HBS summit addresses future

As the world wonders, ‘what next?’
Harvard experts address question

By Colleen Walsh
Harvard News Office

The timing couldn’t have been worse, or perhaps better, for Harvard Business School’s (HBS) “Centennial Global Business Summit,” a two-day conference Oct. 12-14.

The global reverberations of the U.S. economic crisis, an impending election, and a public eager for a new chief executive to lead the United States through its financial turmoil meant there was much to discuss as world business leaders gathered at the HBS campus to reflect on the history of the School, its future, and the future of business.

The conference was the finale of a year of events to coincide with the School’s founding, which included a celebration on April 8 (100 years to the day after the Harvard Corporation approved the creation of the new school), a new case study on HBS, a centennial Web site, working papers and colloquia, and an exhibit at the school’s Baker Library | Bloomberg Center that President Faust talks to the crowd of more than 1,600 at the Business School: ‘We want to make a difference in and for the world — as it is today and as it will be in future.’

By Ruth Walker
Special to the Harvard News Office

Lawrence Mishel, president of the Economic Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., didn’t actually use the phrase “I told you so” in his remarks at a panel discussion on labor issues at the Harvard Business School last week.

But he cited some evidence that the national economics discussion is coming around to his way of looking at things — and not just because of the current credit crisis.

He and his fellow panelists painted a largely dark picture of flat or falling living standards, structural changes in industry sectors, and a labor movement ill-equipped to play the role it could in getting the country back on track.

The panel, held Oct. 7, was called “The Dynamics of a Changing Domestic Workforce.” It was part of the Future of Labor Forum, a faculty-staff initiative sponsored by the Labor and Worklife Program at Harvard Law School, Harvard Business School Human Resources, and the Harvard University Office of Labor Relations.

The other panelists were David Finegold, dean of the Rutgers University School of Management and Labor Relations; Greg Thornton, senior vice president...
POLICE REPORTS

Following are some of the incidents re-ported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending Oct. 13. The official log is located at 1033 Massachusetts Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hudp.harvard.edu.

Oct. 9: At the Littauer Building, an indi-vidual was arrested and charged with tres-passing after officers found the individual had been issued a no trespass warning for all Harvard University property. At Gund Hall, officers took a report of a stolen unattended Cannon video camera. At Teel Hall, an officer was dispatched to take a report of an individual receiving harassing phone calls. The officers reported that at Cabot House, a red mountain bicy-cle was stolen. At Brattle Street and Hawthorne Street, officers observed an indi-vidual known to be involved in prior inci-dents with the Harvard University Po-lice Department. The individual was ar-rested after a field interview was con-ducted and the individual was checked for war-rants with positive results.

Oct. 10: At Gannett House, officers were dispatched to take a report of an in-dividual receiving suspicious phone calls. Another individual stated that a suspi-cious individual entered the building, made inappropriate comments, and left. A set of black Sony headphones was stolen at the Continuing Education computer fa-cility. The headphones were returned after the owner confronted an individual in pos-session of them. At the New Research Building, a white mountain bicycle was stolen.

Oct. 11: Officers responded to a re-port of an individual who entered Cabot House through the fire door in the stairwell. It was reported that the individual fled the area when confronted by the re-porting party.

Oct. 12: At 20 Plympton St., an officer was dispatched to take a report of a motor vehicle that sustained damage to its rear quarter panel. At Winthrop House, officers could not locate an individual who was reported by a bus driver.

Oct. 13: Officers were dispatched to a report at 1 Athens St., stating that an in-dividual was walking around without cloth-ing. At Comstock Hall and Harvard Hall, two mountain bicycles were stolen. An un-secured log rug valued at $500, a painting valued at $300, and a painting valued at $1,000 were stolen from Adams House. A wallet was stolen from the Loeb Drama Center. An individual was arrested and charged with assault and battery after officers were dispatched to a report of a domestic disturbance. The reporting party stated that the individ-ual attempted to control them by holding their wrists and then put their hands around the reporting party’s neck.

FLU CLINICS

HUHS to offer flu vaccination clinics throughout October

Harvard University Health Services (HUHS) will conduct free high-risk flu vacc-ination clinics throughout the month of October. The clinics will be held for all high-risk individuals every Monday and Tuesday (noon–3 p.m.) at HUHS on the second floor of the Holyoke Center (Monks Library). Students should provide their Harvard ID to receive the vaccina-tion.

High-risk groups include pregnant women, women 50 or older, and young-er adults with chronic illnesses (such as diabetes and asthma), health care work-ers, individuals in contact with children younger than 6 months, and individuals in contact with those at high risk of the flu’s complications, such as individuals with AIDS.

The following Nov. 3, HUHS will open free flu vaccination clinics to the entire Har-vard University community (not exclusive-ly high-risk individuals). More information on the flu can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu/.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Richardson memorial program scheduled for Oct. 27

A memorial service honoring the life of Julius B. Richardson will be held Oct. 27 at 10 a.m. at the Harvard Club of Boston, 143 Commonwealth Ave. A re-ception will follow. A former U.S. surgeon general, Richardson held appointments at the Harvard School of Public Health, Har-vard Medical School, and the Harvard–Kennedy School. He died on July 27.

PRESIDENT’S OFFICE HOURS 2008-09

President Drew Faust will hold office hours for students in her Massachusetts Hall office on the following dates: Thursday, Oct. 16, 4-5 p.m.; Thursday, Nov. 13, 4-5 p.m.; Monday, March 16, 2009, 4-5 p.m. Thursday, April 9, 2009, 4-5 p.m. Sign-up begins one hour earlier un-less otherwise noted. Individuals are welcome on a first-come, first-served basis. A Harvard ID is required.
**Harvard accelerates its commitment to sustainability**

By Corydon Ireland  
Harvard News Office

If you flew over Harvard University in a small plane, you would see only a few outward and obvious signs of sustainability. You would see a glittering solar array on Shad Hall at Harvard Business School, a landscaped green roof on Gund Hall, home of Harvard’s Graduate School of Design, and you would see a lot of zero-emission bicycle and pedestrian traffic. Sustainability in action is hard to notice. For instance, Harvard buildings that are LEED-certified and registered — 49 so far — look like any other buildings. (LEED stands for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design, the recognized industry standard for sustainable building and upgrades.)

But for the rest of this month, sustainability in action will be easy to notice. Events University-wide will celebrate Harvard’s accelerating commitment to environmental ideals.

The celebration is also a call to action — an expression of the need for Harvard’s citizens to help accomplish the University’s environmental goals. (They were outlined this summer in a report by the Greenhouse Gas Task Force.)

“What is at stake is nothing less than a change in the culture of how we work and live,” said President Drew Faust. “Every member of the Harvard community has a role to play in reducing our greenhouse gas emissions — by conserving energy ourselves, by motivating others to do so, and by envisioning and implementing new ideas that will contribute to our progress.

“Taken together, the habits, the attitudes, and the creativity of every one of us have the potential to make a difference,” she said, “not just for Harvard in the here and now, but for the larger world and its future well-being.”

(See Celebration, next page)

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Alice Waters special guest at ‘smart food’ panel

By Elizabeth Gehman  
Special to the Harvard News Office

In anticipation of Harvard’s upcoming sustainability celebration, a panel discussion on sustainable food took place Tuesday (Oct. 14) in the Faculty Room at University Hall. It began with a reception at which chefs doled out demitasse cups of soup, starting with a chowder of Cape Cod Bay scallops and Berkeley blue cheese. A Southern twang filled the air in the form of a high cotton voice: “I love you.”

Josh Viertel ’01, co-director of the Yale Sustainable Food Project and president of Slow Food USA, and playwright, actress, and New York University professor of performance studies Anna Devere Smith, who is on the advisory board of Waters’ foundation.

“The discussion began with Bhabha’s request that each of the panelists share their earliest food memories. While Waters spoke of fruits and vegetables from her parents’ Victory Garden and Smith remembered the smells of her grandmother’s cooking, Viertel had a more unusual food memory. His parents cooked on a camp stove, he said, because their in-expensive apartment didn’t have a full-size stove. One day as baby Josh sat in his highchair, the camp stove leaked and lit some grocery bags on fire, sending flaming oranges rolling across the kitchen table. “I was completely delighted,” he says, “and I couldn’t understand why my parents didn’t share in that sentiment.”

Even today, he said, he can conjure up the scent of burnt orange peel.

With food creating such strong, warm, and loving associations, Bhabha asked, what did the panelists think about the health issues surrounding eating in the United States, from obesity to anorexia? The question offered a perfect opportunity for Waters to describe her philosophy that Americans have a dysfunction- al relationship with food disconnected from nature and culture. “We’ve never been educated in the way most everyone else on the planet has,” she said, “where food is woven into the fabric of life.” In Europe, for example, people gather around to share food, rather than, as Devere Smith later pointed out, isolating themselves in front of the television. “We will never solve the health problems until we bring food back into the context of nature and culture,” Waters added.

(See Panel, next page)
Harvard has launched a sustainable food initiative as has Yale, under Viertel, who said that at the program’s outset, the “culinary team” of student and faculty chefs, “will produce food that we think they would be forced to eat brown rice and tofu. By the end of the first day, how- ever, the students are in the kitchen, and I’ll say to them the next day, ‘You’re going to cook dinner for the faculty at the faculty club.’ And they’re like, ‘Okay, great!’ It’s great.”

Harvard has also launched a sustainable food initiative, which, like its sustainable energy efforts, is part of the University’s broader agenda to reduce its environmental impact. The initiative, called the “Harvard University Sustainability Report Card,” was launched in 2010 and is updated biennially. The report card provides a comprehensive assessment of the University’s sustainability efforts, including its efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, conserve resources, and improve waste management. The report card also highlights successes and challenges, and sets targets for future improvement.

Harvard’s sustainability efforts are part of a broader national trend. Many universities, colleges, and other institutions are taking steps to reduce their environmental impact and promote sustainability. These efforts include reducing energy consumption, increasing the use of renewable energy sources, improving waste management, and promoting sustainable practices in research and teaching. The goal is to create a more sustainable future for all, and to demonstrate that universities and colleges can play a leading role in this effort.
Dan Shore named University’s vice president for finance, CFO

Dan Shore, director of the University’s Office of Budgets and Financial Planning since 2003 and Harvard’s chief financial officer since May 2008, has been named vice president for finance and chief financial officer. “I have been very impressed by Dan Shore as I’ve come to know him these past few months,” said Edward C. Forst, the University’s executive vice president. “He combines a sophisticated grasp of Harvard’s complex financial systems with a steady, creative, and rigorous approach to thinking things through and getting things done.”

“It’s an incredible privilege to support Harvard’s extraordinary community of faculty and students,” said Shore. “I look forward to working closely with Ed Forst, and with my colleagues across the University, to develop financial strategies that can help us realize our increasingly ambitious objectives.”

“As colleagues across Harvard know, Dan Shore brings incisive intelligence, exceptional energy, and thoughtful judgment to all he does,” said President Drew Faust. “He’s someone with a constant concern for how we can improve our financial systems and make the best possible use of our resources to advance our programmatic aims.”

As vice president for finance, reporting to the executive vice president, Shore will be responsible for overseeing a broad array of activities encompassing financial planning, analysis, operations, and compliance.

As director of the Office of Budgets and Finances, Shore will also oversee the University’s financial strategies that will be a key part of President Drew Faust’s overall approach to thinking things through and getting things done.”

Drew Faust, Director, Harvard University’s Office of Budgets and Financial Planning

Chemical used in place of two cancer genes in reprogramming process

Major step forward in cell reprogramming

Imagine, if you can, a day within the nucleus when a physician-scientist could remove a skin cell from your arm and with a few chemicals turn that fully formed adult cell into a dish of stem cells genetically matched to you. That day came a giant step closer to reality on Oct. 12 with the publication in Nature Biotechnology of a report in which Harvard Stem Cell Institute (HSCI) researchers describe a superficial level, it appears to be safe,” Huangfu said. In the latest experiment — using human adult cells — Huangfu took the next step further, using a chemical to eliminate the need for two of the four genes now routinely employed in reprogramming experiments. What is even more significant in terms of the state of the cell can be altered.

What is not known at this point is whether chemicals can replace all the chemicals used in reprogramming, because it is the growth factor that will instruct the cell to reprogram itself back to a stem cell state, said Melton, co-director of the Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology. “We may need two types of chemicals,” Huangfu explained, “one to loosen the chromatin structure, and another to activate a genetic program for the stem cell state. We are looking for that reprogramming chemical, and it should be possible to find.”

By B.D. Colen

Harvard News Office

Robert Blendon awarded Warren J. Mitofsky Award

Robert Blendon, a professor of health policy and political analysis in the Department of Health Policy and Management at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), has received the Warren J. Mitofsky Award for Excellence in Public Opinion Research for 2008. Blendon, who is also a professor in the Harvard Kennedy School and director of the Harvard Program on Public Opinion and Health and Social Policy, will receive the award on Nov. 13 at a “Newseum” dinner in Washington, D.C.

The award recognizes Blendon for his work in pioneering the use of public opinion data to better understand health care problems and craft more effective policy solutions. His studies, reported in more than 200 articles, have appeared in a wide range of professional, scholarly, and general audience publications, including those for: medical professionals, health care practitioners, economists, political scientists, and others.

For more information about Blendon and his work, visit www.ropercenter. uconn.edu/center/mitofsky_2008/ 2008_award_recipient.html.

Sam Nunn to deliver inaugural McNamara Lecture at HKS

Former Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn will deliver the inaugural Robert S. McNamara Lecture on War and Peace, titled “A Race Between Cooperation and Catastrophe,” at the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) on Friday (Oct. 17).

Nunn served as senator for Georgia from 1972 to 1996 and is co-chairman and CEO of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a charitable organization working to reduce the global threats from nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

The lecture is free and open to the public and will be Web-streamed live at www.iop.harvard.edu/programs/John- F-Kennedy-Ir-Forum. To view an archive of the forum, visit www.iop.harvard.edu/MultimediaCenter/By-Program/JFK-Forum.

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**Shore**

(Continued from previous page)

In recent years, Shore has served as chair of the University committee that evaluates plans for major administrative and systemic collaborations to annual budgeting and multiyear planning. He has been a key participant in a wide range of major planning initiatives — among them, those related to the renewal and expansion of Harvard’s campus, the more intensive pursuit of cross-disciplinary research and the consideration of how to optimize the use of endowment funds, and preparations for an eventual campaign.

Before coming to Harvard, Shore was a consultant at McKinsey & Company, where he served clients in the higher education, technology, and consumer products industries. Previously, he was a corporate lawyer at the Boston firm of Nutter, McDermott & Fish, LLP. Shore holds a bachelor’s degree in political science and psychology from Duke University, a J.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, and an M.B.A. from the University of Virginia’s Darden School of Business.

**Genetic ‘fingerprint’ shown to predict liver cancer’s return**

By Nicole Davis

Broade Institute Communications

Scientists have reached a critical milestone in the study of liver cancer that lays the groundwork for predicting the illness’s path, whether toward cure or recurrence. By analyzing the tissue in and around liver tumors, a research team has identified a kind of genetic “fingerprint” that can help predict whether cancers will return. The findings appear in the Oct. 15 advance online edition of the New England Journal of Medicine and were made possible by a large-scale method for revealing genes’ activity, which the researchers show can be applied to tissues that have been chemically preserved instead of frozen. This technical triumph promises to unlock biological information within millions of clinical samples previously intractable to genomic study.

“In most hospitals and clinics, the prevailing method of studying patient tissue involves a chemical fixative, which often precludes future genome-scale analyses. That means the vast majority of patient samples have effectively been off-limits to a variety of important questions — and serious ethical concerns.”

“If we had known about the genetic features in the tumor, we could have made better treatment decisions for the patient,” said Todd Golub, who directs the Cancer Program at the Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT and is the Charles A. Dana Investigator in Human Cancer Genetics at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. “Our discoveries show that it is indeed possible to access this biological trove, a step we hope will bolster future genomic discoveries throughout the scientific community.”

Unlike many cancers, hepatocellular carcinoma, a form of liver cancer, is often detected early. That is because in the developed world, doctors can identify and closely monitor individuals at highest risk — those with a history of liver disease due to infection or chronic alcohol abuse, for example. Yet even with early diagnosis and treatment, the disease often recurs. And that development often proves fatal. The ability to pinpoint in advance those most at risk of suffering recurring cancers could improve treatment, perhaps helping doctors choose more aggressive therapies for patients whose disease is most likely to return and identifying patients whose health should be carefully followed.

Genome-scale technologies are a powerful means to help develop such predictors, particularly methods that measure the activity (“expression”) of every human gene. However, a major obstacle to applying such methods to hepatocellular carcinoma, as well as other cancers, has been the technical requirements — samples must be frozen, not preserved, or “fixed,” in the chemical formol.

An international team of researchers from the Broad Institute, Harvard Medical School, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, and elsewhere came together to develop an enhanced method for measuring gene expression in formalin-fixed tissues and applied it to samples from more than 300 liver cancer patients. Their work uncovered a striking pattern — characteristics signifying more than 80 active genes linked with increased patient survival. Interestingly, this putative predictor was discovered not within the tumors per se, but within the normal tissue surrounding them.

In the future, the telltale gene signature could help distinguish patients whose tumors are likely to return. The discovery flows from an existing gene expression method that works on formalin-fixed tissues yet extracts information on just a few hundred genes.

Although further work is needed before the liver cancer findings are confirmed in clinical studies, the current study marks a key step toward accelerating genomic discoveries with medical promise. Indeed, most patient tissue banks, especially those with valuable clinical data such as disease course and severity, are so valuable that reticent researchers may be tempted to apply the new method to tissue samples collected years ago.

In the Boston-area hospitals alone, we estimate that there are more than 1 million archived samples that can be analyzed with this approach,” said Golub. “There’s a wealth of information waiting to be explored.”
Field hockey riding high with four-game streak

Crimson field hockey stayed on an upswing, crushing the St. Louis Billikens (4-8) on Monday (Oct. 13) by a score of 6-0. Harvard (6-5; 1-1) jumped out of the gate early, scoring their first goal less than four minutes into the game. The Crimson then followed with three more goals before the end of the half. In the second half the Crimson scored two more goals by Chloe Keating ’11 and Tami Jafar ’09, giving them both two goals in the contest. Harvard’s winning streak now stands at four.

The win came on the heels of the Crimson’s Oct. 8 late-night thriller against the Northeastern Huskies (7-7), where Ivy leader in shutouts Kylie Stone ’09 recorded a career-high 11 saves in goal to give the Crimson the win 4-3.

To start that game, freshman Georgi McGillivray notched her first career goal from a penalty corner. Two minutes later the Huskies responded, making the score 1-1, which is where the game remained at the half.

Harvard started the second half with three unanswered goals, but Northeastern battled back to bring it within a single goal. In the end, Stone’s career day was enough to secure the win for the Crimson.

Harvard’s record at home is now 5-1, with two more games left on the homestand against Cornell (8-4; 3-0) on Oct. 18 and Boston College (9-4) on Oct. 22.

— Gervis A. Menzies Jr.

Big Red, no big deal for the Crimson

Harvard cruises to first Ivy win this season

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard News Office

The Cornell Big Red, the last unbeaten team in the Ivy League, fell at the hands of a stronger, more talented Harvard Crimson team on Saturday (Oct. 11) by a score of 38-17. The Crimson (3-1; 1-1) got out to a quick 14-0 lead in the first quarter and went into the half up 28-7. A demoralized Cornell team (3-1; 1-1) came out of the locker room trying to get back in the game, but, stifled and undermatched, Cornell just could not put enough points on the board.

This past weekend, Harvard looked more like the Crimson team that was predicted to finish first in the Ivy League Preseason Poll than the team that had only outscored their opponents 74-61 before Saturday’s win.

“We did what we said we had to do,” said Thomas Stevenson Family Head Coach for Harvard Football Tim Murphy about the Crimson’s game plan. “Number one, do a great job protecting the football and ... make some big plays against the blitz. Two, some young guys are going to step up — we’ve got three wideouts down — and our defense [has to] just keep the ball in front of [them].”

The Crimson’s first score of the game came on a screen pass to freshman wide receiver Adam Chrissis on third down with four yards to go. Chrissis caught the ball, made a quick diversionary move, and scammed down the field for the 67-yard touchdown. The reception was the first of his career.

Trying to hold back a smile when talking about his first career catch, Chrissis said humbly, “It was really a lot easier than I thought it would be; I just kept behind my blockers and my line. The receivers downfield made it really easy... It was awesome. It was really a team touchdown, I didn’t do anything special.”

Chrissis’ next touch was on the following possession, which was a run to the left side for 21 yards. His third touch came with 1:03 left in the first half on another screen, which resulted in a 22-yard touchdown. For his efforts in his first game of the season, Chrisiss was named Ivy Rookie of the Week. Senior Linebacker Glenn Dorris, who was also recognized this week, recorded a game-high 11 tackles and was selected as the Ivy Defensive Player of the Week.

The Crimson play Lehigh University at noon Saturday (Oct. 18) at Harvard Stadium.
American Academy of Arts and Sciences inducts fellows

Twenty Harvard University faculty members were inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS) at a ceremony on the academy’s 190th. The 228th class of fellows includes the following Harvard faculty:

- Susan C. Athey, professor of economics
- Benjamin Bhal, Richard Clarke Cabot Professor of Social Ethics
- Janet Browne, Aramont Professor of the History of Science
- Lawrence Buell, Powell M. Cabot Professor of American Literature
- Nancy F. Cott, Jonathan Trumbull Professor of American History; director, Schlesinger Library
- Daniel Gilbert, Harvard College Professor; professor of psychology
- Jerome Groopman, Dina and Raphael Recanati Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School (HMS)
- Rakshul Jain, Andrew Werk Cook Professor of Tumor Biology, Harvard-MIT Health Sciences and Technology, HMS
- David Kazhdan, professor emeritus
- Judith Lieberman, professor of pediatrics; senior investigator, CBI Institute for Biomedical Research, HMS
- Timothy J. Mitchelson, Hash SABBagh Professor of Systems Biology, HMS
- Gulru Necipoğlu, Aga Khan Professor of Islamic Art; director, Aga Khan Program
- Norbert Perrimont, professor, Department of Genetics, HMS
- Jeremy C. Stein, Moise Safra Professor of Economics
- Kevin Struhl, David Wesley Gainer Professor of Biological Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, HMS
- William J. Stuntz, Henry J. Friendly Professor of Law, Harvard Law School (HLS)
- Xiaoliang Sunney Xie, professor of chemistry
- Elizabeth Warren, Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law, HLS
- Leonid I. Zon, Grousbeck Professor in Hematology and Oncology, HMS

Founded in 1780, the academy honors excellence each year by electing to membership the finest minds and most influential leaders of the day.

The induction ceremony is an opportunity to welcome new members and celebrate the extraordinary history of the organization, now in its third century of service to the nation,” said Chief Executive Officer Leslie Berlowitz. “Throughout its history, fellows of the academy have been dedicated to important intellectual and constructive action in America and the world. We are confident that our newest group of fellows will help us fulfill that mission in significant ways.

The 190 new fellows and 22 new foreign honorary members are leaders in scholarship, business, the arts, and public affairs. They come from 20 up in the atmosphere… That has got to stop, and it’s got to stop in the next decade or we are going to have a carbon crisis that is going to make this financial crisis look like a walk in the park.

The question of leadership, Jeffrey R. Immelt M.B.A. ’82, General Electric chairman and CEO, said decisive accountability, transparency, and unity are critical to every challenge — and as well as a strong sense of self.

“Sometimes it’s an intense journey into yourself. It’s about how much you want to learn; it’s about how much you want to give; it’s about personal change and just being willing to kind of renew yourself almost every day,” said the CEO, who admitted to taking every criticism personally, but also cited a happy re-silience.

“I go to bed at night and … say, ‘Gosh, I’m such a failure,’ and I get up the next morning, look in the mirror, and say, ‘Hello, handsome!’”

Effective communication and strength of character make great leaders, said Doerr.

“Someone once said to me, ‘John, integrity is a binary state, either you have it or you don’t. It’s like holding your integrity in your hands, grains of sand, and if you for good.’ To further her point, Faust cited the paradox of the three stonecutters — one who works to make a living, the second to be the best, and the third determined not to cut at all. It’s the University’s role, in tandem with its Schools like HBS, noted Faust, to foster a broader vision for its future leaders, a sense of interconnectedness, one like that of the third stonecutter who, she said, understood “a lifetime of work may make only a small contribution to a structure that unites past and future, connects humans across generations, and joins their efforts to purposes they see as far greater than themselves.

“The third stonecutter,” she added, “reminds us that the individual is not enough, that we want to make a difference in and for the world — as it is today and as it will be in future.”

Other breakout sessions during the event covered a wide range of subjects and included panels on globalization, the environment, entrepreneurship, and energy resources.

In his introductory remarks on the online
toh view other Harvard Business School Centennial Celebration events — including its interactive timeline — visit www.hbs.edu/centennial/.

Colleen Walsh

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Scholar: Health facts about U.S. Latino communities belie stereotypes

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Decades after predicting Latinos will become California’s majority, a leading researcher into Latino health argued Wednesday (Oct. 8) that the development might mean a healthier population.

David Hayes-Bautista said his research in recent decades disproves stereotypes of Latinos as unhealthy and unemployed, and instead shows that Latino communities across America are healthier than non-Hispanic white communities and that Latino men work more hours than their non-Hispanic white counterparts.

Hayes-Bautista spoke at Harvard Medical School’s (HMS) Gordon Hall as part of the Latino Health Forum, sponsored by the Medical School’s Office for Diversity and Community Partnership, the Consortium of Harvard Affiliated Offices for Faculty Development and Diversity, and by the Commonwealth Fund/Harvard University Fellowship in Minority Health Policy.

Joan Reede, HMS Dean for Diversity and Community Partnership, introduced Hayes-Bautista, saying that throughout his career, he has stayed close to his community roots. Reede said she’s learned a lot from Hayes-Bautista and that his insights have helped change her perspective about the nation’s future.

A professor of medicine at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and director of UCLA’s Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture, Hayes-Bautista admitted, however, that his generation of scientists has done a bad job communicating that message to broader American society.

He offered as evidence the recent debate over illegal immigration, in which some commentators portrayed an influx of Latinos as a poor, unhealthy flood that would overwhelm hospital emergency rooms in communities where they settle.

“All I’ve been hearing is very gloom, doom, bad, bad, bad,” Hayes-Bautista said. “Look at the data, that’s my suggestion.”

The data, Hayes-Bautista said, show that mortality from the nation’s three leading causes of death — heart attack, cancer, and stroke — are significantly lower in Latino communities in California, Texas, and across the country. Further, he said, the data show that infant mortality in the communities is similar to that of non-Hispanic whites, with lower rates of sexually transmitted infections.

(See Latinos, next page)

Are boundaries between ‘the arts’ irrelevant?

By Emily T. Simon
FAS Communications

What does Harpo Marx’s bicycle horn have to do with Richard Wagner’s epic opera “The Ring of the Nibelung”?

Everything, if you ask Daniel Albright, Ernest Bernbaum Professor of Literature. Albright, who studies the intellectual history of comparative arts, is currently at work on a book about the boundaries and overlaps between different artistic media. Both Marx and Wagner, he suggests, employ music as a kind of literature that can “speak” to the audience.

In “Duck Soup,” the Marx Brothers’ 1933 comedy film, Harpo Marx answers a telephone call by quacking his bicycle horn.

“We can’t hear the voice on the other end, but it seems like a satisfactory conversation held through musical means,” said Albright. “The scene teases the linguistic faculties of our brain — the sound doesn’t result in full language, but it does have linguistic features and is capable of saying something to the audience.”

Similarly, Albright said, Wagner’s use of specific musical themes for various characters in “The Ring of the Nibelung” reveals how sound can be used as narrative, to state and reinforce an idea.

“Symphonic models grew from the art of spoken rhetoric,” said Albright. “Many pieces of music, like Wagner’s, can be thought of as a precise speech that the composer uses to tell a story.”

The Marx/Wagner example might seem a stretch, but that’s precisely why Albright has chosen to include it in his project. By looking at various forms of production — from popular film to classical opera — Albright aims to demonstrate that the boundaries between “the arts,” such as music, painting, sculpture, and literature, are fluid and often irrelevant.

“I am fascinated by what determines the distinction between one artistic medium and another,” he said. “Should ‘the arts’ be considered as one, or are they many?”

Albright recognizes that he is not the first to pose the question.

“The story of the comings-together and splitting-apart is one of the great stories in the intellectual history of the West,” he said.

According to Albright, since Aristotle’s day, scholars have attempted to identify what qualities delineate one form of art from another.

“Aristotle identified six distinct aspects of art and gave precedence to verbal art over all others,” said Albright. “In Roman times, there were nine arts parcelled out neatly among nine muses: dance, music, mime, epic poetry, lyric poetry, history, comedy, tragedy, and astronomy.”

“My own view is that the arts themselves are neither one nor many, but will gladly assume the poses of unity or diversity according to the desire of the artist or the thinker,” he added.

In addition to music, Albright explores literature, sculpture, and painting to see how artists’ theories and practices reveal assumptions about the ultimate purpose of art. While discussing Michelangelo, for example, Albright explains that the Renaissance master viewed painting as a “fire” designed to transport the viewer from the material world to a spiritual realm. For the French painter and writer Maurice Denis, on the other hand, painting was simply the arrangement of colors on a plane.

Albright also evaluates how artistic media interact with one another, sometimes in cooperation and sometimes “poaching on one another’s territory.” Wassily Kandinsky, the Russian painter, provides Albright with a wealth of material for discussion because the artist viewed music and painting as interchangeable and para-”

“Kandinsky felt that the idea of ‘vibration’ could be communicated through several mediums — not just the note A-flat, but also the richness of a green,” said Albright.

Albright hopes that his text will provide a comprehensive introduction to the study of comparative arts. More importantly, Albright said, he wants to encourage university professors and students to engage in more interdisciplinary studies.

“Universities can be crippled by their departmental characters,” he said. “Literature gets locked into English, painting gets locked into art. It’s too easy to stay in the confines of your own field. I hope this project will promote courses that can be a respite from departmentalization.”

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Study examines association between caffeine, breast cancer risk

Caffeine consumption does not appear to be associated with overall breast cancer risk, according to a report in the Oct. 15 issue of Archives of Internal Medicine, one of the JAMA/Archives journals. However, there is a possibility of increased risk for women with benign breast disease or for tumors that are hormone-receptor negative or larger than 2 centimeters.

Caffeine is probably the most commonly consumed drug worldwide, present in coffee, tea, chocolate, and some medications, according to background information in the article. It was hypothesized that caffeine may increase the risk of breast cancer after a study showed that women with noncancerous breast tumors were relieved from their symptoms after removing caffeine from their diet.

Ken Ishitani of Brigham and Women’s Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, and Tokyo Women’s Medical University, Japan, and colleagues studied 38,432 women 45 years or older who provided dietary information in 1992-95. Over an average of 10 years of follow-up, 1,188 of the women developed invasive breast cancer. "Consumption of caffeine and cafefinatated beverages and foods was not statistically significantly associated with overall risk of breast cancer," the authors write. Among women with benign breast disease, a non-significant positive association with breast cancer risk was observed for those in the highest quintile (one-fifth) of caffeine consumption and a significant association was observed for those in the highest category of coffee consumption (four cups or more daily).

Consuming caffeine was also associated with a 68 percent increased risk of estrogen receptor-negative and progesterone receptor-negative breast cancer, or tumors to which the hormones estrogen and progesterone do not bind, and a 79 percent increased risk for breast tumors larger than 2 centimeters.

"The mechanisms by which caffeine may affect breast carcinogenesis are complex and remain unclear," the authors write. In the present investigation, caffeine consumption was associated with increased risk of breast cancers negative for both estrogen receptors and progesterone receptors or larger than 2 centimeters, which have less favorable prognoses. These findings indicate that caffeine consumption may affect breast cancer progression, and such an effect may be independent of the estrogen pathway.

Further study is required to better understand caffeine’s role, they note.

Study shows what smokers need to stay clean

Hospital-sponsored stop-smoking programs for inpatients that include follow-up counseling for longer than one month significantly improve patients’ ability to stay smoke-free. An analysis of clinical trials of programs offered at hospitals around the world finds that efforts featuring long-term support can increase participants’ chances of success by 65 percent. The study — led by Nancy Rigotti, director of the Tobacco Research and Treatment Center at Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) — appears in the Oct. 13 Archives of Internal Medicine and is one of several articles focused on smoking.

"While nobody looks forward to a hospital stay, it really can have an extra benefit for smokers," says Rigotti. "But this is only if the hospital helps them quit with counseling during and after their hospital stay. Hospitals really need to step up to the plate and offer this type of service routinely, and it also should be reimbursed by payers.

Entering the hospital poses a special challenge for smokers because all U.S. hospitals are now smoke-free, but it also can offer smokers an opportunity to quit at a point of care. Both the inability to smoke during their hospital stay and a determination to recover from their illness, particularly if it is a life-threatening complication, may motivate smokers to begin a serious effort to kick the habit. Many hospitals offer stop-smoking help to their patients, but questions remain about whether those programs are successful. The current study analyzed the results of 9 clinical trials of hospital-based programs in nine countries across three at MGH — conducted between 1999 and 2007.

Analyzing hospital-based efforts according to smoking-related contact, one or more extended contacts during hospitalization, hospital contact plus a month or less of post-discharge telephone support, and hospital contact followed by more than a month of post-discharge support — revealed that only programs with the highest intensity level were more successful than usual care in helping patients quit for six months or longer.

Including nicotine replacement products further increased patients’ quit rates — probably by both relieving nicotine withdrawal symptoms and helping patients stay off cigarettes once they leave the hospital, the researchers note — but data were not sufficient to assess the impact of pharmaceuticals like bupropion and varenicline. Although the success rate for patients admitted with cardiovascular disease was a bit higher, intensive counseling was successful for all hospital-based smokers, regardless of their diagnosis.

"One of the hospital quality-of-care standards instituted by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) focuses on tobacco-dependent smokers regardless of their diagnosis.

Latinos

(Continued from previous page)

mitted disease, tobacco use, and drug use during pregnancy.

Hayes-Bautista attributed the better health to cultural factors leading to healthier lifestyle behaviors, such as exercise, smoking, and diet. The results are particularly strong for Latinos, who have a lower rate of smoking and are more likely to exercise and eat a healthier diet than non-Hispanic whites.

The reaction was immediate and negative. Hayes-Bautista was surprised that nobody assailed his methodology and that instead the commentary bordered on apocryphal, saying that the demographic change would mean more gangsters, teenage pregnancies, teen mothers on the welfare rolls, and more illegal immigrants.

Though health models said that lower-income communities with less education and fewer access to health care services as California’s Latino community would have worse health outcomes, at the time there was little data that examined Latinos separately from other groups. To find out, Hayes-Bautista designed a study of Latino daily life in California. He got cold feet once, he said, when anticipating the outcry if the study found that the stereotypes were right, but forged ahead, bolstered by statistical data collected in Los Angeles County in a statistical tome that he called “the book that changed my life.”

The L.A. data was just the tip of the statistical iceberg that Hayes-Bautista’s subsequent work uncovered. It showed that what was true in L.A. was true in other Latino communities in California and across the country; for the major causes of death, Latino communities are healthier than non-Hispanic white communities.

The statistics showed that Latinos are not just healthier, but significantly healthier, with 35 percent lower rates of death by heart attack, 40 percent lower rates of death due to cancer, and 20 percent lower rates of death due to stroke. Further, when researchers looked at infant mortality, they found rates in the Latino community similar to that in non-Hispanic white communities, despite finding lower Latino rates of poverty and education.

The data extend to life expectancy as well. Global mortality rates usually show Latinos as the most healthy; they are, however, not the healthiest. The study — led by Leigh contrasting the Southern California Latino community with those nations, Hayes-Bautista said, he was surprised to see that women in that region had lived longer than even the longest-lived group, Japanese women: 86 years to 83 years.

"I began thinking, maybe Latinos being in the majority is a good thing,” Hayes-Bautista said. That’s not to say that the Latino community doesn’t have its health challenges. Hayes-Bautista said, because rates of diabetes and death of young men by homicide are higher.

"If Latinos are a bunch of illegal immigrants, gangbangers, and uneducated teenage moms, at least they’re healthy. That has to count for something,” Hayes-Bautista said. Hayes-Bautista said the results have been termed “The Latin Epidemiological Paradox” because the community’s higher rates of poverty have not translated to poor health outcomes. He attributed those outcomes to community health and said there is evidence that the more Americanized people get, the more they begin to share the health behaviors of the white middle class.

Hayes-Bautista said the effect of all this research made him change his perspective and begin to look for the health benefits of diversity. Each culture, he said, has beneficial practices that can be analyzed and begin to look for the health benefits of diversity.

At the Medical School, UCLA’s David Hayes-Bautista discusses ‘My Epidemiological Epiphany about Diversity.’
Belfer Center’s new fellows to focus on energy policy, Dubai Initiative

The Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) has announced the following new 2008-09 research fellows. These fellows will conduct research within the Belfer Center’s Energy Technology Innovation Policy (ETIP) research project and Dubai Initiative.

**ETIP research project**

Mohammed Al-Juaied, a visiting scholar with the ETIP project, is team leader for carbon management at Saudi Aramco’s Research & Development Center. He holds a Ph.D. in chemical engineering and an M.S. in petroleum engineering from the University of Texas, Austin, and an M.S. in chemical engineering from the University of Notre Dame. At the center, he is researching carbon capture and storage.

Melissa Chan is completing a Ph.D. at Carnegie Mellon University in the Engineering and Public Policy Department with a focus on the financial and environmental costs of mining coal in the United States. Her research includes a life-cycle analysis of the hydrogen energy infrastructure and analysis of policies to support carbon sequestration in the United States and abroad. She will conduct research under the center’s Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment Project.

Jose Condor Tarco is completing a Ph.D. in petroleum systems engineering at the University of Regina in Canada. His dissertation addresses long-term stability for wellbores used in carbon dioxide sequestration. Tarco has researched carbon storage and enhanced oil recovery and has worked as a petroleum engineer for several oil companies. He is appointed under the center’s Energy Research, Development, Demonstration, and Deployment Project.

**Charles Jones** is an adjunct professor at the University of Massachusetts, Boston’s (UMass-Boston) Department of Management and Marketing, and is completing a Ph.D. at UMass-Boston on the renewable energy industry in Massachusetts. In addition to 10 years in the U.S. Navy as an engineer on nuclear submarines, Jones has worked at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) on systems dynamics and on projects such as U.S. business strategies regarding climate change. He will conduct research under the center’s Energy Research, Development, and Deployment Project.

(See [Belfer](#), next page)

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**Dracula, Romanian revolution onstage at A.R.T.**

Photo Stephanie Mitchell/Harvard News Office

By Lauren K. Terry

Special to the Harvard News Office

Thirteen men and women stand in a semicircle. Several of them are wearing hammer and sickle-shaped headdresses. Some are carrying wrenches; others, flowers. They are all singing the refrain “Drac-u-laaa.” And in the center of it all, there is a man, slowly turning, pretending to draw a cape to the tip of his nose.

This may be what you’d expect to dream about if you mixed a Bram Stoker novel with a healthy portion of borscht. But, no. This is just a day of rehearsal for the American Repertory Theatre’s (A.R.T.) Oct. 18 world premiere of "The Communist Dracula Pageant," written by Anne Washburn and directed by Anne Kauffman.

"The Communist Dracula Pageant" is a dark, satirical tragicomedy that explores the Romanian Revolution of 1989. Taking place in three different time periods, the play journeys from the 15th century reign of Vlad Tepes (aka Count Dracula); to 1976, when Romania’s dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, and his wife, Elena, commissioned gaudy pageants to celebrate their nation’s glory; to the Ceausescus’ two-hour trial and execution for genocide in 1989.

"It’s an antic mishmash of rumor and fact and history and fiction," says Washburn, who wrote the play for her thesis as a graduate student at New York University 10 years ago. "I researched it, and I became fascinated by the stolen nature of the revolution, by the mad theater of the whole thing."

The mad theatricality of the event is what drew director Kauffman to the play as well. Kauffman views the play’s emphasis on the pageant as an essential element for understanding the self-delusion of the two Romanian leaders, who were obsessed with their own cults of personality (Nicolae, for instance, was known to force fellow hunters to pile their game behind him to maximize photo opportunities). Says Kauffman: "The chaos of this play and the humor of the two Romanian leaders, who were obsessed with their own cults of personality (Nicolae, for instance, was known to force fellow hunters to pile their game behind him to maximize photo opportunities)."

(See Dracula, next page)

Director Kauffman (above from left) flourishes dramatically in a rehearsal with actor Matthew Maher. Actor Josh Stamell goes over his script. Writer Washburn and director Kauffman (above right) chat. Stamell (left) and fellow actor Karen MacDonald, beaker in hand, rehearse a scene.

"The Communist Dracula Pageant: By Americans, for Americans with Hallucinations, Phosphorescence, and Bears’ runs at the Zero Arrow Theatre (Arrow Street and Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge) from Oct. 18 to Nov. 9. Ticket prices are $39 to $52. See www.amrep.org/ commdracula/ for details."
Kuwait Program accepting grant proposals

The Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) has announced the 15th funding cycle for the Kuwait Program Research Fund, which is supported by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS). An HKS faculty committee will consider applications for one-year grants (up to $30,000) and larger grants for more extensive proposals to support advanced research by Harvard faculty members on issues of critical importance to Kuwait and the Persian Gulf. Grants can be applied toward research assistance, travel, summer salary, and course buyout.

Priority will be given to the following subjects, although applications will be considered in other areas as well: technology transfer; water resources and management; oil and petrochemicals; small country security; governance and transparency issues; government subsidies policy; vocational training models; human resource development; applied research, education, and training related to the environment and pollution; public health policy including diabetes treatment (especially diabetes) and prevention; and financial growth and foreign investment.

In addition, the program is seeking more extensive proposals on small country security as well as climate change and its impact on the gulf. HKS is prepared to provide greater funding over a longer period of time for research in the two areas. Proposals will be evaluated based on the direct involvement of Harvard faculty; the relevance and transferability of the research to Kuwait and the region; and the quality of the work plan, which should include an outreach component. Collaborative research with Kuwait academics and educational institutions is strongly encouraged.

Please submit inquiries and research proposals (not exceeding five pages), budget, other sources of funding, and the curriculum vitae for senior researchers to Director, Middle East Initiative, HKS, 79 JFK St., Cambridge, MA 02138. The deadline for the receipt of grant applications is Nov. 14, 2008. Decisions will be announced by Dec. 15. Call (617) 495-5963 for more information.

Dracula

(Continued from previous page)

The Harvard Kennedy School denotes its commitment to integrated and comprehensive research on the physical form of cities. He has also taught Harvard University in economics, Middle Eastern studies, and public administration in international development and experience as a management consultant who worked as a senior adviser to Jordanian ministers of industry and trade.

Justin Dargen led the ascension team for the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to incorporate Angola as the 12th member of the organization in 2006, and he advised senior officials on EU and U.S. law. He was a researcher at the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies, where he pioneered the first major study of the Persian (Arabian) Gulf transnational gas grid, the current major research project on global energy policy centered at Renmin University in Beijing. At the Belfer Center, he will research climate change policy.

Xinwei Xuan conducts research on energy and environmental policy in the Department of Development Strategy and Regional Economy, in the Development Research Center of the State Council, China. His dissertation from Peking University modeled the impacts of sulfur taxes on the Chinese economy. At the Belfer Center, he will research institutional dimensions of policy for advanced coal technology.

Yongzhen Yu is a visiting scholar with a joint appointment at the Belfer Center’s ETIP project and the Consortium for Energy Policy Research at Harvard, a university-wide collaboration headquartered at HKS. Yongzhen is an associate professor of economics and associate director of the macroeconomics division in the School of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in Beijing. He is researching energy efficiency policy and coal technology policy in the United States and China.

Dubai Initiative

Mohammad Al-Hassie is a Ph.D. candidate in public policy at HKS. He has degrees from Harvard College and Harvard University in economics, Middle Eastern studies, and public administration in international development and experience as a management consultant who worked as a senior adviser to Jordanian ministers of industry and trade.

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Dracula

(Continued from previous page)

American theater. “I think that American theater is about a hundred years behind everyone else. I think that theater in America has been calcified. We need to have a revolution! Anywhere else in the world a play like this would not be considered strange; it would be considered bread and butter.”

Both Washburn and Kauffman believe that the A.R.T. is the perfect home for the world premiere of “The Communist Dracula Pageant.” “A.R.T. has such a storied tradition of complex and challenging theater … we feel that we can do what we need to do and that the audience will be game,” says Washburn.

Kauffman, who returns to the A.R.T. after assistant-directing Mollières’s “The Imaginary Invalid” in 1998, agrees, “I always thought of the A.R.T. as one of those rare phenomena … they feel very risky. Lester [2008-9 Season Director Gideon Lester] is interested in the chaos of the new work. It is special … and encouraging.”

Vampires, autocrats, and bloody executions aside, Kauffman and Washburn are just excited to present a play that will entertain their audience. Says Kauffman: “From the kind of scope of the pageant and the very intimate moments in the play and the way that it gives clarity to a kind of grotesque tragedy … I find that to be a really worthwhile explanation of how we can both entertain an audience and then have them deeply feel the terror and the fear and the oppression that happens in this sad country. I love when real extremes live in one world. I think that’s the height of great writing … and the height of great theater, too.”

A.R.T. veteran actor Will LeBow rehearses a scene.
In AIDS battle, cooperation fills voids in knowledge and manpower

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

In the heart of the South African AIDS epidemic, at a medical school named for the nation’s legendary anti-apartheid leader, a fight against a different sort of oppression is being waged. Unlike apartheid, the oppression comes not from unjust laws and men wielding guns. Rather, it is the work of the HIV virus, which has devastated this nation of 44 million even as the country has stretched its newly democratic wings since apartheid’s end in 1994.

During a decade when its poorest citizens should have enjoyed newfound freedoms and economic opportunity, HIV and the AIDS it causes cast an increasingly lengthy shadow over South Africa.

Today, roughly one in five South Africans age 15 to 49 is thought to be infected with HIV. Among certain populations the infection rate is much higher, with 60 percent of pregnant women at antenatal clinics in some parts of the impoverished KwaZulu-Natal province testing positive for the virus. The disease killed 320,000 in 2005, and life expectancy was just 48 in 2004. Left in the disease’s wake are an estimated 1.2 million children who’ve lost one or both parents to AIDS.

In the fight against AIDS, Harvard Medical School’s Division of AIDS and the Partners AIDS Research Center—a cooperative effort of Harvard-affiliated Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women’s Hospital—have joined forces with the University of KwaZulu-Natal’s Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine to fill critical voids in both knowledge and manpower that are hampering the search for new treatments and, ultimately, a vaccine.

(Editor’s note: This is one in an occasional series of pieces sampling the myriad efforts of the University and its affiliated institutions to improve health around the world.)

Reading human history in the bones of animals

Peabody Museum’s lab trains archaeologists

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

In a Siberian cave Patrick Wrinn found bones: bones of sheep and goats, bones of extinct bison and horses, of mammoths and wooly rhinoceroses.

Wrinn, a doctoral student in anthropology at the University of Arizona and member of the Harvard Class of 1998, is trying to find out who—or what—put the bones there. Was it early humans? If so, was it Neanderthals or early modern humans? If not, was it a cave bear, a cave lion, or any number of small carnivores?

Each possibility would tell a different story about the cave’s use, and, potentially, about the activity of early humans in the area.

Wrinn is on the trail of early humans, but the bones of animals: dogs and foxes, squirrels and hares, otters and bobcats, birds and fish.

At a hands-on demonstration for students, Ashley Sharpe (above left) examines a slide under the microscope. Graduate students Wengcheong Lam (above right, from left), Lauren Santini, and Nawa Sugiyama examine animal bone specimens.

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(See Lab, next page)

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Harvard News Office

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At a hands-on demonstration for students, Ashley Sharpe (above left) examines a slide under the microscope. Graduate students Wengcheong Lam (above right, from left), Lauren Santini, and Nawa Sugiyama examine animal bone specimens.

The Peabody Zooarchaeology Lab is run by Director Richard Meadow, a senior lecturer on anthropology. The lab is in a small, open room on the museum’s third floor. The space is dominated by a large table. The walls are lined with counters atop racks holding boxes of bones, mostly from modern mammals. Here and there on the counters sit skulls and skeletons, the most conspicuous of which are the large skulls of two water buffaloes.

The labels on the boxes are mostly familiar, not surprising given that the collection is intentionally dominated by animals used by humans: sheep and horses, donkeys and deer, pigs and ostriches. On shelves at one end of the room are stacked boxes filled with the bones of smaller animals: dogs and foxes, squirrels and hares, otters and bobcats, birds and fish.

Meadow said the lab has been used by professionals and students working on animal bones from archaeological sites around the world from the Arctic to Peru, Africa to Turkey, France to China. These researchers use the collection of bones from modern domestic and wild animals, together with the complementary collections of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, to help them accurately identify and characterize the archaeological specimens.

In addition, Meadow teaches a class in comparative osteology for archaeologists every other year to students interested in learning more about identifying animal bones. Wrinn said he

(See Zooarchaeology, page 16)
Bruce Walker's lab.

Professor of medicine at

entific director and

Thumbi Ndung’u is sci-

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to deal with. It takes time, but we don’t have time,” she added.

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dela School of Medicine, visiting associate professor at Harvard
then it’s too late, Bishop said.

tients, and they are unwilling to enter the study. They often come
learning one is infected with HIV is sometimes too much for pa-
play in transmission of HIV .

and through which thousands have gained access to counseling
and antiretroviral drug therapy.

program (HPP), is based at a research building that opened in 2003
at Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine, and with funding from the Doris Duke Charitable Foundation.
The work is just one example of an enormous and diverse body of global health research, education, and training across
Harvard. Researchers work day and night to understand everything from the genetic code of the malaria parasite to
the impact of air quality on human health, instructors impart the latest in medical knowledge to top students, and colleagues at
Harvard’s many affiliated institutions not only teach and conduct research of their own, they also put that knowledge
into action to improve peoples lives – in Boston and around the globe.

Walker first became involved in South Africa in 1999, but the financial con-

In February 2008, 18 people worked at the lab, according to

It’s quite shocking, telling people they’re infected. It’s a lot
time, but we don’t have time,” she added.

Associate programs have been started at many hospitals, in-
cluding McCallie Hospital and St. Mary’s Hospital, where pro-
grams examine how to treat patients the most cost-effectively
and through which thousands have gained access to counseling
and antiretroviral drug therapy.

Walker emphasized that though faculty at Harvard Medical
School and its affiliated institutions have played a guiding role in
starting up the various programs, much of the work is being done by South African doctors, nurses, and scientists.

“Too bad an impact,” Walker said. “Too on South African collaborators doing all the heavy lifting. … We didn’t go to
South Africa to plant a Harvard plan; we want to build sustain-
able local programs with local leadership.”

Thumbi Ndung’u, an associate professor at Nelson R. Man-

dela School of Medicine, visiting associate professor at Harvard
Medical School, and scientific director of HPP, is one of those
providing African leadership in HPP’s work.

Ndung’u grew up in a coffee-growing region north of Nairo-
be, Kenya, and came to South Africa by way of Harvard, where
he received a doctorate in 2001.

Ndung’u said he’s also committed to fostering the careers of a new gen-
deration of African scientists.

“Getting critical mass of people who are commit-
ted about the research has been a challenge.”

In February 2008, 18 people worked at the lab, according to
Bishop, including two postdoctoral fellows, three doctoral stu-
dents, and two master’s degree students. In addition to the re-
search into HIV’s function, the lab also processes samples from
the patients involved in associated programs and clinical tri-
al, providing measures of immune system function, such as
CD4 counts and viral load measurements.

Ndung’uaithe clinical side of the program, where patients
are seen and treated at area hospitals, has been successful and
gratifying.

“We see children who are HIV-infected and treat them. We
see the results immediately,” Ndung’u said.

Ndung’u said he enjoys the collaboration with top re-
searchers at Harvard and also values the ability to sound promis-
ing students and young scientists to Boston for further train-

“...We are building capacity, but it takes time,” Ndung’u said.

Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital, where members of
Bruce Walker’s lab do not conduct some of their research, is a place where

Sharon Reddy (above left and center) works with blood samples at the Bruce Walker lab.

Prince Mshiyeni Memorial Hospital, where members of
Bruce Walker’s lab do not conduct some of their research, is a place where

Sharon Reddy (above left and center) works with blood samples at the Bruce Walker lab.
(Continued from page 13)

was introduced to the skill of animal bone identification in the class in 1996 and used the skill in preparing his senior honors thesis.

Meadow characterized the "modern comparative collection" as having particular strengths in both domestic and wild animals from New England and from South Asia, where Meadow has done much of his own research. It holds one of the world's largest collections of water buffalo skeletons, he said.

The collection continues to grow, Meadow said. New specimens are added to provide information on the natural variance in different species: between males and females and young and old and different populations. Animals are added when the opportunity presents itself, Meadow said. Tonya Largy, a research assistant with the lab, prepares specimens in a facility at the Concord Field Station using dermestid beetles to strip the flesh off bones in an early step of preparation of the skeletons. Peter Burns, a curatorial assistant in the lab, prepares the fish using enzymes. The specimens come from other institutions, including state and federal agencies. They can also come from such opportunistic sources as roadkill.

The bones can be particularly useful in distinguishing from morphologically similar species, such as dogs and wolves, sheep and goat, and water buffalo and cattle. A specific identification can provide more information about animal use by humans than a mere generic identification.

The bones are important in the study of human history and prehistory because throughout our time on Earth, humans have used the resources of the world around them, including animals. In later years, that includes domesticated animals, but even in early human history, humans hunted wild animals, ate them, and discarded their bones nearby. The bones can tell us not only what kinds of animals humans hunted, but their abundance and age at death, and, in the changes as different layers are uncovered, the impact of human predation on wild populations.

"One important thing is trying to document the 'kill-off' pattern, to understand how humans exploited animal populations," Meadow said. "[The bones] serve as important proxies for what humans were doing."

Meadow himself has done a considerable amount of work in Pakistan, where he theorized from the archaeological bone evidence that the native cattle there, the hump-backed zebu, were originally domesticated in South Asia. This conclusion has since been confirmed through DNA analysis.

One former graduate student, Li Liu, today a professor at Latrobe University in Australia, examined water buffalo bones for her Ph.D. dissertation in the zooarchaeology lab. Her subsequent research involved fieldwork in China where she noted that the bones of the water buffalo often found in archaeological sites of the Neolithic and Bronze Age and assumed to be domesticated were different from those of modern domesticated water buffalo.

Liu and colleagues have since accumulated more data supporting the hypothesis that the ancient Chinese buffalo are different from the modern species, which morphologically and genetically are close to South Asian forms. Though the modern Chinese buffalo are similar to those domesticated in South Asia, the nature and age of the spread of domestic water buffalo across South, Southeast, and East Asia promises to provide insights into the nature of human interactions through time in this archaeologically complex region.

Even though modern technology gives scientists powerful tools, such as DNA analysis, with which to understand aspects of modern animal distribution patterns, bones from archaeological sites offer important information about ancient animal distributions and economies, Meadow said. In addition, the archaeological bones provide a source of samples for the study of ancient DNA, which provides direct information about animal breeding and distributions in the past. Further, through the study of bone chemistry, archaeological specimens can provide information about ancient environments, including baselines with which to compare modern environments in the same region.

"As science progresses, the collection becomes a resource for more and different sorts of analyses," Meadow said. "There are all sorts of ways we can use these collections. They serve as reservoirs of information for the future."
**Comedy**

Sat., Oct. 18—“Comedy for a Cause 2008.” (Harvard Concert Commission) Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $25 general; $15 Harvard affiliates and students; $10 Harvard students. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

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**Concerts**

Thu., Oct. 16—“Midday Organ Recital.” (The Memorial Church, HAM) Haesung Park, Thornton School of Music, University of Southern California. Abbehus Busch Hall, 29 Kirkland St., 12:15 p.m. Free and open to the public. Audience members are encouraged to bring a lunch. [www.harvardartmuseum.org](http://www.harvardartmuseum.org).

Theater

Adams House Drama Society
The Meeting Place: A New Musical
“Go, Tax, Or Who Is Sylvan?”

Walter S. TRIPOLI (1956) is a Harvard University alumnus and civic leader. He is a partner in the law firm of Venable, LLP, and the Board of Directors of the Center for International and Global Studies.

Beller Center for Science and International Affairs
CSRIR

Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
CSRIR

Center for American Political Studies
CAPS

Center for European Studies
CEES

Center for Government
CGE

Center for International and Global Studies
CGIS

Center for Jewish Studies
CJS

Center for Science and International Affairs
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The Gazette will not publish the week of Thanksgiving (Nov. 27). The Nov. 13 Calendar will list events happening through Dec. 11; the deadline for that issue is Thursday, Nov. 6, by 5 p.m. The deadline for the Dec. 4 issue will be Thursday, Nov. 20, by 5 p.m., due to the holiday. There will be NO exceptions. Please call (617) 496-2651 with any questions.
Focus on the Spanish Arts Consumer." (Real Colegio Complutense) Javier Flores, Harvard University; closing remarks by Yukio Ingraham, Pratt Institute. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.realcolegio.com/plutense.harvard.edu.


Tue., Oct. 22—“The Architecture of Competitions.” (GSD) Benjamin Hassaeb, architect, (phase eins). Berlin, Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Wed., Oct. 22—“Free Lunchtime Tour of ‘Visions of Race in America’” (Charles Hamilton Houston Institute) Program will feature clips from several of Burns’ films, a screening of selected historical footage and Q&A. Panelists are Ken Burns, filmmaker, and other panelists, to be announced. http://hamilton.hhs.harvard.edu.

Sat., Oct. 25—“The European Landscape Convention: A Conference on its Implications for Education and Public Policy.” (Charles Hamilton Houston Institute) 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Free and open to the public but register by Oct. 15 by emailing info@landscapeconvention.earth.com.

Mon., Oct. 27—Wed., Oct. 29—“Sixty Years of Israeli Culture: Creativity and Documentation.” (Judaica Division) Haaretz Publishing. Attendee registration needed. 20 Quincy St., Mon.: 8 a.m.-10 p.m.; Tue.: 8 a.m.-7:30 p.m.; and Wed.: 8 a.m.-8 p.m.


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Oct. 16—“Important Women in Tibetan Buddhist Tradition and Their Lineages” (CSWR, Harvard Buddhist Community) Lama Trumon Alkone, Buddhist teacher and former nun; moderated by Janet Gyatso, HDS. CSWR Common Room, 4:15 p.m. Free and open to the public.


Tue., Oct. 21—“Losing in Learning: Where Education Fails” (History of Science) Eva Timothy, photographer. Room 408, Science Center, 4:30 p.m. See also exhibitions, Three Columns Gallery, (617) 470-4789. www.lostlearning.com.

Tue., Oct. 21—“25 Years of Literary History: Sea.” Jeffrey Bolster, University of New Hampshire; D. Graham Burnett, Princeton University; and Helen Rozwadowski, University of Connecticut. History Library, 1st floor, Robinson Hall, 2 p.m.

Tue., Oct. 21—“The Evolution of Councils of Nobles in Silla Korea.” (Korea Institute) Richard D. McBride Jr., Brigham Young University. Room 5050, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.


Thu., Oct. 23—“Writing and Censorship During the Japanese Colonial Period: The Strange Case of Yi Sang’s Poetry.” (Korea Institute) Ki Young Lee, National University of Korea. Room 5250, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Fri., Oct. 24—“New Ideas about Technology and Medicine: The Case of Medicine.” (Genetics) Steven M. Brenner, The Scripps Research Institute.蝎尾兽, 242 4807, rvogel@hms.harvard.edu. TMEC, HMS, 5:30 p.m. (617) 432-1031 or rll@fas.harvard.edu.


Fri., Oct. 28—“Bacteria Provide Understanding Amloid Fiber Formation.” Presented by Janet Gyatso, HDS. CSWR Common Room, 4:15 p.m. Free and open to the public.


Oct. 28—“A Michaelian from Bombay: The Strange Case of Yi Sang’s Poetry.” (Korea Institute) Ki Young Lee, National University of Korea. Room 5250, CGIS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Fri., Oct. 28—“New Ideas about Technology and Medicine: The Case of Medicine.” (Genetics) Steven M. Brenner, The Scripps Research Institute.蝎尾兽, 242 4807, rvogel@hms.harvard.edu. TMEC, HMS, 5:30 p.m. (617) 432-1031 or rll@fas.harvard.edu.


Fri., Oct. 24—The 2008 H.R. Glib Arabic & Islamic Studies Lectures. “What is It Like To Be a Local Leader in Iraq?” (CMES) Mohamed Al-Ahmad, Imam of the Grand Mosque in Iraq. 4:30 p.m. Pre-registration through a subject line.


Sun., Oct. 26—“Fall Foliage Festival!” Leave peaking at the Arboretum. Featuring guided tours, autumn treats like apples and cider, music, storytelling, and more. With special guest John Bunker, plant explorer and artist. The Visitor Center, 21 Acres, 1515 Commonwealth Ave., 8:30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; buffet lunch and networking at 12:30 p.m.; Registration is required.

Sun., Nov. 1—“Extending the Ingersoll Lecture on Mormonism, 1848-1851.” (CMES) Taiz Auditorium, CGIS S010, 12:15 p.m; Pre-registration through a subject line.

Mon., Oct. 27—“Are We Still a Republic?” (CSWR) Ping Yao, University of Michigan, and Jon Krosnick, Stanford University. 12,000-seat Knafel Center, 1737 Cambridge St., 2 p.m. caps@gov.harvard.edu

Fri., Oct. 24—“What Are They Thinking?” Information, Persuasion, and the American Public’s Response to Climate Change.” (FAS) Panel Discussion with Jason Kenney, University of Michigan, and Jon Krosnick, Stanford University. 12,000-seat Knafel Center, 1737 Cambridge St., 2 p.m. caps@gov.harvard.edu

Fri., Oct. 24—“What Lies Behind Inequalities in Health? A Cross National Perspective.” (GCE) Panel discussion with Jason Kenney, Harvard University; Sigurd Odaal, Boston University; Lucy Barnes, HMS; Peter A. Hall, Harvard University; and Rosemary Taylor, Tufts University. Cabot Room, CGIS S010, 12:15 p.m. Pre-registration through a subject line.

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Wed., Oct. 22—
“An Evening with Bebe
Dining Services’
Future(s) of Fall Term 2008
Harvard University Gazette
offers several
Ongoing programs
(THUD) All
Special events in “Arthropods:
Cambridge READS.”
“Designing
Doggy Dos and
Thu., Oct. 23—
“Superheroes: Powers
Buying Your First
Biodiversity.”
How Human Health Depends on
10 percent off. Wheelchair accessible.
10 a.m.-noon. Dress up. Fee: $2. neigh-
workshops at http://harvie.harvard.

Thu., Oct. 16—
“Yestereve-
Mather House Pottery Class began
Tue., Sept. 30, and will meet weekly on
Saturdays and Sundays, 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Special events
Sustaining Life:
How Human Health Depends on
Biodiversity” Lecture and book signing
by Eric Chivian and E.O. Wilson. HMNH,
26 Holyoke St., 8 p.m. Tickets are free but
required (limit two per person, valid until
7:15 p.m.) available as of Oct. 8. (617)

Thu., Oct. 1—
Wildlife Conservation Society. HMNH,
26 Holyoke St., 8 p.m. Tickets are free but
required (limit two per person, valid until
7:15 p.m.) available as of Oct. 8. (617)

Thu., Oct. 24—
Cynthia W. Rossano,
Office for the Arts
오f the Arts offers several
extra-curricular classes designed
to enhance the undergraduate experience.
(617) 495-4834.

Office for the Arts, Ceramic
programs provide a cre-
tive learning environment for the
staff and faculty, professional artists,
and the greater Boston and interna-
tional community. www.fas.harvard.edu/ceram-
ics.

Fall Term 2008 courses, visit-
ing artist master classes, and firing
workshops began the week of Sept. 22.
Registration information and class
information are available at www.fas.harvard.edu/ceramics.

Office of Work/Life Resources.
All pro-
cedures on www.harvard.edu/workandlife.

Office of Work and Family (Longwood
 Gusset Building). All programs meet noon-
1:30 a.m. unless otherwise noted. Various
places. Free or fee; dining hall, library,
department offices, others. (617) 495-
1615, barbara_wolf@hms.harvard.
edu.

Sat., Oct. 25—
“High Step Steam
Benefit Show.” Harvard Society of
Belles meetsatrium hosts a
collaborative event celebrating the evolu-
24 Harvard University Gazette
October 16-22, 2008
Thu., Oct. 30—James F. McMackin HDS ’91, mediator, Trial Court of Massachusetts, and is a Buddhist v.l., provides a talk of...  

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


Thursday, Oct. 16-22, 2008

Matthew this year.  

Reform Minyan: Fri., 5:30 p.m.
Worship and Study Minyan
Community Dinner, Thursdays at 6/p.
is Harvard’s new, Bible Study, Sundays at 10 a.m.
neutral.
Swedenborg Reading Group,
Orthodox Minyan: daily, 7:30 a.m. and
37x387
the Barker Center and the Inn at
37x424
Longfellow Park, off Brattle St. (617)
37x694
p.m., Wednesdays at 8:30 a.m., 5
37x657
Church,
37x601
First Church in Cambridge (United
37x629
of Ministry Conference Room on the
37x824
a chance for lesbian/bi/trans/queer
37x805
I
37x870
www.hillel.harvard.edu
37x889
Heritage House, 100 Harvard 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 Central Square
Longfellow Park, off Brattle St. (617)
876-6883.
Cambridgeport Baptist Church (corner
37x432
the Harvard Trademark Program
37x643
research study. Subjects will be adminis-
37x281
“Celexa and Lexapro study.”
37x290
mail bostondepression@gmail.com and
37x327
coordinated by Dr. Frank E. Schatz, MD.
37x550
the door. See special events,
37x856
infusions on three different mornings to
37x699
approved by the study doctor. (617) 726-
37x690
5066, harvardskinstudies@partners.org.
37x671
Cocaine Usage Study:
37x225
women ages 18-55 with depression and
37x39] pong@partners.org.
37x569
Brain Imaging Study:
37x41
up to $175 compensation
37x541
Subjects will undergo MRIs and blood
37x85
$1,000 upon study completion. (617)
37x281
lives to better understand the women
37x188
about grief and bereavement. Life
37x178
about their grief and bereavement. Life
37x197
Diabetes and Hypertension Study:
37x122
all year long. Please e-mail spousessupport@harvard.edu for location and time of meet-
37x48
http://harvie.harvard.edu/workandlife.
37x485
conference (employee assistance
37x480
independent resource for problem reso-
37x392
healthy men ages 21-50 for a 12-week
37x429
The University Ombudsman Office
37x420
provided. (617) 855-2359.
37x150
harvard.edu.
37x262
is open to all members of the Harvard
37x234
www.harvardveterans.org for information
37x197
Diabetes and Hypertension Study:
37x383
2883, (617) 891-7574.
37x522
Hospital, McLean Hospital, and other
37x541
and study days. (617) 855-3293, (617)
37x513
locations. (781) 891-7574.
37x560
brain scans. Compensation up to $800.
37x518
in the Harvard community who are seeking
37x327
Typical issues include disrespectful or
37x318
matters related to their workplace and
37x318
assessments, information, referral; consul-
37x225
expertise in the field of sexual health. They
37x77
The Harvard Trademark Program
37x60
acne. The study consists of five visits
37x69
confidential.
37x281
“Celexa and Lexapro study.”
37x290
mail bostondepression@gmail.com and
37x308
or home, call the EAP’s toll-free number
37x281
“Celexa and Lexapro study.”
37x290
mail bostondepression@gmail.com and
37x308
or home, call the EAP’s toll-free number
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Harvard is not a single place, but a large and varied community. It is comprised of many different schools, departments and offices, all working with common mission, character and environment. Harvard is also an employer of varied locations.

The salary ranges for each job grade are available at [http://www.employ-ment.harvard.edu](http://www.employ-ment.harvard.edu). Target hiring rates will vary by position. These salary ranges are for full-time positions and are adjusted for part-time positions. Services & Trade Workers are assigned grade levels. The relevant union contracts determine salary levels for these positions.

Other Opportunities: All non-faculty job openings currently available at the University are listed on the Web at [http://www.employment.harvard.edu](http://www.employment.harvard.edu).

In addition, Spherion Services, Inc., provides temporary secretarial and clerical staffing services to the University. If you are interested in temporary work at Harvard (full or part-time), call Spherion at (617) 451-1500 or (617) 432-6200.

(footnotes and references)

**Please Note:**

Edition “SIC” at the end of a job listing indicates that there is a strong internal candidate (a current Harvard staff member) in consideration for this position.
Ken Gewertz, teacher, editor, and longtime staff writer for the Harvard University Gazette, died of cancer on Sept. 7 at his home in Watertown, Mass. He was 63. Gewertz gave 22 years of service to the University. As a reporter for the Gazette, he covered almost every aspect of life at Harvard, concentrating on the arts and the humanities. Graceful prose and quiet erudition distinguished his work. Gentleness and kindness distinguished his life.

Said Thomas Lee at Harvard’s Office for the Arts, “Ken Gewertz was a gently inquisitive man whose modesty and quiet demeanor belied his wealth of knowledge, his breadth of appreciation for the arts and other subjects, and his elegant way with prose. No matter the subject, he always approached his writing assignments with a deep sense of Harvard’s mission to connect us to each other through the power of knowledge and creative thinking. Ken’s legacy will be the 20-plus years of contributions of the Harvard academic community, producing profiles and news stories on philosophers, artists, musicians, scientists, economists, historians, and more. His work was succinct yet comprehensive; his understanding was profound but his writing was always accessible and engaging.”

Kenneth Lee Gewertz was born Feb. 11, 1945, in the Bronx, New York, and spent most of his childhood in Floral Park, Queens. His father was an industrial chemist, his mother a homemaker. From a young age, Gewertz knew he wanted to be a writer. He read voraciously and as early as high school, he was sending off stories and poems to journals. Some of his early — and later — poems described fishing trips with a beloved grandfather as well as teenaged forays to places like Coney Island and Rockaway Beach.

Gewertz graduated from Queens College in 1966, majoring in English. From there, he studied English in a Ph.D. program at Princeton. His daughter Alexis was born in 1969. He left Princeton “ABD” in 1970. His first teaching job was at the University of Hawaii, where he stayed for a couple of semesters.

The following year, Gewertz returned to New York City where he worked for several academic publishers as an editor and ghostwriter.

Gewertz then moved to western Massachusetts where he wrote textbooks at Western New England College, and at Merriam-Webster Dictionary in the Connecticut River Valley. It was at Merriam-Webster that he met Sheila Murray; they married in 1983.

During this period, Gewertz continued to write fiction and poetry, publishing his work in the Paris Review, Ploughshares, the Carleton Miscellany, and other journals, magazines, and newspapers.

In 1982, Gewertz received the prestigious O. Henry Award for the short story “I Thought of Chatterton, The Marvelous Boy,” which had been published the year before in the Massachusetts Review.

After a two-year stint as editor of Washington University in St. Louis Magazine from 1983 to 1985, Gewertz and his family came back East for good, where he worked briefly as an editor at Northeastern University before joining the staff of the Harvard University Gazette in 1986.

At the Gazette, Gewertz turned his deep learning and practiced prose to touting the accomplishments of the Harvard academic community, producing profiles and news stories on philosophers, artists, musicians, scientists, economists, historians, and more. His work was succinct yet comprehensive; his understanding was profound but his writing was always accessible and engaging. Tall, gentle, wryly witty, Gewertz possessed an almost-Old World elegance that coexisted comfortably with an egalitarian sensibility that friends, colleagues, and strangers alike were drawn to.

William Cromie, former science writer for the Gazette and longtime colleague of Gewertz, recalled, “I was never so choked with a deadline that I wasn’t glad to see Ken. And he seemed to feel the same way when I’d walk unannounced into his book-cluttered office. We let our intellects run around together. Our talks were never very personal or at all spiritual, but they contained elements of both. They blew fresh air into my brain. It was always easier to find better ‘ledes’ and sentences after a visit with Ken.”

Terry Murphy, managing editor of the Gazette, said, “As a journalist, Ken had the unique ability to approach a complex, deeply intellectual topic and produce a story that could seamlessly engage Harvard academia while entertaining and educating a wider audience. It must be said,” she added, “that deadlines were never Ken’s friend (and patience was never my virtue). Just before my final threat, a story would appear that often left me praising him. ‘Worth the wait,’ I’d hear myself saying, not exactly reinforcing the importance of getting things in on time.”

A music (particularly jazz) lover, enthusiastic walker of his two standard poodles, and frequent traveler, Gewertz was also a loving husband and father. In 1997, he suffered a grievous loss when his daughter Alexis was killed in a traffic accident.

In the final difficult years of his life, Gewertz remained a considerate and dedicated colleague, stoical in his suffering and devoted to his friends and co-workers, and to his beloved wife Sheila.

Gewertz is survived by his wife and his brother, Daniel Gewertz. A memorial service will be held at the Memorial Church at Harvard University on Oct. 24 at 3 p.m.

— Alec Solomita