Enhanced financial aid keeps Harvard’s yield high

Harvard’s recently enhanced financial aid program has been crucial in maintaining a high yield on the students admitted to the College. A total of 2,048 students were admitted to the Class of 2013 from a record applicant pool of 29,114. Currently, 76 percent of the admitted students intend to enroll, the same percentage as last year.

“Over 60 percent of the Class is expected to qualify for financial assistance, an unprecedented number,” said William R. Fitzsimmons, dean of admissions and financial aid. “The dramatic economic downturn of recent months has severely compromised the ability of many families to assist their daughters and sons with college costs. Our new financial aid program arrived none too soon to enable these promising students to come to Harvard. We are very grateful for the unwavering commitment of Michael Smith, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Evelynn Hammonds, dean of Harvard College, and Drew Faust, president of Harvard University, to keep Harvard open to talented students from all economic backgrounds,” he said.

There has also been a substantial increase in the numbers of African-American and Latino students. This year, 10 percent of the incoming Class (See Yield, page 8)

By Nancy Fleisler
Special to the Harvard News Office

Biologists have long wondered why the embryonic heart begins beating so early, before the tissues actually need to be infused with blood. Two groups of Harvard Stem Cell Institute (HSCI) researchers from Children’s Hospital Boston (Children’s) and Brigham and Women’s Hospital (BWH) — presenting multiple lines of evidence from zebrafish, mice, and mouse embryonic stem cells — provide an intriguing answer: A beating heart and blood flow are necessary for development of the blood system, which relies on mechanical stresses to cue its formation.

Their studies, published online by the journals Cell and Nature on May 13, together offer clues that may help in treating blood diseases such as leukemia, immune deficiency, and sickle cell anemia, suggesting new ways scientists can make the types of blood cells a patient needs. This would help patients who require marrow or cord blood transplants, who do not have a perfect donor match.

One team, led by Grousbeck Professor of Pediatrics Leonard Zon of the Division of Hematology/Oncology at Children’s and director of its stem cell research program, used zebrafish, whose transparent embryos allow direct observation of embryonic development. Publishing in Cell, Zon and colleagues... (See Zebrafish, page 8)
This month in Harvard history

May 26, 1902 — The Harvard Corporation approves the construc-
tion of a temporary addition to the south side of Boylston Hall. Com-
pleted over the summer and measuring 83 by 33 feet, the addition con-
sists of a single large laboratory for elementary-chemistry classes and a
general-use basement.

May 31, 1902 — Harvard wel-
comes the French delegation that at-
tended the May 24 dedication of a
replica of Fernand Hamar’s bronze
statue of Jean-Baptiste-Donatien de
Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, in
Washington’s Lafayette Park (across
from the White House).

May 25, 1905 — On Ralph
Waldo Emerson’s birthday, Harvard dedicates Emerson Hall (the first
building in America devoted exclu-
sively to philosophy) by hosting a na-
tional meeting of the American Philo-
sophical Association. The then-large
sum of $208,485 was needed to
build and equip the hall. The Philoso-
phy Department had previously func-
tioned in locations scattered around
the College.

May 1931 — The George Edward
Woodberry Poetry Room — a gift of
Harry Harkness Flagler — opens on
the third floor of Widener Library.
(The room is now in Lamont Library.)

May 8, 1939 — Near Austin
Hall, the new Littauer Center of Pub-
lic Administration is dedicated.

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

FACULTY COUNCIL

At its 12th and final meeting of the
year on May 13, the Faculty Council dis-
cussed the review of the Harvard College
Administrative Board, considered propos-
als to allow freshman seminars to fulfill
General Education requirements and con-
solidate certain standing committees. The
Council also reviewed changes to the Har-
vard College Handbook for students for
2009-10 and approved the Courses of In-
struction for 2009-10.

High fly

Atop one of the walls flanking the steps of Widener Library, a student makes a dar-
grab during a game of catch.

New Web page addresses travelers’ health safety

Because of the recent outbreak of the
H1N1 influenza, commonly called the
“swine flu,” Harvard University Health
Services (HUHS) and the Provost’s Office
have created a new Web site to address
concerns regarding the medical safety of
international travel. The site contains
links to the latest flu information and travel advisories in addition to tips on
how to be proactive, prepared, and pro-
tected when traveling abroad. As always,
the most important precaution against
the flu is to practice good hygiene by regu-
larly washing your hands and covering
coughs. It is essential that Harvard trav-
erers on University business register their
itineraries with International SOS, a com-
plimentary travel assistance service that
provides emergency assistance in foreign
countries. The Web site is at http://
heits.harvard.edu/Resources/Travelers
Healthinformation.aspx.

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POLICE REPORTS

Following are some of the incidents reported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending
May 11. The official log is located at 1033 Massachusetts Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hupd.har-
vard.edu/.

May 7: At the University Press, offi-
cers were dispatched to report an individ-
ual unattended in the bushes. The in-
dividual was interviewed, checked for
warrants with negative results, and sent
on their way. At Countway Library, a bicy-
cle and cable lock were stolen. An offi-
cer was dispatched to the C1 Building at
Harvard Medical School to take a report
of a case with dry marks on it.

May 8: At University Hall, an officer
was dispatched to take a report of an
individual throwing a wooden stake
through a light. The officer reported
the glass housing to the light was smashed.
A web card was stolen from the Fogg Art
Museum storage area.

May 10: A wallet containing an ID
card, license, two credit cards, and $80
was stolen at Gund Hall. A window was
broken at Dunster House. At 1320
Massachusetts Ave., an officer observed
an individual in need of medical assist-
cance. The Cambridge Police Department
 arrived and the individual was transport-
ed to a medical facility.

May 11: Officers were dispatched to
the Faculty of Arts and Sciences offices
to report an individual sleeping out-
side of the building. The individual was
checked for warrants with negative re-
sults and sent on their way.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Marshall service on Friday

A memorial service for Martin V. Mar-
shall, professor emeritus at Harvard
Business School (HBS), will be held on
May 15 at 2 p.m. in the Class of 1959
Chapel on the HBS campus. Marshall
passed away on Feb. 16 at the age of
86. An expert on marketing and adver-
tising, Marshall also played a prominent
role in the creation of the School’s Owner/President Management Program
for entrepreneurs.

A reception following the service will
take place in the Williams Room in the
Spangler Center, and parking will be
available in the HBS lot. For more infor-
mation, e-mail Jim Aisner in the HBS
Communications Office at jaisner@hbs.
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Spiral swimmers may be new workhorses

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Harvard researchers have created a new type of microscopic swimmer: a magnetized spiral that can be threaded through liquids and is able to deliver chemicals and push loads larger than itself.

Though other researchers have created nanotechnology similar devices in the past, Peer Fischer, a junior fellow at the Rowland Institute at Harvard, said the new nano-robot is the only swimmer that can be precisely controlled in solution.

At just two microns long and 200 to 300 nanometers wide, the corkscrew swimmer is about the size of a bacterial cell. The work was published online May 4 in the journal Nano Letters. Fischer and Rowland Institute postdoctoral research associate Ambarish Ghosh were able to control the tiny device well enough to use it to write "R @ H" for "Rowland at Harvard.""You can make a lot of them very quickly," Fischer said. "You use only a few percent, that's still a lot. … You can make a thousand of millions in a square centimeter," Fischer said. "Even if you only use a few percent, that's still a lot."

Researchers Peer Fischer (above left) and Ambarish Ghosh of the Rowland Institute at Harvard have devised a new microscopic swimmer, a corkscrew that rotates in a magnetic field. They were able to control the tiny device well enough to use it to write "R @ H" for "Rowland at Harvard."

Researchers Peer Fischer (above left) and Ambarish Ghosh of the Rowland Institute at Harvard have devised a new microscopic swimmer, a corkscrew that rotates in a magnetic field. They were able to control the tiny device well enough to use it to write "R @ H" for "Rowland at Harvard."

Fischer said the strength of his and Ghosh’s work is not just the swimmer’s performance but also its manufacturing method, which allows many swimmers to be created simultaneously.

The devices are made by exposing a silicon wafer to silicon dioxide vapor. The wafer is slowly rotated as the vapor condenses, growing the devices in a corkscrew shape. They are then shaken loose, sprayed with cobalt, and magnetized. Because they are lying on their sides when the cobalt is applied, the process provides a magnetic “handle” to rotate the corkscrews with.

“You can make hundreds of millions in a square centimeter,” Fischer said. “Even if you use only a few percent, that’s still a lot. ... You can make a thousand of millions in a square centimeter.”

Fischer and Ghosh took one last step, which didn’t improve the swimmers’ functionality, but allowed them to be tracked: They coated them with a fluorescent chemical. Once complete, the researchers surrounded the swimmers with three magnetic coils, allowing them to precisely adjust the magnetic field, and control the tiny devices in three dimensions.

The microscopic world of the nanoswimmer is different from the one we experience when going for a swim, Fischer said. Because it operates at such a tiny scale, water that we move through relatively easily — thin and runny — appears thicker to the nanoswimmers, more like honey. The swimmers meet a considerable amount of resistance to their forward motion so that they really need to drill their way forward, he said.

The devices move at about the speed of bacteria, 40 micrometers — one micrometer is a millionth of a meter — per second. Though applications in drug delivery, microrosurgery, and other aspects of medicine seem apparent, Fischer said it’s too early to speak about those realistically. However, Fischer said the artificial swimmers can be used to test some of these ideas and could have almost immediate applications in research, being used to shuttle chemicals in and out of cells or testing the strength and properties of membranes, for example.

Waldheim appointed professor, chair of landscape architecture

Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design (GSD) and Alexander and Victoria Wiley Professor of Design Mohsen Mostafavi announced the appointment of Charles Waldheim as professor of landscape architecture and chair of the Department of appointment Landscape Architecture at GSD, effective July of this year.

“I very much look forward to working with Charles and the landscape faculty in defining the future direction of the department, and in confronting the current challenges and opportunities facing those who teach and practice in the field of landscape architecture,” said Mostafavi during his announcement.

Waldheim’s research focuses on landscape architecture in relation to contemporary urbanism. He coined the term “landscape urbanism” to describe emerging landscape design practices in the context of North American urbanism. He has written extensively on the topic and edited “The Landscape Urbanism Reader” (Princeton Architectural Press, 2006). Citing the city of Detroit as the most legible example of urban industrial economy in North America, Waldheim is editor of “CASE: Lafayet Park Detroit” (Prestel/Harvard Design School, 2004) and co-editor, with Jason Young and Georgia Daskalakis, of “Stalking Detroit” (ACTAR, 2001). On the history and future of Chicago urbanism, he is author of “Constructed Ground” (University of Illinois Press, 2003) and co-editor of “Chicago Architecture and Urbanism: Histories, Revisions, Alternatives” (University of Chicago Press, 2005). He is currently writing the first book-length history of Chicago’s O’Hare International Airport, titled “Chicago O’Hare: A Natural and Cultural History” (University of Chicago Press). His writing has also appeared in Landscape Journal, Topos, Log, Praxis, 306090, Canadian Architect, Dimensions, and Landscape Architecture Magazine.

Currently, Waldheim is associate professor and director of the landscape architecture program at the University of Toronto. He has lectured on just landscape urbanism across North America, Europe, and Australasia. He has taught as a visiting faculty member at Harvard University, the University of Michigan, the University of Pennsylvania, and Rice University. He is an honorary member of the Ontario Association of Architects, and was the 2006 recipient of the Rome Prize Fellowship in Landscape Architecture at the American Academy in Rome.

Twenty-four elected to Phi Beta Kappa

Phi Beta Kappa recently elected 676 students from the Class of 2010 to the Harvard College chapter of Alpha Iota of Massachusetts. The following juniors, including their concentrations and Houses, were inducted:

Zachary Ryan Abel, Math, Computer Science, Kirkland House
Zachary Carl Arnold, Social Studies, Eliot House
Jeremy Noah Aron-Dine, Linguistics, Leverett House
Daniel Marcus Bear, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Adams House
Malcolm Guy Campbell, Chemistry, Physics, Quincy House
Brian Shifang Chen, Social Studies, Eliot House
Timothy Hwa-wei Hsieh, Physics, Math, Currier House
Eric Tobias Lander, Linguistics, Quincy House
Christopher Taekyu Lim, Music, Math, Lowell House
Nancy Anna Marks, Classics, English, Leverett House
Jeffrey Delaney Naaney, Applied Math, Winthrop House
Colin James Motley, Economics, Winthrop House
Hannah Starcher Moir, Economics, Adams House
Hamida Boateamah Owusu, African and African American Studies, Winthrop House
Palmer Rampell, English, Leverett House
Andrea Carnevale Speare, Sociology, Dunster House
Dennis Liu Sun, Music, Math, Cabot House
Xi-Yang Zhang, Math, Cabot House
Julia Ye, Molecular and Cellular Biology, Kirkland House
Chelsea Yuan Zhang, Applied Math, Kirkland House
John Cong Zhou, Applied Math, Winthrop House
FAS launches new site for budget updates

By Steve Bradt FAS Communications

The Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) has created a new Web site to provide facul-

ty, staff, and students with up-to-date infor-
mation on cost-saving measures. The site, http://planning.fas.harvard.edu, will pro-
vide detailed information about specific changes in services and programs, as well as broad administrative changes. The site will be enhanced with additional fea-
tures and information over the coming months, and will be updated as new mea-
sures are implemented.

The new site launched on Monday (May 11) with details on services that will change before the start of the fall term. These changes are part of $177 million in savings identified by departments, centers, and ad-

ministrative units in a process that began last fall to identify a range of possible cost savings needed to bring short-term and longer-term budgets in line with FAS’s new economic rea-

lity.

“These measures represent the comple-
tion of the first phase of a two-phase process,” says FAS Dean Michael D. Smith, the John H. Finley Jr. Professor of Engi-

neering and Applied Sciences. “In this first phase, administrators, faculty, and others ex-

pended enormous time, effort, and energy in finding innovative ways to resist their activ-

ities, to reduce costs through better use of re-

sources, and to increase efficiencies. I am ex-

tremely grateful to everyone who worked so

hard in this difficult but critical resiz ing ef-
fort.”

At an FAS-wide “town hall meeting” on April 14, Smith announced the creation of six working groups to identify a further $143 million in savings to be implemented by ac-
demic year 2010-11. These working groups — one in each of FAS’s three academic divisions (sciences, social sciences, and arts and hu-

manities) — in tw in Harvard College, and one in the School of Engineering and Applied Sci-
ences — will include faculty, staff, and stu-
dents, and each will present proposals for future savings in the spring semester of 2010. Smith has also encouraged members of the community to submit their thoughts and suggestions on other cost-reduction strategies to priorities@fas.harvard.edu. “New ideas and visions of the future have already emerged from the breadth of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences,” Smith says. “With help from across the FAS, I remain convinced that we can use this financial crisis to build a stronger, healthier, and more vibrant insti-
tution.”

Separately, the Voluntary Early Retire-

ment Incentive Program (VERIP), which was offered to eligible Harvard staff Univer-
sity-wide over a three-month period, result-

ed in a 33 percent acceptance rate, with 534 out of 1,628 staff members accepting the pro-

gram’s benefits.

The Weissman International Internship Program, established by Paul 52 and Harriet Weissman in 1994, provides undergraduates with the opportu-
nity to intern abroad in a field related to their career and academic goals.

Weissman internships will support 50 students abroad

This summer, the Weissman International Internship Program will send a record 50 students abroad as interns, working in 25 countries across the globe. The interns will engage in a wide range of private and public sector opportunities, including ventures in art and architecture, business, environmental sustainability, for-

eign policy, human rights, international development, journalism, public health, science, and technology.

The Weissman International Internship Program, established by Paul ’52 and Harriet Weissman in 1994, provides returning un-
dergraduate students with the opportunity to intern abroad in a field related to their career and academic goals. The program en-
ables students to develop a richer understanding of the global com-

munity in which they live and work, and provides an opportunity for them to share their experiences with the Harvard community when they return. Since the program’s inception, more than 350 students have interned in 76 different countries on six continents.

The Weissman Program, administered by the Office of Career Services, holds informational meetings for interested students in the fall and accepts applications through early February. For more information about the program, visit: www.oce.fas.harvard.edu/

students/global/weissman.html.

The Weissman internship recipients and their respective destinations for 2009 follow:

Sophie Alexander ’10 (Germany)
Francisco Alvarez ’11 (Spain)
Jeremy Aron-Dine ’10 (Germany)
Aditya Balasubramanian ’12 (Argenti-
na)
Rajarshi Banerjee ’11 (Germany)
Oscar Basantes ’11 (Ecuador)
Claire Bulger ’11 (Australia)
Kristen Calandrelli ’10 (Denmark)
Alex Chang ’10 (Taiwan)
Lee Ann Custer ’10 (France)
Daniel Ding ’11 (Switzerland)
Ivana Djak ’11 (Germany)
Eric Dong ’11 (China)
Kevin Donoghue ’11 (Spain)
William Firestone ’10 (Kenya)
Matthew Ghazarian ’10 (United Arab
Emirates)
Katherine Gunn ’11 (Ireland)
Lucie Guo ’10 (Argentina)
Mark Hirschboeck ’11 (Germany)
Eniko Horvath ’10 (Spain)
Katherine Huang ’11 (China)
Lawrence Kulikin ’10 (France)
Phoebe Kuo ’11 (France)
Gordon Liao ’11 (Switzerland)
Alison Lieben ’11 (France)
Debbie Liu ’11 (England)
Daniel Liss ’11 (Australia)
Heidi Liu ’11 (Switzerland)
Siyuan Liu ’11 (Australia)
Kathleen Ma ’11 (Sweden)
Anne McCabe ’11 (France)
James McDonald ’10 (Ecuadorian Guinea)
Charles Melvin ’10 (Uganda)
Alex Palmer ’12 (Venezuela)
Nadine Rambal ’10 (Uganda)
Zachary Ranta ’11 (France)
David Schneider ’10 (Russia)
Emir Skocik ’12 (Bosnia Herzegovina)
Urszula Serna ’10 (Spain)
Anne Taylor ’11 (Spain)
Katherine Thompson ’10 (Nigeria)
Tannis Thorlakson ’11 (South Africa)
Haitian Tseu ’11 (China)
Brittany Turner ’10 (England)
Adrian Veres ’12 (France)
Rebecca Vitalle ’10 (Senegal)
Hannah Weng ’11 (China)
Rui Wang ’13 (England)
Lauren White ’11 (Spain)
Odella Young ’11 (Ghana)

Weissman internships will support 50 students abroad

In a ceremony honoring students and faculty for exceptional contributions to improving intercultural and race relations, the Harvard Foundation presented 40 students and one faculty member with awards at the annual Harvard Foun-

dation Student/Faculty Awards Dinner on May 4 in Quincy House.

David G. Mitten, James Loeb Professor of Classical Art and Architecture, was honored
with the 2009 Faculty of the Year Award for his long-standing support of the Harvard Foundation’s mission and for his contributions to Harvard’s intercultural life as a student group faculty adviser.

“The students and faculty of the Harvard Foundation are delighted to present the Distinguished Faculty/Student Award to Professor David Mitten for his more than 40 years of service to students at Harvard College,” said S. Allen Counter, director of the Har-

vard Foundation. “He has been a source of great support and inspiration to the foun-
dation and our mission to improve inter-
cultural and interreligious understanding at the University We hope that even in his retirement, he will continue to offer his much-appreciated advice and guidance to the Harvard Foundation.”

Faculty, administrators, House mas-
ters, and students nominated the student award recipients, who were then chosen by the faculty and student advisory com-
mittee of the Harvard Foundation. Stu-
dents who have shown a commitment to improving intercultural life at Harvard during the course of their undergraduate years received the Senior Award. The Distinguished Senior Awards for Excellence in Leadership went to the following members of the class of 2009: Sadia Ahsanuddin, Bianca Chan, Matthew Clair, Petros Egziabher, Layusa Isi-Odili, Vikas Mouli, and Lumumba Seegars. Isi-Odili was also elected by stu-
dents to receive the Harvard Foundation Peer Recognition Award.

The 2009 Harvard Foundation In-
signia Awards for outstanding contribu-
tions to intercultural and race relations were given to students who have displayed a sustained effort to improving racial har-
mony at the College. Recipients included Ola Alajwary ’09, Nnorah Ayogu ’10, Matthew Bresnahan ’09, Raúl Carrillo ’10, Kameron Collins ’09, Jaqueline Hairston ’10, Amanda Manganer ’10, Robert Raviv Mancjano-Goroff ’09, Michelle Kellaway ’10, Jareel Lee ’10, Kellen Leonard ’10, Kevin Liu ’11, Christopher Maglizzi ’11, Emily Owens ’09, Ravi Parikh ’09, Richie Serna ’10, Kemeyati Wahpepah ’09, Susan Yao ’09, and Joyce Zhang ’09.

The foundation also recognized un-
derclassmen who won notable contribu-
tions to the intercultural life at Har-
dard College with Certificates of Recog-
nition. These recipients were Jessica Chan ’07, Elizabeth Evers ’11, Miguel Gar-
cia ’12, Bronwen O’Herin ’12, Olamide Olopio ’12, Fabian Polak ’11, Alexandra Rahman ’12, Julia Tartaglia ’11, Marvin Urazu ’11, Nwamaka Uzoh ’11, and Sara Zaidi ’11.

Graduate students who served as des-
ignated House Race Relations Advisers were also recognized, including Sherry Deckman (Adam’s House), Jennifer Kan Martinez ’05 (Dunster House), Brendan Randall (Ivy Yard), and Cameron Van Pat-
terson (Lowell House).
During the fifth century, travelers began to depart China more frequently than ever before, venturing outward from medieval cities to explore lands in Central and South Asia. A range of individuals eagerly took to the road, writing extensively about their journeys and returning home with elaborate accounts.

Xiaofei Tian, professor of Chinese literature, studies travelogues of this era, known as the early medieval period, to evaluate how voyagers articulated concepts of the “foreign.” Their writing, she argues, was part of a broader cultural transformation that encouraged people to embrace foreign influences.

“The intellectual and cultural landscape of China changed dramatically in the early medieval era,” says Tian. “The influx of influences from India, the rise of Buddhism, and the increasing penchant for travel abroad combined to reshape and open up the foreign world.”

Tian has studied prose travel accounts, poetry, dynastic histories, and anecdotal collections in her efforts to engage with the mindset of fifth century travelers. She has found that merchants, Buddhist clergy, and diplomats traveled the most extensively. Merchants departed in search of commercial profit; the clergy went to represent the same topic, different needs are satisfied and the subject material becomes even more knowable.”

In addition to her work on the medieval era, Tian also studies late imperial China. When it comes to travel literature, she says, one can find strong links between the early medieval period and the 19th century. In her latest book project, titled “Visionary Journeys,” Tian seeks to bring together both eras to explore how travel sparked cultural transformation.

“In the 19th century, the Chinese elite went beyond Asia for the first time to explore Europe and America,” she says. “These places were exotic in every sense of the word, and the travelers’ writings parallel the sense of discovery that was evident in literature from the fifth and sixth centuries.”

The heaven/hell trope, for example, was repeated-ly used by travelers as they explored the cities of Europe. “Lodden, with its industrial fog, was often described as a demonic place,” says Tian. “Paris, on the other hand, was more often cast in paradisical terms.”

Though 19th century travelers had a broader vocabulary than their 5th and 6th century counterparts, they still struggled to describe what they encountered on the road.

“Often, there was no appropriate vocabulary to talk about something really novel, no existing words to describe foreign things,” says Tian.

In that case, travelers modified words from their own language — often with unusual effect. When they came across nudes in paintings from the European artistic tradition, for example, some travelers referred to them as chun-gong — the Chinese word for erotic paintings. Initially surprised to find art of that nature hanging on display in public, the travelers came to realize that the paintings were actually different from chun-gong and acknowledged as much in their writing.

“The effort to come up with a way to express a foreign concept demonstrates the clash of two different cultural systems,” Tian says.

According to Tian, historians should not underestimate the scope of the changes that took place in the medieval period and the 19th century, as travelers crossed significant physical, linguistic, and cultural barriers.

“No other period in Chinese history before the modern era engaged in so much translation and absorbed so much of foreign culture or cultures as in these two periods and caused such a complete cultural transformation,” she says.
Brown

(Continued from previous page)

According to Greyser, Brown “focused students’ attention on the consumer in terms of the buying process and its implications for selling and marketing programs. He had an instinctive capability to push people to try to understand how customers thought.”

During his career, Brown served as a director of some 17 companies. He said that his experience in the boardroom made him a better teacher in the classroom. “I was constantly facing new issues,” he explained. “In addition, the executives I met often made themselves available to visit my classes and talk with my students.”

For more than two decades, he was also chairman and CEO of the Harvard Coop, founded in 1882 to provide books and merchandise to the Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology communities. Advising the Coop’s president, who watched over the day-to-day operations of the stores, Brown saw the Coop grow to encompass a number of branches and become one of the largest and most successful retail cooperatives of its kind in the country.

Brown taught his first marketing class at HBS as a young instructor just after the end of World War II at the unexpected request of his mentor, the legendary HBS Professor Malcolm P. McNair, who organized the School’s first marketing and retailing courses and helped pioneer the development of case-method teaching. “I was paralyzed with fear, but I did it, although I never strayed more than six inches from the notes I had laid out all over the desk at the front of the room,” Brown once recalled.

Brown began to develop a teaching style that was rigorous, dramatic, and lively. The case method satisfied his penchant for pragmatic experience rather than the development of theory. “I’ve always felt that when it comes to business, theory is relatively shallow,” he said. “By analyzing hundreds of cases, our students participate in a wide array of business experiences and decisions. My role was to help them see issues they might have missed without me, but not to give them answers.”

Brown’s teaching also left a lasting mark on many senior executives in the School’s Advanced Management Program (AMP). One executive he inspired was a newspaper editor who wrote about Brown’s classroom technique in a column: “When Professor Brown wanted to make a point about the pervasiveness of Gold Toe socks in a case discussion about the men’s hosiery business, he asked how many students wore Gold Toes (so called because of their gold thread marks across the toes). In seconds, 70 men kicked off their shoes. Brown had eased back onto a desk, slipped off his loafers, and was wiggling his Gold Toes. See that? See that? he asked enthusiastically.”

Brown was a prolific case writer. During his HBS career, he published more than 150 cases, many of which became “excellent teaching vehicles for many years.” Salmon noted. He was well known among his research assistants as a stickler for precise English usage.

From the 1940s through the early 1960s, Brown was involved in the research that went into a series of published annual statistical studies on the cost of doing business in retailing. Initiated by McNair in 1920 with the publication of “Operating Reports of Department and Specialty Stores,” these 50- to 60-page booklets, commonly known as the “Harvard Reports,” were influential in the evolution of the retail industry into a service-oriented, cost-effective business.

Born in Yonkers, NY, on Jan. 19, 1919, Milton Peers Brown grew up in Rochester, where he excelled in his studies from elementary school until his graduation from high school in 1936. He was also an accomplished musician, playing the flute and piccolo in school bands and orchestras.

Although his mother was a high school teacher and his grandfather a professor, Brown never intended to pursue a career in the classroom. Entering Harvard College in the fall of 1936, he majored in economics. Beyond the classroom, he played intramural football until a knee injury took him off the gridiron permanently. He fared much better, though, as a member of the Harvard marching band. His first became interested in retailing in 1937, when he worked in a department store in Rochester the summer between his freshman and sophomore years at Harvard College.

A member of John F. Kennedy’s class at Harvard College, Brown graduated cum laude in 1940 and entered HBS the next fall. To help pay his way, he sold his two instruments and accepted an offer from the Harvard Band to become its drillmaster. In that position, he earned $100 for planning the band’s half-time show formations at football games.

After Pearl Harbor, Brown registered for the draft with all his classmates in the reading-room of Baker Library; but because of his bad knee and nearsightedness, he didn’t pass the physical. An offer to become McNair’s research assistant kept him at the School after he earned his M.B.A. in 1942.

“I had been thinking about going into re-tailing, but hadn’t been able to find a job,” he told an interviewer. “I thought I’d spend just a year or two with McNair and then leave, but I became more and more involved in my work, started teaching, liked it, and ended up staying on the faculty for 45 years.”

Along the way, he met and married Joan Hawley, the daughter of an HBS faculty colleague, Henry C. Hawley. Promoted to full professor in 1958, Brown succeeded McNair as the Lincoln Filene Professor of Retailing in 1963. He retired from the active faculty in 1987 and received the Harvard Business School’s Distinguished Service Award in 1989.

In 1973, Brown joined the Advisory Committee of the Navy Resale and Services Support Office (NAVRESSO). Created after World War II, the committee was made up of seven distinguished civilians who advised the top managers of the U.S. Navy’s worldwide network of commissaries and exchanges.

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Longtime residents of Weston, Mass., Brown and his wife retired to Exeter, N.H. They spent summers in North Lovell, Maine, in a summer home they had both designed. In retirement, Brown made good on his promise to be “unemployed but not inactive.” Besides his duties with the Coop and NAVRESSO, he continued to serve on several boards, including that of Dunkin’ Donuts.

In addition to his wife, Brown is survived by his two daughters, Janet Shayton and Pamela Nahass, both of Millis, Mass.; five grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. Burial will be private. A memorial service is planned at 2 p.m. on July 25 in Lovell Unit ed Church of Christ in Center Lovell, Maine. In lieu of flowers, donations may be made in Brown’s memory to Seacoast Hospice, 10 Hampton Road, Exeter, NH 03833.

--- Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Whitesides receives inaugural Dreyfus Prize in the Chemical Sciences

The Camille and Henry Dreyfus Foundation announced that George M. Whitesides, the Woodford L. and Ann A. Flowers University Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University, is the recipient of the inaugural Dreyfus Prize in the Chemical Sciences. The prize, to be administered by the Camille and Henry Dreyfus Foundation, recognizes exceptional and original research in a selected area of chemistry that has advanced the field in major ways. Conferred this year in materials chemistry, the prize consists of a monetary award of $250,000 — one of the largest awards dedicated to the chemical sciences in the United States — a citation, and a medal. The award ceremony will take place at Harvard on Sept. 30, and will include a lecture by Whitesides.

Whitesides has had a major and sustained impact in the chemical sciences and materials chemistry. He is one of the most innovative and prolific chemists of our time and the most highly cited living chemist in the world. He has developed powerful methods for the creation of new materials that have significantly advanced the field of chemistry and its societal benefits. His research extends across multiple disciplines, centered on chemistry, but touching biochemistry, drug design, and materials science. His work extends to the engineering of functional systems and the applications of these systems in areas ranging from polymer science to microelectronics. He has opened broad new technological avenues and has impacted human health in significant ways. Whitesides' research in materials chemistry has become an essential part of materials synthesis programs around the world.

“I’m particularly pleased and honored to receive this award from the Dreyfus Foundation. Its work in raising public awareness of chemistry is helping to educate young people about the transformative power of this science,” said Whitesides. “Chemistry has the opportunity of a century to do something profound for society. The whole area of chemical sciences, including challenges in energy, water, conservation, sustainability — commodity infrastructure — is up to us, as chemists, to work through.”

Among Whitesides’ many innovations are the synthesis and molecular organization of new classes of materials, pioneering self-assembled monolayers and microfluidic systems to enable the development of...

Religion key to foreign policy, says HKS speaker

‘Religious ideas inform national identity’

As President Obama and his new administration seek to redirect U.S. foreign policy back toward more emphasis on diplomacy and less on the use of force, they should not overlook Orthodox Christianity as a resource.

That was the message, implicit and explicit, that Elizabeth Prodromou, assistant professor of international relations at Boston University, carried to the Belfer Center Library Monday (May 11). “It is impossible to ignore the Orthodox churches,” with their 350 million adherents, she said. They are relevant in three parts of the world where the Obama administration seeks to hit the “reset” button — Russia, the Middle East, and Europe.

The relationships Orthodox churches have with their national governments are unquestionably different from those of churches in the West. They are at least “tight,” and arguably complicitous.

“Such relationships are an essential feature to understand in foreign policy. The commission monitors the state of religious liberty around the world and attempts to identify governments that are failing short. Taking care to speak as an academic rather than a commissioner, Prodromou expressed some reservations about IRFA. One of its “unanticipated negative consequences,” she said, is that “religion has been instrumentalized.” People around the world understand that conservative Jewish and Christian activists around the world had a big role in getting the law passed in the first place. The act has been “read negatively,” as something used to support or justify proselytizing and to further U.S. foreign policy interests.

Religious liberty is an element of all the “human rights architectures” to which the United States is committed. But IRFA “may have set the bar too high,” she said, by in effect putting U.S. support for international religious liberty on the same level of foreign policy objectives as strategic national interests.

The law mandates sanctions against countries found wanting in their support of religious liberty, some of them allies or friends of the United States — Saudi Arabia, for instance. By waiving sanctions, the law does allow. “The United States opens itself up to inconsistency at best and hypocrisy at worst,” Prodromou said.

Prodromou’s talk was hosted the Kokkalis Program on Southeastern and East-Central Europe. It was also co-sponsored by the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs Religion and Politics Seminar Series.
Climate Collaborative’s report suggests culture change

Last year, Harvard University pledged to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions 30 percent by 2016. That ambitious goal raised a single big question: How? In a first-time report released last month (April 27), the Harvard Climate Collaborative (HCC) offered two broad answers: Improve communication and inspire culture change.

HCC is a network of students and administrators inspired to action by the pledge. Representatives come from all 12 Schools, in addition to Harvard College.

According to the report, better communication means Harvard, faculty, and staff know more so they can do more—in- implement novel ways to reduce personal energy consumption, for instance, or cut back on waste. Knowing more also means getting updates on the progress of the emissions pledge.

Culture change, the report suggests, could mean new interdisciplinary re- search on sustainability or new ways to draw on student expertise, energy, and ambition. Two ideas floated: inter-School weekly charettes and sustainability innovation competitions.

Recommendations are just part of the HCC report. It also includes summaries of 2008-09 sustainability actions by its member groups. And it includes an overview of HCC monthly meetings, which began last October.

HCC, in its first year, received support from the Harvard University Center for the Environment. Its 2008-2009 co-co- ordinators are Aron Chang ’09 (Harvard Graduate School of Design) and Spring Greeney ’09.


Whiteides

(Continued from previous page)

new drugs and extend soft materials into the world of three-dimensional microelectronics, and into con- consumer devices such as solar cells. Within this work he developed soft lithography, a set of methods for print- ing and molding organic-based substances to make complex patterns at the micron and nanometer level. Whitesides combined these approaches for creating materials with the concept of polyevalency, which he de- veloped a new paradigm for drug design. This has re- sulted in affordable medical diagnostics expected to have a major impact on health in the Third World as well as new drugs that manage resterol, improve dialis, and combat multiple-drug-resistant pathogens.

Henry C. Walter, president of the Dreyfus Foun- dation, said, “I believe the Dreyfus Foundation, with its highly accomplished chemists, inventors, and businessmen — would be very proud to honor George Whitesides, a chemist who has generated so much value to society based on his innovative chemical research. It reflects the Dreyfus Foundation charter admirably.”

Yield

(Continued from page 1)

is African-American, compared to 8.4 percent last year, while the percentage of Latinos rose from 7.1 percent to 9.5 percent.

Harvard eliminated its Early Action program two years ago to have additional time in the fall to recruit a more diverse class, leveling the playing field for students needing financial aid who were less likely to apply early. “Although it will be several years before we will know for certain what the full effect of eliminating Early Action might be, we are encouraged by the results so far,” said Sarah C. Don- ahue, director of financial aid. “Financial aid officers spoke with twice the number of students we normally do in the month of April, a measure of how many new families are feeling as a result of the economy, as well as the result of having a more economically diverse applicant pool,” she said.

That Harvard still has the highest yield among peer institutions is particularly notable because Harvard no longer has the advantage of an early ad- missions program, which gives other colleges sev- eral additional months to recruit admitted students. Harvard has never practiced Early Decision, which gives other institutions a head start.

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Harvard’s April Visiting Program, directed by ad- missions officer James Pautz, once again proved why it has set the standard for such programs. Fac- ulty members, current students, and incoming applicants graduated the weekend a great success, field- ing many questions in person, on the telephone, and via e-mail during the weekend and the month of April.

The second team, publishing in Nature, was lead- ed by George Q. Daley, director of the Stem Cell Transplantation Program at Children’s Hospital Boston, and Guillermo García-Cardeña, di- rector of the Laboratory for Systems Biology of the Center for Excellence in Vascular Biology at BWH, along with scientists from the Indiana University School of Medicine.

The authors of the two papers speculate that nitric oxide appears to be a critical signal to start the process of blood stem cell production,” says Zon, who is also affiliated with the HSCI.

“This finding suggests that nitric oxide production in mice, by either genetic or chemical means, similarly reduced the number of functional HSCs expressing blood stem cells.

They showed that shear stress — the friction- al force of fluid flow on a vessel wall — when the embryonic aorta is activated, increases the expression of master regulators of blood formation, includ- ing Runx1, and of genetic markers found in blood stem cells. Shear stress also increased formation of colonies of progenitor cells that give rise to specific lineages of blood cells (red cells, lymphocytes, etc.). These findings demonstrate that biophysical forces on blood stem cells influence their self-renewal and differentiation.

Daley, García-Cardeña, and colleagues also studied mouse embryos with a mutation that prevented initiation of the heartbeat. These em- bryos had a reduced number of blood stem cells and cell colonies, along with reduced expression of genetic markers of blood stem cells. When spe- cific cells from the mutant embryos were ex- posed in vitro to shear stress, markers of blood stem cells and numbers of blood cell colonies were restored.

Finally, the team showed that when nitric oxide production was inhibited, in both cell cul- tures and live mouse embryos, the effects of shear stress on blood progenitor colony forma- tion were reduced.

“Improving our understanding of how the heartbeat stimulates blood formation in embryos, we’ve taken a leap forward in understanding how to direct blood formation from embryonic stem cells in the petri dish," says Daley, who is also affiliated with the HSCI.

"These observations reveal an unexpected role for biophysical forces in hematopoietic de- velopment," adds García-Cardeña. "Our work highlights a critical link between the formation of the cardiovascular and hematopoietic sys- tems.

The authors of the two papers speculate that drugs that mimic the effects of embryonic blood flow on blood precursor cells or on molecules in- volved in nitric oxide signaling might be therapeu- cally beneficial for patients with blood dis- eases. For example, nitric oxide could be used to expand blood stem cells either in the culture dish or in patients after transplantation.

Zebrafish

(Continued from page 4)
Half a century after C.P. Snow lamented the gap between ‘the two cultures,’ the debate goes on.

Still ‘two cultures’ but who’s on top?

By Colleen Walsh
Harvard News Office

Fifty years ago a simple lecture sparked a global debate with lasting implications. On May 7, 1959, British physicist and novelist C.P. Snow declared that the gap between “two cultures,” that of the sciences and the humanities, was a destructive divide hampering the effort to find solutions to the problems of the world.

In his Rede Lecture at the University of Cambridge, eventually published in book form as “The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution,” Snow, among other things, famously contended that even the brightest “literary intellectuals” couldn’t accurately recount an important and universal scientific law.

“Once or twice I have been provoked and have asked the company how many of them could describe the Second Law of Thermodynamics, the law of entropy,” wrote Snow of his meetings with the literary elite. “The response was cold: it was also negative. Yet I was asking something which is about the scientific equivalent of: ‘Have you read a work of Shakespeare’s?’”

For Snow, a reciprocal lack of appreciation and understanding between the “two cultures” was cause for serious concern. A collection of scholars took up the discussion in a two-day symposium last week (May 7-8), 50 years to the day Snow first made his claim. The event was co-sponsored by the Program on Science, Technology and Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), The Kennedy School’s Pforzheimer Professor of Science and Technology Studies Sheila Jasanoff moderated the symposium.

Steven Shapin, Franklin L. Ford Professor of the History of Science, called Snow’s work “silly” and “bad,” in an opening panel at Harvard Law School’s (HLS) Maxwell-Dworkin Auditorium on May 7. Snow’s division of academic thought into two cultures was inaccurate, said Shapin, and his comparison of the optimistic scientist and the pessimistic literary intellectual was “absurd.”

“The Two Cultures’ is a fairly straightforward argument for more science in the curriculum and more respect paid to science in the culture. It aims to redress an imbalance, one evident at least in Snow’s opinion,” said Shapin, who added that if Snow were living today he would instead “be arguing for more respect paid to Elizabethan poetry, and less to, say, electrical engineers.”

But many of the panelists agreed that Snow’s argument about the need for better communication among the disciplines, though less pronounced today, is still important. And many agreed that education is perhaps the best road forward.

As science has progressed, “We have seen diminished boundaries or territorial limits of the individual disciplines,” said James McCarthy, Alexander Agassiz Professor of Biological Oceanography, who was optimistic about Harvard’s new undergraduate General Education curriculum as a means of making the boundaries even more porous. The new science courses, he said, include an area of study called the Science of Living Systems, which involves a comprehensive treatment of both the natural and the social sciences.

“How have we discovered over the past decade that neutrinos will oscillate into each other and that neutrinos will oscillate into each other and that neutrinos will oscillate into each other?” Feldman said.

In addition to the behavior of neutrinos, NOVA may shed light on a basic phenomenon called the “CP violation.” In physics, every type of particle is expected to have an antiparticle: an electron has an antielectron, for example. At the birth of the universe in the Big Bang, it is thought that an equal number of particles and antiparticles were created. However, in the world around us, antiparticles are rare, which is likely a consequence of CP violation in the first instants of the universe.

Neutrinos are small and extremely fast, traveling close to the speed of light. Since they can easily pass through the entire

(See Cultures, next page)
In a series of presentations in Burden Auditorium, teams of students recently presented their ideas and dreams for entrepreneurial success to graduation panels at Harvard Business School’s (HBS) 13th annual Business Plan Contest. A record 93 teams entered the competition this past January, and over the time the panels of judges from fields such as venture capital, consulting, law, accounting, life sciences, and high technology reduced the field to the eight semifinalists (four teams in the for-profit track and four in the social enterprise track), before ultimately announcing one winner from each track.

In the traditional track, second-year M.B.A. students Adam Prinn and Michelle Zatlyn received top honors as the entrepreneurs behind CloudFlare, a Web security venture that will enable Webmasters to block distributed denial-of-service attacks online. William J. Abernathy Professor of Business Administration Tom Eisenmann served as the team’s faculty adviser.

In the social enterprise track, the winner was EGG-Tech, a start-up that aims to provide a battery charging and swapping subscription service to households in Tanzania, where 35 million people live without electricity. In a country where kerosene is often the only energy substitute, this venture will provide a cheaper, safer, and more convenient alternative energy source. Advised by Daniel Isenberg, senior lecturer of business administration at HBS, the EGG-Tech team included Emmanuel Cassimatis, Alla Jezmir, and Benjamin Lambert, all members of the HBS M.B.A. Class of 2009, as well as Jamie Yang, a postdoctoral associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and MIT doctoral students Jukka Valimaki and Blanche Antonin.

Winning teams in each track received $25,000 in cash and $25,000 of in-kind accounting and legal services. In addition, the Da Luchi-Buxton Bronze Entrepreneurship Award, which was endowed by Jon Burgrstone, M.B.A. ’99, Asif Satchu, M.B.A. ’92, and Reza Satchu, M.B.A. ’96, in 2001. After being named runners-up in the 1999 contest, these alumni went on to create a highly successful venture that has access to their skills to develop and launch social-purpose ventures.

Three traditional track runners-up: Novophages Therapeutics will commercialize a new and more effective therapy for antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections (Ann DeWitt; HBS; Tanya Chau, Michael Koeris, and Timothy Lu, Novophages Therapeutics). The faculty adviser was Gary Pisano, the Henry E. Figgie Jr. Professor of Business Administration at HBS.

Vox Insurance will offer automobile ownership protection to United States drivers fewer than 12,000 miles a year the benefits of an innovative insurance company that provides lower rates and superior customer service, while encouraging people to help the environment by driving less in order to take advantage of their services (Michael Newton and Jon Snider and Family Professor of Business Administration, served as the adviser. The team was advised by Robert Higgins, senior lecturer of business administration at HBS.

Runner-up in social enterprise track: Dooodh Bhandar hopes to transform the lives of 1 million rural poor in India by creating a market-based solution to increase the productivity of their cattle (Siddharth Tata, HBS; and Shalaka Joshi). V. Kasturi Rangan, the Eliot I. Snider and Family Professor of Business Administration, served as the adviser.

The runners-up received $10,000 in cash and $10,000 of in-kind services, as well as the Satchu-Burgstone Entrepreneurship Award, which was endowed by Jon Burgrstone, M.B.A. ’99, Asif Satchu, M.B.A. ’92, and Reza Satchu, M.B.A. ’96, in 2001. After being named runners-up in the 1999 contest, these alumni went on to create a highly successful venture that has access to their skills to develop and launch social-purpose ventures.

The contest is one of several special programs funded by the Rock Center for Entrepreneurship faculty and their research, fellowships for M.B.A. and doctoral students, symposia and conferences, and new outreach efforts to extend the impact of the School’s extensive work in this field. To further contribute to its research and course development efforts, HBS recently established the Callicoon Family Entrepreneurship Center in the heart of Silicon Valley in 1997.

Run under the auspices of the HBS Arthur Rock Center for Entrepreneurship and the Social Enterprise Initiative, the HBS Business Plan Contest is the capstone of a comprehensive entrepreneurship curriculum, providing an integrative learning experience for all participants. The prime objectives of the competition are to create students’ awareness of the process of creating and evaluating new businesses, prepare them for opportunities in social and traditional entrepreneurship, and integrate their careers and harness the unique resources that HBS offers.

The competition is open to students from all schools and programs funded by the Rock Center, which was created through the generosity of prominent venture capitalist Arthur Rock, M.B.A. ’51. In 2003, he donated $25 million to HBS to support the entrepreneurship faculty and their research, fellowships for M.B.A. and doctoral students, symposia and conferences, and new outreach efforts to extend the impact of the School’s extensive work in this field. To further contribute to its research and course development efforts, HBS recently established the Callicoon Family Entrepreneurship Center in the heart of Silicon Valley in 1997.

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Not so elementary, my dear Watson

Symposium studies Doyle’s various contributions to literature

By Peter Reuell
HCL Communications

For more than a century, Sherlock Holmes, the most famous creation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, has captivated mystery fans, literary scholars, and researchers of virtually every stripe. But, as dozens of Doyle scholars and Sherlockians showed during a recent three-day symposium at Harvard, the Holmes literature stories represent only a small part of Doyle’s contribution to literature.

To mark the 150th anniversary of Doyle’s birth, dozens of scholars from around the world gathered at Houghton Library May 7-9 for the symposium, titled “Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: A Sesquicentennial Assessment,” which featured speakers including Andrew Lycett, Dan Posnansky, Leslie Klinger, and Giles Constable, as well as the screening of several Sherlock Holmes films, presented by the Harvard Film Archive.

The three-day event was complemented by an exhibition of Doyle material, “Ever Westward”: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and American Culture, which includes rare books, manuscripts, and ephemera from Houghton’s collections, including the H.W. Bell/Specled Band of Boston Collection and the Baker Street Irregulars archive, which was recently given to the library, and private collections. The exhibition will be on display in the Edison and Newman Room in Houghton Library through Aug. 8.

“Many people have tried to answer the question as to why Sherlock Holmes has endured,” said Dan Posnansky, member of the Baker Street Irregulars (a prominent Sherlockian society) and co-curator of the Houghton exhibit. “I think it’s a matter of Holmes, the man... and most of all the time he lived in, Victorian England.”

Though Doyle is most widely known as the creator of Sherlock Holmes, the portrait that symposium participants rendered ran far beyond detective fiction. Doyle was voraciously curious, a meticulous researcher who often spent months studying history before putting pen to paper, an innovator in genres such as science fiction and fantasy, and an author quick to heap praise on the writers he felt inspired his greatest creations.

“Doyle never missed an opportunity to praise Edgar Allen Poe,” said Daniel Stashower, a member of the Baker Street Irregulars and author of “Teller of Tales: The Life of Arthur Conan Doyle” (Henry Holt, 1999) and five mystery novels. “Doyle referred to him as the ‘supreme short story writer of our time.’”

Doyle’s high praise, Stashower suggested, illustrates the degree to which Doyle believed he owed Poe a literary debt. With his “Dupin” stories, such as “The Murders in the Rue Morgue,” Poe created an early template for the detective story, which Doyle would later build on: the brilliant detective, the story narrated by the sleuth’s close friend, and the mystery’s solution resulting from a leap of deductive reasoning.

While Doyle may have drawn inspiration from Poe in his creation of Holmes, in the century since the detective’s first appearance, many more——in

(See Doyle, next page)
Ruescher’s public service recognized

Scott Ruescher of the Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE) was honored by the Cambridge School Volunteers (CSV) with its annual Mack Davis Award on May 13. Ruescher is the program coordinator for the Arts in Education Program at HGSE. He was community award recipient for four years, serving as board member and Harvard administrator with a strong record of public service, recognizes the extraordinary commitment shown by volunteers. Ruescher was one of the first to enroll as a volunteer in HGSE’s Reading Buddies Program in 2001.

Since then, he has logged hundreds of hours in the read-aloud program at Amigos School in Cambridge. Ruescher also volunteers as a substitute in the Spanish-language Buddies program, Lectures y Amiguitos. “Scott delights in the relationships he forms with his reading buddies in the Cambridge Public Schools,” said Steve Seidel, Patricia Bauman Arts in Education Professor at HGSE. “I don’t think he’s ever missed a session, and [he] always comes back in a great mood.”

Ruescher, a poet, uses the magical interplay of language to engage his reading buddies. Puddinghouse Publications will publish his chapbook, Sidewalk Tectonics,” later this year.

NEWMAKERS

Holocaust Museum names Suleiman Scholar-in-Residence

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum has named Susan Rubin Suleiman, professor of the Civilization of France, professor of comparative literature, and acting chair of the Department of Literature and Comparative Literature, to be the J.B. and Maurice C. Shapiro Senior Scholar-in-Residence at the museum for 2009-10. Each year the Shapiro scholar gives one formal public lecture as well as two senior seminar sessions for museum staff and fellows at the center.

Rowland Institute names two new junior fellows

The Rowland Institute at Harvard has selected two new junior fellows for the institute’s fellowship program: Christopher T. Richards, a teaching fellow and research assistant in organismic and evolutionary biology at Harvard, and Yuki Sato, a postdoctoral researcher at the University of California, Berkeley. Richards, who concentrates on muscle mechanics and hydrodynamics of frog movements, will focus further on muscle mechanics, ultimately developing a robotic frog in the course of his research. Sato, who developed instruments to investigate superfluidity while at Berkeley, seeks to explore superfluid matter interferometry at Rowland.

Fellows are selected to perform independent experimental research for five years, with full institutional support and access to Rowland’s outstanding technical and scientific resources. Richards and Sato will join the nine junior fellows currently at Rowland.

Eck delivers Gifford Lectures

Diana Eck, Fredric Wertham Professor of Law and Psychiatry in Society and member of the faculty of divinity, recently traveled to Scotland to deliver a series of Gifford Lectures at the University of Edinburgh (April 27-May 7). The lecture series, which was established in 1888 through the endowment of Lord Gifford to four Scottish Universities (Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow), is the oldest lecture series in Scotland and has been described as “the highest honor in a philosopher’s career” as lectures focus on the intersections of religion, philosophy, and science.

— Compiled by Gervis A. Menzies Jr. and Sarah Sweeney

Send news briefs to gervis_menzies@harvard.edu

News of the Things We Remember

The Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies at Harvard’s Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., and author of more than 20 books, Giles Constable told attendees that echoes of Holmesian deduction can be traced through virtually every academic pursuit, including history, game theory, psychology, and art history. “I would not suggest to a young historian,” said Constable, “that they take Holmes’ principles as their primary guide when they conduct their research, but they could do much worse than to keep them in mind.”

The four Sherlock Holmes novels and 56 short stories represent barely more than 10 percent of Doyle’s total writings, said Thomas J. Francis, a Baker Street Irregulars member who discussed Doyle’s other writings. Though they made him rich and famous, the Holmes stories were not among Doyle’s favorites. He reserved his greatest affection for his historical novels, particularly “The White Company.” The novel remains in print today, and was a stop-motion animation technique.

Andrew Lyckett, author of “Conan Doyle: The Man Who Created Sherlock Holmes,” addressed Doyle’s biographers and described a handful of sources he used in researching his acclaimed biography, including Doyle’s personal notebooks. “Conan Doyle always tried to bring a measure of scientific inquiry to whatever he was interested in, whether it was the nature of tuberculosis or paranormal phenomena,” Lyckett said. “But like his main creation — Sherlock Holmes — Conan Doyle remains a fascinating enigma; that’s why we find him such a fascinating character [and] so eminently worthy of discussion 150 years after his birth.”

While it’s clear that Doyle and Holmes have had a rich history, many symposium participants were also eager to learn what the future may hold — a new Sherlock Holmes film, starring Robert Downey Jr., is slated for release later this year, and shades of Holmes can be found throughout modern popular culture.

“I think it will be a great reawakening of public interest; I think it will be the beginning of another wave of interest, just as we saw in the ’70s with ‘The Seven-Per-Cent Solution,’” said Leslie Klinger, editor of “The New Annotated Sherlock Holmes.” “I think this will bring the books back into focus.”

Scott D. McNeely Director, Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies

“Ever Westward”: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s novel ‘Sir Nigel’ in the newspaper’s Sunday magazine. The handwritten note boasts of the newspaper paying $25,000 to secure exclusive publication rights to the novel.

A postcard sent to subscribers of the Boston Sunday Post advertising the publication of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s novel ‘Sir Nigel’ in the newspaper’s Sunday magazine. The handwritten note boasts of the newspaper paying $25,000 to secure exclusive publication rights to the novel.
Calendar

Events for May 14-28, 2009

concerts

Sat., May 16—“Back Bay Chorale 35th Anniversary Concert: Brahms & Wachner.” (Harvard Box Office) BBC presents Brahms’ “German Requiem” and the premieres of a major new work by former BBC music director composer Julian Wachner. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $45/$35/$25 general; $5 off students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222, www.boxoffice.harvard.edu.

Sun., May 17—“Haydn, Stabat Mater.” (Harvard Box Office) Masterworks Chorale presents Haydn’s seldom-performed music. Sanders Theatre, 3 p.m. Tickets are $42/$30/$20 general; $3 off WGBH members/groups 10+; student rush $5 cash only, available 1 hour prior to concert. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222, www.boxoffice.harvard.edu.

Sun., May 17—“Haydn, Beethoven, Brahms.” (Harvard Box Office) Boston Chamber Music Society presents program of chamber music. Sanders Theatre, 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $50/$40/$30/$20 general; $8 tickets in the $30-20 sections students; $4 off senior citizens, WGBH, MTA members; $4 off Old at Harvard Box Office, student rush $5 cash only, 1 hour prior to concert. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222, www.boxoffice.harvard.edu.


theater

American Repertory Theater

Through Sun., June 7—“Romance” is David Mamet’s courtroom farce that takes no prisoners in its quest for total political incorrectness.

—Performances take place at Loeb Drama Center Main Stage, 64 Brattle St., various times. Some dates have pre-play discussions and matinees, see Web site for full schedule. Tickets are $25-79 general; students $25 advance purchase, $15 day of performance. Tickets are available through the A.R.T. Box Office (617) 547-8300, in person at the Loeb Drama Center Box Office, or www.amrep.org.

Thu., May 14—“Under 35 Night.” Post-show mingling at Sandrine’s Bistro.

Fri., May 22—“OUT at A.R.T. Night.” For the LGBT community, post-show mingling at Sandrine’s Bistro.

film

Fri., May 15—“La Trappe (The Trap).” (HDS) Screening of film by Lina Warchery, HDS. A panel discussion to follow, featuring Christopher Queen, Frank Reynolds, and Warchery. Sperry Room, Andover Hall, HDS. 45 Francis Ave., 6 p.m. A reception will follow in the Braun Room.

radio

Harvard Radio WHRB (95.3 FM)

WHRB presents the finest in classical,

(Continued on next page)
The Harvard Museum of Natural History (HMNH) presents a ‘Walking Tour of the Trees of Harvard’ Saturday, May 16, by experts

Schalt”. (Through May 15)

Adams House

*Painting Show: Recent Works by Ian Adams

Living on Earth, National Public Radio’s journal of the environment, hosted by SteveCurwood, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, and produced in cooperation with Harvard University, is aired on more than 270 NPR stations nationally and on more than 400 outlets internationally. In eastern Massachusetts, the program is seen Monday-Sunday, 7 a.m., WBUR 90.9 FM. (617) 868-8810, www.bio.harvard.edu.

To place a listing

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

Admissions charges may apply for some events. Call the event sponsor for details.

Exhibitions

Adams House

*Painting Show: Recent Works by Ian Adams

May 16

The Harvard Museum of Natural History (HMNH) presents a ‘Walking Tour of the Trees of Harvard’ Saturday, May 16, by experts

Schalt”. (Through May 15)

Adams House, 10 Linden St.

Arnold Arboretum

“Science in the Pleasure Ground” provides a captivating retrospective on the oldest arboretum in the nation. The central feature of this exhibit is an 8 by 15-foot scale model of the Arboretum that includes historical vistas and present-day attractions. (Ongoing)

Hummingbird, 26 Arborway, Jamaica Plain. Hours are Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sun., noon-4 p.m.; closed holidays. (617) 384-6196.

Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments

“Timex, Life, & Science of Cambridge” traces the development of scientific activity at Harvard, and explores how science was promoted or affected by religion, politics, philosophies, art, and commerce in the last 400 years. Featured objects include instruments connected to Galileo, Benjamin Franklin, William James, and Charles Lindberg. (Ongoing)

Putnam Gallery, Science Center 136, 1 Oxford St. Free and open to the public. Children must be escorted by an adult. (617) 495-2779.

Courtway Library of Medicine

“Conceiving the Pill: Highlights from the Reproductive Health Collections” features newly opened manuscripts of John C. Rock, the co-inventor of the contraceptive pill with Arthur T. Hertig, and will draw on the papers of continuing scientists, physicians, and activists involved in reproductive health. The exhibit will include ephemera, photographs, correspondence, and artifacts from these collections. (Through Sept. 30)

First floor, Courtway Library. (617) 492-6136.

Ernst Mayr Library

“Charles Darwin: A Celebration of the Bicentenary of His Birth (1809)” presents a selection of Darwin’s books, manuscript fragments, correspondence, portraits, and ephemera. (Through autumn 2009)


Graduate School of Design

“Ecological Urbanism: Alternative and Sustainable Cities of the Future” is an exhibition organized around the premise that an ecological approach is urgently needed both as a remedial device for the contemporary city and an organizing principle for new cities.

(Through May 17)

—Gund Hall Lobby, GSDF, 48 Quincy St. Free and open to the public. www.gsd.harvard.edu/events/exhibitions/current.htm.

“The Road Not Yet Taken: The Interdisciplinary Redesigned” presents future visions for the Mass Pike corridor, from 9:05 to 4:10. Design specifications by Leobal Fellows Bob Lane, Jim Brown, and others are presented in model and drawings.

(Through May 30)

—Gund Hall Lobby, GSDF, 48 Quincy St. Free and open to the public. www.gsd.harvard.edu/events/exhibitions/current.htm.

Gutman Library

“Step Into Art” features artwork and Limited information for listing events in Calendar

Events on campus sponsored by the University, its schools, departments, centers, organizations, and its affiliated student groups are published every Thursday. Events sponsored by outside groups may be included. Admissions charges may apply for some events. Call the event sponsor for details.

Available space

Listings for ongoing exhibitions, health and fitness classes, support and social groups, and screenings and studies are provided on a space-available basis. Information not run in a particular issue will be retained for later use.

Screenings/studies and support group listings must be renewed by Jan. 5 or Aug. 30 to continue running for an additional term.

www.harvard.edu/gazette. Click on Calendar.

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Important deadline information

The last issue of the academic year will be June 11. The June 4 and June 11 issues will list events happening through August.

For the deadline those issues are Thursday, May 28, by 5 PM. There will be NO exceptions. Please call (617) 496-2651 with any questions.
art/design

business/land
Thu., May 14—“NOID Leaders in Humanitarian Action Seminar Series.” (Harvard University) Steve Boosey, COO, Littauer Center; 617, 130 JFK St., 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Light refreshments served. Free and open to the public. www.realcole-groplante.unavadrado.harvard.edu.

conferences

environmental sciences

ethics
Thu., May 14—“Ethical Issues in Global Health Research.” (Harvard Initiative for Global Health) Richard Cash, HSPH, Third floor, 104 Mt. Auburn St., 4 p.m. global_health@harvard.edu.

health sciences
Thu., May 14—“Ethical Issues in Global Health Research.” (Harvard Initiative for Global Health) James, HSPH, Third floor, 104 Mt. Auburn St., 4 p.m. global_health@harvard.edu.

work, May 20—“Beyond Reason: Using Emotions as You Negotiate.” (Harvard Initiative for Global Health) Dan Shapiro, HKS. Third floor, 104 Mt. Auburn St., 4 p.m. global_health@harvard.edu.

Thu., May 21—“Technical and Cultural Innovation: Partnering as Agents for Global Health.” (Harvard Initiative for Global Health) Rosemary Mariner, Harvard University, and Jose Trevejo, HMS. 430 St. Truitt St., 4 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-4476.

Thu., May 21—“How White is the House White: American presidents and the Politics of Race.” (Led Bois Forum) David Holloway, Stanford University, and Jose Trevejo, HMS. 430 St. Truitt St., 4 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-4476.


social sciences

Thu., May 14—“The Road from Tiananmen to Square One June 4th.” (Fairbank Center) William Alford, HLS; Merle Goldman, Fairbank Center for Russian, Eastern European, and Eurasian Research. Littauer Visitor Center, 125 Liberty St., 4:30 p.m. Coffee and tea provided. http://belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu/events/3990.

Thu., May 14—“The Soviet Hydrogen Bomb Controversy: A Discussion of The Nuclear Expose: A Political History of the Bomb and its Proliferation.” (Davis Center) Roundtable discussion with David Holloway, Stanford University; Richard Wilson, Harvard University; and Piscitella Millstone, Director, Herman K. Fralakh Center. 1737 Cambridge St., 12:15 p.m. www.daviscenter.fas.harvard.edu.


Thu., May 21—“Beyond Reason: Using Emotions as You Negotiate.” (Harvard Initiative for Global Health) Dan Shapiro, HKS. Third floor, 104 Mt. Auburn St., 4 p.m. global_health@harvard.edu.


classes etc.
Arnold Arboretum offers a series of classes for the general public, (617) 384-5209, artwork@arnarboretum.harvard.edu, www.arnarboretum.harvard.edu.

share your love of trees and nature — volunteer as a School Program Guide at the Arnold Arboretum. To learn to lead school programs in the Arboretum’s educational school groups. (617) 384-5239, www.arnarboretum.harvard.edu/pro grams/volunteer.

“Signs of Spring” Free walking tours. Tours begin again April 11. Come explore and experience the collections on a free guided tour led by knowledgeable volunteer docents on select Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays through November. Times vary. All tours begin at the Visitor Center at 125 Arborway and last approximately 60–90 minutes. No reservations necessary. (617) 384-1718, www.arnarboretum.harvard.edu/visi tors/tours.html.

Call for Artists: The Arnold Arboretum and Jamaica Plain Open Studios are hosting a juried group exhibition devoted to art inspired by the plants, landscapes, and collections of the Arnold Arboretum. Artists are welcome to submit artwork which must be two-dimensional, paintings and prints, appropriately framed, and ready to hang. For more details visit www.arnarboretum.harvard.edu/ajps. The deadline for submissions is April 14, at 4 p.m.

Events/Classes
Thu., May 28—Sun., May 31—“4th Annual International Garden Festival Weekend-long festival celebrating the connections between urban communities, nature, and art. Taking place across 1,100 acres of green space at the southern end of Boston’s Emerald Necklace, the event includes expert-led bird walks, poetry explorations, musical performances, and liverobat demonstrations. Kick-off events, Thu., May 28, at 7 p.m. in Forsyth Chapel, Forest Hills Cemetery. For more information, visit the website, arnarboretum.harvard.edu.

The Center for Workplace Development offers a wide variety of professional development courses, career search workshops, career counseling, and computer courses to Harvard employees. State-of-the-art training technology is available for use. A limited number of computers will be available to rent at CWD’s 124 Mt. Auburn St., Thursday, May 28, 2009, 4 to 7 p.m. Comprehensive information and directions are available online at http://harvie.harvard.edu/learning/cw to view a complete list of programs and services. For more information, call (617) 495-4895 or training@harvard.edu.

Committee on the Concerns of Women at Harvard holds meetings throughout the year. www.ohw@harvard.edu, harvard.edu/women, or write to the committee, EVP for registrar and details.

CPR and First Aid Programs. Call (617) 495-1771 to register.

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Harvard Museum of Natural History offers a variety of programs based on the Museum’s collections. The entrance for all programs is 26 Oxford St. Registration is required. For more information, including class descriptions and pricing, visit www.hmnh.harvard.edu.

**Summer Science Weeks**
HMNH offers opportunities for children in preschool through grade 6 to explore different topics. Each of the Twelve Halfway Summer Science Weeks. Kids learn with professional museum educators and work with other children as they explore, invent, and investigate animals, insects, and other creatures. www.hmnh.harvard.edu/kids/index.php#programGroups.

**Volunteer Opportunity**
HMNH seeks volunteers who are enthusiastic about natural history and would enjoy sharing that experience with adults and children. No special qualifications required. Training is provided. Join one morning or afternoon per week or weekend required. More info: volunteers@hmnh.harvard.edu.

**Discovery Stations**
“Arthropods: Creatures that Rule” let you observe and learn about insects, spiders, and other invertebrates.

**Nature Storytime**
Readings of stories and poems for kids ages 6 and under and afternoons Sundays, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

**Special events**

Sun., June 14—“The Many Faces of Love: From the Heart to the Divine.” The MIT Women’s Chorale (which has members from Harvard) sings the music of Brahms, Whitacre, Bach, and others. 3 p.m. http://web.mit.edu/womensleague/o/io/menschorale.

Harvard School of Public Health Fellowships
Mon. June 8-Fri., June 12—“Ethical Issues in Global Health Research Workshop.” 5-day intensive seminar for faculty mentors, including ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects, confidentiality, conflict of interest, and related topics. Room 636, Fogg Building, 651 Huntington Ave. Fee: $1,275.00. Call (617) 495-5210.


Sun., June 14—“The Many Faces of Love: From the Heart to the Divine.” The MIT Women’s Chorale (which has members from Harvard) sings the music of Brahms, Whitacre, Bach, and others. 3 p.m. http://web.mit.edu/womensleague/io/menschorale.

Office for the Arts offers several extracurricular classes designed to enhance undergraduate experience. Click here for more information.

621 39 St., 1st floor. (617) 495-8132, askwebmaster@fas.harvard.edu. www.FAS.harvard.edu/arts/ceramics.

Office for the Arts, Ceramics Program
Mondays, noon-2 p.m. at the HUHS Office of Work/Life Resources. For a registration form, call (617) 495-1771. For more information, visit http://harvie.harvard.edu/workandlife.

Office of Work and Family (Longwood Area). All programs meet noon-1:30 p.m. unless otherwise noted. Various locations. For more information, call (617) 495-1400 or e-mail worklife@harvard.edu with questions. See also support/social listings. http://www.harvard.edu/workandlife.

Office of Family, friends, and neighbors. Wednesdays, first and third Thursday of each month, noon-2:30 p.m. Topics include: Laboratory Safety, Traveling and Road Safety: International; Food Safety; Hazardous Waste. (617) 432-1720, www.uos.harvard.edu/ets. Beverages provided.

I Harvard Ballroom dance classes are offered to Harvard employees and HMS staff. To sign up, go to www.harvardballroom.org. For more information, including class descriptions and pricing, visit www.harvardballroom.org.

I Harvard Contemporary Gamelan is open to Harvard employees and HMS staff, and other community members. Join us Thursdays for a new music adventure and be part of creating the Music Department’s new orchestra. Lower main floor, Gamelan Music Room, SOCH/Milles, 7 p.m. To sign up, e-mail diamond2@fas.harvard.edu.

**Harvard Course in Reading and Study Strategies**
Offered by the Bureau of Study Concerns. Includes techniques for taking notes, films, and classroom exercises, students and classes selected, and greater speed and comprehension. A 14-day course for one day/over a period of a few weeks. Cost is $150. Summer session will be held June 29-July 17 (no class July 3-9). Classes meet 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. (617) 495-2581 or come to the Bureau of Study Counsel, 5 Linden St., to register or for more information. http://bsc.harvard.edu/.

**Harvard Extension School Career and Academic Resource Center.** (617) 495-4143, outsidestudent@hucleve.harvard.edu.

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

**Harvard Medical School**
- Fri., June 5—“Returning War Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care After Military and Veterans: Challenges in Continuing Care…

Landscape Institute, 30 Chauncy St., 6th floor. Fees: $25 for Large Former Printers.”

I Visit www.greencampus.harvard.edu for offers classes, lectures, and more. Harvard Extension School Career and Academic Resource Center. (617) 495-4143, outsidestudent@hucleve.harvard.edu.

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- Wed., June 6—“Creative Approaches for Presentations and Publications Using PhotoShop and PowerPoint.” Courtyard Room, William James Hall, Electronic Classroom, 9 a.m. Prerequisites: Basic computer skills and software familiarity. Fee: $70; free and open to Harvard employees and HMS affiliates. No registration required. Handouts can be downloaded at http://t.med.harvard.edu/its.


Sunday Services

During the academic year, Sunday services are broadcast on Harvard’s radio station, WHRB 99.3 FM. For those out- side the Cambridge area, WHRB provides live internet streaming from its Web site at www.whrb.org. Services take place at 11 a.m.

May 17—20
Rev. Dr. Dorothy A. Austin, the Memorial Church

May 24—The Rev. Peter J. Gomes, Plumbers Alumns and Currents: Moral Rights and Pusey Minister in the Memorial Church

Morning Prayers

A service of Morning Prayers has been held daily at Harvard since its founding in 1636, and continues to be held in Andover Chapel at 7:30 a.m. Mon.-Sat. A brief address is given by members and friends of the University, with musical accompaniment by the Harvard University Choir. On Saturdays, the music is provided by soloists, student ensembles, or instru- mentalists. This service, designed to enable students and faculty to attend 9 a.m. classes, is open to all.


Compline

The ancient service of Compline is held 1400 a.m. during term. Based upon the traditional evening prayer service, music, prayers, and silence, this twenty- minute service is sung in the candlelit space of Andover Chapel by members of the Harvard University Choir. All are welcome.

Church School

Orthodox Christian education classes for children ages one through 12. Classes are held in the Andover Chapel from 10:50-11:15 a.m. on Sunday morning. All Sunday services are available.

Faith & Life Forum

Issues of faith in devotional and public life explored. Meetings take place Sundays at 9 a.m. with continental breakfast. Forum, followed by a speaker and program from 9:30-10:30 a.m. daustin@fas.harvard.edu.

Harvard University Choir

Music in The Memorial Church is pro- vided by the Harvard University Choir, whose members are undergraduate and graduate students in the University. Weekly rehearsals are held from 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Second Sunday Night Service

All undergraduate and graduate students are welcome to attend this service every Sunday night at 9 p.m. in Appleton Chapel, 29 Garden St., Cambridge. (617) 495-3544. (Continued from previous page)
The salary ranges for each job grade are available at http://www.employ.
ment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates vary and are determined for each
job position. The minimum salary ranges are for full-time positions and
are adjusted for part-time positions. Services & Transactions are not
assigned grade levels. The relevant union contract determines salary
ranges for these positions.
Other Opportunities:
All non-faculty job openings currently listed at Harvard University are
harvard.edu.

Additionally, Spherion Services, Inc., pro-
vides temporary and clerical and cler-
ical staffings to the University. If you
are interested in temporary work at
Harvard, fill out the full-time or part-time
application at (671) 495-1500 or (671) 432-6200.

Welcome to the Harvard University Gazette. Harvard University offers a series of
information sessions on various job
search topics such as interviewing, how
to target the right positions, and navigat-
ing the Harvard hiring process. All are
welcome to attend. The sessions are
typically held on the first Wednesday of
each month from 5:30 to 7:00 at the
Harvard Events and Information Center
in Holyoke Center at 1350 Massachusetts
Avenue in Harvard Square. More
information is available online at http:
//employment.harvard.edu/careers/fin-
dishly.

Please Note:
The listing “SIC” at the end of a job list-
ing indicates that there is a strong internal
candidate (a current Harvard staff mem-
ber) in consideration for this position.

Job Search Info Sessions:
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How to Apply:
To apply for an advertised position and/or
for more information on these and other
positions, please visit our Web site at http://www.employment.har-
vard.edu to upload your resume and
cover letter.

Explanation of Job Grades:
Most positions at Harvard are assigned
to a job grade (listed below with each
posting) based on a number of factors
including the position’s duties and re-
sponsibilities as well as required skills and
knowledge.

Academic
Research Associate Req. 36269, Gr. 000
Harvard School of Public Health/Immunology and Infection
CT (5/3/2009)
Research Fellow Req. 36290, Gr. 000
Harvard School of Public Health/Epidemiology
CT (5/3/2009)
Research Fellow (Predoctoral) Req. 36426, Gr. 000
Harvard School of Public Health/Biostatistics
CT (4/2/2009)

Alumni Affairs and Development
Director of Development, Corporations and Foundations
Req. 36545, Gr. 060
Harvard School of Public Health/Resource Development
CT (4/23/2009)
Senior Development Officer Req. 36588, Gr. 059
Harvard Business School/External Relations
CT (4/30/2009)

Arts
Assistant Technical Director (Mechanical) Req. 36236, Gr. 055
American Repertory Theatre/A.T.T. Scene Shop
CT (5/12/2009)

Athletics
Assistant Coach of Men’s Swimming Req. 36453, Gr. 055
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Athletics
CT (4/9/2009)
First Assistant Coach of Men’s Ice Hockey Req. 36625, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Athletics
CT (5/14/2009)

Communications
Research Administrator/Science Editor Req. 36235, Gr. 056
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Molecular & Cellular Biology
CT (3/5/2009)

Facilities
Area Manager in the Houses Req. 36376, Gr. 057
Faculty of Arts and Sciences/FAS Physical Resources & Planning
CT (5/3/2009)
Crew Chief Req. 11985, Gr. 007
Medical School/Custodial Services
Union: SEIU Local 615 Custodial Group, Gr. 053
CT (5/7/2009)
Custodian A Req. 36356, Gr. 003
Medical School/Custodial Services
Union: SEIU Local 615 Custodial Group, Gr. 053
CT (4/30/2009)
Auxiliary Operating Engineer Req. 36410, Gr. 029
University Operations Services/Engineering & Utilities
Union: AFT/SEIU Local 817, Gr. 029
CT (4/2/2009)

Faculty & Student Services
Assistant Dean for Admissions Req. 36545, Gr. 060
Harvard Law School/Admissions
CT (4/23/2009)
Assistant Dean of Students and Alumni Affairs for the
Division of Continuing Education Req. 36529, Gr. 058
Division of Continuing Education/Dean of Students
CT (4/23/2009)
Assistant Director for JD Advising Req. 36587, Gr. 056
Harvard Law School/Office of Career Services
CT (5/1/2009)

Finance
Associate Director (Capital Reserve) Req. 36530, Gr. 060
Financial Administration/Office of Treasury Management
FT (3/5/2009)

Jeremy Knowles, former Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, a long-time professor of chemistry and biochemistry, and a world leader in the study of catalysis by enzymes, died of cancer May 14-20, 2009. The following Minute was placed upon the records.

At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences May 5, 2009, the following Minute was placed upon the records.

Jeremy Knowles had an extraordinarily lively career and a life’s work that carried him into the world of Harvard and beyond. His early independence as an experimental organic chemist, his dedication to understanding the the three-dimensional structure of proteins as intricately biological topics. For instance, in the early 1970s, Knowles’s work led to the first complete description of the energetics of an enzyme-catalyzed reaction using extraordinarily subtle and elegant analyses and experiments. This research attracted great attention since it showed that the enzyme had reached the limit of catalytic efficiency in the sense that further lowering of the energy barriers of the chemical steps could not result in faster rates of conversion of biochemical substrates into products. The precision and rigor of thinking behind these advances is quite remarkable even from the vantage of the present, three decades later. Jeremy’s scientific work reflects the qualities so apparent to those who knew him: a powerful and deep intellect, a relentlessly logical and thorough style of research, and great care in selecting and executing projects.

In the classroom, Jeremy was no less effective. His courses and lectures became very popular with science students at both undergraduate and graduate levels. They have been described as exciting and challenging, but clear, engaging, and witty. Jeremy’s research students were devoted and highly motivated. Many graduates from his laboratory have gone on to positions of leadership in academia and in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sectors.

Jeremy’s influence and contributions were of great value in his departmental home, Chemistry, which he chaired from 1980 to 1983, and in his other Harvard affiliation in the Department of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Biology. He was an extraordinarily well organized, efficient, eloquent, and perceptive administrator, a consensus builder, and a sympathetic colleague.

Jeremy’s professional contributions were recognized by many honors and awards including the Charmian Medal, the Bader Award, the Repligen Award, the Prelog Medal, the Robert A. Welch Award in Chemistry, and the Nakanishi Prize. He was awarded an Honorary Medal of the Royal Society and was an honorary fellow of Balliol College and of Wadham College, Oxford. He received honorary degrees from the University of Edinburgh and the Ei genössische Technische Hochschule in Zürich, and he was appointed Commander of the Order of the British Empire in the Queen’s Birthday Honours of 1993. For nearly a decade he was a Trustee of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, where he was deeply engaged in both the Institute’s scientific and educational activities.

In 1993 Jeremy assumed office as Dean of Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Jeremy’s acceptance of this post, in several respects more than a full-time occupation, came as a surprise to many of his friends because he was so devoted to teaching and research. To others, it seemed a very logical move given Jeremy’s multiplicity of skills, his personal warmth and, above all, his devotion to Harvard.

Once at Harvard, Jeremy’s research program thrived and grew to encompass a wide range of subjects from the chemical end of the spectrum—including entirely new general methods for probing fundamental chemical reaction pathways—to the understanding of enzyme catalysis in biochemistry, and to distinctly biological topics. For instance, in the last area he provided the first direct evidence for the importance of the hypervariable regions of the immune system’s antibodies.

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When he took up what he later called a “wet-weather deanship,” marked by significant academic challenges and substantial financial deficits. Although the early Knowles era was one of comparative frugality, academic challenges were met and the deficit was retired. Renovation of the eleven freshman dorms and the gathering of seventeen humanities departments into Barker and Boylston were only the beginning of a great run of physical improvements over his eleven years as dean. A deep concern for undergraduate education was manifest in the creation of the Educational Policy Committee in 1992, an early analytic report on the College administration and subsequent reforms, a review of the Core, and toward the end of his deanship, a reinvigoration of the Freshman Seminar Program. He later taught in the program he had revived, first a course on right-left asymmetries in science and then on implications of the global use of antibiotics.

By the late 1990s, money worries had eased with successful fund raising and gains in the financial markets. New faculty appointments were made. Science was strengthened by the creation of centers for genomics, nanoscale systems, systems biology, and brain science. The last of the buildings he planned for were completed, and he lived to see the Nano Lab horatory, Bauer Genomics Center, the Northwestern Science Building, and the Laboratory for Integrated Science and Engineering rise along Oxford Street. The Center for Government and International Studies brought together the Government department with international research centers. Jeremy often said that he wished he had accomplished more for the graduate students and more for science sooner. Nonetheless, he was not the least by the timeliness of Harvard presidents past and present, a very good dean, and perhaps one of the truly great ones.

One of the undersigned (Neil L. Rudens- tine) characterized Jeremy’s tenure as dean:

Deans and leaders like Jeremy come only rarely. He had a penetrating mind. He had wit and charm and taste. Above all, he understood the nature of a university and what it meant to seek for knowledge, or discover even a single truth. The standard could never be too high. Many other things mattered, of course. But if learning, teaching, and research were not the heart of the matter, why were we here? Once he had decided to leave his lab and serve the University in more than chemistry, nothing less than all his energy and stamina would do. He was no less a friend. If there was a need for more than mere intel- ligence or skill, he was there, with his strength and his commitment.

Harvard’s President Drew Faust wrote:

Jeremy was my friend and mentor. He set the standard for selfless service, inspiring us with his dedication even as he delighted us with his wit and intelligence. The purpose of deans, he once remarked, is making things right, and he gave himself fully to that effort. We are profoundly in his debt.

Jeremy was called back to be dean again, in 2006. Living with illness, he nevertheless carried off his last year as dean with characteristic focus and grace. Former President Derek Bok, who with Rudenstine and Faust called Jeremy a friend, said:

His final year of service as a dean must surely rank among one of the most selfless acts of loyalty in Harvard’s history. Under very trying circumstances, he succeeded in restoring a badly needed sense of momentum and progress at a critical time for his Faculty. We all owe him an enormous debt.

Jeremy Knowles had an extraordinarily large circle of friends and admirers at Harvard, worldwide in the sciences, and beyond, and at many educational, corporate, and philanthropic institutions. He is survived by his wife Jane, a gifted person and wonderful friend to so many at Harvard; three sons, Sebastian, Julius and Timothy; and seven grandchildren.

Respectfully submitted,
Andrew G. Myers
Neil L. Rudenstine
Michael D. Smith
E. J. Corey, Chair
Faculty of Arts and Sciences — Memorial Minute

Omeljan Pritsak was a man of seemingly inexhaustible energy, broad erudition, and total dedication to scholarship in a broad range of fields. While he will probably be best remembered at Harvard and in the Ukrainian diaspora community as the co-founder and long-time director of Harvard’s Ukrainian Research Institute, his energy, erudition, and scholarship also found expression in a prodigious output of scholarly work and in institution-building in several countries and many scholarly fields. He was founder, editor, or an early stalwart of a number of periodical and monographic series—first in Germany, then in this country, and, ultimately, in his native Ukraine. His prodigious range and productivity is only partially captured by the published bibliographies of his works.

Pritsak was born on 7 April 1919 in Luka, in the Sambir region of Ukraine, and completed his secondary education at the Polish “First Gymnasium” of Ternopil’, where for some years he was the only Ukrainian student. His higher education, with a concentration in Ukrainian and, increasingly over time, Turkic history and philology, took place at the University of Lviv, at the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv, and, after World War II (during which he became first a Red Army soldier, then a prisoner of war, then an Ost-Arbeiter), at the Universities of Berlin and Göttingen, the latter of which awarded him a doctorate in 1948.

Pritsak was invited to visit Harvard University for the academic year 1960–61 and returned to Harvard as Professor of Linguistics and Turcology in 1964. He retired in 1989. By the time of his arrival in Cambridge, Pritsak had already become an internationally recognized specialist in historical and comparative Turkic and Altai linguistics and a leading authority on the history and cultures of the Eurasian steppe. He was the first scholar to solve problems of succession in Turkic tribal royalty, especially in the first Turkic Islamic dynasty of the Karakhanids. At Harvard, he turned increasingly to the analysis of the Ukrainian past in its larger context, drawing on his training in the relevant oriental languages to flesh out that history with material previously underrepresented or unknown.

In 1967 Pritsak proposed the creation of a firm foundation for the development of Ukrainian studies at Harvard through the establishment of three endowed chairs (history, literature, and philology) and a research institute. This project was accomplished thanks to the efforts of the Ukrainian Studies Fund, which raised the necessary funds within the North-American Ukrainian diaspora community. The Ukrainian Research Institute was founded in 1973 and Pritsak became its first director. In 1975 he was named to the new Hrushevs’kyi Chair in Ukrainian history.

In most of his work, Pritsak was very much a structuralist. Therein lay the basis of his close collaboration with Roman Jakobson (1896–1982, especially in the International Journal of Slavic Linguistics and Poetics (The Hague: Mouton), which Jakobson edited in the mid-1960s. Pritsak also took a very pronounced structuralist view of genealogy and chronology—although his interest in these fields may have originated with some adolescent discoveries about his own birth and parentage. He could overreach himself, as specialist reviewers of his The Origins of Rus’ (Harvard 1981) have been quick to point out. He was impatient with critics, spending very little energy in engaging with their views. He insisted that the cultural history of the East Slavs (and for him political institutions were a part of cultural history) must be viewed in the broadest Eurasian terms, taking fully into account the experiences of Scandinavians, Turkic, Baltic, and other Slavic peoples and sources in their languages.

The great majority of those who challenge Pritsak’s conclusions on the origins of Rus’ themselves view history in primarily “national” categories, but—despite his dedication to Ukrainian history—he explicitly did not. It is true, however, that when asked by one of those signed below why his projected book on the Origins of Rus’ would be in six volumes, he is said to have replied, “Because Ochmanskii’s ‘Origins of Poland’ is in three.”

In one of his last general articles on the subject, he was particularly direct: “The history of Ukraine is not the history of the Ukrainian ethnic mass (ethnicity is not a historical subject) but the objective view, measured in linear time, of all types of states and communities which existed on the present territory of Ukraine in the past.”

Nor was he a “Normanist,” as is sometimes alleged. While his inaugural lecture in the Hrushevskyi Chair began with the story of the uproar caused by Gerhard Friedrich Müller’s 1749 lecture, “Origines gentis et nominum Russorum,” and his later work stressed the role of Scandinavians (among others) in the founding of “Kyivan Rus’,” he steadfastly insisted that the entity that emerged in the eighth and ninth centuries was multi-ethnic and multicultural at its core.

After retirement, Pritsak became more involved in the post-Soviet struggle for the revival of academic historical studies in Ukraine, spending increasing amounts of his time there (despite a serious cardiac condition that had led to surgery as early as 1977). He became the first elected foreign member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and revived the Institute of Oriental Studies in Kyiv, introducing new university-level programs in that field and many other neglected areas of historical scholarship. Sadly, however, even a man of his astuteness and dynamism was unable to escape the tangled webs of post-Soviet academic politics and intrigue: these years were filled with disappointments.

By that time, however, Pritsak’s major work had been accomplished. It has transformed our understanding of East Slavic history. Never again will any serious historian of the region be able to treat the history of this space as anything but the history of—in his words—a “multietnic and multilingual” society.

Omeljan Pritsak is survived by his wife Larysa Hvozdik Pritsak; by his daughter, Irene Pritsak (by his late first wife, Nina nee Nikolaevna Moldenhauer); and by two grandchildren, Lalina Eberhard and Michael Wissoff.

Respectfully submitted,
Michael S. Flier
Richard N. Frye
George G. Grabowicz
Roman Szporluk
Edward L. Keenan, Chair
Kepler starts search for other Earths

Harvard-Smithsonian scientists part of NASA telescope mission

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

As NASA's Kepler space telescope this week begins scanning the Milky Way for planets that might harbor life, scientists at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics (CfA) are keeping their fingers crossed and waiting for the data to start flowing.

The information flow is their reward for years of work dedicated to getting the space telescope off the ground and on the job. Kepler, which Astronomy Professor and Co-Investigator Dimitar Sasselov described as a giant space camera, was launched March 6 atop a Delta II rocket from Cape Canaveral in Florida.

Kepler's primary mission is the detection of habitable planets orbiting other stars. The spacecraft's exquisitely sensitive camera is able to detect the slight dimming of distant starlight that indicates a planet is passing between the star and the camera. The amount of starlight that a planet like Earth is so tiny — 10 parts in a million — that detecting it has proved impossible for ground-based telescopes.

With Kepler's ultrasensitive equipment freed from the Earth's obscuring atmosphere, astronomers on the project are confident that they will finally answer the question of whether planets like Earth, with conditions conducive to life as we know it, are common or rare in the universe.

John Geary, another co-investigator based at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics, has been working furiously since the launch to get the telescope commissioned for its science mission, analyzing image data and serving on technical review committees to get the instrument running smoothly. During a video conference call Monday (May 11), NASA gave the go-ahead to begin the telescope's scientific mission. Observing was set to begin Tuesday, Geary said.

Since the telescope's launch, Kepler has traveled more than 5 million miles into space, trailing the Earth on its orbit around the sun. Geary, an expert in the CCD (charge-coupled device) technology that will capture the images taken by Kepler, has been involved in the project for the past decade. Since his involvement has mainly been with the mission's hardware, now that everything checks out, he expects his role in the telescope's ongoing mission to be reduced.

"Finally, it's there," Geary said. "It's as good as it's going to get."

Seven faculty members and researchers at the CfA are part of Kepler's 46-person scientific team, including Sasselov, Geary, and co-investigator David Latham, senior lecturer on astronomy. Andrea Dupree and Soren Meibom are members of the science working group, while Lecturer on Astronomy Matt Holman and David Charbonneau, the Cabot Associate Professor of Astronomy, are participating scientists. Sasselov and Latham sit on the five-member Kepler Science Council that oversees the project. The project's principal investigator, William Borucki, and deputy principal investigator, David Koch, are based at NASA's Ames Research Center in California.

For the next several years, Kepler will observe stars in the Cygnus-Lyra region of our Milky Way galaxy. Though some of the stars are 3,000 light-years away, the Milky Way is so vast that scientists consider them to be Earth's neighbors.

The discovery of planets around other stars, also called “extra-solar planets” or “exoplanets,” has grown rapidly since 1995, when the first planet was discovered around a star similar to our own sun. To date some 350 planets have been discovered orbiting other stars.

Most of those planets, however, have been large gas giants like Jupiter or Saturn, easier to detect because of their size and mass.

There are two major ways that astronomers detect exoplanets. The most successful has been an indirect technique called the “radial velocity” method. As a planet orbits a star, it exerts a gravitational pull that causes the star to wobble slightly in its orbit, moving it slightly closer to Earth and then farther away. This wobble can be detected as a shift in the wavelength of the light reaching the Earth, analogous to the Doppler shift one hears from a passing train.

The second method is the “transiting” method used by Kepler where the planet dimming the star's light as it crosses in front of it. Researchers led by Latham have spent years winnowing out the 14 million stars in Kepler's field of view to about 150,000 candidates most likely to have habitable planets orbiting them. The catalog of those stars took five years of work and eliminates those that are too young and hot, or too old and cool, or which have other characteristics that either make them unlikely to have planets harboring life or that make it unlikely Kepler will detect them.

Of those 150,000 stars, just a small percentage will be oriented so that their planets cross in front of Kepler's field of view. But with data taken into account, with such a large sample to start from, there should be more than 1,000 star systems with the proper orientation, Geary said.

Latham, who has been involved in Kepler for more than a decade, said a significant part of the challenge will come after the planets have been detected. Exoplanet research so far has indicated that nine out of 10 detections of likely planets turn out to be false.

Weeding out these false positives will be an important part of the mission, he said.

Like Geary, Latham said there were a few moments of anxiety when the rocket carrying the telescope launched, even though Delta II rockets have proven quite reliable.

"There's always that moment of doubt when you see them light the fuse," Latham said.

Part of the follow-up work involves the use of a second space telescope, Spitzer. After five and a half years of observing the universe in infrared wavelengths, Spitzer's primary mission is ending, freeing up valuable telescope time for other purposes. Charbonneau proposed both the Kepler and the Spitzer teams that would use Spitzer to confirm likely planet detections from Kepler.

Spitzer's detections would come through the radial velocity method, providing confirmation not just by a different telescope, but also through a different technique.

"Kepler is absolutely revolutionary," Charbonneau said. "It will take the first census of habitable worlds in the galaxy and find out whether habitable planets like Earth are relatively common or whether Earth is a cosmic rarity."

Astronomers are looking for planets within a star's "habitable zone" where water on the planet would be liquid. They can tell by the speed with which a planet transits a star's surface how fast it is moving and how close to the start it is. For a star the size of our sun and a planet the size of the Earth, a favorable orbit would be similar to Earth's, with a transit across the sun one a year. To confirm the planet's presence, Kepler will watch the same section of the sky continuously for the duration of its mission, allowing detection of five or six transits, for example, of a planet like Earth.

Given the accelerating pace of exoplanet discovery in recent years, astronomers on the project are confident they will find a significant number of potentially habitable planets. Even if they don't, however, Kepler's mission design and large sample size will help answer the question of whether planets like Earth are common or not.

Sasselov said he expects to find many planets — though likely not habitable — to be found almost right away. Short-period planets that orbit very fast and close to their stars will likely be discovered within the first few months. Analysis of the data, however, will delay the first announcement of Kepler's results until the end of the year or early 2010, he said.

In addition to finding new planets, Sasselov said that three previously discovered planets — including one announced by the CfA in January — have been Kepler's field of view and can be studied in greater detail.

"It took years of planning through many interesting turns on the road," Sasselov said. "I'm very confident Kepler will have a good yield."

The Delta II rocket carrying NASA's Kepler spacecraft lifts off March 6, 2009, at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

File Jon Chase/Harvard News Office

"It took years of planning through many interesting turns on the road. I'm very confident Kepler will have a good yield."

Dimitar Sasselov

The honeycomb structure of Kepler's primary mirror makes for an extremely light weight — only 14 percent of a solid mirror of the same dimensions.

NASA and Ball Aerospace

The Delta II rocket carrying NASA's Kepler spacecraft lifts off March 6, 2009, at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.

Nasa/ Kim Shiflett

"It took years of planning through many interesting turns on the road. I'm very confident Kepler will have a good yield."

Dimitar Sasselov

The Delta II rocket carrying NASA's Kepler spacecraft lifts off March 6, 2009, at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida.
“Provocative” — one of the most-used words to describe art — may be an understatement for “The Arsenale,” the thesis exhibition for students in the Department of Visual and Environmental Studies, held at the Carpenter Center.

“The first time I kissed a guy,” reads a framed sheet of notebook paper, “I told my mom that it totally grossed me out, and she was like ‘You have to chill out.’” This excerpt is one of 15 anonymous retellings of how parents broached the subject of sex with their children. Anna Cecilia Smith ’09 collected the personal stories, which ranged from oddly sweet to downright bizarre — but all funny, embarrassing, and cannily relatable. One writer felt resentment after his parents finally filled him in on “the birds and the bees: “Wait a second. They didn’t tell me this for 12 years? What else are they hiding?”

“It’s so hard to talk about; it comes from all different directions,” said Smith of her work to one enthusiastic viewer who exclaimed, “It’s so compelling!” “Compelling” — another art word that rings true here.

Of Smith’s three large exhibits, it’s difficult to name a favorite. There’s the portraits of her friends dressed as saints, or, alternatively, the portraits of her friends dressed as pregnant schoolgirls. The exhibition also features work by Sabrina Chou ’09, including a wooden desk littered with beer bottles and, contrastingly, rubber stamps; and an ethereal animated film by Cydney Gray ’09. In one of senior Amy Lien’s pieces, stacks of books by authors like Proust and Nietzsche are piled between Harvard library volumes, a walking cane placed on top like a wonderful, nonsensical wedding cake. The collages of Sally Rinehart ’09 straddle an entire wall of the Sert Gallery — including a tiny, memorable installation of a framed whisper-pink pair of Victoria’s Secret panties, fake eyelashes, and the headline “Talking Won’t Spoil The Romance.”

Featuring the works of Chou, Camille Graves ’08, Gray, Lien, Christen Leigh McDuffee ’08, Rinehart, John Selig ’09, Nick Shearer ’09, Smith, and Lisa Vastola ’09, “The Arsenale” is on display through June 4 in the Carpenter Center.