Advancing in pluripotent cell creation

By B.D. Colon

Harvard University

A team of Harvard Stem Cell Institute (HSCI) scientists has taken an important step toward producing induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells that are safe to transplant into patients to treat diseases.

Envisioned as the ability of researchers to create the form of stem cell by inserting four genes into adult cells that have been temporarily turned into pluripotent, which have the potential to “turn on” cancer genes and trigger tumor growth.

But today Ronald Hochdinger and HSCI colleagues at Massachusetts General Hospital and Joslin Diabetes Center report having created mouse iPS cells using harmless adenoviruses that can ultimately disappear into the host’s DNA like the viruses.

The adenoviruses infect the cells, carrying the genes needed for cellular reprogramming, and are then removed.

“While the adenoviruses are removed, the viral DNA remains and the cells are now pluripotent,” said Hochdinger.

The report by the Hochdinger group appears in the Sept. 25 online edition of the journal Science.

It has previously been believed that the viruses carrying the four essential transcription factors had to be integrated into the genome of the target cell in order for adult cells to be reprogrammed into pluripotent stem cells, but it has been shown that they do not integrate into the genome of the target cell in order for adult cells to be reprogrammed into pluripotent stem cells.

Hochdinger said.

Hochdinger and colleagues Matthias Studikoff, the study’s lead author — Mass-Margarita Jocham-Dukik, and Ferron Wier, head of HSCI’s Diabetes Program, have used the new technique to create iPS cells from mouse skin cells, mouse fetal and adult liver cells.

“We get stem cell lines,” said Hochdinger.

This is important to keep in mind that colors can be used in different ways by different organisms,” said Lovs Associate Professor of the

Natural Science Hopsi Hookestra, who together with Linah Po and the Study of Latin America Jonathan Leush was a scientific advisor for the exhibit. The “Humans have great vision for what we need it for, but other organisms have vision for what they need it for,” said Museum Executive Director Elizabeth Werby.

Werby said that the exhibit illustrates the museum’s unique ability to draw on the research of its associated faculty members and the University’s vast collections to create exhibits that are both visually compelling and intellectually stimulating.

“We really have an extraordinary opportunity at Harvard to develop exhibits like this,” Werby said, adding that the exhibit is aimed at the general public and the Harvard community alike.

“Language of Color” examines not just the uses of color for camouflage, mating, and warning, and it also examines the structure of color, highlighting how the color blue, for example, is not made from pigments, as yellow and red are, but rather through physical structures that absorb longer wavelengths of light.

Similarly, green is most often created by structures that absorb longer wavelengths of light. The development, use, and perception of color are the subject of a new exhibit at the Harvard Museum of Natural History called “Language of Color,” which opened Sept. 26 and runs until September 2009.

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MEMORIAL SERVICES

Richmond memorial program scheduled for Oct. 27

A memorial service honoring the life of Julius B. Richmond will be held Oct. 27 at 10 a.m. at the Harvard Club of Boston, 347 Commonwealth Ave. A reception will follow. A former U.S. surgeon general, Richmond held appointments at the Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard Medical School, and the Harvard Kennedy School. He died on July 27.

POLICE REPORTS

Following are some of the incidents reported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending Sept. 29. The official log is located at 1033 Massachusetts Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hupd.harvard.edu.

Sept. 25: In JFK Park, officers responded to a report of individuals smoking marijuana. The individuals had already fled once the officers had arrived. Backup generators went out at 29 Garden St., and officers were dispatched to secure the area. They notified Facilities Maintenance Operations and NSTAR of the situation.

Sept. 26: At Mount Auburn St., an officer was dispatched to assist with a motor vehicle accident with no personal injuries. At Memorial Church and William James Hall, officers responded to two reports of stolen bicycles. An officer was dispatched to Kirkland House to take a report of a stolen television monitor and Panasonic DVD player. At 10 Akron St., an officer was dispatched to a report of a damaged garage door caused by a motor vehicle.

Sept. 27: Officers were dispatched to 107 Avenue Louis Pasteur to take a report of two damaged window screens. At Quincy House, officers were dispatched to take a report of a stolen Apple laptop. An officer was dispatched to 1 Western Ave., and took a report of a damaged motor vehicle in which an individual backed into and damaged another vehicle. The individual's vehicle also sustained damage, but there were no personal injuries in the accident. At Winthrop House, officers were dispatched to a report of individuals drinking outside of the building. Officers returned after a report of intoxicated individuals behind the garage of Winthrop House. On both occasions, the individuals could not be located. Officers were dispatched to take a report of two individuals behaving suspiciously outside of Adams House. The individuals left the area before the officers arrived.

Sept. 28: Officers were dispatched to the Pforzheimer House dining hall after an individual was threatened by another. The situation was later rectified. At Massachusetts Avenue and Everett Street, an officer assisted the Cambridge Police Department after an individual was struck by a motor vehicle and transported via ambulance to a medical facility. At 1900 Massachusetts Ave., officers responded to a report of two individuals involved in an altercation. An unattended coat and wallet were stolen at the Hemenway Gymnasium. At Radcliffe Campus Drive, an officer was dispatched to take a report of an attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Sept. 29: Officers sent an unwanted guest sleeping in a doorway on his way to Story St. Officers were dispatched to take a report of graffiti on a brick wall behind the Schlesinger Library. A bicycle was reported stolen at Cabot House, where the owner’s bicycle lock was cut and left at the scene. There were no suspicious individuals seen in the area at the time of the theft.

Turning a new leaf (or two)

The trees in Tercentenary Theatre are showing unmistakable signs of the coming of fall.

Kris Snibbe/Harvard News Office

President's Office Hours 2008-09

President Drew Faust will hold office hours for students in her Massachusetts Hall office on the following dates:

Thursdy, Oct. 16, 4-5 p.m.
Thursday, Nov. 13, 4-5 p.m.
Monday, March 16, 2009, 4-5 p.m.
Thursday, April 23, 2009, 4-5 p.m.

Sign-up begins one hour earlier unless otherwise noted. Individuals are welcome on a first-come, first-served basis. A Harvard ID is required.
Lab aims to advance innovations in public education

A new education research and development laboratory at Harvard University will identify and advance strategies to improve student achievement in America’s public schools. The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation announced Sept. 25 at the Clinton Global Initiative.

The goal of the Education Innovation Laboratory (EdLabs) at Harvard University, funded in part by a $6 million grant from The Broad Foundation, is to foster innovation and objective measurement of the effectiveness of urban K-12 school district programs and practices through rigorous research.

“The National Institutes of Health is the engine for scientific and medical research, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency develops innovations in technology and security, but K-12 education has no R&D agency that identifies and researches the most effective innovations in our public schools,” said Eli Broad, entrepreneur businessman and founder of The Eli and Edythe Broad Foundation. “There are pockets of innovation in K-12 public education today — innovations such as high-performing charter schools like KIPP [the Knowledge Is Power Program] and student incentives that increase academic performance. But we need to do more. In our nine years of working with school districts around the country, we have identified the need for robust research and development to fuel the work of reform-minded education leaders and advance innovative practices. We believe that EdLabs is the R&D entity that will fulfill that need.”

To jumpstart the $44 million, three-year research and development initiative, EdLabs will partner with three of the largest urban school systems in the country: New York City Department of Education, Chicago Public Schools, and the District of Columbia Public Schools. EdLabs will bring together top scholars from a broad range of academic disciplines.

(See Lab, next page)

Quinn talks to students of various faiths

By Emily T. Simon
FAS Communications

If she can help it, Washington Post journalist Sally Quinn prefers to avoid the phrase “spiritual journey.” Quinn, who co-moderates the blog “On Faith” with Newsweek editor Jon Meacham, finds the words overused. But she is quick to acknowledge that people’s relationship to faith can change over time — and having interviewed hundreds of scholars, politicians, and other American leaders about their religious viewpoints, she knows that the undergraduate years are often a period of remarkable transformation.

Bernie Steinberg

“Whenever I ask about college,” Quinn said, “because often people will say that when they got to college they became confused, they started questioning their own religious traditions, or they rejected what they had learned as children.”

“So this is an excellent time for you to be having a discussion about faith,” she said, looking at the group of students and chaplains gathered in Beren Hall at Harvard Hillel on Sept. 25.

The group was there for a lunchtime panel called “Engaging Religious Difference: Personal Quests for Purpose,” during which Quinn interviewed five undergraduates.


At Harvard Hillel, Rachel Esplin ’10 (from left) and Sadia Ahsanuddin ’09 talk with Sally Quinn about their faith traditions. Quinn interviewed five students from five different religious backgrounds.

NEWSMAKERS

Harvard-affiliated gene study receives NIH funding

Two Harvard Medical School (HMS) professors of ophthalmology are co-principal investigators of a gene project that has received funding by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Lou Pasquale and Janey Wiggs, both glaucoma researchers at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, are leading the grant-winning team of researchers that includes Vincent L. Gregory Professor in Cancer Prevention David Hunter of the Harvard School of Public Health, and Jae Hee Kang, an instructor in medicine.

They is the only Boston-led team to receive the competitive NIH award, which is being administered by the institute’s Genes, Environment & Health Initiative.

Specifically, the award was granted to researchers for studies of the genetic factors underlying stroke, glaucoma, high blood pressure, prostate cancer, and other common disorders. The grantee will use a genome-wide association study to rapidly scan markers across the complete sets of DNA, or genomes, of large groups of people to find genetic variants associated with a particular disease, condition, or trait. The Harvard-affiliated group will receive approximately $850,000 for their research, “Genes and Environment Initiative in Glaucoma.”

Herbert C. Kelman receives IPRA Peace Award

Herbert C. Kelman, the Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Social Ethics Emeritus and co-chair of the Middle East seminar at Harvard University, has received the 2008 Peace Award from the International Peace Research Association (IPRA).

The award, honoring the founders of peace research, was announced this past July at IPRA’s global conference in Leuven, Belgium.

Engaged for more than 30 years in efforts toward the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Kelman is a proponent in the development of interactive problem solving — an unofficial third-party approach to the resolution of international and intercommunal conflicts.


The IPRA is an international non-governmental organization seeking to advance transdisciplinary research into the conditions of sustainable peace.

AARP names Harvard a top employer for mature workers

Harvard University has been named one of the best employers in the nation for workers age 50 and over by the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Joining first-place selection Cornell, Harvard — which ranked 34th — was one of only two Ivy League schools to be named to the list by AARP.

Five academic institutions nationwide were declared winners.

To view the announcement, visit www.aarp.org/money/work/best_employers/article/8951-0-0.html.

—— Compiled by Andrew Brooks
Send Newsweekers to gavin_mercedes@harvard.edu

October 2-8, 2008 Harvard University Gazette
fields and will connect them with its own R&D teams that will be embedded in these three school districts.

"America was built on innovation, yet there has been far too little of it in education even though we are not getting the results we need or that our children deserve," said New York City Schools Chancellor Joel I. Klein. He said he encouraged bureaucratic thinking to address the crisis in our classrooms and help us to understand what works and doesn’t work when it comes to improving outcomes for our students. I applaud The Broad Foundation, Harvard University, and Dr. Roland Fryer for their commitment to this groundbreaking initiative.

"We are honored to be a part of this cutting-edge institute," said D.C. Public Schools Chancellor Michelle Rhee. "We believe that all children, regardless of background and circumstance, can achieve at the highest levels, and we want to ensure that our decisions at all levels are guided by the kind of robust data, analysis, and innovative thinking EdLabs will provide."

The principal work of EdLabs will include:

- Building a core database of student-level data to develop a detailed understanding of factors affecting student performance in Chicago, New York City, and Washington, D.C. EdLabs will use this new data to conduct rigorous empirical analyses to identify key leverage points for innovations.

- Developing and implementing new ideas that will be piloted in schools in the three partner districts. EdLabs and the partner districts have already designed programs that will examine student motivation, achievement and attendance incentives. The programs are designed to investigate whether incentives change student behavior and attitudes toward academic achievement—and thus improve academic performance.

- Evaluating existing programs and practices in the three partner school districts through a rigorous scientific lens to determine whether they are improving student achievement. EdLabs will also award a “Seal of Approval” for programs and interventions that work.

- Disseminating research findings to key policymakers and educators and quantifying the expected “student return from an investment” in a school or a district to help leaders direct their limited resources into high-return programs and initiatives.

EdLabs will be headed by Roland G. Fryer Jr. of the Economics Department in Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences; he will also serve as lead researcher. Fryer has researched the issue of racial inequality for the past decade. He has published papers on topics such as the racial achievement gap, the causes and consequences of distinctively black names, and affirmative action.

"If we aim to establish true equality of opportunity in education, we must be willing to take risks and explore innovative strategies," said Fryer. "The same-old strategies have failed generations of students. There have been pockets of progress and beacons of hope, but not systematic changes in how we educate urban youth. Transformative thinking, along with a tough-minded, rigorous approach to designing and evaluating innovative education reforms, is essential if we want to truly improve. I would like to thank The Broad Foundation and Harvard University for supporting a long-overdue initiative to apply the same scientific standards of research and analysis to education reform as is expected in fields like medicine and technological development.

In addition to a grant from The Broad Foundation, EdLabs will receive support from Harvard University, the three participating school districts, and other foundations.

EdLabs will be housed administratively within the Institute for Quantitative Social Science (IQSS) in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University. IQSS has helped EdLabs build the infrastructure it needs to make its research possible and will continue to play an administrative advisory role going forward.

(Continued from previous page)

"and they have no traces of the adenovirus.

Even more important, he said, thus far none of the mice carrying the new cell lines have shown any signs of developing tumors—and tumors were being frequently reported in mice carrying the cell lines created using retroviruses."

"The next step is to reproduce this work using human cells, and there’s no reason why it can’t work," Hochedlinger said, adding, “This basically provides us with a system with which to test the question of whether iP cells are the equivalent of human embryonic stem cells. That’s a question that, in my opinion, hasn’t been answered yet.”

As Hochedlinger and his colleagues have been working to find viral substitutes for the use of retroviruses in the production of iP cells, some HSCI researchers are reported to be looking for chemicals that might be used in place of viruses, and some of those experiments are said to be quite promising.

The work reported Sept. 25 was supported by grants from the Harvard-Stem Cell Institute and by a National Institutes of Health New Innovator Award given last year to Hochedlinger.

bd.colen@harvard.edu

(Continued from previous page)

"We use safety pins, and you can also wear a cap underneath to fit the cloth over so it won’t slide," she said. “Curly hair doesn’t give you as much trouble.”

On a more serious note, Quinn was curious to know if the students had encountered religious intolerance.

“People are often critical of the Mormon religion and sometimes call it a cult,” she said to Esplin. “Have you experienced this?”

"The vast majority of people are incredibly open-minded at Harvard," Esplin said. "There is always a lot of curiosity, though, because people don’t know a lot about Mormonism.”

"Giving people the opportunity to con-
Heaney ‘catches the heart off guard’

Nobel laureate moves, amuses Sanders Theatre audience

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

Over the years, readings by poet Seamus Heaney have been so wildly popular that his fans are called “Heaneyboppers.”

A reading this week at Sanders Theatre, sponsored by Harvard’s Department of English and American Literature and Language, was no exception. The event’s free tickets were gone weeks ago, within hours, his fans are called “Heaneyboppers.”

Heaney have been so wildly popular that tiered seats were gone weeks ago, within hours, his fans are called “Heaneyboppers.”

One of Heaney's poems, she said, were “gifts” to Harvard. “Alphabets” was composed for the 1984 Phi Beta Kappa Exercises. It’s a child’s-eye view of language, from the first letters in chalk, through the Latin and Gaelic of boyhood, to the sense of wordless wonder that survives adulthood. “As from his small window/The astronaut

Poet Seamus Heaney, who has had a long and fruitful relationship with Harvard, read to a packed house at Sanders Theatre. Included in his repertoire were some verses about a university where the books stood open and the gates unbarred.

The answer, he said, was the villanelle, a poetic format that employs repeated rhyming refrains. The strictly formatted 19-line poem was the first villanelle he had ever written, said Heaney, “and should be the last.”


Between poems, Heaney unbarred some personal gates, including oblique references to his Irish boyhood, his “fiddling” of late with Book VI of “The Aeneid,” and his “getting started again” after being stopped by a stroke (in 2005). “Very lovely,” said Heaney, “to get started again.”

The poet’s gratitude at survival interweaves with Virgil’s old epic. Musing on the hero Aeneid’s journey to the underworld, where he sees a vision of Rome’s future, Heaney said, “I end up above ground, with a grandchild. That’s my vision of the future.”

His as yet unpublished reworking of Virgil’s tale in an Irish landscape — complete with Lethe-like Irish fishing rivers — is dedicated to his grandchildren.

He read “Canopy,” another Harvard poem, which recalls a 1994 art installation in Harvard Yard that included rigging the (See Heaney, next page)
trees overhead with speakers and recorded sounds. For Heaney, that called to mind “a con-
grgregation of leaves, or a wood that talked in its sleep.”

For 24 years, Heaney said, he has read poems all over campus, in halls from Emerson and Agassiz to Memorial — the stuff of fond memory. “This,” said Heaney, “is the acme of it.”

One reason, he said, is that “it’s always worth coming back to hear Helen’s introductions” — offering as they do “complete renovation for one self.”

Frenk is the former minister of health of Mexico and is currently a senior fellow at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and president of the Carso Health Institute.

In the official announcement of the award, the Clinton Foundation described how Frenk “has changed the way practitioners and policymakers across the world think about health. As a result of Frenk’s work as minister of health of Mexico, Mexican health insurance is expanding access to quality care for almost 50 million Mexicans. ... His ongoing work continues to deliver a greater focus on evidence-based decision making with life-saving results.”

Commenting on the announcement, Harvard University President Drew Faust said, “We at Harvard are so pleased that the Clinton Foundation has brought recognition to the global humanitarian contributions of extraordinary people such as Dr. Frenk. As a new dean here, Dr. Frenk will bring to hear his important global vision and interdisciplinary approach to the work of our School of Public Health and to the entire University.”

The other Global Citizen Award recipients were Jennifer and Peter Buffett, co-chairs, NoVo Foundation; Xi-aoyi (Sheri) Liao, founder and president, Global Village of Beijing; and Neville Isdell, chairman of the board, the Coca-Cola Co.

Julio Frenk, who will become dean of the Harvard School of Public Health in January 2009, has received a Clinton Global Citizen Award.

In naming Frenk, along with four other individuals, former President William J. Clinton said, “The Global Citizen Awards are about honoring and inspiring service to humanity. Our award recipients were chosen from a pool of remarkable candidates. Their innovation, dedication, and determination have changed lives, and their actions serve as models of what each of us can do to make a difference in the world.”

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Harvard received the highest ranking in a recent “College Sustainability Report Card” that graded the green credentials of 300 colleges and universities. 

Harvard received high ranks for an array of activities, including recycling, green buildings, energy supply, transportation, and student involvement. Overall, the University was among 15 nationwide that received the top A- grade, earning Harvard the title of Overall College Sustainability Leader.

Harvard Executive Vice President Ed Forst said that though the grade is a validation of Harvard’s current efforts, the University is focused on how it can continue to lessen its impact on the environment and forge new ways for universities and other institutions to operate sustainably.

“This is a critical time to transform institutions like Harvard and continue decreasing our impact on the environment as we seek to lessen the damage our society does to the planet,” Forst said. “We are poised to build on the impressive start made by active and committed members of the University community. Our goal is to continue improving Harvard’s efforts and embedding sustainability into the culture of our institution.”

The Report Card was released Sept. 24 by the Cambridge-based Sustainable Endowments Institute. Other schools earning top marks were Brown, Columbia, Dartmouth, Penn, Stanford, Carleton, Dickinson, Middlebury, Oberlin, the University of Colorado, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Vermont, the University of Washington, and the University of British Columbia in Canada.

“College Sustainability Report Card is the only independent evaluation of sustainability in campus operations and endowment investments and it has the highest response rate of any college sustainability ranking or rating,” Mark Overskei, executive director of the Sustainable Endowments Institute, said in a statement.

The honor is just the latest recognition Harvard has received for its efforts to make the University as environmentally friendly as possible. While changes in University operations have been led by the Harvard Green Campus Initiative, which has a suite of programs aimed at everything from energy conservation to recycling to education, individual Schools and departments have also recognized the growing imperative that the University make its operations increasingly sustainable. The University’s faculty have also long been involved in green efforts in their teaching and research, educating generations of students about the challenges and opportunities involving the environment and crafting innovative solutions in a host of fields, from building design to government programming to business operations to technological know-how.

Harvard’s Associate Vice President for Facilities and Environmental Services Thomas Vautin said that Harvard’s commitment to sustainability has increased year after year since 1997, when the Harvard Green Campus Initiative was launched. In the past year alone, Vautin said, Harvard has established new green building guidelines for construction and renovation projects and has set significant new goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through 2016.

“ We have made a substantial commitment through the engagement of a large number of faculty, staff, students, and administrative departments, all of whom are dedicated to advancing sustainability across the University,” Vautin said. “I anticipate that all corners of the University—students, faculty, and staff—will continue to help the University advance its record in this area.”

alvin.powell@harvard.edu
Dental School’s Goldhaber dies at 84

Dean for 22 years charted new course for dental education

Paul W. Goldhaber, dean of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine (HSDM) for 22 years, died this past July 14 from complications of pancreatic cancer. He was 84.

While dean, from 1968 to 1990, Goldhaber charted a new course for dental education, overseeing major changes in the School’s dental curriculum and playing a major role in creating what he called “the era of enlightenment” in teaching and clinical practice. HSDM Dean Bruce Donoff said of Goldhaber, “He was truly a giant in the field of dental education and research. He firmly believed that science and discovery and research should be part of dental practice and dental education.”

The eldest of three sons born to Polish immigrants, Goldhaber grew up in New York City speaking Yiddish as his first language. He graduated from Townsend Harris High School in New York City. After joining the Army, he was chosen for its Specialized Training Program, which funneled academically gifted enlistees into colleges during wartime. He graduated from the New York University (NYU) College of Dentistry in 1948. While in the service, he met Ethel Renee Gurland, and the couple married in 1949.

Leaving the Army after active duty during the Korean War as a first lieutenant in the Dental Corps, Goldhaber completed his periodontology specialty training at Columbia University. He then ventured north to Boston and HSDM. He became an HSDM research assistant in 1954, as assistant professor of oral pathology in 1959, and professor of periodontology in 1962. In 1968, Harvard President Nathan Pusey appointed Goldhaber dean of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

Goldhaber said recently in a University of California, Los Angeles, commencement address, “I was the first Jew in Harvard University’s 332 years of existence to become a dean of one of its Schools.” In fact, many of his actions were well ahead of their time. As dean, he diversified the student body both ethnically and racially. He encouraged public service, research, and advanced education, making a significant contribution to the preparation of leaders in the profession. He added a compulsory fifth year of study at the Dental School, during which time students could choose to do research or obtain an advanced degree. He also expanded the School’s subspecialty degree programs and established with Harvard Medical School (HMS) a combined D.M.D./M.D. program in oral surgery.

“I had the good fortune,” said Donoff, “to chair the Pachberg when Paul stepped down.” The event honored Goldhaber for all his accomplishments, highlighting two specific areas. “The first,” Donoff said, “was his belief in the importance of research in dental education. The second was his belief in a liberalized, more flexible dental curriculum to produce lifelong learners. Dr. Goldhaber’s own research laid the foundation for advances in bone biology and dental implants, which ushered in a new era of dentistry, enabling tooth implantation to become a routine dental procedure.”

Charles N. Bertolami D.M.Sc. ’78, dean of the NYU College of Dentistry, noted that a great number of leaders in dentistry and dental education throughout the United States view Goldhaber as their personal mentor and model. Said Bertolami, “Dr. Goldhaber elevated the stature of dentistry within the university as both a learned profession and a caring profession.”

Retiring as dean emeritus in 1990, Goldhaber continued to teach for many years. He regularly attended dinners and events at the School. In addition to his other national leadership positions and numerous publications, Goldhaber served as chair of the dental study section of the National Institutes of Health and was president of the American Association of Dental Research and of the International Association of Dental Research. He was a member of the National Academy of Science’s Institute of Medicine.

Goldhaber is survived by his wife Ethel Renee (Gurland) Goldhaber; two brothers, Stanley of Port Washington, N.Y., and Norman of Boynton Beach, Fla.; sons Samuel and Joshua; and four grandchildren. Remembrances may be made to the Dr. Paul Goldhaber Fund at the Harvard School of Dental Medicine.

A more perfect union

At Massachusetts Hall, President Drew Faust greets the president of the European Union (EU) José Manuel Barroso, his wife Margarida Sousa Uva, and John Bruton, ambassador of the EU to the United States.
Experts attempt to parse the ‘crisis in the markets’

Panel finds many causes, not so many solutions

By Ruth Walker
Special to the Harvard News Office

“We’ve been in a slow-motion train wreck ... and now it’s just a train wreck.”

This quip, by Jay Light, Dwight P. Robinson Jr., Professor of Business Administration and dean of Harvard Business School (HBS), was one of the observations offered at a panel discussion Sept. 25 intended to explain the Wall Street financial crisis to the Harvard community.

The six-member panel, convened on short notice by Harvard University President Drew Faust, filled Sanders Theatre even by short notice by Harvard University President Drew Faust, filled Sanders Theatre even as Congress struggled in Washington to work out a deal to restore the functioning of the nation’s financial markets.

The panelists explained in turn how the current situation on Wall Street is more than the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.

The problem of a “severely weakening middle class” constrained by stagnating real incomes at a time of price increases on all fronts, particularly healthcare and education, according to Robert Kaplan, professor of management practice at HBS.

A crisis that, “at its heart,” was caused by “selling mortgages that were simply unsustainable... a dirty product,” according to Elizabeth Warren, Leo Gottlieb Professor Law.

An indication of a bloated financial services sector that needs to slim down to greater efficiency if it is to regain its stature as a flagship sector of the U.S. economy, according to Robert Kaplan, professor of management practice at HBS.

For the archived Webcast, http://video2.harvard.edu:8080/ramgen/AAD-PAV/FinMktPanel.rm

Financial risk-taking behavior is associated with higher testosterone

By Amy Lavoie
FAS Communications

Higher levels of testosterone are correlated with financial risk-taking behavior, according to a new study in which men’s testosterone levels were assessed before participation in an investment game. The findings help to shed light on the evolutionary function and biological origins of risk taking.

The study was jointly led by Anna Dreber, of the Program in Evolutionary Dynamics at Harvard University and the Stockholm School of Economics, and Coren Apicella, of Harvard’s Department of Anthropology. The results are available online in Evolution and Human Behavior.

“These findings help us to understand the motivations for risk-taking behavior, which is a major component of economic theory,” says Dreber. “Risk preferences are one of the most important preferences in economics, and yet no one knows why they differ between men and women, why they change over age, or what makes men trade more in the financial market.”

Previous studies have shown that on average, men are more likely than women to take risks, and the researchers theorized that these differences could be explained by the role of testosterone. Another recent study also demonstrated that stock market traders experienced greater profits on days

(See Testosterone, next page)
Testosterone

(Continued from previous page)

their testosterone was above its medi-

an level. However, this is the first study
to directly examine the relationship
to between testosterone and financial risk.

“Our findings do not ad-

dress causality, we believe that testes-
tosterone may influence how individuals make
financial decisions,” says Apicella.

In the study, saliva samples were
taken from 96 males, ages 18 to 21, who were
mostly Harvard students. The samples were
taken before participation in the investment
game, so the re-

searchers were certain that testes-
tosterone levels were not elevated as a re-

sult of the game. The researchers also

assessed facial masculinity, features that are
associated with testosterone levels at puberty.

All of the participants were given
$250, and were asked to choose an amount between $0 and $250 to in-

vest. The participants kept the money
that was not invested. A coin toss de-

termined the investment’s outcome, and if the participant lost the coin toss, the money invested was lost. However, if the coin toss was won, the participant would receive two and a half times the amount of their investment. At the end of the study, one person was selected by lot-
	ery to receive the cash amount of their investment, which created a monetary incentive for the partic-

ipants.

The researchers found that a man whose testosterone levels were more than one standard deviation above the
mean put 12 percent more than the aver-
age man into the risky investment. A

man with a facial masculinity score of one standard deviation higher than the mean invested 6 percent more than the average man.

The findings may help to explain the biological foundation of why some people are more inclined toward tak-
ing risks than others.

“Financial risk might be compara-
tble to other risky male behaviors asso-
icted with reproduction,” says Api-
cella. “Men may be more willing to take financial risks because the pay-
offs, in terms of attracting mates, could be higher for them. This is because women value wealth more than men do when choosing a mate.”

Further research will examine changes in testosterone levels in re-

sponse to financial wins and losses.

“This will give us some insight into how changes in the market affect hor-
mones, and in turn, decision-
making,” says Apicella.

Finally, the researchers are also ex-

ploring the role of genetics in explain-
ing risk preferences.

“Maybe we will be able to predict who is more a trader” like Dreber, Apicella and Dreber’s co-authors were

Benjamin Campbell of the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Peter B. Gray of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Moshe Hoffman of the University of Chicago; and Antho-

ny C. Little of the University of Stir-

ing, Scotland.

The research was fund-

ed by the Jan Wallander and Tom

Hedelius Foundation.

Economics

(Continued from previous page)

you touch the financial and economic safety stan-
dards, and compared the balloon mortgages
introduced in recent years to a toaster that has a
1 in 10 chance of bursting into flames. It would
not be acceptable to put something like that on
the market, even if you could do it for $2 less.”

Kaplan, noting how health care and educa-
tion costs have risen, even as middle-class
earnings have stagnated, described homeowners
who took out second mortgages to keep

themselves afloat. They were “behaving ration-

ally” when they tapped the rising equity of
their homes, even though this meant increas-
ing leverage of assets.

In addition, Robert M. Boen, Profes-

sor of Economics and a former chairman of the
President's Council of Economic Advisers
during the last Bush administration, predicted,
“This isn't going to be one of those cases where
people will walk off in handcuffs.”

He also said that both he and his Clinton ad-

administration counterparts had sought reforms
for Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac but had trou-
ble getting legislation passed. This sort of fi-

nancial regulation isn't the kind of legislation
that's of interest to congressmen trying to get
re-elected, he suggested.

Merton, who won the Nobel Prize in Eco-

omics in 1997 for his work in deriving a new

method to price derivatives, used the exam-
definition of government regulation or railroad track)
History of human rights declaration is reviewed at CGIS

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

In September 1948, representatives of 18 nations at the newly minted United Nations were inspired by the tumult and horror of World War II to create a Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

In just three months, under the chairmanship of Eleanor Roosevelt, the document was ready. Its short preamble and 30 concise articles are the first global proclamation of universal human rights. The declaration was ratified on Dec. 10, 1948.

That signature event nearly 60 years ago has prompted a yearlong commemoration at Harvard of the UDHR. University-wide lectures, panels, for-credit classes, and symposia will explore the fate of the declaration, what it has done, what it has failed to do, and what it may yet inspire.

In a small Harvard seminar room last week (Sept. 24) at the Center for Government and International Studies on Cambridge Street, an audience of a few dozen listened to four experts discuss the history of the UDHR, how it came to be, and what its fate has been over six decades.

The event was sponsored by the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, which this year on selected Wednesdays will sponsor eight such roundtables under the rubric of HIGHS—Harvard International and Global History Seminars.

Stephen Stigler speaks at Saturday conference, Monday colloquium

Key statistical ideas celebrate birthdays

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

University of Chicago statistics professor Stephen M. Stigler, a frequent visitor to Harvard, has a favorite movie — “Magic Town,” a black-and-white flick from 1947. It stars James Stewart as a pollster who discovers a magical place: a heartland town whose citizens have a range of opinions that are a near-perfect composite of the whole United States.

In eight or nine street interviews, Stigler said, Stewart’s character gets poll results that otherwise would require hundreds or thousands of interrogatory encounters.

Stigler is a historian of statistics, the science that uses complicated mathematics — a world of scatter plots and curve fitting — in order to extract useful information from data. It’s employed to analyze information, infer probability, and estimate uncertainty.

Last Saturday (Sept. 27), Stigler delivered a paper on the 100th anniversary of a groundbreaking paper by W.S. “Student” Gosset, “The Probable Error of a Mean.” His audience of 125 statistics professionals and students was gathered at the Radcliffe Gymnasium for “Quintessential Contributions,” a daylong series of talks. The event, sponsored by Harvard’s Department of Statistics, celebrated the “birthdays” of key statistical ideas and their inventors.

All of the birthdays — except that of Gosset’s idea — recognized Harvard statisticians who are still active in the profession.

Donald B. Rubin, the John L. Loeb Professor of Statistics, turned 65 this year, and his own breakthrough study, “Multiple Imputations in Sample Surveys,” turned 30. Worldwide, he’s one of the top-10 most-cited writers in mathematics.

Professor of statistics Carl N. Morris turned 70 this year, and his paper “Parametric Empirical Bayes Inference” turned 25. He’s an expert in analytical methods designed for public policy, health care, and sports.

Herman Chernoff, professor emeritus of applied mathematics and statistics, turned 85 this year — and celebrating his 85th birthday was his paper “The Uses of Faces to Represent Points in K-Dimensional Space Graphically.” He’s best known for “Chernoff faces,” a statistical tool for representing high-dimensional data, including the multitude of subtle variables used to map the human face.

This year, six of 12 faculty members in the department of statistics have birthdays divisible by five, said chair Xiao-Li Meng, a student of the humorously unusual. To introduce what he called “the birthday boys” Saturday, he showed the results of a Google image search on each of the names — including a beautiful blond the search engine had mysteriously linked to the name “Don Rubin.”

Later on Saturday, conference-goers gathered

(See Rights, next page)

(See Statistics, next page)
at the Cambridge Queen’s Head in Harvard’s Memorial Hall to celebrate the modern fruits of what in the 1930s was Gosset’s day job: head brewer for Guinness beer in London.

Stigler later calculated that with all the events to be celebrated in the history of statistics, “there’s always a good reason for a party.”

On May (Sept. 29), he stayed in town to address about 50 students and professors in a crowded third-floor classroom in the Science Center. Stigler’s talk, in professional terms, was inflammatory: “The Five Most Consequential Ideas in the History of Statistics.” The session was one of several colloquia sponsored this fall by the Statistics Department.

To qualify on this shortlist, the ideas must have lasted a while, he said, and must have had demonstrable consequences for statistics. The first idea was to combine observations in order to arrive at a simple mean. This “species of averaging,” said Stigler, found expression in 1635, through the work of English curate and astronomer Henry Gellibrand.

“Irregular” displays of data, chi-squared distribution, and ideas in statistics, Stigler said he would include modern computation and simulation. The “root-N rule” is the second consequential idea, said Stigler. That’s the notion, first articulated in 1730, that the accuracy of your conclusions increases relative to the rate you accumulate observations. Specifically, to double that accuracy, you have to increase the number of observations fourfold.

Third on the list is the idea of “the hypothesis test,” the statistical notion that mathematical tests can determine the probability of an outcome. This idea (though not the sophisticated math now associated with it) was in place by 1248, said Stigler, when the London Mint began periodically to test its product for composition and weight.

The fourth and fifth consequential ideas in statistics both had the same source, said Stigler — an 1869 book by Victorian polymath Francis Galton. “Hereditary Genius” was a mathematical examination of how talent is inheritable.

Galton discovered through a study of biographical compilations that “a level of eminence” within populations is steady over time and over various disciplines. Of the one in 4,000 people who made it into such a compilation, one-tenth had a close relative on the same list.

This led to what Stigler called the fourth consequential idea: the innovative notion that statistics can be evaluated in terms of internal measurements of variability — the percentiles of bell curves (in statistics terms, “normal distribution”) — that in 1869 Galton started to employ as scales for talent.

The fifth idea was based upon an empirical finding. In a series of studies between 1869 and 1889, Galton was the first to observe the phenomenon of regression toward the mean. Essentially, the idea posits that in most real situations “over time” — Galton studied familial height variations, for example — the most extreme observed values tend to “regress” toward the center of the mean.

If he could extend his list of consequential ideas in statistics, Stigler said he would include random sampling, statistical design, the graphical display of data, chi-squared distribution, and modern computation and simulation.

A century from now, the big ideas in statistics will still help transform and expand knowledge, said Stigler. “Some might say, whether you put them in your top five or not, [are] important to the way we think about things.”

corydon_ireland@harvard.edu

(Continued from previous page)

Moderator David Armitage, Lloyd G. Blankfein Professor of History, called last week’s four panelists “a dream team of scholars” well poised for the task of looking back at the UDHR.

Ernest R. May, Charles Warren Professor of American History, saw the declaration as an anomaly for its time — an expression of peaceful sentiment created just as the Cold War was heating up. It was in 1948 that the Berlin Blockade divided East and West, and only two years before Winston Churchill had delivered his Iron Curtain speech. “How do you get this document,” May asked, “in these circumstances?”

That was one small question worth asking, said May, history adviser to the 9/11 Commission. Clarion for such a document reached a crescendo in 1946, he said, during lobbying at the San Francisco Conference, where the U.N. Charter was signed.

A larger question, said May, involves the “intellectual origins” of the UDHR. He turned his back on the idea that human rights is the same as the “divine justice” Sophocles dramatized 2,400 years ago in “Antigone.” May preferred more modern antecedents for the UDHR, including the American Declaration of Independence along with “Marxism and its variants.”

Noah Feldman, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard Law School, was grateful to May for providing the bigger picture, since he was going to look at a much smaller one — a single phrase within Article 18 of the UDHR. Feldman parsed “the strangeness” of the wording “freedom to change his religion or belief.”

The phrase suggests a “right to be free inwardly,” Feldman said, a concept that in 1948 some Islamic nations found unacceptable. In 1948, Saudi Arabia was one of eight countries that abstained from ratifying the declaration, which 48 nations signed.

Feldman traced the history of the Article 18 phrase to Charles Malik, a Lebanese Christian who in 1937 earned a Harvard Ph.D. in philosophy and who during draft talks in 1948 represented his native land. “The very essence of religion is to be become, not to be,” is a sentiment Feldman attributes to Malik.

That’s an expression of private liberty, but it is also an example of how just a few words “can become tools in the arsenals of international stakeholders,” said Feldman. He recounted that President George W. Bush insisted that the original Article 18 language be included in the constitution of a post-Saddam Iraq. It was a sop, Feldman claimed, to evangelical Christians eager to make converts in the Middle East.

The fate and reappraisal of just those few words, said Feldman, offers insight into “some of the ways international law evolves.”

In the past six decades, the UDHR has inspired human rights language in 19 constitutions adopted in post-Colonial Africa alone, and in 90 new national constitutions worldwide.

Still, the anti-Colonial movement was not a human rights movement — but at first most strongly a desire for “independence and self-determination,” said panelist Caroline M. Elkins, Hugo K. Foster Associate Professor of African Studies in Harvard’s Department of History.

On the other hand, the British were “hardly enthusiastic” about extending personal rights to Colonial natives, said Elkins, the author of “Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain’s Gulag in Kenya” (2005).

That lack of enthusiasm made the British “very strange bedfellows” with the Soviets regarding suspension of the UDHR, she said, since both nations had their own reasons to be unhappy about “the emergent concept” of a world citizenry. But it still makes sense to be skeptical of the power of the UDHR, since it fails “the acid test,” that is, implementation and enforcement, said panelist Princeton University political scientist Gary J. Bass, who recently taught at Harvard as a visiting fellow at the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy.

“My basic instinct is not to celebrate it,” he said of the UDHR. “We confuse the progress of our own institutions with actual progress.”

But the UDHR has the power to affect events — a “wooly power,” said Bass, that sometimes emerges from words alone. He used the Soviet Union as an example of how words matter.

In 1948, the USSR refused to ratify the UDHR, but signed it in 1975 as part of the Helsinki Accords, an international agreement the Soviets saw as memorializing their power over the Eastern Bloc.

The Soviets dismissed the UDHR as a minor diplomatic compromise — but its language, Bass pointed out, went on to energize a generation of Eastern European dissidents and contribute to toppling the Communist regime.

What happened with the Soviet Union, said Bass, is defense of the UDHR, “makes a hard case for soft power.”

corydon_ireland@harvard.edu

(Continued from previous page)

For previously published stories in the series,

Health, rights journal open to all
http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/2008/09.25/09-journal.html

Undergrads spend summer studying international law, child soldiers
http://www.news.harvard.edu/gazette/2008/09.18/09-rights.html

corydon_ireland@harvard.edu

(corydon_ireland@harvard.edu)
New approach to gene therapy may shrink brain tumors, prevent their spread

Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) researchers are investigating a new approach to gene therapy for brain tumors — delivering a cancer-fighting gene to normal brain tissue around the tumor to keep it from spreading. An animal study described in the journal Molecular Therapy, the first study to test the feasibility of such an approach, found that inducing mouse brain cells to secrete human interferon-beta, a protein, suppressed and eliminated growth of human glioblastoma cells implanted nearby.

“We had hypothesized that genetically engineering normal tissue surrounding a tumor could create a zone of resistance — a microenvironment that prevents the growth or spread of the tumor,” says Miguel Sena-Esteves of the MGH Neuroscience Center, the study’s senior author. “This proof of principle study shows that this could be a highly effective approach, although there are many additional questions that need to be investigated.”

Glioblastoma is the most common and deadly form of brain tumor. Human clinical trials of other gene therapies have not significantly reduced tumor progression. One problem has been that patients’ immune systems target the viral vectors used to deliver cancer-eliminating genes. Another issue has been inefficient gene delivery, due in part to the inherent cellular diversity found within an individual patient’s tumor as well as among tumors from different patients. In addition, if tumor cells are successfully induced to express an anticaner protein, production of that protein will drop as the tumor dies, allowing any cells that did not receive the gene to resume growing. In the current study the MGH team examined whether expression of a therapeutic gene in normal brain cells could form a stable and effective anti-tumor reservoir.

The researchers first pretreated immune-deficient mice by delivering a gene for human interferon-beta — a protein being tested against several types of cancer — into the animals’ brains using adeno-associated virus vectors known to effectively deliver genes to neurons in the brain without the immune reaction produced by other vectors.

(See Genes, next page)

Technique offers close-ups of electrons and nuclei

Diamond-based magnetic imaging could prove a boon in materials science, biology, medicine

By Steve Bradt
FAS Communications

Providing a glimpse into the infinitesimal, physicists have found a novel way to spy on some of the universe’s tiniest building blocks.

Their “camera,” described this week (Oct. 1) in the journal Nature, consists of a special “flaw” in diamonds that can be manipulated into sensitively monitoring magnetic signals from individual electrons and atomic nuclei placed nearby.

The new work represents a dramatic sharpening of the basic approach used in nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), which ascertain chemical structures and images inside human bodies by scanning the magnetic activity of billions of individual nuclei. The new diamond-based magnetic sensor could enable novel forms of imaging, marrying NMR’s noninvasive nature with atom-scale spatial resolution, potentially benefiting fields ranging from materials science, spintronics, and quantum information to structural biology, neuroscience, and medicine.

Among other applications, the new research could make it possible to peer inside proteins, map the structure of impossible-to-intricate molecules, closely observe the dynamics of microscopic biochemical processes, monitor the activity of neural circuits, or use single electrons and nuclei for storing and processing information. Some of these applications were recently described by the authors in a separate contribution published online Sept. 14 in the journal Nature Physical Biology.

“Although some existing magnetic field sensors have higher sensitivity, they probe magnetic fields over large volumes of space,” says Mikhail D. Lukin, professor of physics in Harvard University’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS). “The combination of excellent sensitivity and nanoscale spatial resolution that we demonstrate is completely unique. Potentially, it may allow one to image single nuclei in individual molecules.”

The collaborative research, led by Lukin and Harvard physicists Amir Yacoby and Ronald L.Walsworth, involved scientists from Harvard, the Smithsonian Institution, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and the University of Pittsburgh.

The work builds on a Science paper published last year by Lukin and colleagues. That paper reported that single atoms of carbon-13 — which make up some 1.1 percent of natural diamond — can be manipulated via a nearby single electron that can, in turn, be controlled by focusing laser light on a diamond lattice flaw where nitrogen replaces an atom of carbon. Such excitation using optical and microwave radiation causes the diamond flaw’s electron spin to act as a very sensitive magnetic probe with extraordinary spatial resolution.

An electron’s spin, or intrinsic angular momentum, acts like a tiny magnet, providing one of the few outwardly detectable signs of an atom’s location. An atomic nucleus can also have a spin, but because a nucleus is much heavier than an electron, its magnetic field is hundreds of times smaller, making it much harder to detect.

“Our magnetic sensor is based on a single electronic spin associated with an impurity or flaw in a small diamond crystal. We managed to turn our understanding of quantum information physics into an extraordinary measuring apparatus,” says Yacoby, professor of physics at FAS. “A nanocrystal of diamond containing this specific type of impurity could be placed on the tip of a needle as a minuscule probe of extremely weak magnetic fields, such as those generated by the spin of an electron or even an atomic nucleus.”

The 2007 work effectively brought the futuristic technology of quantum information systems into the realm of solid-state materials under ordinary conditions; the current research builds on that advance to develop new nanometer-scale magnetic sensors that could have important implications in imaging of a variety of materials, biological compounds, and tissues.

“Precision sensing of magnetic fields is at the forefront of a wide range of scientific fields — from nanoscience to bioimaging,” says Walsworth, senior lecturer on physics at Harvard and senior physicist at the Smithsonian. “Potential nanoscale applications of the diamond magnetic sensor include detection of individual electron and nuclear spins in complex biological molecules, and serving as a universal ‘quantum magnetic head’ for addressing and readout of quantum bits of information encoded in an electron or nuclear spin memory.”

Accompanying this work in the current issue of Nature is a report from scientists at the University of Stuttgart who have obtained the first scanning images using a diamond magnetic sensor.

“This is a case where the sum of two contributions is really greater than their parts,” says Lukin. “Together, they really jump-start a new research field.”

Lukin, Yacoby, and Walsworth’s co-authors on the Nature paper are Jeronimo Maze, Sungkun Hong, Liang Jiang, Emre Togan, and Alexander Zibrov, all at Harvard; Paul Skowron of the Smithsonian; Jonathan Hedges at Harvard and MIT; Jacob Taylor at MIT; and M.V. Gurudev Dutt at Pittsburgh. The work was supported by the National Science Foundation, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, the Packard Foundation, and Harvard’s Center for Nanoscale Systems.

Steve_bradt@harvard.edu

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**Harvard-Yenching Institute names doctoral fellows**

**Initiated in the 1960s, the Harvard-Yenching Institute’s Doctoral Scholars Program (DSP) now consists of two branches, the Harvard DSP and Non-Harvard DSP.** Each year the institute invites Harvard departmental internships in the humanities and social sciences to nominate candidates for the Harvard doctoral scholarships. To be eligible for this program, candidates must be from Asia.

Considered by a joint selection committee of the institute and Harvard faculty members, selected applicants receive a three- and a half-year scholarship. Harvard DSP grantees have been nominated by and trained in various departments, such as East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, African and African American Studies, History, History of Science, History of Art and Architecture, Anthropology, Sociology, and the Committee on the Study of Religion. Eligible candidates for the Non-Harvard DSP are junior faculty members and researchers of Asian institutions affiliated with the Harvard-Yenching Institute. If selected, they will also receive a three- and a half-year scholarship to study abroad for a doctoral degree in the humanities and social sciences.

**This year’s new doctoral grantees**

**Bian He** (Department of History of Science) grew up in Beijing and went to Peking University for her bachelor of science. While studying toward a master of science degree in human nutrition at the University of Illinois, she took classes in history of science in her spare time, and this area turned out to be much more fascinating and intellectually engaging for her. Finding herself not really belonging to laboratories, Bian has decided to change her course of study, and is now concentrating on historical research on modern science and medicine in East Asia.

**Chen Jingling** (Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations) was born in Shanghai, China. Having earned both her bachelor and master of arts degrees in Chinese and comparative literature from Fudan University, she comes to Harvard to study for a Ph.D. degree in modern Chinese literature. Her passions include the study of the literary relations between ancient Greece and modern China. She has published several articles in academic journals in China and was a visiting fellow at National Taiwan University in 2006 with the support of the China Cultural Development Foundation.

**Lam Weng-Cheng** (Department of Anthropology) is originally from Macau and earned both his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Peking University. Lam’s research interest area is Chinese archaeology with a special focus on the Chinese Bronze Age, including bronze casting technology, craft production, ancient funeral ceremonies, and feminist archaeology. He has participated in several excavations in China, including excavations in Shaanxi, Shanxi, and Henan provinces.

**Ren Wei** (Department of History of Art and Architecture) came to Harvard directly from Beijing after spending three weeks watching the Olympics. She will be studying Chinese modern art of the late 19th and early 20th century. Having received her B.A. degree from Williams College in 2007, Ren embarked on a quest to explore art and identity in Italy, the United Kingdom, Australia, and Germany as a Thomas J. Watson fellow. Speaking fluent French, Italian, and Spanish, Ren keeps her love of languages growing, and she will be studying German and Japanese at Harvard.

**Yu Wen** (Department of History) is from Xi’an, an old capital city for 1.3 dynasties in China and also well known as the jumping-off point of the famous ancient Silk Road. Having earned her M.A. degree in modern Chinese intellectual and cultural history from Fudan University, Yu comes to Harvard to study modern Chinese history from a grassroots perspective, trying to understand what lies behind the idea of “making a modern nation” has entered into the perception and experience of Chinese people’s daily life.

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**Harvard Fund offers unique opportunities for faculty**

**Voting faculty from all of Harvard’s Schools are eligible to apply for grants from the Milton Fund, which supports original research by Harvard faculty.**

**Faculty and junior fellows from the University’s various Schools have been the beneficiaries of small grants generated from the bequest of William F. Milton ’24 designating funds to be used to defray the expenses of any special investigation of a medical, geographical, historical or scientific nature ... for providing the physical and material welfare and prosperity of the human race, or to assist in the discovery and perfecting of any special means of alleviating or curing human disease or to investigate and determine the value of the importance of any discovery or invention, or for any other special or temporary project ... not included in the routine work of the college.” ... The Milton grants often fill gaps in funding, the Milton Fund committee says. For example, clinical research in infectious diseases is not readily funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) or the private sector.**

**Milton grants have enabled hundreds of Harvard faculty, particularly assistant professors, to explore new ideas and launch innovative projects, often shaping lifelong investigative interests and scientific collaborations.** The Milton Fund “has had a very dramatic effect on my career and on my team and our department as well,” explained Daniel Pallin, an assistant professor of medicine and pediatrics, who last year received support from the Milton Fund. Pallin is researching the best treatment for cellularity, a common skin infection. CA-MRSA (community-associated methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) is a form of staph bacteria that was first described less than 15 years ago and is now a major cause of skin infections nationwide. Millions of people are treated each year with antibiotics for this “flesh-eating bacteria.” Pallin explained that although he had been a co-investigator on clinical trials, “this was the first human experiment that I had designed and that I am executing on my own as the principal investigator.”

**Between 2000 and 2008, 336 Milton grants were awarded to Harvard faculty. Many members of the faculty review committee received Milton grants when they were young faculty, and impressed by the consequences for their own career, carry on the Milton tradition by funding the next generations of faculty in their independent work. The Milton Fund has grown over the decades with more than $1 million awarded to faculty in recent years. The current grant limit is $35,000 and applications are due on Oct. 15.**
Professionals step lively in dance class

‘Chorus Line’ hoofers rehearse a song from famous musical

By Emily T. Simon
FAS Communications

Light footfalls and nervous laughter broke the pre-class silence in the Harvard Dance Studio last Tuesday (Sept. 23). Five students faced the mirror, carefully working through the dance steps to “One,” the finale from the Broadway hit “A Chorus Line.” Class wasn’t set to start for another 20 minutes, but the group was anxious to get the combination right. After all, they would be dancing for a rather savvy audience — two cast members from the show, currently playing at the Boston Opera House. And this was just the first official week of class.

“Dramatic Arts 124: Dance in Musical Theatre” is a new course offered at Harvard College this fall. Students will explore the dance experiences of Agnes de Mille, Jerome Robbins, Michael Bennett, and Bob Fosse — four of America’s most renowned choreographers — to discover how their movement and energy shaped the history of Broadway from the 1920s through the late 1980s.

The course is led by Leslie Woodies, who brings a wealth of dance experience to the Harvard studio. She is a former soloist with Boston Ballet, has choreographed for Disney and Paramount, and played the lead role of “Cassie” in a production of “A Chorus Line” (ACL) directed by Michael Bennett.

Lectures and practical dance experience form the basis for the curriculum, as well as video excerpts compiled from production numbers shown on the Tony Awards and other public venues over the past 40 years. For many students, though, it was three little words in the course guide that sent them scrambling to sign up: “vis- it was three little words in the course guide”it was three little words in the course guide that sent them scrambling to sign up: “vis-

“I am so excited about the opportunity to learn from Broadway professionals,” said Becky Dillaway ’11.

In addition to the current ACL cast members, students will have the chance to work with Tony Award-winning dancers Bebe Neuwirth and Donna McKechnie. Because the course has no prerequisites, students have varying levels of experience. One thing they all share, however, is a deep passion for musical theater.

“The class is open to anyone,” said Woodies, “and we love the energy of each individual performer. Daring to reveal your own perspective is a key part of the process.”

The first guest artists to join Dramatic Arts 124 this semester were Nikki Snelson and Venny Carranza, two performers who star in the Broadway Across America production of ACL. Snelson plays Cassie, while Carranza plays Roy. Carranza also covers (i.e., is an understudy for) four major characters in the show.

The musical follows the story of 17 dancers as they undergo a challenging audition for an upcoming Broadway show. First produced in 1975, the musical received nine Tony Awards and a Pulitzer Prize for drama.

“This show is not just about Broadway,” said Woodies. “It speaks to every universal concept of people putting themselves on a line … getting your first job out of college, standing up and saying I do — or I don’t.”

Between dances, Amanda Hameline ’12 (far left) and Rebecca Dillaway ’11 (second from right) chat with friends. Paige Martin ’11 (below left) warms up before working with the ‘Chorus Line’ cast members.

(See Dance, page 18)
Summer

(Continued from previous page)

“...at the center of the program’s activities, including the cultural and historical context of Viking history.”

Students in the Scandinavia program sailed replica Viking ships, like these at anchor in Roskilde, Denmark.

Ornate spires at the Church of the Savior on Spilled Blood, St. Petersburg, constructed longhouse.

Our host mom was very friendly and generous about our lives, so we had the opportunity to practice Russian at all times,” she said.

Cold vegetable soup — with carbonated soda for the theatre — was one main meal that gave Skinner and her roommates pause.

The “other side of the story” was a feature of the Harvard Summer Program. "It was amazing to be at the cutting edge, to hear from experts whose work has been so important over the years," said Raygor.

"Twelve years ago I was invited to Tokyo as a scientific consultant?" said Raygor. "It was so exciting to be working directly with scientists from the university's laboratories."

Brain Science Institute (BSI) in Tokyo is a renowned research center that houses 51 laboratories and a host of international scholars, all at the cutting edge of neuroscience.

But when Takao Hensch, professor of molecular and cellular biology, first heard of BSI BSI, it was nothing more than a dream.

A decade of labor — and patience — has proved rewarding. Now, Hensch is looking at BSI as the beginning of a new generation of cutting-edge neuroscience research at Harvard University. A decade of effort is just trying to make sense of what you are up to.

"The city is full of preserved medieval structures, creating a pretty bad rap in the popular imagination as murderous, pillaging, butt-the-sauce bandits. To a certain extent, everything Mitchell, professor of Russian history, the Scandinavians and folklore, those are the ones that give Skinner and her roommates pause.

"History has not been kind to the Vikings. The mediaeval moralists tend to get a pretty bad rap in the popular imagination as murderous, pillaging, butt-the-sauce bandits. To a certain extent, everything.

Maisie Clark '09 studied in Scandinavia this summer.

All participants were housed with Russian families, and still have the original wall surrounding it,” said Foote. "It is a dream for me to bring College students to RIKEN."

The program culminated in the Swedish city of Gotland. "It was amazing to be at the cutting edge, to hear from experts whose work has been so important over the years," said Raygor.

Students in the Scandinavia program sailed replica Viking ships, like these at anchor in Roskilde, Denmark.

Dr. Tomi was very supportive of my plans to go to Japan,” said Raygor. "He actually knew Dr. Sado professionally — they have attended the same conferences — so it was nice to have an established connection. I will certainly be able to continue the work I started in Japan when I return to Harvard."

In addition to their research duties, students attended an intensive lecture series at the midpoint of the summer. They heard 20 lectures by neuroscience scholars from across the world, each with a different perspective on brain development, disorders, or repair.

"It was amazing to be at the cutting edge, to hear experts who work will propel the entire field forward,” Raygor said.

"Academic discoveries were not the only highlights of the summer for the Harvard scientists. Living and working on the RIKEN campus, many of the under-graduates made strong connections with Japanese postdoctoral scholars.

"To put it to the researchers I worked with very well,” Raygor said, "just by talking about science, but because they invited me to their homes for dinner and introduced me to their friends, I felt like family by the end.”

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Dance

Office for the Arts at Harvard presents its Learning From Performers visiting artist program. Upcoming artists include:

Sara Jobin '91:
Has conducted productions for the San Francisco, Wolf Trap, Tacoma, and Arizona opera companies.

Today (Oct. 2), 5 p.m., opera semi-nar sponsored by Harvard Humanities Center, with Professor Anne Shreffler, chair of the Department of Music, Barker Center, 12 Quincy St., Room 133. Admission free and open to the public.

Sir André Previn: A Kennedy Center Lifetime Achievement Award recipient in 1998, Previn has held the chief artistic posts with such orchestras as the Houston Symphony, London Symphony Orchestra, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Pittsburgh Symphony, and Royal Philharmonic.

Monday (Oct. 6), 3 p.m., master class with student chamber ensembles, co-sponsored by Learning From Performers, Harvard Music Society of Kirkland House and Harvard Piano Society, Kirkland House Junior Common Room, 95 Dunster St.

Bebe Neuwirth: A celebrated star of stage, film, and television — and a triple-threat actor, dancer and singer — Neuwirth's many honors include Tony Awards for "Sweet Charity" (1996) and "Chicago" (1997), as well as two Emmy Awards for her work on the TV series "Cheers" (1990 and 1991). Co-sponsored by Learning From Performers and the Office for the Arts Dance Program. Oct. 29, 8 p.m., master class with student dancers. New College Theatre, 10-12 Holyoke St. Admission is free, but tickets are required. Limit (2) tickets per person.

For more information, visit http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~ofa/.

Led by Snelson and Carranza (front and center in blue dress and sleeveless T-shirt) and using a mirror to check out their moves, the class looks pretty much in synch as they work on the dance.

(Continued from page 15)

formers sat down with students for an informal discussion about life in show business. As they answered questions about a range of topics — auditions, friendships with cast members, how their careers began — both Snelson and Carranza underscored the importance of staying true to your dreams.

"Sure, there are moments when you have doubts," said Snelson, when asked if she ever considered giving up the performer's lifestyle for a more traditional career. "But when you step back and take a look at it, I get to sing, dance, and play dress-up for a living. And I love it. So why not keep persevering until your dreams come true?"

Carranza agreed that despite its challenges, life on Broadway was very rewarding.

"After one performance," he recalled, "my mom came up to me and said, 'I'm so happy that you are happy with your life.' To me, there's no greater thing you can hear from a loved one."

Many students were curious to hear how the performers' audition experiences compared with the process depicted in "A Chorus Line."

"Auditions are much more enhanced than they were in the 1970s," said Carranza. "Now, you are actually a name, not just a number. And dancers are no longer in their own little world. Directors want a 'triple threat' — someone who doesn't just dance, but can also sing and act."

"Chorus Line" was one of the first shows to "break the barrier" of a single-talent approach to hiring.

Woodies also mentioned that as the economics of show business changed and productions became more expensive, directors needed performers who exhibited talent in all three areas. Furthermore, she said, because rehearsal time for productions grew shorter, the talent "had to get brighter."

"With the bar set so high, how do Snelson and Carranza face an audition?"

"It can be very intimidating, but the light in your soul that loves to perform will shine through," Snelson said. "The people behind the table will see that."

"There was no director's table in the studio last Tuesday, but the energy was still palpable as students took to the dance floor. Following a brief warm-up, they lined up to perform "One" with Carranza and Snelson. Teaching Fellow Matt Corriel '05 accompanied the group on piano, while Carranza called out the steps.

"Change! Toe-ball-heel! Lunge!" he called. "Hats at a jaunty angle! Think of every movement as a picture, precise and sharp. Keep your elbow in line or you'll smack your neighbor."

"We really had to plunge right in to prepare for [the performers'] arrival," said Woodies.

Despite the quick preparation, the students knew their moves well. Rather than teach the steps, Carranza and Snelson were able to focus on small details that would improve the overall performance: the tip of a hat, the flick of a wrist, a smoother way to turn.

"I've gotta call up my agent," Carranza joked, "because it looks like I may be out of a job soon."

Some of Woodies' students have Broadway aspirations, but many plan to pursue careers in other fields. Woodies is confident, though, that the course will have a positive impact on all who are enrolled.

"The freedom to communicate with your body, voice, and spirit allows you to do anything," she said.

Snelson shared a similar sentiment.

"It's been said for years now that any sort of music or arts education helps with other subjects, such as math," she said. "It certainly helps your hand-eye coordination, which will be useful for any pre-med students in the room!"

If last Tuesday was any indication, the coming semester holds plenty of excitement for the students in Woodies' class. They will face papers and exams, of course, and challenging assignments as they unravel the complex history of musical theater. Last week, though, they could focus on one singular sensation: the opportunity to dance for Broadway stars.

estimon@fas.harvard.edu
Picture Perfect: Adatto talks about life in the age of the photo op

By Amy Lavoie
FAS Communications

We live in a world flooded with images. There has been an explosion of cell phone cameras, social networking sites, digital photography, blogs, and surveillance cameras, and we have a 24-hour news cycle that feeds on pictures.

In her new book, "Picture Perfect: Life in the Age of the Photo Op," Kiku Adatto tries to make sense of this world. Adatto, who is a scholar in residence of the Photo Op," Kiku Adatto tries to make sense of this world. Adatto, who is a scholar in residence at the Humanities Center in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and a lecturer on social studies, chronicles the rise of America’s photo-op culture, which has been expanding since World War II.

"When the photograph was invented, it was celebrated as a powerful form of documenting, witnessing, and truth-telling," says Adatto. "Today our sensibility has changed. We pride ourselves on our knowledge that the camera can lie, that pictures can be fabricated, packaged, and manipulated. Adatto argues that the "photo-op consciousness" is not always liberating. While "the documentary power of the camera has vastly increased today," she notes, "so has the ability of the camera not only to falsify information but also to falsify ourselves. We have more opportunities to live at the surface, continually posing, to see and measure ourselves by the images we make and the images others make of us. When everyone with a cell phone is a potential member of the paparazzi, when any picture posted can become a part of the permanent record, the line between public and private lives begins to dissolve." Adatto’s book provides an interesting frame on the permanent record, the line between public and private lives began to dissolve.

"When everyone with a cell phone is a potential member of the paparazzi, when any picture posted can become a part of our permanent record, the line between public and private lines begins to dissolve.” Adatto's book provides an interesting frame on the permanent record, the line between public and private lives.

HSPH expands HIV/AIDS work in Tanzania

For 15 years HSPH’s Fawzi has headed collaboration

By Christina Roache
HSPH Communications

Nearly 150 years ago, the Tanzanian city of Dar es Salaam was known by another name — Mzizima, meaning “healthy town” in the local language. But over the decades, the city and the country of Tanzania have experienced mounting challenges to that health.

Tanzania’s per capita income is estimated to be $830 a year. Each year, there are 100,000 to 120,000 malaria-related deaths. HIV infection has reached epidemic proportions, with an estimated 1.3 million adults and children living with HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis casts an ever-growing shadow over the country and hastens the illness and deaths of people with HIV. Rates of chronic diseases are increasing. And there is an estimated shortage of 10,000 health care workers.

Wafai Fawzi, Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) professor of nutrition and epidemiology, knows the situation well. For the past 15 years, he has headed a collaboration in Tanzania which includes researchers at Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (MUHAS) and the Dar es Salaam City Council, that has the overarching goal of improving the public health of people living in one of the world’s poorest countries.

One-year commitment turns into 15 years — and counting

In 1988, Fawzi came to HSPH after earning an M.D. at the University of Khartoum, Sudan. He intended to stay just one year at the School to earn a master’s in public health.

"Then during the M.P.H. studies I thought that one year wasn’t enough, so I did a doctorate in nutrition and epidemiology," he recalled. His mentors became HSPH Professors Manuel Herrero and Walter Willeit. Fawzi conducted his thesis research in the Sudan investigating how vitamin A affects childhood mortality and morbidity. He graduated, and still interested in multivitamin research, he successfully proposed a postdoctoral project in Tanzania that explored whether vitamin A supplementation helped lessen the severity of pneumonia in hospitalized children.

“I chose Tanzania because of collegiate and professional levels, there are a lot of good people and many opportunities for collaboration on various public health issues,” said Fawzi. He went to Tanzania in 1993 and has divided his time between there and HSPH ever since.

Send an e-mail, wait three days

In the early years, Fawzi recalled, conducting research in Tanzania was just one of the challenges. He said “E-mail was done at one computer at the library at Muhimbili University. It worked via telephone and satellite. The satellite would come over twice a day, and it would pick up messages and drop messages, but because the telephone was not working most of the time, you would have to hope that the message got sent. You’d come back three days later to see if somebody had responded.”

A multifaceted collaboration

Much has changed since Fawzi first initiated a relationship with MUHAS to conduct the pneumonia study. The collaboration now involves HSPH, the Dar es Salaam City Council, MUHAS, Harvard Medical School, and departments in several of Harvard’s affiliated hospitals. The partnership focuses on conducting research, building the capacity of local Tanzanian public health systems, training scientists, and practicing
Harvard University Gazette

October 2, 2008

Adatto

(Continued from previous page)

Bush declared, “I want justice ... and there’s an old poster out West I recall that said, ‘Wanted: Dead or Alive.’” Similarly, Adatto says, John McCain has said that he will follow Osama bin Laden to the gates of hell.

Maverick heroes are appealing, Adatto writes, and it’s no surprise that images have become the battlefront of choice as politicians take on each other, and outsiders — insiders in that they support the goals and ideals of American institutions, but outsiders in that they buck bureaucracy and are critics of the establishment. Reagan was a master at criticizing the Washington establishment as a sitting president, and Adatto claims, “McCain is trying to do the same by portraying himself as an outsider even though he has been a senator for over two decades.”

Presidents using pictures for political purposes, observes Adatto, is not new. Abraham Lincoln was hoping photographer Mathew Brady for helping him win the White House.

Kiku Adatto will discuss ‘Picture Perfect’ as part of the Humanities’ ‘20 Questions’ series on Tuesday (Oct. 7) at 6:30 p.m. in the Thompson Room of the Barker Center. The evening will be moderated by Homi Bhabha, Anne F. Rothenberg Professor of the Humanities and director of the Hogan Shanor Center on the Press, Politics and Public Policy; Robin Kelelsey, John L. Loeb Associate Professor of the Humanities; and Doris Sommer, director of the John F. Kennedy Institute for the Arts.

Lincoln’s campaign was the first to distribute mass-produced pictures of the candidate. Their popularity led one of Lincoln’s advisers to conclude, “I am coming to believe that like ness and words matter.”

But, Adatto notes, words still count, as her take on the current political climate illustrates: “George W. Bush’s top-gun landing on the aircraft carrier the USS Abraham Lincoln in May 2003 was cele brated as the greatest photo op of all time. But two weeks later, in moving to Tanzania, ‘Accom plished,’ came to haunt his presidency.” Adatto con cludes, “Today, with 24-hour cable news and the Internet,” Adatto observes, “what was set in motion in 1988 has become full-blown, with ordinary people using pictures to publicize pregnancies and health issues. Including 25,000 patients on antiretroviral therapy, said Fawzi. “Through provision of laboratory, clinical, and research training, the program aims to strengthen the health care workforce in Tanzania.”

Public health in practice

A program called “MDH” supports delivering high-quality treatment and care to HIV/AIDS patients. The city of Dar es Salaam owns and runs the health facility. Said Fawzi, “We use the funded research projects to develop infrastructure and foster a multidisciplinary approach to understanding the epidemiology of various public health problems.”

Research on nutrition

and HIV/AIDS and TB

The HIV/AIDS problem in Tanzania is exacerbated by a growing tubercul osis epidemic. The ability to suppress the immune system tends to put HIV/AIDS-infected individuals at risk for contracting tuberculosis, which in turn increases the risk that latent TB will reactivate within those already infected, noted Fawzi. The partnership researchers are examining the effects of multivitamins on clinical outcomes and immune responses among 850 men and women; all of the study’s participants have tested positive for TB. Collaborating with Tanzanian researchers, the Fawzi team has recently started to evaluate the success of the program and the health improvements that the partnership researchers are conducting in Tanzania.

In its efforts to improve maternal and child health, all of the research and training being conducted in Tanzania will be supplemented by an additional $400,000 award from the National Institute of Health’s Fogarty International Research on nutrition and HIV/AIDS and TB.

Future directions

Said Fawzi, “We hope to continue to do a number of research studies in the area of infectious diseases and maternal, newborn, and child health. Another area that we would like to do more work in is that pertaining to noncommunicable diseases, particularly cardiovascular disease and obesity.” The team has recently started collaborating with partners in Uganda and India, and intends gradually to expand its links with other developing countries. “Our vision is to further strengthen training and research in Dar es Salaam and increasingly use the site as a base for research and education at other sites in the African region and beyond,” added Fawzi.

Fulfilling that vision has become even more possible. Fawzi now is the principal investigator of the Fostering Opportunities for Training in Global Health Framework Program at Harvard, administered by the Harvard Initiative for Global Health (HIGI). The three-year, $400,000 grant from the National Institutes of Health’s Fogarty International Center will be supplemented by an additional $130,000 grant from the University.
**Concerts**

**Thurs., Oct. 2—“Midday Organ Recital.”** Iris Lan ’99, organ, with Ayano Ninomiya ’01, violin. Adolphus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. Audience members are encouraged to bring a lunch.

**Thurs., Oct. 2—“University Hall Recital Series.”** Oni Buchanan, piano. Faculty Room, University Hall, 12:15 p.m.

**Fri., Oct. 3—“Pusey Room Recital Series.”** Wolfgang David, violin, and David Gompper, piano. Featuring music of Brahms, Debussy, Pärt, and Gompper. Pusey Room, the Memorial Church, 7:30 p.m. Free. carson_cooman@harvard.edu.

**Sun., Oct. 5—“Longy Chamber Orchestra Concert.”** Featuring works by Mozart, Stravinsky, and Beethoven, with guest conductor Federico Cortese. Sanders Theatre, 4 p.m. Tickets are $15 general; $10 students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

**Sun., Oct. 5—“Midday Organ Recital.”** David Enlow, organist and choirmaster, Church of the Resurrection, New York, New York, and the Juilliard School. Adolphus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. Audience members are encouraged to bring a lunch.

**Sun., Oct. 12—“Wagner/Zwilich/Elgar.”** Brahms, Debussy, Pärt, and Gompper. Pusey Room, the Memorial Church, 7:30 p.m. Free. carson_cooman@harvard.edu.

**Rosamond Purcell will speak on ‘Elegant Eggs & Remarkable Nests: An Artist’s View of Natural History’ on Tuesday (Oct. 7) at the Harvard Museum of Natural History, 26 Oxford St., at 6 p.m. Booksigning to follow. Free and open to the public. Call (617) 495-2773 or visit www.hmnh.harvard.edu for more information.**

ABOVE: Egret
**theater**

**American Repertory Theatre**
Through Sat., Oct. 11—“Let Me Down Easy” by Anna Deavere Smith, in a journey of human qualities that are too seldom exposed to view and interpreted. The project considers the impact of the digital age on film and video, and its potential for later use. The screening will be held on Oct. 10.)

**Boston Latino National Public Radio’s (Film Study Center) Screening**
Fri., Oct. 9—“La Chiquita” by Mario Adolis; screening and Q&A with director in person.

**Cabaret**

**Sublime Spectacle: The History of the Grand Cañon District**
Steve Curwood, Department of Earth Sciences, presents a visual history of the collection and including the first pathological specimens, medical photographs with descriptions are welcome. The exhibit is open through Oct. 10.)

**Core Real Compolete**
Real films are presented at Real Compolete Compolete, 7 p.m. (617) 496-2651.

**Radio**

**Harvard Radio WHRB (95.3 FM)**
WHRB presents the finest in classical, jazz, underground rock, news, and sports programming, and has 24-hour live internet streaming from its Web site. Program guide subscriptions are free. (617) 495-4838, mail@whrb.org.

**Billboard**
---Hilberry at Harvard---, 9 a.m. 1 p.m.

**Living on Earth, National Public Radio’s**
Steve Woodward, Department of Earth Sciences, presents a visual history of the collection and including the first pathological specimens, medical photographs with descriptions are welcome. The exhibit is open through Oct. 10.

**exhibitions**

**Arnold Arboretum**

**“Sublime Spectacle: The History of the Grand Cañon District”**
Steve Curwood, Department of Earth Sciences, presents a visual history of the collection and including the first pathological specimens, medical photographs with descriptions are welcome. The exhibit is open through Oct. 10.

**“The Warren Anatomical Museum”** presents over 13,000 rare and unusual objects, including anatomical and pathological specimens, historical instruments, anatomical models, and medical memorabilia of famous physicians.

**Waren Museum Exhibition Gallery** at 68 Diggs Hall. (617) 495-6196.

**Fine Arts Library**


**Waren Museum Exhibition Gallery** at 68 Diggs Hall. (617) 495-6196.

**Graduate School of Design**

**“New Trajectories: Contemporary Architecture in Croatia and Slovenia”** features thirteen design practices high-

**Calendar abbreviations**

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<th>Event title</th>
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(Continued from previous page) Conservatory Orchestra with Bruce Henson, conductor; Michael Sakr, guest conductor; Irlan Muresanu, violin; and Andrew Marv, clarin. Sanders Theatre, 2 p.m. Tickets are $12; $14 with ID; $10 for students/senior citizens; other discounts available. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Wed., Oct. 15—“Bartok, Saint-Saens, Dvorak,” (Harvard Box Office) Boston Philharmonic, Charles O’Conor, conductor; 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $70, $65 for students; $58 for students/senior citizens; other discounts available. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Thu., Oct. 16—“Midday Ogan Recital” (The Memorial Church) Haesung Park, Thomson School of Music, University of California, Los Angeles. Adolphus Busch Concert Hall, 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. Audience members are encouraged to bring a lunch.

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**Guidelines for listing events in Calendar**

**Events on campus sponsored by the University, its schools, departments, centers, organizations, and its regoc**

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**To place a listing**

**Addresses**

**Mall**
---Calendar editor Harvard University Mailing Address 1350 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138
---Tel. (617) 496-2651 Fax: (617) 496-9351
---E-mail: calendar@harvard.edu

**Deadlines**

---Calendar listings need to be received at least one week before their publica-
---tion. Deadlines for events listed every Thursday. Events sponsored by outside groups are included. Admissions charges may apply for some events. Call the event sponsor for details.

---Event sponsor must be received by 5 p.m. on Thursday. If you are uncertain about a deadline, holi-
---day schedules and other information on the calendar please call the Calendar editor. (617) 496-2651.

---Online
---The Calendar is available on the Web at http://www.calendar.harvard.edu. Click on Calendar.

---Live
---Calendar editor Harvard University Mailing Address 1350 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138
---Tel. (617) 496-2651 Fax: (617) 496-9351
---E-mail: calendar@harvard.edu

---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 future issues.

---Screenings/studies and support group listings must be renewed by Jan. 5, Aug. 30 to continue run-
---ning for an additional term.
Oct. 2

‘Lossless’ is a video installation by Rebecca Baron and Douglas Goodwin looking at the dematerialization of film into bits. The exhibit is on view in the Sert Gallery at the Carpenter Center through Dec. 7. There will be an opening reception tonight (Oct. 2), 5:30-6:30. See exhibitions, page 22.

Still from ‘Lossless 3.’ 2007, digital video, 10 minutes.

children 3 to 18 years old: free for children of the 7th grade. Free admission (for Massachusetts residents only) on Sun. mornings 9 a.m.-noon, except for groups, at free admission on Wed. afternoons, Sept.-May, 3-5 p.m. Free admission with a Bank of America credit card on the first full weekend of every month. (617) 495-3045, www.hmnh.harvard.edu.

Holyoke Center Exhibition Space. Holyoke Center Arcade, 1350 Mass. Ave. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-5214.

People and Places” features photography by Jeanne Ramalho that represent some of her favorite moments in places she’s been, as well as some of her favorite people. (Through Oct. 8)

“Holyoke Center Exhibition Space.” Holyoke Center Arcade, 1350 Mass. Ave. Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-5214.

“Pacific Islands Hall” features a diverse array of artifacts brought to the museum by Boston’s maritime trade merchant vessels. (Through Dec. 29)

“People and Places” explores the only known surviving collection of photographs by New York photographer Amanda Means. (Oct. 10-Nov. 12)

“Roosevelt’s birth. (Through May 2009)

“Remembering Awatovi: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935-1939” goes behind the scenes at an early 20th-century archaeological expedition to its site at an ancient site sacred to the Hopi people. Part history of archaeology and part social history, the exhibit reveals what the archaeological field of work was like for the era, and how the archaeologists lived in “New Awatovi,” the camp they built for themselves beside the dig. The written and photographic records of “New Awatovi” add a new dimension to the discoveries of the dig itself. See also TuZer Library. (Sept. 25-March 30)

“REVIEW” presents extensive selections from the Fogg, Busch-Reisinger, and Sackler museums together for the first time. The survey features Western art from antiquity to the turn of the last century, Islamic and Asian art, and European and American art since 1900. (Ongoing)

The Sackler Museum is located at 465 Broadway. The Harvard Art Museum is open Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 1-5 p.m. Admission: $7 for senior citizens; $6 for college students with ID; free to the Harvard ID holders, Cambridge Public Library card holders, members, and people under 18 years old; free to the public the first full weekend of every month. (617) 495-9400, www.harvardartmuseums.org.

“Re-View” brings together unique fossils and prehistoric discoveries, including a 42-foot-long Kronosaurus skeleton, and the world’s largest turtle shell, over 1 feet long and 6 million years old. (Ongoing)

“Splendid Scenes” features hundreds of specimens documenting two centuries of scientific exploration, including a 42-foot-long Kronosaurus skeleton, and the world’s largest turtle shell, over 1 feet long and 6 million years old. (Ongoing)

“Language of Color” looks at the way different people see color in the visual world of animals. This exhibition combines dramatic specimens from across the globe. (Through Jan. 3, 2009)

“Dodos, Tribolites, & Meteorites: Treasures of Nature and Science at Harvard” features hundreds of specimens documenting two centuries of scientific exploration, including a 42-foot-long Kronosaurus skeleton, and the world’s largest turtle shell, over 1 feet long and 6 million years old. (Ongoing)

Harvard Art Museum

Sackler Museum

“Re-View” presents extensive selections from the Fogg, Busch-Reisinger, and Sackler museums together for the first time. The survey features Western art from antiquity to the turn of the last century, Islamic and Asian art, and European and American art since 1900. (Ongoing)

The Sackler Museum is located at 465 Broadway. The Harvard Art Museum is open Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., 1-5 p.m. Admission: $7 for senior citizens; $6 for college students with ID; free to the Harvard ID holders, Cambridge Public Library card holders, members, and people under 18 years old; free to the public the first full weekend of every month. (617) 495-9400, www.harvardartmuseums.org.

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lectures

Thu., Oct. 2—“13 Architects: 3 Design Practices.” (GSD Loeb Fellows) James Brown, principal, Public Architecture, San Diego; Rob Leach, urban designer, Regional Plan Association, New York; and Heather Trimm, principal, ReSource Rethinking Building, Vancouver. Studioli Room 112, Gund Hall, 6:30 p.m. (617) 495-9345, syounge@gsd.harvard.edu.

Thu., Oct. 2—“Abusively Subtitling ‘Neuroscience and Partners In Health’ 15th Anniversary.” (Carpenter Center) Abé Jinnai Hidenobu, Goldsmiths College, University of London. Location TBA, 4 p.m. (617) 495-3251.

Thu., Oct. 2—“The Reading of Urban Landscape: Ecology and History.” (Semitic Museum) Akira Satake, Japanese architectural historian. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 6 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Fri., Oct. 3—“Catastrophe: The Public Health Community’s Response to the Katrina Catastrophe.” (CES, Kokkalis Program, WCFIA, HUCE) David Colfer, medicaldirector at Zero Arrow Project, New York; and Susannah McLaughlin, playwright. Zero Arrow Theatre, 1:30 p.m. Tickets are $10 free for A.R.T. subscribers. 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. See theater.

Sat., Oct. 4—“New England Asian Art History Seminar.” (Fairbank Center, Reischauer Institute) Jinhai Hui, The China Institute, Minneapolis; John Werner, Citizen Schools, New York; Hsiao-Chung Yen, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 12:30 p.m. (617) 495-9345, syounge@gsd.harvard.edu.

Fri., Oct. 6—“Distance in His Eyes.” (Houghton Library) Ken Burns, Florentine Films, speaks on his upcoming feature film, “The National Parks: America’s Best Idea.” Sanders Theatre, 4 p.m. Free, no tickets required. Seating is limited; first-come, first-served. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Sat., Oct. 7—“3 Architects: 3 Design Practices.” (GSD Loeb Fellows) Roger Cummiskey, principal, Cummiskey Architects, Minneapolis; John Werner, Citizen Schools, New York; Hsiao-Chung Yen, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 12:30 p.m. (617) 495-9345, syounge@gsd.harvard.edu.

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Sat., Oct. 7—“550 Years of Awatovi with its Beautiful Kiva.” (Semitic Museum) Thomas B. Fischer, University of Arizona. Room TBA, 24 Quincy St., 5 p.m. Reception to follow.

Sat., Oct. 7—“Global Space in Mutation.” (GSD) Scott Lash, Goldsmiths College, University of London. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thu., Oct. 13—“Promotion of 2008 McMillan-Stewart Fellowship in Distinguished Filmmaking to Kiphan Halil Khoshkhah.” (Film Study Center) Screening of “Darat (Dry Season),” Radioactive Institute, Nigeria to follow. Lecture Hall, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., 7:30 p.m.

Thu., Oct. 14—“Bodhisattva to Downtown: The Evolution of Skateboarding in New York City.” (GSMS) Filming and conversation with filmmakers Coam “Buddy” Nichols and Rick Chomaski. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Fri., Oct. 16—“3 Architects: 3 Design Practices.” (GSD Loeb Fellows) James Brown, principal, Public Architecture, San Diego; Rob Leach, urban designer, Regional Plan Association, New York; and Heather Trimm, principal, ReSource Rethinking Building, Vancouver. Studioli Room 112, Gund Hall, 6:30 p.m. (617) 495-9345, syounge@gsd.harvard.edu.

Fri., Oct. 16—“Rapid Climate Change in the Arctic: Why Should It Concern Us?” (HKS China Caucus) Thomas Deng, Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Conference room, 26 Toronto St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.realcollegio.com/publicmente.harvard.edu.

Mon., Oct. 6—“The Petrie-Flom Center at Harvard Law School (HLS) presents ‘Health Care Policy in the 2008 Presidential Elections,’ a debate between health care advisors to the Obama and McCain campaigns, today (Oct. 2) at noon in Ropes Gray, Room 206, Harvard Law School. See lectures, business/law, this page, for more information.

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Wed., Oct. 15—“‘Common Sense and Responsibility.’” (Center) Walter Amberg, University of Vienna. Room TBA, 2nd floor, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 6:30 p.m. www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic.

Wed., Oct. 15—“‘Design for Sustainability and Preservation.’” (GSD Loeb Fellows) Lin Wang, Shanghai Urban Design and Research Bureau; and Dori Young, Department of Culture for Bhutan, Studioli Room 112, Gund Hall, 48 Quincy St., 12:30 p.m. (617) 495-9345, syounge@gsd.harvard.edu.


Thu., Oct. 15—“‘Double Agency: Tafur/Planesi — The Remix.’” (GSD) Mark Rakatansky, principal, Mark Rakatansky Studio, and Columbia University. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.


Fri., Oct. 16—“‘Common Sense and Responsibility.’” (Center) Walter Amberg, University of Vienna. Room TBA, 2nd floor, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 6:30 p.m. www.fas.harvard.edu/~semitic.
Japanese architectural historian Jinna Hidenobu speaks on "Reading the Urban Landscape of Tokyo: Ecology and History" tonight (Oct. 2) in Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, 48 Quincy St., at 6 p.m. The event is free and open to the public. E-mail bueno@fas.harvard.edu for more information.

Lunchtime Massage Therapy Break at HUHS
Ten-minute appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists
Monday, 2-3 p.m., and Friday, 12-1 p.m.
HUHS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange fee is $10/10 minutes for HUHS members

On-Site Massage Therapy or Shiatsu
Ten-minute appointments with Licensed Massage Therapist
Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange fee is $10 per person for 10 minutes; minimum of six people
HUHS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange fee is $10/10 minutes for HUHS members

Relki
One-hour appointments with Faris Alapat, Judy Partington, & Lisa Santoro, LMTs
Tuesday, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 7-8 p.m.
75 Mt. Auburn St., 2nd floor, HUHS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange fee is $60/hr; $40/hr for HUHS members
HUHS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange fee is $60/hr; $40/hr for HUHS members

Acupuncture
One-Hour Appointments with Jeffrey Matrinac, Lic. Ac.
Tuesday and Fridays, 11 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
75 Mt. Auburn St., 2nd floor, HUHS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange (clinician clearance required) fee is $60/hr; $40/hr for HUHS members
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Tobacco Cessation Classes
Offered weekly at the Danar-Farber Cancer Institute, times and locations may vary. Fee: $10 per class, and nicotine patches are available at a discounted rate. (617) 632-2099

Weight Watchers at Work classes are available, (617) 495-9629.

Weight Watchers at Work is available Friday, 10:10-4:50 a.m., in the CSIM conference room, 42 Francis Ave. There will be an informa- tive meeting on Friday, Sept. 28, at 2 p.m., in the same room. For more information, or to subscribe to our email list, please visit http://lists.hcs.harvard.edu/mailman/listinfo/bahal/.

Harvard Baha’i Student Association bahai@hcs.harvard.edu
Please write to bahai@hcs.harvard.edu for more information, or subscribe to our email list at http://lists.hcs.harvard.edu/mailman/listinfo/i stiho/bahai/istho/.

Harvard-Epworth United Methodist Church
955 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, Mass.
(617) 384-0837
www.harvard-epworth.org
www.epworthchurch.org

Harvard-Epworth United Methodist Church Group is led by Swami Tyagananda, Harvard-Divinity School, and Ramakrishna Vedanta Society. Meets Mondays, 7-8 p.m., in the Mother House of the Ramakrishna-Swarupini Math, 1555 Massachusetts Ave.

Harvard Islamic Society
Harvard Islamic Society Office. (617) 638-0804
digitals@hcs.harvard.edu

HR Asian Student Fellowship Koloniaar
Friday Night Bible Study: Boylston Hall 105, 7 p.m., every Friday. Join us as
we continue our study of the Gospel of Matthew.

Fresh Mid-Week at Loker 031, 7:30 p.m.: every Wednesday, Freshmen House.

iskander@fas.harvard.edu, www.hcs.harvard.edu/~abisk.

H-R Catholic Student Center
Saint Paul Hall, 7th floor, 87 North St., Student Mass: Sun., 5 p.m., Lower Church.

Harvard Hillie
52 Mt. Auburn St. (617) 495-4696 willie@hillie.harvard.edu
■ Referral Clinic, M-F, 9 a.m.-5:30 p.m.
■ Orthodox Minyan: daily, 6:45 a.m.
■ Conservative Minyan: Mon. and Thurs., 5:45 a.m.; Sat., 9:30 a.m., 1:45 p.m., and 4:45 p.m. after sundown.
■ Women’s Study Minyan (Conservative): Sat., 9:30 a.m.

H-R Humanist Chaplaincy
Monthly Meeting: One Sunday of every month at 10 a.m., 1 Oxford St., 2 p.m. (617) 495-5529.

Cambridge Friends Meeting
meets for worship Sundays at 10:30 a.m. and 5 p.m., Wednesdays at 8:30 a.m. at Longfellow Park, off Brattle St. (617) 876-6883.

Cambridgeport Baptist Church
(court of Magazine St. and Putnam Ave., 10 minute walk from Central Square T stop)
Sunday morning worship service at 10 a.m. Home fellowships meet throughout the week. (617) 576-5778. www.cambridgeportbaptist.org.

First Church in Cambridge (United Church of Christ) holds a traditional worship service Sundays at 11 a.m. and an alternative jazz service Sunday afternoons at 3:30 p.m. Located at 11 Garden St. (617) 547-2724.

Lutheran — University Lutheran Church, 66 Winthrop St., at the corner of Dunster and Winthrop streets, holds Sunday worship at 10 a.m. through Labor Day weekend and 9 a.m. Sat. 10/10, with child care provided. Uniti Shelter. (617) 547-2841. Church and Student Center: 677-8765, www.unilu.org.

Old Cambridge Baptist Church, 1151 Mass., Ave and 400 Harvard St., behind Smith Chapel (across the Inn at Harvard), holds Sunday morning worship at 10:30 a.m. Please join us this inclusive, progressive congregation in the American Baptist tradition. www.oldcambridgebaptist.org. (617) 843-0808.

Swedeborg Chapel: Church of the New Jerusalem (617) 864-4055 http://swedeborg-chapel.org/ Located at the corner of Quincy St. and Kirkland St.
■ Bible Study, Sundays at 10 a.m.
■ Services, Sundays at 11 a.m.
■ Community Dinner, Thursdays at 6 p.m.
■ Swedish Reading Group, Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Cambridgeport Baptist Church, (617) 576-6779
Church office, (617) 876-0200
Episcopal Chaplaincy, (617) 495-4340 First Church in Cambridge, (617) 661-0022
Harvard Divinity School, (617) 495-2929
Harvard Universalist, (617) 495-2927
Harvard Episcopal United Methodist Church, (617) 394-0837
Old Cambridge Baptist Church, (617) 843-0808
St. Paul Church, (617) 494-8400
Swedeborg Chapel, (617) 864-4552
The Memorial Church, (617) 495-5508

Illegible text with no readable content.
The salary ranges for each job grade are available at http://www.employ-
ment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates will fall within these ranges. These salary ranges are for full-time positions and are adjusted for part-time positions. Service & Training employees are not assigned grade levels. The relevant union contract determines salary levels for these positions.

Other Opportunities:

All non-faculty job openings currently available at University are listed on the Web at http://www.employment.harvard.edu. There are also job posts available for viewing in the Longwood Medical area, 25 Shattuck St., and 1825 Commonwealth Ave. For more information, please call 423-2035. This is only a partial listing. For a complete list, visit http://www.employ-
ment.harvard.edu.

In addition, Spheron Services, Inc., provides temporary clerical and clerical-staffing services to the University. If you are interested in temporary work at Harvard (full or part-time), call Spheron at (617) 495-1500 or 432-6200 (Longwood area). Additional Career Support:

A Web page on career issues, including links to career assessment, exploration, and other listings, is available at http://www.harvard.harvard.edu/learning/careerdevelopment/index.

Job Search Info Sessions:

Harvard University offers a series of information sessions on various job search topics such as interviewing, how to target the right positions, and navigating 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/findings/jobs/.

Please Note:
The letters “SIC” at the end of a job listing indicate that there is a strong internal candidate (a current Harvard staff member) in consideration for this position.
The wonder of Brooklyn’s iconic amusement park Coney Island as seen through the eyes of a young runaway is at the heart of the 1953 classic film “Little Fugitive” by the directing team of Ray Ashley, Morris Engel, and Ruth Orkin.

What lies at the heart of Joanna Lipper’s ’94 recent remake is much darker.

The film’s opening sequence sets the stage. Using grainy, archival footage and a child’s voiceover to describe the grim scene, it depicts the fate of a Coney Island elephant deemed unsafe by park operators.

The flashback is just one of the many techniques employed by Lipper, a fellow in residence at the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute, whose “Little Fugitive,” coupled with her short documentary “Inside Out: Portraits of Children,” was recently released on DVD by Cinema Libre Studio.

The 1953 film is a simple story of two brothers, Lenny, 12, and Joey, 7, who must look after themselves when their mother leaves to visit their sick grandmother. After a practical joke, Joey is convinced he has killed his brother. Horrified, he flees to Coney Island.

With poignant black-and-white images and limited dialogue, the picture follows Joey’s wanderings through the maze of Coney Island attractions, ending ultimately with a happy family reunion.

Heralded by famed French director François Truffaut for its innovative use of handheld cameras, which included a camera designed by Engel that he strapped to his body, the film received an Oscar nomination for best screenplay and won the Silver Lion award at the 1953 Venice Film Festival.

Lipper’s remake is a more complex, unsettling work, one that explores the themes of child neglect, the challenges and heartbreak of children of incarcerated parents, the inadequacies of the foster care system, and sexual predators. Her characters are examined in greater detail, including the boys’ mother, who is often absent or hungover, and their father (unaccounted for in the original), who is in prison.

“I looked at the original movie and after watching it there were some unanswered questions,” said Lipper, who wanted in her own work to further develop the characters, especially that of the older boy, Lenny.

“This question of who [Lenny’s] father was and how his father in some way disapproved of him and abandoned the family, or wasn’t there as a role model for Lenny, is a central question to Lenny’s character.”

Following its world premiere in 2006, the feature-length drama has screened in film festivals from Seattle to London and was recently shown in August at the Coney Island Museum and in September at the Jacob Burns Film Center in Pleasantville, NY.

Intelligent, energetic, and driven are all qualities that accurately describe Lipper, who, at 36, has two documentaries and a book about teen mothers, “Growing Up Fast,” to her name. Reflective, visually alluring, and socially aware are qualities that characterize her work. Like “Little Fugitive,” Lipper’s book and documentaries examine the roles that imagination, creativity, sadness, longing, and dreams play in the development of child and adolescent psyches, as well as a variety of social issues ranging from teenage pregnancy to welfare reform to domestic and child abuse.

For Lipper, directing combines her two passions: film and psychology.

“I find that directing actors or doing a documentary is very closely linked to psychology,” she said. “I am interested in psychoanalysis and in memory, trauma, identity, and family, and under the umbrella of being a film director I get to engage in those different areas.”

Growing up in Manhattan close to Broadway shows fostered Lipper’s interest in drama and musical theater. She completed her high school’s academic requirements by 11th grade and spent her senior year at the performing arts school HB Studio in Manhattan’s Greenwich Village under the guidance of Viennese actor and director Herbert Berghof. There she developed her love of directing, drawn to complex and challenging behind-the-scenes work and the thrill of the creative decision-making process.

She applied early to Harvard, was accepted, and majored in literature and film. After graduation, an interest in children and psychology led to a master’s degree in psychoanalytic developmental psychology from University College London and the Anna Freud Centre.

Lipper is now working on her next project, developing a film adaptation of “A Girl from Zanzibar,” based on the novel of the same name by Roger King. The work tells the story of a young illegal immigrant from Zanzibar who tries to find her way in London and the United States amid scandal and intrigue.

Lipper’s films are often screened in conjunction with panel discussions that address the social issues prevalent in her work. The format, said the filmmaker, allows for an open exchange, something that she hopes can be the first step to meaningful change.

“It’s important, she explained, “to have diverse members of a community gather to watch a film and have the opportunity afterward to talk about the issues, the questions, and the emotions that [they] feel as a result of the film, and to explore in a group setting how these elements might actually generate new insights, raise awareness, and affect … perspectives.”

colleen.walsh@harvard.edu

Lipper will talk about her new take on the 1953 classic and the various issues explored in her work. The screening is being hosted by the Brattle Theatre and the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute in association with the Guidance Center Inc., a nonprofit provider of mental health and family support services in Cambridge and Somerville. To view a trailer of the film, go to http://joannalipper.com/video_LF.html.
Welcome new faculty

A letter from President Faust and Provost Hyman

As Harvard begins its 372nd year, we are fortunate indeed to have outstanding scholars like you join our faculty. We have no doubt that you will contribute in significant ways to the academic life of Harvard through your research, teaching, and other activities within the University.

Harvard offers a wealth of resources and opportunities for you as a faculty member, whether you are looking for new research collaborations or are simply interested in exploring areas of interest in different disciplines. To assist you in your transition, the Provost's Office of Faculty Development and Diversity will be convening the first University-wide New Faculty Institute to be held on Wednesday, October 8, 2008. We hope that you will be able to attend this half-day event, as it will provide you with an overview of the many resources available to you throughout the University. In addition, you will have an opportunity to meet some of our other distinguished faculty members from throughout the University, who will share some of their insights and perspectives about teaching and building collaborations across Harvard.

We thank you for choosing to join our community and for making the commitment to pursue your scholarship here at Harvard. We welcome and look forward to meeting you soon.

With Best Wishes,

Drew Gilpin Faust  
President

Steven E. Hyman  
Provost

Greetings from Senior Vice Provost Singer

Welcome to the Harvard University faculty. We are delighted that you have chosen to join our scholarly community and make Harvard your academic home. Your presence here is essential to ensuring that the fundamental goals of this great University are fulfilled through your scholarship and research, your teaching and learning, and your service to the community.

As all of us know, members of today's professoriate are being challenged by increasingly complex issues and demands. Now more than ever we must think about the need for interdisciplinary approaches to the production, dissemination and transformation of knowledge, strategies for teaching a historically unprecedented number of diverse students, and the desire for more authentic engagement with a society that daily becomes more global and technologically sophisticated.

I hope that as you embark on your work at Harvard you will seek out and take advantage of the vast array of resources and opportunities to collaborate with colleagues across the University. The Office of Faculty Development and Diversity stands ready to provide you with an introduction to these resources and opportunities and to help you navigate the system. We also welcome your ideas and suggestions for developing new resources and practices that may help you and other new faculty members as they join our fast-paced and ever exciting academic environment.

I look forward to talking with you about these issues and other aspects of academic life. And as we do so, let's always remember to keep perspective and develop strategies for balancing the many competing demands that face us not just in our academic roles but also in our personal lives.

With best wishes for a wonderful academic year,

Sincerely,

Judith D. Singer  
Senior Vice Provost for Faculty Development and Diversity

James Bryant Conant Professor of Education
Introducing Harvard University’s new ladder faculty

The individuals profiled in this feature represent the 2008-2009 new ladder faculty from across the University, in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and all of our professional schools. They are a distinguished group of scholars from diverse backgrounds who represent the breadth and depth of outstanding scholarly endeavors in a wide range of fields in the arts, humanities, social sciences, and sciences, as well as within innovative interdisciplinary research areas which address vital societal needs. We as a community share their commitment and enthusiasm to pursuing academic excellence and welcome their engagement in the wide array of activities that Harvard offers throughout the year. Welcome to our new ladder faculty!

Faculty of Arts & Sciences

Edoardo Airoldi
Assistant Professor of Statistics

George Alvarez
Assistant Professor of Psychology

Stephen Ansolabehere
Professor of Government

Nir Avni
Instructor [convertible] in Mathematics

Edo Berger
Assistant Professor of Astronomy

Eric Chaney
Assistant Professor of Economics

Philippe Cluzel
Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology and Gordon McKay Professor of Applied Physics

Jeremy Greene
Assistant Professor of the History of Science

Rebecca Lemov
Assistant Professor of the History of Science

Giuliana Minghelli
Associate Professor of Romance Languages and Literatures

Charles Nunn
Associate Professor

Ryan Owens
Assistant Professor of Government

Julie Peters
Professor of English and of Comparative Literature

Matthew Platt
Assistant Professor of Government

Sharad Ramanathan
Assistant Professor of Molecular and Cellular Biology

James Robson
Associate Professor

Arthur Spirling
Assistant Professor of Government

Joanne Van der Woude
Assistant Professor of English and American Literature and Language and of History and Literature

Yaoda Xu
Assistant Professor of Psychology

Jun Yin
Instructor [convertible] in Mathematics

Xi Yin
Assistant Professor of Physics

School of Engineering and Applied Sciences

Yiling Chen
Assistant Professor of Computer Science

Daniel Needleman
Assistant Professor of Applied Physics

Divinity School

Charles Stang
Assistant Professor of Early Christian Thought

D. Andrew Teeter
Assistant Professor of Hebrew Bible/Old Testament

Graduate School of Design

Felipe Correa
Assistant Professor of Urban Design

Erika Naginska
Associate Professor of Architectural History

Christopher Reinhart
Associate Professor of Architectural Technology

Roland Baron
Professor

School of Dental Medicine

Tanya Smith
Assistant Professor of Anthropology

Roland Baron
Professor

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The Office of Faculty Development and Diversity (FD&D) serves as Harvard’s central faculty affairs office. Working closely with colleagues across the University, it oversees and guides institutional policies and transformation in all areas of faculty affairs, providing intellectual leadership and coordination across the Schools with the twin goals of increasing accountability and fostering measurable progress in important domains.

Central to its mission is the systematic collection, analysis, and dissemination of data on faculty appointments and the development, implementation, and evaluation of University-wide programs designed to improve faculty life, especially for junior faculty and for women and members of underrepresented racial and ethnic groups at all ranks. Working closely with the President and Provost, the Senior Vice Provost for FD&D serves as a key adviser in the ad hoc tenure process, chairs the Provost’s Review Committee on Faculty Appointments, and oversees the administration of funds designated to facilitate the appointment of outstanding scholars who increase the faculty’s diversity.

To learn more about the Office of Faculty Development & Diversity please visit us on our website, http://www.faculty.harvard.edu

Funding opportunities from FD&D

In September 2006, the Office of Faculty Development and Diversity launched two pilot programs intended to provide financial support to scholars who have child care or adult dependent care obligations, in order to give those scholars the support and flexibility necessary to fulfill the potential of their academic careers while also meeting the time demands of their families.

These grants are primarily intended to assist tenure-track faculty, but limited funds are available on a competitive basis for benefits-eligible postdoctoral fellows. Grants may also be used in conjunction with existing benefits offered through Parents in a Pinch and Bright Horizons. Both have services in many American cities and abroad.

Dependent Care Fund

The Dependent Care Fund (DCF) for short-term professional travel is intended to provide financial assistance to scholars who would like to travel for a professional event that will advance their academic careers, and who also have child care or adult dependent care obligations. DCF grants are awarded to defray the incremental costs due to added care-giving needs incurred as a result of traveling for career purposes. Such costs may include those associated with transporting a dependent and/or a caregiver to a conference location or research site, extra dependent care at home while the recipient is traveling, or on-site care at a meeting.

There are three remaining funding rounds for academic year 2009. The application deadlines are: December 5, 2008 March 6, 2009 June 5, 2009

To apply, please visit www.faculty.harvard.edu/05/0541.html

Research Enabling Grants

The Research Enabling Grants program (REG) is a pilot program intended to provide scholars with financial support to enable research that would otherwise suffer due to significant child care or adult dependent care obligations. REG provides funding for tenure-track faculty and benefits-eligible postdoctoral fellows who are primary caregivers.*

There are two funding rounds for academic year 2009. The application deadlines are: October 3, 2008 March 6, 2009

To apply, please visit www.faculty.harvard.edu/05/0542.html

*Please note that among HMS faculty and postdoctoral fellows, only those based primarily in the Quad’s basic and social science departments are eligible. Faculty and postdocs based in the HMS-affiliated hospitals and research centers are not eligible.