cousteau.com.

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Florida: The far side of paradise

Students explore a Florida off the beaten track, help a town plan its future

By Caitlin Rotman
Special to the Harvard News Office

It was near midnight. Gnarly oak trees and sandy pines draped with Spanish moss encroached upon the narrow road. Warm air sweetened by the scent of orange blossoms washed through the windows as the van lurched to a stop. The headlights illuminated a metal sign pinned to a gate that read “Archbold Research Station.” We had arrived.

Most of us had fallen asleep during the two-hour drive down from Orlando, and when we woke, gone was the Florida of brilliantly illuminated palms, sleek buildings, smooth tram rides, shops filled with colorful souvenirs, and swarms of children with Mickey Mouse caps. Ahead of us were encounters with tortoises, armadillos, alligators, and wild boars, and explorations of mucky swamps and desertlike scrublands. Through this gate we were to discover an entirely different wilderness — and an entirely new way to consider the land.

For one week during spring break, a band of eight Harvard students in the “Ecology and Land-Use Planning” seminar descended upon the quiet, rural Florida town of Lake Placid. While there, we rapidly assimilated all that we could about the area’s ecosystem, and then, with newfound appreciation for the natural ecology, we began to consider how to redesign the community in an environmentally minded manner. Harvard Graduate School of Design Professor Richard T. Forman, often touted as the father of landscape ecology, has led this seminar and trip to central Florida for 14 years now. The seminar, offered through the Environmental Science and Public Policy (ESPP) Department, is designed to allow students to actually experience how human necessities such as housing, commercial areas, agriculture, industry, water supply, and natural resources affect the natural ecosystem. We are then challenged to design our own creative land-use solutions that integrate ecological sensitivity with human necessities, and we produce real plans for the future of Lake Placid that aim to minimize impacts on the environment.

The inland town of Lake Placid was chosen for the course’s first field study because of its unique ecological situation. It lies on the Lake Wales Ridge. Around 3 million years ago, when the sea level was much higher, this ridge rode down the center of the Florida panhandle existed as a series of sandy islands disconnected from the rest of what is now North America; the rest of Florida was submerged. Because of its isolation, unique vegetation evolved and was preserved, making what is now called “the Florida scrublands” home to an exclusive and biologically wonders in the central Florida scrublands.

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Photo Sue Epstein

By Richard Forman, in his 14th year leading the seminar, points out a partially burned saw palmetto in the scrubland ecosystem, periodic fires are a necessary process. Around Lake Placid, making the region an ideal location to examine water-quality issues. But, as tourism and industry inundate the entire peninsula, Lake Placid’s ecosystem is becoming increasingly threatened by development; the population of the greater Lake Placid area is 26,000 and growing. The area is therefore an ideal spot to study how land-use may be planned with respect to preserving the natural environment.

Near Lake Placid, the seminar participants lodged and studied at the Archbold Biological Research Station, a nature preserve perfectly suited to saturating us with all the ecology we could absorb before we turned our attention to community planning. University of Florida Professors Michael Binford and Mark Brenner joined Forman. Together, this trio of experts introduced us to a side of Florida that we didn’t see in commercials. “It’s an intensive course, on the field trip,” explained Forman. “That is, we work usually until about 11 o’clock at night.” The days started before the morning rains graced the Sunshine State, and the daily itinerary was packed with eco-adventures.

One of the first stops was the fire tower high above the reservation. Looking down on the forest canopy, a few students felt their stomachs swim as the tower swayed slightly in the wind. But the view from the top was worth it.
Students measure the extent of burning in a palmetto grove. Above are Rachel Mak ‘10 (left) and Hyunjin Kim. Right are Kim, Richard Forman, Kate Farley ‘10, and Mak.

(Continued from previous page)

the climb; we could survey for miles around and spot the lakes and forests, orange groves, cattle fields, highways, and developments that we would explore more thoroughly in the following 72 hours. And, our challenge was set out before us: We would have to consider all these various land-uses — these competing land-uses — for our own planning projects that we would commence in just a few days. From the heights of the tower, we dove down into the thick of the wilderness. The first three days of this trip were dedicated to getting down and dirty in this ecological haven. We crawled along hot sand, tracking armadillos, bobcats, coyotes, and deer in order to understand how animals move through the landscape. We waded through muddy waters picking out interesting and odd specimens from water spiders to the mysterious “jelly.” We inadvertently covered ourselves with soot in a recently burned palmetto grove in order to understand how essential periodic fires are to the ecosystem. We dug soil pits in order to see a soil profile and to confirm that, yes, even during this time of drought, there is still a water table!

And I believe it safe to say that this is the only course that included a midnight chorus of Harvard students and instructors that could be heard for miles around howling for wolves. Through all of these interactive and immersive experiences, we came to understand what factors help and harm biodiversity in both land and lake.

“This is a very nontraditional... way of learning: it allows students to actually see and apply what they learn,” said Rachel Mak ‘10, one of the students in this year’s seminar. But, as Forman explained, “This isn’t a general ecology course where we talk ecology only. We are extracting things that are particularly useful.”

After our ecology crash course, we surveyed how a host of different human land-uses affect the natural system. We visited the wide-open lands of cattle ranches, where excess nutrients swamp the riparian system. We visited the strictly regimented citrus groves where, as one local claimed, “you’d be shot if you touched an orange.” We compared this with the wildly organic orange groves on a Seminole Indian reservation, where we tasted freshly plucked fruit and succulent sugarcane. Beyond agriculture, we examined housing, trailer park, town, and highway strip developments. Would consider three environmental objectives (for example, improving water quality or protecting endangered species) and three human objectives (for example, improving transportation or fostering a sense of community). Students could gather whatever information they’d like about the town of Lake Placid and surrounding lands. “They are creating their destiny... they’re determining the information they need for their plans, and we just facilitate that,” explained Forman.

The instructor and his teaching fellow served as “taxi drivers” to help us collect any information we wanted. Some students interviewed the director of the chamber of commerce, some contacted citrus and flower growers, some surveyed the downtown, some surveyed lakes and shorelines. In the end, each plan reflected exclusive information that the students gathered on their own initiative.

Forman observed, “When [the students] do their presentations, they’re really proud of what they’ve done. They’ve worked hard and it is absolutely unique. And so while the area that they’re using — the spatial area — is the same for every team, the solutions are really different.” Several of us designed new parks, nature reserves, and biking paths. One group set forth a plan to revitalize the downtown in order to foster a better sense of community. Another group studied housing and Land-Use Planning” has just begun. “The building blocks are now in place for the next, more challenging, phase,” said Forman. “Now we face regional issues across a dozen towns in suburban Sudbury Valley near Boston. The next 2 billion people on Earth will be urban. We better plan land use ecologically for that!”