Art Museum receives major gift from Emily Rauh Pulitzer

Gift builds on more than 50-year involvement of Emily and Joseph Pulitzer Jr. with Harvard

Harvard University today (Oct. 17) announced that the Harvard Art Museum has received a gift of 31 major works of modern and contemporary art and $45 million from Harvard alumna Emily Rauh Pulitzer, a former Harvard Art Museum curator, longtime supporter and friend of the museum and of Harvard, and wife of the late Joseph Pulitzer Jr. The modern works include important paintings and sculptures by Brancusi, Derain, Giacometti, Lipchitz, Miró, Modigliani, Picasso, Rosso, and Vuillard. The contemporary art includes major works by di Suvero, Heizer, Judd, Lichtenstein, Nauman, Newman, Oldenburg, Serra, Schapiro, and Tuttle. This gift represents one of the most significant donations of works of art ever received by the museum. The financial gift is the single largest donation in the history of the Harvard Art Museum.

The Art Museum concurrently announced previous gifts of 43 other modern and contemporary works (both outright and partial gifts) from Emily Rauh Pulitzer and Joseph Pulitzer Jr., and Mr. Pulitzer and his first wife, Louise (who died in 1968). These gifts were made between 1953 and 2005 and were never formally announced as donations to the Art Museum, and included paintings by Braque, Cézanne, Miró, Monet, Picasso, and Stella, and works on paper by Cézanne, Degas, and Delaunay. In addition, the Pulitzers have provided financial support over the years that helped the Art Museum to purchase 92 works of art, including paintings by Baselitz, Braque, and Mondrian, works on paper by Ellsworth Kelly, LeWitt, Marden, Serra, David Smith, and Twombly, and an important collection of Indian paintings on paper.

The gift includes important works of art by Picasso, Miró, Brancusi, Nauman, Serra, and Tuttle.

At left, Pablo Picasso’s ‘Harlequin,’ 1918.

Photo Bob Kolbrener

Genome Project releases data on 10 genetic pioneers

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

The world moved a step deeper into the DNA age Monday (Oct. 20) as 10 volunteers released their genetic and medical information on the Internet as part of a multiyear effort to make genetic data an everyday part of medical care.

The effort was headed by Harvard Medical School’s George Church, professor of genetics and head of the Personal Genome Project, who was himself one of the volunteers. Their release of information was an initial step in the project’s ultimate goal of enrolling 100,000 people willing not only to get their genome sequenced but also to share that information, along with their medical histories, with researchers and the public alike.

The project will create an enormous database of both genetic and medical information that researchers can mine for links between specific genes and particular medical conditions. The effort will also reveal information about personal genetic tendencies that participants can use in planning their own medical care. In addition, the project will tackle the societal issues surrounding privacy and access to medical information created by the opening of a whole new source of personal data — one’s DNA.

Monday’s event, a news conference at Harvard (See DNA, page 6)
This month in Harvard history

Oct. 15, 1945 — Pulitzer Prize-winning History Professor Paul Her- man Buck, PhD ’35, becomes Har- vard’s first Provost. Under the terms of the statutory amendment proved on this day by the Board of Overseers, the Provost is also, ex of- ficio, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (the position Buck has held since 1942).

October 1946 — In response to the postwar surge of married veter- ans, the University Nursery School opens new expanded quarters on Kirkland Pl. (off Kirkland St.). Consist- ing of two Quonset huts linked by a half Quonset, the H-shaped facility handles 90 children daily, Winnifred A. Lydon, six trained women college graduates, and a pediatrician look after the youngsters.

October 1947 — The Law School Association becomes the first alumni group to take decisive action toward creating a war memorial by launching a $100,000 drive to create a Treas- ury Room in Langdell Hall to pre- serve and exhibit the School’s cele- brated collection of manuscripts and rare books on legal history. An illus- trated brochure formally announces the project.

Slated for the north end of the reading-room floor, the Treasury Room will be air-conditioned and dust-free. Doorways of its memorial entrance area will contain the names of the 193 Law graduates who died in World Wars I and II.

Oct. 12, 1947 — The University News Office (Weld Hall) issues a widely used press release describing the various means by which Harvard students had worked their way through college during the past year, as revealed by the Harvard Student Employment Office. Among the Col- legel-based jobs: counting stars, feed- ing laboratory rats, filing photographic plates, and pyring mud from fossils.

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

POLICE REPORTS

Following are some of the incidents re- ported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending Oct. 20. The official log is located at 1033 Massachusetts Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hupd.harvard.edu.

Oct. 16: At Peabody Terrace, an officer was dispatched to take a report of a stolen concert ticket valued at $452.55. Officers sent on his way an indi- vidual who was yelling and causing a dis- turbance at Radcliffe Campus Drive. At the Harvard Square kiosk, officers assist- ed the Cambridge Police Department (CPD) with two individuals involved in a domestic disturbance.

Oct. 17: A bicycle was stolen at the Center for Government and International Studies. At the Science Center, an officer was dispatched to take a report of a stolen unattended wallet.

Oct. 18: Officers were dispatched to the Harvard Advocate at 21 South Street, to a report of a loud party. While in the process of shutting down the party, one of the officers observed an individual at- tempting to climb into the police cruiser. The individual was placed under arrest and charged with breaking and entering. Also at the Harvard Advocate, officers took a report of a stolen unattended purse containing a wallet, $20, and a cell phone. Also stolen was the individual’s blue scarf and a black iPod Touch. Later the individual’s purse, wallet, and a por- tion of the money were located.

Oct. 19: A black-leather wallet was re- ported stolen at Hillie. At Mt. Auburn Street and Holyoke Street, officers were dispatched to assist the CPD in taking a report of a lost wallet.

Oct. 20: An officer was dispatched to Divinity Hall to take a report of a pair of stolen shoes. Upon arrival, the officer observed a pry mark and chipped wood on the lower part of the door. At William James Hall, officers issued an unwanted guest a trespass warning for all Harvard University properties. A lawn ornament was knocked over and damaged at Andover Hall. At Soldiers Field Park, an officer was dispatched to take a report that an un- known individual kicked a large hole in the wall inside the building. A bicycle, cable lock, and helmet were reported stolen at the corner of Kenilworth St. and Dunster St. At the Builiding C1 of Harvard Medical School, an officer was dispatched to take a report of a stolen un- attended and unsecured cell phone. At 78 North Harvard St., an officer assisted the Boston police in a report of a motor veh- icle with smashed windows.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

Gewertz 2 memorial service Friday

A memorial service will be held 3 p.m. Friday (Oct. 24) at the Memorial Church for Ken Gewertz, who died on Sept. 7 at his home in Watertown, Mass. He was 63. Poet, teacher, fiction writer, and editor, Gewertz won an O. Henry Award in 1982. He gave 2222 memorial service to the University. As a reporter for the Harvard University Gazette, he covered almost every aspect of life at the Univer- sity, concentrating on the arts and hu- manities.

Richard mond program scheduled for Oct. 27

A memorial service honoring the life of Julius B. Richard will be held Oct. 27 at 10 a.m. at the Harvard Club of Boston (47 Commonwealth St.). Re- ception will follow. A former U.S. general, Richard held appointments at the Harvard School of Public Health, Har- vard Medical School, and the Harvard Kennedy School. He died on July 27.

FLU CLINICS

HUHS to offer flu vaccination clinics throughout October

Harvard University Health Services (HUHS) will conduct free high-risk flu vac- cination clinics throughout the month of October. The clinics will be held for all high-risk individuals every Monday and Thursday from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. at HUHS on the second floor of the Holyoke Center (Monks Library). Students must have their Harvard ID to receive the vaccina- tion.

High-risk groups include pregnant women, individuals 50 or older, younger adults with chronic illnesses (such as di- abetes and asthma), heart disease, cancer pa- tients, 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.

Beginning 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/flur/.

In the Oct. 9 Gazette story, “GSD stu- dents develop innovative plan for local school,” it should have been noted that the design project was funded through the Greater Boston Community Service Fellowship Program, administered by the Office of Career Services at the Har- vard Graduate School of Design. The Gazette regrets the omission.

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, Nov. 13, 4-5 p.m.
Monday, March 24, 10-11 a.m.
Thursday, April 23, 2009, 4-5 p.m.
Sign-up begins at 2:30 p.m. Individuals are welcome on a first-come, first-served basis. A Harvard student ID is required.

MessageMe system to be tested today

The University will test its emergency text-messaging system, MessageMe, today (Oct. 23).

A test message will be broadcast midday to more than 14,000 Harvard community members who have signed up for the alert system.

Users do not have to do anything to acknowledge receipt of the test alert. “Just delete the mes- sage after you receive it,” said Stephen Rivers, telecommunications manager for University Information Systems. “The system will automatically confirm that we have re- ceived our test alert and provide that data to administrators working with the system here.”

In an actual extreme, campuswide emergen- cies, users would receive directions about actions to take to help ensure their safety. They might also be asked to pass along impor- tant information to others in their im- mediate area, such as a classroom or dor- mitory or playing field.

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

Those with questions or concerns about the test may email MessageMe@harvard.edu.

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Scientists at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute have identified a previously undetected trigger point on a naturally occurring “death protein” that helps the body rid of unwanted or diseased cells. They say it may be possible to exploit the newly found trigger as a target for designer drugs that would treat cancer by forcing malignant cells to commit suicide.

Loren Walensky, a pediatric oncologist and chemical biologist at Dana-Farber and Children’s Hospital Boston, and colleagues report in the Oct. 23 issue of the journal Nature that they directly activated this trigger on the “executioner” protein BAX, killing laboratory cells by setting in motion their self-destruct mechanism.

The researchers fashioned a peptide (a protein subunit) that precisely matched the shape of the newly found trigger site on the killer protein, which lies dormant in the cell’s interior until activated by cellular stress. When the peptide docked into the binding site, BAX was spurred into assassin mode. The activated BAX proteins flocked to the cell’s power plants, the mitochondria, where they poked holes in the mitochondria’s membranes, killing the cells. This process is called apoptosis, or programmed cell death.

“We identified a switch that turns BAX on, and we believe this discovery can be used to develop drugs that turn on or turn off cell death in human disease by targeting BAX,” said Walensky, who is also an assistant professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School.

BAX is one of about two dozen proteins known collectively as the BCL-2 family. The proteins interact in various combinations leading to either the survival of a cell or its programmed self-destruction. Cancer cells have an imbalance of BCL-2 family signals that drives them to survive instead of dying on command.

The late Stanley Korsmeyer, an apoptosis research pioneer and Walensky’s Dana-Farber mentor, had suggested that killer proteins like BAX could be activated directly by “death domains,” termed BHEs, contained within a subset of BCL-2 family proteins. He hypothesized that this activating interaction was a fleeting “hit-and-run” event, making it especially challenging for scientists to study the phenomenon.

As suspected, the proposed BAX-activating interactions could not be captured by traditional methods. “When you tried to measure binding of the BHE subunits to BAX, you couldn’t detect the interaction,” explained Walensky. He recognized, however, that the BHEs peptides being used in the laboratory didn’t retain the coiled shape of the natural BHEs domains that participate in BCL-2 family protein interactions. Walensky and his colleagues pioneered the design of “stapled” BHE peptides, which contain a chemical crosslink that locks the peptides into their natural coiled shape. With biologically active shape restored, the stapled BHE peptides bound directly to BAX and triggered its killer activity.

Defining how the activating peptides

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O’Connor talk revisits affirmative action decisions

Houston Justice Award winners talk about their trials and triumphs

By Colleen Walsh
Harvard News Office

For the members of a small panel gathered at Harvard Law School’s Ames Courtroom last week, big challenges were nothing new.

Sandra Day O’Connor could rope cattle and would have been a valuable addition to any ranch, but after graduating near the top of her class from Stanford Law School in 1952, she couldn’t get a job in the legal profession.

As the first black Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa, Desmond Tutu risked arrest for occupying the official archbishop’s residence, which was located in an area still considered “white” under the country’s apartheid laws in 1986. Dolores Huerta, when she was told by leaders of the Latino community in Arizona in 1972 that she couldn’t organize farm workers to fight for their rights, gave a simple but potent response, one with newfound resonance: “Yes, we can!”

The challenges of equality, inclusion, and affirmative action were all on the table at a two-day conference (Oct. 17-18) sponsored by the Law School’s Charles Hamilton Houston Institute for Race & Justice. The meeting included a panel with O’Connor, the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Tutu, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, and Huet-

tu, one of the nation’s foremost labor organizers.

The event, “Charting New Pathways to Participation & Membership” examined current challenges to inequality at all levels of society as well as the lessons learned from past struggles and potential solutions moving forward.

A large portrait of Houston, who was a Harvard Law School graduate and member of the editorial board for the Harvard Law Review, presided at the front of the room in Austin Hall. Houston, vice dean of Howard Law School in the 1930s, was renowned for his civil rights work and tireless fight to end segregation. Today, the Law School’s Dean Elena Kagan holds the title of Charles Hamilton Houston Professor of Law.

In the keynote address, O’Connor reflected on the Supreme Court’s 2003 Gratz and Grutter decisions, which addressed affirmative action admissions policies for the University of Michigan’s undergraduate and law school programs, respectively. The court, she noted, relied heavily on the precedent established by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. who determined in the landmark ruling on affirmative action, Regents of the University of California v. Bakke, that strict scrutiny be applied in the consideration of race in admissions policies and that “universities could use race in a tempered but not single-minded way.”

O’Connor said that the court ruled in the Gratz v. Bollinger case that the school’s undergraduate admissions policy was too restrictive because “it rigidly assigned 20-point bonuses to applicants from racially underrepresented backgrounds [and that] was counter to some kind of individualized assessment.” The law school case was decided differently, however.

O’Connor, who wrote the decision for the Grutter v. Bollinger case, said that Michigan Law School’s taking race into account as one among a variety of factors in order to assure a diverse student body was, in fact, constitutional.

“The court concluded that educational institutions should be allowed to consider race because prohibiting them from doing it would intensify the nations’ racial problems rather than eliminate them,” she said.

In addition, she noted that the law school ruling was only a temporary solution.

“We thought it should be a temporary bandage rather than a permanent cure. The majority in the

(See HLS, next page)
Cancer

(Continued from previous page)
docked on BAX remained a formidable catch-22. In order to solve the structure of an interaction complex, it needed to be more stable or proceed in slow motion? The researchers would then look for any detectable shift in the three-dimensional structure of the BAX protein to help point them to the docking site.

The researchers used nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy to monitor the arrangement of atoms in the protein. First authors of the Nature paper Evripidis Gavathiotis of Walensky’s laboratory and first author of the Nature paper Evripidis Gavathiotis and Motoshi Suzuki of Nico Tjandra’s laboratory at the National Institutes of Health succeeded in generating pure BAX protein that could be put into solution with the stapled BH3 peptide — the latter in increasing concentrations until it initiated a BAX:BAX interaction. Gavathiotis and Suzuki used the NMR technique to spot a group of BAX amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, which were affected by the addition of the stapled BH3 peptide.

“The discrete subset of amino acids that shifted upon exposure to the stapled BH3 peptide mapped to a completely unanticipated location on BAX,” said Walensky. The long-also solution on BAX that initiates its killer activity was revealed. “Because BAX kills at the crossroads of the cell’s decision to live or die, drugs that directly activate BAX could kill diseased cells like in cancer, and BAX-blocking drugs could potentially prevent unwanted cell death, such as in heart attack, stroke, and neurodegeneration,” he added.

Additional authors include Marguerite Davis, Kenneth Pitter, Gregory Bird, and Samuel Kuehn of Dana-Farber, and Ho-Chou Tu, Hyejin Kim, and Emily H.-Y. Cheng of Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis. The research was supported, in part, by a grant from the National Institutes of Health.

HLS

(Continued from previous page)
Grutter case said that ... we expect 25 years (Continued from previous page)

John U. Monro portrait is unveiled at PBH

The Harvard Foundation for Intercultural and Race Relations has unveiled a ninth portrait in its Minority Portraiture Project.

The latest honoree on canvas is John U Monro, former dean of Harvard College. Monro’s portrait, painted by Stephen Coit ’71, was unveiled last week (Oct. 16) in Phillips Brooks House.

John Usher Monro was born in 1912 in North Andover, Mass. He attended Phillips Academy on scholarship while working as a part-time grocery delivery boy. After graduation, Monro worked in the Harvard News Office, and later joined the U.S. Navy. He later developed a program for college-bound veterans and became director of financial aid at Harvard. He was the founder and first chairman of the College Scholarship Service, through which colleges share financial data on student applicants for aid.

Monro also spearheaded a nationwide effort to recruit talented poor and minority students who might otherwise never aspire to college. He made the point if colleges could make an effort to seek out and support gifted athletes, they could surely do the same for students who were intellectually gifted.

Because of his convictions and support for civil rights, he left Harvard in 1967 to become a teacher and administrator at the all-black Miles College in Alabama, where he remained for 30 years before transferring to Tougaloo College, an all-black college in Mississippi. At age 80, he was voted the best teacher at Tougaloo College. Monro died in 2002.

“It was with great honor and pride that I commissioned the portrait of John Usher Monro, a distinguished educator who dedicated much of his adult life to making educational opportunity available to Americans of different ethnic groups and classes,” said S. Allen Counter, director of the Harvard Foundation. “John Monro is my hero, and I am certain that I express the sentiments of many African Americans and others when I say, Thank you, John, for your invaluable contributions to advancing education among the disadvantaged and underprivileged nations. Your service has been exemplary.”

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Probing life's chemical origins

NYU chemist Robert Shapiro decry RNA-first possibility

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Back in the depths of time, an event almost miraculously improbable happened, creating a long, unlikely molecule. And life arose on Earth.

Or, if you prefer, back in the depths of time, in a soup of small, relatively common molecules, an unknown chemical reaction occurred, sustained itself, replicated ... and life arose on Earth.

A talk by New York University chemist Robert Shapiro brought the scientific discussion of how life originated to the Biological Laboratories lecture hall, Wednesday afternoon (Oct. 15) in the first talk in this year's Harvard Origins of Life, a presentation based on his well-published ideas. Shapiro, who received his doctor of science degree in 1959 at Johns Hopkins University, taught at the National Security Agency and the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies before moving to Boston. In 1966, Shapiro came to Harvard, beginning his near 30-year career as a senior lecturer of Arabic.

Extremely well liked by his students, Bishai was a pioneer in the development of the Bishai Computer Dictionary of Literary Arabic, an educational software specializing in teaching and translating the Arabic language. Former colleague William Graham, dean of the Harvard Divinity School (HDS), said, “Wilson Bishai introduced a generation of Harvard students to modern Arabic language study. His good humor and infectious enthusiasm for Arabic were irresistible, and all who studied with him remember him with fondness as well as appreciation.”

He leaves his wife, Elizabeth; two sons, William and David, both of Baltimore, and a daughter, Linda of Washington, D.C. — all graduates of Harvard; brother Yousef of Grosse Point Farms, Mich.; and six grandchildren.

Services have been held.

Shapiro traced the history of thinking on the origin of life on Earth. The discovery of DNA in 1953 brought speculation that life might have arisen with the first spontaneous assembly of the long, coiled molecule. Holding the blueprint for life, DNA could have begun replicating itself and passing on its genetic information, making the transition from nonliving to living for the first time.

DNA fell out of favor as more became known about the elaborate processes needed to make proteins from DNA's instructions, however. Some thought that a simpler but related molecule, ribonucleic acid (RNA), which also carries genetic information, might have started what would have happened on the early Earth.

"Any abiotically prepared replicator before the start of life is a fantasy," Shapiro said. "There's nothing freaky about life; it's a natural consequence of the laws of the universe."

Before DNA, RNA could have been the first-molecule-of-life bandwagon, which Shapiro termed "RNA-first." Shapiro found himself more frequently criticizing the idea. He decried what he called the extreme improbability that such a long, complex molecule would or could arise spontaneously and become the first step in the long chain of life that followed.

"It started out with the idea that life itself had to begin with such a replicator [of genetic information]," Shapiro said. "The odds against [RNA forming on its own] are astronomical."

While chemists have succeeded in making the molecules of life — or their components — in the lab out of simpler molecules, Shapiro said the tightly controlled processes needed to make proteins from DNA's instructions, however, made RNA seem less likely than DNA.

"Any abiotically prepared replicator before the start of life is a fantasy," Shapiro said. "There's nothing freaky about life; it's a natural consequence of the laws of the universe."

Two HSPH professors honored for their scientific contributions

Two members of the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) faculty have been elected to the Institute of Medicine (IOM) a national resource for independent, scientifically informed analysis and recommendations on human health issues. The IOM was established in 1970 by the National Academy of Sciences, and membership in the IOM is a high honor in the health and medicine fields. Those elected make a commitment to volunteer a significant amount of time as members of IOM committees which engage in a broad range of studies on health policy issues.

Louise Ryan, Henry Pickering Walcott Professor of Biostatistics and chair of the HSPH Department of Biostatistics, and Phyllis Kanki, professor of immunology and infectious diseases at HSPH, are two of 65 new members and five new foreign associates who were announced by the IOM.

Ryan works on statistical methods related to environmental risk assessment for cancer, developmental and reproductive toxicity, and other adverse health effects. She has been involved in evaluations by the National Academy of Sciences of several high-profile environmental issues, including risks associated with arsenic and drinking water as well as methylmercury. Ryan is a fellow of the American Statistical Association and an advocate for diversity in higher education.

"Professor Ryan's election to the IOM is well deserved. It is a great honor for her, the School, and the Department of Biostatistics, which she leads with such energy and vision. She is a leader in statistical research, an outstanding mentor to students and junior faculty, and a wonderful colleague," said James H. Ware, HSPH dean for academic affairs and Frederick Mosteller Professor of Biostatistics.

Kanki's description of a human virus related to simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV) in healthy West African individuals led to a research collaboration lasting more than 20 years with Senegalese scientists on the natural history of HIV-II, determinants of pathogenesis, and protection and interaction with new HIV-I virus variants.

In addition, she has coupled her research and international training efforts with public health initiatives for HIV prevention and treatment. She directs the AIDS Prevention Initiative in Nigeria, established by a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Harvard President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief program.

"Phyllis Kanki, an outstanding virologist who early on recognized a new form of HIV — HIV-II, with a different pattern of disease — perceived the threat of AIDS to Africa," said HSPH Dean Barry R. Bloom. "With great courage she undertook an early leadership of our major program under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, which has successfully trained thousands of health professionals in Nigeria, Tanzania, and Botswana, assuring prevention, care, and treatment for thousands of individuals in those countries."
Shapiro

(Continued from previous page)

Medical School’s New Research Building featuring nine of the 10 volunteers, lacked the drama of a major health revelation but was remarkable nonetheless. Participants willingly spoke about the genetic tendencies they recently learned their bodies carry — including severe immunodeficiency disease, hemochromatosis, which causes an iron overload, and an increased susceptibility to tuberculosis.

Though their gene sequencing revealed genes linked to such potentially severe conditions, it was instructive, several volunteers said, that they were, nevertheless, all healthy. Rosalynn Gill, founder and chief science officer of Sciona, an international company that provides health and nutrition recommendations, said that though the sequencing found hemochromatosis in her DNA, in fact, she has a tendency toward anemia, an iron deficiency.

“It’s a lesson for all of us that genetic study is not deterministic,” Gill said.

Volunteers also discussed their own decision-making processes as well as the discussions they had with family members before releasing their information. John Halamka, chief information officer and dean for technology at Harvard Medical School, said he spoke with his wife and 16-year-old daughter. He explained to his daughter that it is possible that potential future boyfriends would look at his genetic information on the Web and draw conclusions about her. Her response, he said, was that she wouldn’t be interested in anybody who would make relationship decisions based on such data anyway.

Johnstone Family Professor of Psychology at Harvard Steven Pinker, who was one of the 10 volunteers, spoke for several in saying his participation was spurred by scientific curiosity. Pinker said he’s interested in the roots of personality and eager to help determine the role that genes play in the development of personality traits.

“We’re almost completely in the dark about what the causal relationships are,” Pinker said. “I think it’ll be many years before we know, but I want to be part of this effort.”

The news conference followed a two-day period where volunteers learned about the results of their genetic sequencing and consulted with personal and project physicians before agreeing to release the data. Church said the information is preliminary, calling it “a beginning, not an ending” to participants’ involvement with the project.

The event was a beginning in a very real way, as the recruiting, sequencing, and release of the data was required by Harvard’s Institutional Review Board, which reviews all research involving human subjects, as a way to identify and work through potential issues before beginning the mass enrollment the project will require.

The first 10 subjects were handpicked, not only for their willingness to participate, but also for their knowledge of genetics research and understanding of the risks that uncovering and releasing genetic information can carry.

Besides Church, Pinker, Halamka, and Gill, the group also includes Misha Angrist, science editor at Duke University’s Institute for Genome Sciences & Policy; founder and CEO of Genomic Healthcare Strategies Keith Batchelder; chairman and CEO of Helicos BioSciences Corp. Stanley Lapidus; senior scientist at Boston Biomedical Research Institute James Sherley; Kirk Maxey, founder of Cayman Chemical; and investor Esther Dyson.

Church said the first samples of skin, blood, and saliva were taken in 2006. The samples were used not only to extract genetic information, but they will also be used to establish stem cell lines for each participant. Those cells would be available for possible future research.

The project has a waiting list of about 5,000 people interested in participating, Church said, but will need many more to achieve its goals.

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Robert Shapiro talks about the origins of life on Earth.

Though the sequencing found hemochromatosis in [Gill’s] DNA, in fact, she has a tendency toward anemia, an iron deficiency. “It’s a lesson for all of us that genetic study is not deterministic.”

Rosalynn Gill

(Continued from page 1)

Medical School’s New Research Building featuring nine of the 10 volunteers, lacked the drama of a major health revelation but was remarkable nonetheless. Participants willingly spoke about the genetic tendencies they recently learned their bodies carry — including severe immunodeficiency disease, hemochromatosis, which causes an iron overload, and an increased susceptibility to tuberculosis.

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Men's soccer keep winning, unbeaten in Ivies

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard News Office

After opening the season at No. 20, Harvard soccer (7-3-0, 3-0 Ivy League) is back in the rankings at No. 22, coming off big road wins against No. 24 Brown (8-3-1, 2-1-0) and Holy Cross (6-3-0). Harvard, which defeated Brown 4-1 and Holy Cross 3-0, is the last undefeated team in Ivy play this year. After three conference games, Harvard has scored seven times, conceding only one goal.

Co-captain midfielder Michael Facito '09 and freshman goalkeeper Austin Harms were announced Monday (Oct. 20) as Ivy Player of the Week and Ivy Rookie of the Week, respectively. Facito has three goals and an assist in his last three games and leads the Ivy League in both points and goals, and is second in game-winning goals. Last week, he was also announced among 10 finalists for the Lowe's Senior CLASS Award for men’s soccer, which is given to one student-athlete every year based on athletic performance, academic excellence, character, and community involvement (CLASS stands for Celebrating Loyalty and Achievement for Staying in School). Nation-wide voting for the award will be open until Nov. 17, and the winner will be announced during the 2008 NCAA Division I Men’s Soccer Championship at Frisco, Texas (Dec. 12-14).

Harms, whose Rookie of the Week honor is his second in three weeks, has started every game since his shutout against Yale in his first career start (Oct. 4) and already leads the Ivy League in goals against average and save percentage. He is also fourth in saves per game and fifth in shutouts with three, despite playing in only five games.

The Crimson return to Ivy competition when they face Princeton on the road Saturday (Oct. 25).

Crimson defense seals the win
Harvard avenges — just barely — last year’s heartbreaking loss

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard News Office

The Harvard football team knows drama. They’ve lived it all season. Counting Saturday’s (Oct. 18) win against the Lehigh Mountain Hawks, three of Harvard’s first five games this season have been decided by three points or less. And up 24-10 at the half, the game looked to be headed toward an easy victory — one that would average last year’s 13-20 loss. But that wouldn’t be dramatic enough.

Led by senior quarterback Chris Pizzotti’s 181 passing yards and two touchdawn passes, Harvard went into the half with 230 total yards of offense, and seemed to be in control. But in the second half, big defensive stops by the Lehigh defense destroyed the Crimson’s momentum, holding them to a single field goal.

Fighting all the way back from the two-touchdown deficit to within three points, Lehigh sacked Pizzotti on consecutive downs, forcing the Crimson to punt the ball with just over 3:08 remaining. With Crimson punter Thomas Hull ’10 sending his kick a disappointing 26 yards, the Mountain Hawks in range of a game-tying field goal. Then, coming out of a timeout with just over a minute to go, Lehigh took their shot at the end zone. Mountain Hawk quarterback J.B. Clark down and made a play 38-yard line.

Driving down the field to the 33 yardline, Lehigh converted on fourth-and-1, putting the Mountain Hawks in range of a game-tying field goal. Then, coming out of a timeout with just over a minute to go, Lehigh took their shot at the end zone. Mountain Hawk quarterback J.B. Clark almost connected with wide receiver Sekou Yansane in the back of the endzone for what looked to be the game winner, but Harvard All-American cornerback Andrew Berry ’09 made a spectacular one-handed defensive stop, causing the ball to fall incomplete. Two plays later, Crimson defensive end Peter Ajayi ’09 hunted Clark down and made a play (See Football, next page)
Community comes out for fun, food, football

A chilly Saturday morning outside of Harvard Stadium couldn’t stop the residents of Allston from coming out to mingle at the 19th annual Allston-Brighton Family Football Day (Oct. 18). President Drew Faust and Vice President of Government, Community, and Public Affairs Christine Heenan joined residents of Allston-Brighton for the pregame luncheon.

Each year, Harvard provides an opportunity for neighbors both in Cambridge and in Allston to gather over lunch and a game. (Cambridge Football Day took place Oct. 11.) This annual luncheon, preceding the Harvard-Lehigh football game, gave the Allston-Brighton community an opportunity to connect with Harvard in a different way.

“It’s nice that such a big University can show a personal side, mingling with the community,” said Allston resident Peter Stickney, who came with lifelong friend Matthew Dunn and friend Alicia Delsignore, who are also Allston residents.

Tina Schneider, an Allston mother who brought her 7- and 3-year-old daughters to their first football game Saturday, pledged that they would be back next year.

“We love everything Harvard does in the community.”

— Gervis A. Menzies Jr.

on the ball, which popped out and landed in the hands of Harvard linebacker Glenn Dorris ’09, sealing the dramatic win for the Crimson.

“We preach to our kids to expect adversity. It’s going to come,” said Thomas Stevenson Family Head Coach for Harvard Football Tim Murphy. “You just don’t know when it’s going to come, and what form it’s going to come in, but we have to embrace that challenge. And that’s when you find out what your true character is. I think it was evident today that that’s the way our kids are. They never give up.”

“Lehigh did a great job,” said Ajayi, whose fumble forcing sack saved the day. “We respect them throughout, but at the same time we believe that if we execute, we have the ability to make a big play at any time, and turn things around.”

Last year’s loss against Lehigh came on a Harvard fumble—with 30 seconds left in the game—that was returned for a touchdown. It was Harvard’s second heartbreaking loss of that season, and dropped them to a 1-2 record.

Murphy admitted that the bitter taste from last year’s loss gave his team extra fire. “I think it gave us a significant amount of motivation. It was a really devastating loss in terms of how it happened. Last year we didn’t allow an offensive touchdown, and [still] didn’t get out of there with a victory. So from our standpoint, we really wanted to set things right. Our kids play for pride no matter what, but there’s no question that we felt we needed to win this game for a lot of reasons.”

Pizzotti—who completed 62.5 percent of his passes for 302 yards and two touchdowns—was named the Ivy League Offensive Player of the Week for the second time this year, and moved up to third place all-time in career passing yards (4,689), fourth in pass completions (340), and fourth in passing touchdowns (29).

Pizzotti will continue his assault on the Harvard record books when he leads the Crimson to Princeton (2-3; 1-1) Saturday (Oct. 25) to face the Tigers.

Tripped up by a Lehigh defender, running back Ben Jenkins ’10 (left) dives forward to steal a couple more yards. Jenkins finished the day with career highs in rushing yards (68), carries (19), receptions (6), and receiving yards (27).
Gene therapy restores vision to mice with retinal degeneration

Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) researchers have used gene therapy to restore useful vision to mice with degeneration of the light-sensing retinal rods and cones, a common cause of human blindness. Their report, appearing in the Oct. 14 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, describes the effects of broadly expressing a light-sensitive protein in other neuronal cells found throughout the retina.

“This is a proof of principle that someday we may be able to repair blindness in people with conditions like retinitis pigmentosa and macular degeneration,” says Richard Masland, director of the Cellular Neurobiology Laboratory in the MGH Department of Neurosurgery. “There are several limitations we need to overcome before we can begin clinical trials, but I’m optimistic that this work may someday make a big difference for people who otherwise would have no vision at all.”

The study was designed to investigate the effect of expressing the light-sensitive protein melanopsin in retinal ganglion cells. These specialized neurons receive light signals from the rods and cones and carry those signals into the brain via the optic nerve, which is formed from the cells’ axons. Melanopsin is usually produced in a subset of cells that are involved with establishing circadian rhythms but not with vision. The MGH team used the standard viral vector adeno-associated virus to deliver the gene encoding melanopsin throughout the retinas of mice whose rod and cone photoreceptors had degenerated from lack of a crucial protein.

Four weeks after delivery of the gene, melanopsin — normally produced in 1 percent of retinal ganglion cells — was found in about 10 percent of ganglion cells in the treated eyes but not in eyes that received a sham injection. Many of the melanopsin-expressing cells were structurally different from those that typically produce the protein.

(See Vision, next page)

Cooper: Doctor-patient relations cause health disparities

Lisa A. Cooper asserts that the lack of ‘cultural competence’ of health care providers is a cause of racial health disparities in the United States.

By Corydon Ireland
Harvard News Office

In the United States, a black man can expect to die, on average, 10 years earlier than his white counterpart. For black women, that racial gap in life expectancy is five years.

Similar disparities along racial and ethnic lines are manifest in rates of illness and infant mortality. “It’s no secret this has been going on for centuries,” said Liberian-born physician and health care researcher Lisa A. Cooper, a Johns Hopkins University professor of medicine. She explored how health care disparities arise out of the doctor-patient relationship in the first talk in the 2008-09 Dean’s Lecture Series at the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study. “Eliminating Disparities in Health Care: The Role of Healthcare Professionals” — with an audience of 75 listening in the Radcliffe Gymnasium — was also the first of the institute’s traditional science lectures.

Cooper contributed to the Institute of Medicine’s landmark 2003 report, “Unequal Treatment: Confronting Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Health Care.”

Scientists, policymakers, and social scientists have debated the origins of health care disparities for years. Biological differences took center stage for a while, she said, along with class, income, and environmental factors like crowding and pollutants.

There were also debates about the effects of stress and discrimination on health care disparities, and behaviors related to exercise and diet.

Now at the forefront, said Cooper, are two newer issues: access to health care, and the quality of health care. How are those influenced by race and ethnicity?

That question gets to the heart of Cooper’s scholarly pursuits as a social scientist. She and her team of researchers acknowledge the traditional barriers to care, including long-distance travel or gaps in insurance coverage.

But they expanded the list of barriers to include cultural beliefs, language, and literacy. She asked, How “culturally competent” are health care providers? How well do they communicate? And what about bias and stereotyping that might — even unconsciously — affect the quality of health care?

The Institute of Medicine report surveyed decades of literature on health care disparities. It concluded that clinical care for all races was equal, said Cooper, but that disparities in health outcomes were still “pervasive” — for every illness, every patient population (young, old, male, female, urban, rural), and for every level of care, from expensive acute care to relatively inexpensive preventive care.

Her conclusion: We need to study more closely what happens between a doctor and a patient. There have been many investigations of “technical care” in medicine, said Cooper, but few studies of “interpersonal care.”

Prompted by the gaps in research, Cooper and her team in the past few years (See Disparities, next page)
**Hunn Awards bestowed on six**

Six alumni were recognized for their outstanding “Schools and Scholarships” work during an awards ceremony on Oct. 17 at the Agassiz Theatre, Radcliffe Yard. Each year, the Admissions Office honors some of its most loyal and long-term volunteers in Schools Committee work all over the globe. Collectively, this year’s recipients represent more than 192 years of dedicated service to the College’s admissions process.


There are more than 6,000 alumni/ae volunteers worldwide who perform “Schools and Scholarships” work for the Admissions Office. The volunteers recruit prospective applicants and interview actual candidates for admittance. The factual and personal information provided by these volunteers helps the Admissions Office make difficult choices in an increasingly growing and talented pool of applicants. The “Schools and Scholarships” groups operate under the aegis of Harvard Clubs from around the world and have been active as outreach agencies for the Admissions Office for more than 50 years.

The award is named in honor of Hiram S. Hunn ’21 who did volunteer work for “Schools and Scholarships” for 51 years — 20 in Iowa and 25 in Vermont. The award was initiated in 1990 to help commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

**Disparities**

(Continued from previous page)

have used a variety of ways to penetrate and examine what happens in those little rooms where a patient and a doctor meet and talk. One of Cooper’s early studies was conducted over the telephone. With the agreement of 65 doctors in 52 primary care practices in Maryland and the District of Columbia, about 80 percent of doctors — roughly half white and half black — were surveyed about their perceptions of choice, control, and personal responsibility during consultations with doctors.

Not surprisingly, the better the communication, the better the health outcomes. Cooper also uncovered a factor that has emerged in every study since: “racial concordance.” The more a patient identifies with a doctor racially (and visa versa), the better the perception of health care, and the better the health care outcomes.

A later study used audiotapes to probe doctor-patient interactions. Researchers timed the visits, and measured factors like tone of voice and the speed of talk (faster is more aggressive). Among the findings: White doctors seem less interested and more hurried with patients of a different race. “Racially discordant” visits were longer, involved slower speech, and involved a “more positive emotional tone,” said Cooper.

Was something else going on? Maybe. Cooper was the first researcher to measure implicit bias among doctors, and then blend those findings with how they were perceived by their patients. She measured bias she called so “unconscious” as to be “unavailable to introspection.”

Cooper used a modified version of the Implicit Association Test (IAT), developed at Harvard’s Project Implicit. The Web-based test, requiring a rapid-fire pairing of images and words, is the brainchild of Harvard social psychologist Mahzarin Banaji.

The bottom line: Despite professed liberal preferences, the doctors scored with the general U.S. population. Around 70 percent revealed preferences for same-race interactions.

“There hasn’t been a lot of work in this area,” said Cooper. “I thought we’d find more research on the cultural and racial friction that may negatively affect health care. ‘You can’t necessarily change an unconscious attitude,’ she said. ‘But you can change what you do about it.’

Doctors need better communications skills, Cooper said. Clinical practices need to build more time into visits, for the sake of doctor-patient rapport. And — somehow, she added — more minorities have to be drawn into health care practice.
Researchers identify promising gene target for neuroblastoma therapy

Researchers at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute have identified a set of previously unknown mutations in a single gene in 8 percent of neuroblastoma tumors of the nervous system that occur in young children, an account for approximately 15 percent of all childhood cancer research.

The discovery is intriguing because a small “targeted” molecule inhibitor caused neuroblastoma cell lines carrying two of the mutations to die when treated in the laboratory. This suggests that when mutations activate the gene, known as ALK, tumors become “addicted” to— or dependent on— the mutated gene for their continued growth. Therapies designed to inhibit ALK may offer an effective approach to the disease.

For the research team and Dana-Farber itself, the funding is especially rewarding because funding for the study was provided in part by the Friends for Life Foundation, founded by the parents of a young Dana-Farber patient to support neuroblastoma research.

The study appears in the Oct. 16 issue of the journal Nature. The lead author is Rani George and the senior author is A. Thomas Look, both from Dana-Farber.

Using high-powered gene-sequencing technologies, Look and his colleagues found five never-before-identified mutations in ALK in 8 percent of the neuroblastoma tumor samples studied. The mutations were all in a portion of the gene responsible for the enzymatic activity of the ALK “receptor,” which transmits growth and survival signals to the cell.

Some of the mutations give neuroblas-
toma cells the ability to proliferate even without the molecules that normally activate the receptor in a highly controlled way, the researchers found.

To see whether such haywire growth can be stopped, investigators mixed a powerful ALK-blocking molecule into batches of test cells whose ALK receptors harbor each of the newly discovered mutations. The small molecule inhibitor, TAE684, halted proliferation and brought on the death of cells with the most common mutation, designated F1174L, as well as cells with another of the mutations.

When investigators treated human neu-
roblastoma cells harboring the F1174L mutation with TAE684, the responses were just as dramatic as they had been in the test cells. The results were confirmed when researchers used a second technique for shutting down ALK genes with the F1174L mutation.

“Now our timing is good because there is a new inhibitor of the ALK receptor that is currently showing promise in clinical trials in adults, and which should be available soon for clinical trials in children,” said Look. “We’re very hopeful that this drug will have activity in children whose tumors have these mutations. More studies are needed, but we are excited by the potential of ALK inhibitors like it will represent a major step forward for some children with neuroblastoma.”

Belfer Center names fellows for 2008-09

The Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard Kennedy School recently announced the following new 2008-09 research fellows. These fellows conduct research within the Belfer Center’s International Security Program/Program on Intranstate Conflict (ICP) and Project on Managing the Atom (MTA).

International Security Program/Program on Intranstate Conflict

Teresa de Almeida Cravo is a doctoral candidate at the Centre of International Studies of Cambridge University. Cravo is working on a critique of democratic transitions in post-conflict states in Africa, focusing on Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. Her research includes conflict resolution, peace building, postcolonial states, democracy, and development—particularly within the African context.


Lee Seymour completed his Ph.D. at Northwestern University and Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris. Seymour studies the dynamics of civil wars, including factionalism, external legitimation, and the organization of insurgency. Focusing primarily on Southern Sudan and the broader Horn of Africa, he has also studied secessionist conflict in the Balkans and the Caucasus.

Paul Staniland is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Political Science and member of the Security Studies Program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Staniland’s research examines cohesion and fragmentation in insurgent and paramilitary groups, with a focus on South Asia and Northern Ireland.

Maya Tudor is a Ph.D. candidate at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University, completing a dissertation on the divergent democratization paths taken by Ethiopia, India, and Pakistan.

Sarah Zukerman is a Ph.D. candidate in political science at MIT. Zukerman holds a B.A. in international relations from Stanford University and an M.S. in development studies from the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her dissertation analyzes variation in paramilitary
The Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies (CES) has announced the arrival of its 2008 fall fellows. The CES is dedicated to fostering the study of European history, politics, and society at Harvard, and selects visiting scholars that will play an active role in the intellectual life of the CES and the University. While at the center, fellows will conduct research, advise students, and give public talks.

CES fellows

Ophelia Egne, Middlebury College, will continue researching British business, the London financial sector, and the euro.

Paul Friedland, Bowdoin College, is researching the evolution of modern capitalist punishment in ancien régime and revolutionary France.

Alexander Geppert, Freie Universität Berlin, will continue research on outer space and extraterrestrial life in the European imagination of the 20th century.

Wolfgang Gick, Dartmouth College, will continue his work on political expertise, special interest politics, and voting rules under strategic disclosure.

Renée Haferkamp, European Commission, will continue to organize the CES lecture series "Challenges of the 21st Century: European and American Perspectives."

Timothy Haughton, Birmingham University, is researching preference formation in the new EU member countries of Slovakia, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic.

Guila Clara Kessous, postdoctoral fellow, will examine cross-cultural dimensions in French theater, analyzing sacred origins and sociolinguistic fractures in Surrealist theater and theatre engaged.

Jörg Lauter, Die Zeit, is a journalist who will examine multilateralism as fragmentation of the West.

Claudia Leeb, postdoctoral fellow, will continue research on "Justice and the Uncounted: Rethinking Class and Gender Justice with and against Marx, Adorno and Lacan."

Lisa Moses Left, Southwestern University, is conducting research on the ownership of French Jewish history and archives in transit after World War II.

Nuno Luis Madureira, Instituto Superior Ciencias Trabalho Empresa, is researching the political economy of energy in Europe.

Fernanda Nicola, American University, will focus on comparative law in the age of globalization, looking at the market, city, and family.

Edmond Prétôt-Coeulle, Institut d’Études Politiques de Paris, will compare changing urban divisions in United States and French cities.

Helke Rausch, University of Leipzig, will work on a history of American "scientific philanthropy" in the social sciences in France, Germany, and Britain from 1920 to 1980.

Jacques Rupnik, Institut d’Études Politiques de Paris, is working on a project focusing on the perceptions of political change in East-Central Europe and the Balkans since 1989.

Jasminca Schöhring, Economski Fakultet Zagreb, is researching inclusion and growth in emerging European economies.

Quentin Skinner, Queen Mary, University of London, will reside in residence and examine the idea and implementation of the welfare state.

Ali Tekin, Bilimkent University, will research the impact of Europeanization on Turkish foreign policy.

Thomas Weber, University of Aberdeen, will conduct research on Adolf Hitler’s regime and World War I.

Claus Wendt, University of Mannheim, is examining ideas and institutions in the field of European health care.

Nunn

(Continued from previous page)

mogul Ted Turner. Among the other points Nunn made:

The need to slow things down

"We’ve got to get weapons off hair-trigger alert," Nunn said. "We’ve got to work with Russia on warning time. It makes no sense for them to have only a few minutes to decide whether to fire all their nuclear weapons." He also noted that over the past 10 years, Russia has dropped the "no first use" policy for nuclear weapons.

The need to include Russia

Nunn was sharply critical of the United States, Europe, and Russia for failing to devise a Euro-Atlantic security architecture that includes Russia. Noting that some analysts seem to believe that Russia needs to be isolated, Nunn commented, "Look at the map and see how you’re going to isolate Rus-

sia. That’s a joke."

Rethinking NATO

NATO needs to rethink itself, and bring its military and political sides back into sync, Nunn said. "We’re bogging down in Afghanistan." Moreover, the possibility of admitting Georgia or Ukraine, or even Russia, to NATO raises numerous questions that haven’t been thought through, he said. "How are we going to defend Georgia? What about Ukraine?"

After the collapse of the Soviet bloc, he said, "we used NATO to signal you’re accepted in the West." Had the European Union, a nonmilitary organization, been used to send that signal, it "would have changed the psychology" of the region, Nunn said.

Missile defense

Nunn distinguished between missile de-

fense, which he supports, and "star wars," which he does not. He also noted that had the United States taken up the Russian offer to base part of its missile defense system on Russian soil, there would have been an opportunity for constructive diplomacy in other ways.

He noted pointedly, "We haven’t seen what we paid Poland" to win its cooperation on the missile defense sites. If the United States has had to give Warsaw security as- surances going beyond Article 5 of the At-

lantic Charter, that suggests that NATO is losing credibility.

Pakistan

"Pakistan is probably the most danger-

ous country on the face of the earth," Nunn said. Its archival, India, is also nuclear-

armed, and has an advantage in conven-

ventional weapons.

Belcher

(Continued from previous page)

groups’ postwar trajectories and ex-combat-

ants’ reintegration success in Colombia.

International Security Program/Project on Managing the Atom

Målfrid Braut-Hegghammer is a research fellow at the Norwegian Institute for Defense Studies and in her final year as a Ph.D. stu-

dent at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Braut-Hegghammer’s research focuses on theories of nuclear proliferation and the cases of Libya and Iraq.

Vipin Narang is a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Government at Harvard, focusing on nuclear proliferation in regional powers. Narang’s dissertation explores the sources of regional power nuclear postures and their consequent effect on deterring con-

flict.

Thomas M. Nichols is a professor of na-

tional security affairs and former chairman of the Strategy Department at the U.S. Naval War College. He is also a former U.S. Sen-

ate staff member. Author of the recent book "Eve of Destruction: The Coming Age of Pre-

ventive War," (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2008) Nichols is currently researching the reform of nuclear strategy.

T. Negeen PEGHAI is a Ph.D. candidate in political science at the University of Chica
go. Peghaid’s research interests focus on in-

ternational relations theory and security studies, specifically the causes and conse-
quences of nuclear proliferation.

Elena Rodriguez-Vieitez received a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the University of California, Berkeley. Her research interests include the security implications of an in-

creased global reliance on nuclear energy and nuclear weapons nonproliferation.

Matthew Sharp received a Ph.D. in physics from the University of Chicago where he was a graduate research fellow with the National Science Foundation, studying the growth structure in the early universe. Pre-

viously, Sharp worked on high-energy physics experiments at Fermilab and CERN, and he is currently researching the role that tech-

nology can play in nonproliferation and disarmament verification.

Kuwait Program Research Fund accepting 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 projects that 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 resources development; applied research; education systems related to the environment and pollution; public health policy including disease treatment (especially diabetes) and prevention; 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 Kuwaiti academics and educational institutions is strongly encouraged.

Please submit inquiries and research proposals (not exceeding five pages) before the deadline of Dec. 15. Call (617) 495-9541 for more information.

The Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) has announced the 15th funding cycle for the Kuwait Program Research Fund, which is supported by the Kuwait Foun-

dation for the Advancement of Sciences (KFAS). An HKS faculty committee will con-
Harvard Real Estate Services (HRES) Tuesday (Oct. 21) celebrated the completion of an eight-year program to provide housing for approximately 50 percent of the University’s graduate and professional students. The program, which included both new and renovated properties in Cambridge and Boston, provides students with myriad housing options — everything from single-family homes to high-rise traditional residential buildings. Harvard University staff and faculty are also eligible to apply to live in Harvard University Housing.

“[This is a] proud day for not only Harvard Real Estate Services, but for the many groups within the University who worked long and hard with us to create housing and vibrant academic communities for approximately half of our graduate students,” said Jim Gray, associate vice president for HRES. “The Harvard University Graduate Student Housing Initiative began in 2001 under the leadership of Kathy Spiegelman who deserves much of the credit for this very successful program. This truly was a team effort and we could not have done it without the support and contributions of our colleagues within and without the University who administered the project, and thank you sincerely.”

**Neighborhood partnerships**

The University worked in close partnership with the city of Cambridge and Boston in this process. Properties were designed to fit with the scale of the various neighborhoods and to maximize the public’s view of academic buildings.

(U.N. leader calls for multilateralism to address global crises)

By Alvin Powell

Harvard News Office

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon called on the United States to combat the “imminent threat” of climate change, both by reducing its own greenhouse gas emissions and by leading the effort to craft a successor to the Kyoto Protocol.

Ban, who spoke at the Harvard Kennedy School’s John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum Tuesday (Oct. 21), placed climate change among five major global threats that he said will require a new multilateralism by the world’s nations.

“We cannot delay action any further,” Ban said. “The United States must take a lead on this issue because its efforts will set the standard for the future. The Clinton administration in 1990 and the current Bush administration in the future will need to play a leading role in addressing climate change.”

The other threats include the global financial crisis, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, and global health.

Ban said that these dangers are different from many problems faced by individual nations because their effects cross borders and they will, thus, require international cooperation to address.

Ban was introduced by Kennedy School Dean David Ellwood and by Dillon Professor of Government and Director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs Graham Allison. Ellwood said it was a great honor to welcome Ban, a Kennedy School graduate, back to the School. Ban was a Mason Fellow in the 1980s, earning a master’s of public administration in 1985. It was one of the School’s proudest moments, Ellwood said, when Ban became secretary-general in 2007.

Allison, who was Kennedy School dean when Ban attended, recalled Ban as a young man who joked that he was “JFK,” which stood for “just from Korea.” He said Ban met President Kennedy in 1962 as part of a group of students who visited the White House and that Kennedy presciently said, “What hope we have in the future is all of you.”

Ban’s talk, “Securing the Common Good in a Time of Global Crises,” was sponsored by the Belfer Center and the Korea Institute at Harvard University.

Ban, who met with several faculty members before his speech, said he was proud to be part of the Harvard community and that his days studying here were a “golden time.” He then moved on to more serious topics, issuing a call to action for those in the audience to work toward solving the world’s problems.

“We come together today at a time of intense crisis,” Ban said. “It’s time to move the pursuit of the common good to the top of the agenda.”

The global financial crisis is the flip side of the prosperity brought about by globalization, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in his Kennedy School address, and any solution has to address the needs of people all over the world, rich and poor alike.

(See **HRES**, next page)
Ban said that his days studying at Harvard were a "golden time."

(Continued from previous page)

Asia Programs offers master’s in public policy degree

Asia Programs of the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation recently announced (Oct. 16) the launch of its two-year master’s in public policy (M.P.P.) program at the Fulbright School in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The Fulbright School, a partnership between the Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) and the University of Economics-Ho Chi Minh City, works directly with the Vietnamese government’s ministry of education as the country’s first public policy institute. The school’s new M.P.P. program trains policymakers, public officials, and private sector professionals to better address Vietnam’s unique economic and policy challenges with sustainable, actionable solutions. Drawing upon the public policy foundations of HKS, the program offers an intensive and research-driven curriculum in public policy, market economics, and public sector leadership within Vietnam’s specific socioeconomic context. M.P.P. graduates earn a degree from the University of Economics.

Unlike the more pervasive regionally based and Hanoi-focused training programs in Vietnam, the Fulbright M.P.P. offers a broader, countrywide perspective on Vietnam’s pressing challenges, ranging from urbanization to governing with limited resources.

First-year students build strong analytical and theoretical frameworks that include micro- and macroeconomics and quantitative methods. Students delve more deeply into Vietnam-specific policy issues including globalization and rural transformations in the program’s second year. Coursework addresses development finance, trade institutions, public leadership and management, and public sector economics. At the conclusion of the program, students write a master’s thesis on a specific public sector challenge.

Class discussion is enriched by students’ wealth of professional experience, as well as the school’s ongoing dialogue with regional and national policymakers. The program’s teaching staff includes two HKS professors, as well as Vietnamese professionals. Teachings incorporate original case studies on Vietnam’s core challenges as well as HKS cases.

The new M.P.P. program represents just one area of the Asia Programs’ broad focus on Vietnam’s future development and integration into the world economy. This past January, members of the Vietnam Program met and presented Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung with an analytical report of Vietnam’s socioeconomic development strategy. At the recent online event “Choo-sing Success: The Lessons from East and Southeast Asia and Vietnam’s Future,” a panel of experts including authors of the report elaborated on its recommendations. "Increasingly, Vietnam is confronting challenges to its macroeconomic stability including urbanization and globalization," said Anthony Saich, Daewoo Professor of International Affairs at the John F. Kennedy School of Government and director of the Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation. "Now, more than ever, the country needs leaders capable of crafting innovative and sustainable solutions to pressing national and global issues. We are pleased to offer Vietnam’s public and private sector leaders the country’s first-ever two-year M.P.P. program, providing an invaluable resource for public policy analysis, management, and leadership to flourish."

HRES

A photograph of Harvard @ Trilogy in Boston, which offers 17 affordable rental units to Harvard graduate and professional students, was on display at the Tuesday (Oct. 21) celebration.

(Continued from previous page)

HRES

A strong commitment to sustainability was woven into the fabric of this project, with the aim of reducing the University’s carbon footprint. As a result of these efforts, One Western Avenue achieved LEED Silver certification, 5 Cowperthwaite St. achieved LEED Gold certification, and LEED Gold certification is pending for 10 Akron St. Heating and cooling systems were designed to minimize energy use, and everything from lighting to showerheads was chosen with this goal in mind. To help tenants support University’s sustainability goals, monitors showing real-time energy and water use have been installed in the lobbies of 5 Cowperthwaite St. and 10 Akron St. These monitors enable tenants to see how much energy is being used and to adjust their behavior accordingly.

Graduate Commons Program

Five Cowperthwaite and 10 Akron are home to the University’s new Graduate Commons Program. Created by Harvard Real Estate Services and the University’s graduate and professional Schools, the program provides a housing experience that balances the needs for privacy and convenience with opportunities for cross-disciplinary collaboration and social interaction outside of the classroom. The intent of this program is to foster a greater sense of community for the University’s graduate student population and to create opportunities for cross-disciplinary success. In addition, a program coordinator manages the day-to-day program events.

For more information about Harvard University Housing, please visit www.hres.harvard.edu/rre.htm.
Celebrating sustainability

Harvard’s first fall sustainability celebration includes panels, tours, fairs, film screenings, coffee house-style discussions, and weeklong challenges — like trayless dining, which limits the amount of wasted food in the dining halls and reduces washing costs.

But the centerpiece of the October sustainability events was Wednesday’s (Oct. 22) visit by Nobel Peace Prize winner and former Vice President Al Gore ’69. His 2006 film, “An Inconvenient Truth,” explored the good science and bad policy behind what Gore calls “the ticking bomb” of global warming. See www.harvard.edu for coverage.

Coverage of events from earlier in the week begin on this page.

Global ‘chump change’ could provide biodiversity protection

Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson said the Earth’s major biological hot spots could be conserved for roughly $50 billion — an amount he termed “chump change” in a world of trillion-dollar financial bailouts.

That amount would provide what he called “stopgap” protection for roughly 70 percent of the world’s plant and animal species, which are concentrated on just 4 percent of the world’s land area. That would provide not just protection for animals, he said, but also economic development and other support for people living nearby these critical areas.

Wilson, Pellegrino University Professor Emeritus, said the amount is equal to just one one-thousandth of the annual “world domestic product” or its annual production of goods and services. Considering the consequences of losing such biodiversity, Wilson said, the amount is small enough for it to be practical to raise.

“It’s chump change and it’s one reason for optimism,” Wilson said.

Wilson made his comments during a talk Thursday evening (Oct. 16) before a packed Geological Lecture Hall. He appeared with Eric Chivian, director of the Harvard Center for Health and the Global Environment and assis-

E.O. Wilson and Eric Chivian talk about biodiversity

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Harvard biologist Edward O. Wilson said the E.O. Wilson (right) wrote the foreword to ‘Sustaining Life,’ a book about biodiversity edited by Eric Chivian (left) and Aaron Bernstein.

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(See Biodiversity, page 18)
Controlling greenhouse gases, universities, individuals matter

By Corynne Ireland

Allston, Oct. 22—As Harvard and the University community move toward sustainability, one way to make a difference individually is to make meaningful changes in daily habits and practices. (See page 18, next page)

“By any standard,” he said of CO2 levels, at 1,000 ppm, “(that is catastrophic).” (Holding concentrations constant to about 550 ppm in what law, policy, and actions should target, said Ireland.)

In the meantime, he asked, does individual commitment matter in the face of global climate challenges so big? “It’s a commitment to sustainability from a home town institution like Harvard make any difference?”

Yes, and yes, said panelist William C. Clark, Harvard Professor of International Relations. Public Policy and Public Health at the Harvard School of Public Health and Harvard University’s John F. Kennedy School of Government.

“Individual behaviors matter,” he said, though it’s a research question that needs more attention.

Households account for about 30 percent of energy use, said Clark, and efforts in this area are really important.

The panel had a ‘backyard’ the July President Drew Faust pledged that by 2016 Harvard will reduce the greenhouse gases by 30 percent compared with 2006 levels. Harvard has already stepped up efforts to educate students, staff, and faculty about what individuals can do to reduce energy usage and take other steps toward sustainability.

The Monday evening panel was moderated by Jerold Kayden, chair of the Harvard University Committee for the Environment and an overview of the big numbers that undermine any discussion of climate change.
Panel

(Continued from page 16)

But more broadly, he said, the role of individuals and even large institutions in affecting climate change pales in comparison to the power of decisions made by companies — and in comparison to the issue-shifting power of governments. The problem is so big, said Stavins, that solving it will require a “concerted and strong governmental action,” but also significant changes to the world economy, including changes in what things cost. He favors, for one, a tax on carbon.

Individual action has a small effect on the issue, said panelist Kelly Sims Gallagher, “but individuals add up.” (Gallagher directs the Energy Technology Innovation Policy research group at HKS.) Significant reductions in U.S. per capita energy use would have a powerful “demonstration effect” on other nations, said Gallagher, and would restore America’s “moral accountability” on global climate change. But at the moment, she said, U.S. per capita energy use is five times higher than in China, and 20 times higher than in India.

As for Harvard’s sustainability actions, “the demonstration effect is very large,” said Gallagher. “What Harvard does is paid attention to — not just in the United States but around the world.” Harvard is “a cheap diffusion technology” for spreading ideas worldwide, but could do even more than keep its sustainability pledges and educate its work force, said panelist Richard J. Zeckhauser, Frank Plumptson Ramsey Professor of Political Economy at HKS. For one, it could offer eco-tours that show the University’s bricks-and-mortar commitment to sustainability.

At the individual scale, said Zeckhauser, it is important to teach people that payback for taking action — appraising storm windows, say — may take only a few years. On a grander scale, “broad energy use” simply has to cost more, he said. (Zeckhauser called the recent gas crisis “a pretty good natural experiment” in how high prices can lower energy use.) Still, individuals can make a difference, he said, like the pioneers in solar research, who will soon lower the cost of getting energy from the sun. Or even individuals who have personal “eco-projects” under way at home, like the storm windows.

Then there are the individuals whose actions can sway whole nations, or change the culture of energy use. In that respect, said Zeckhauser, “Al Gore is like a billion people. Maybe 2 billion.”

Design

(Continued from previous page)

are tools to measure individual building performance, ways of measuring sustainable urban development as a comprehensive framework are still in their formative stages. Second, good architecture and urban design are “the glue” to sustainable communities. Finally, the net densities of both developments are relatively low, with a generous 50 to 100 persons per hectare. Can such developments have increased capacities and still retain their high-quality environments? The two men suggested that a population of up to 5,000 — about the size of a traditional neighborhood — may be ideal for population retention and “stakeholding” in the community.

“Despite the open questions of connectivity with surrounding communities and the lack of urban quality compared with city core areas,” Werthmann concluded, “the case studies of Vauban and solarCity allow us a glimpse of possible alternatives to urban neighborhood development, which allows flexibility for change without depleting the resources for generations to come.”

As Kayden said after the discussion, a quick and easy definition of sustainability is simply “here today, here tomorrow.”

Biodiversity

(Continued from page 15)

tant clinical professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, in an event sponsored by the Harvard Museum of Natural History.

Chivian and Wilson marked the publication of a new book detailing the dependence of human health on the life around us. Called “Sustaining Life: How Human Health Depends on Biodiversity,” the book was edited by Chivian and Aaron Bernstein. Wilson wrote a foreword.

Chivian is among the founders of the Nobel Peace Prize-winning organization International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, said he embarked on the book project as a way to apply the lessons learned from the anti-nuclear war campaign to the environmental problems facing it requires not only “strong government action,” but also significant changes to the world economy, including changes in what things cost. He favors, for one, a tax on carbon.

The anti-nuclear war campaign was successful, he said, because it effectively linked nuclear war to human health effects, bringing the horrible consequences home to ordinary people. The problem with global warming and other environmental problems today, he said, is that they’re much more complex, and though they have potentially disastrous consequences, are hard to convey to people not immersed in the problems’ scientific background. There is, in effect, no Hiroshima and Nagasaki to grab people’s attention.

The book, Chivian said, is an effort to fill that gap, providing not just a scientific background of the problems facing life on earth, but also case studies that can bring the problem home.

During his talk Thursday, Chivian presented a few examples from the book about how human health is linked to biodiversity through ecosystem services, food production, and the spread of disease, among others. Using polar bears, cone snails, Lyme disease, and several frogs as examples, Chivian pointed out that science is really just beginning to mine nature for its possible benefits to human health.

Bears, including the polar bear, whose Arctic ice hunting platforms are melting more each year, hold within their hibernating bodies possible keys to India’s type 2 diabetes.

Extinction, Chivian said, would put substantial useful discoveries out of reach. That was the case with two species of frog with the unusual breeding habit of the female swallowing her eggs and brooding them and the developing tadpoles in her stomach. Scientists were interested in the tadpoles because they secreted substances that kept them from being digested that might be useful in the treatment of human ulcers. Both species have gone extinct, however, taking whatever chemical secrets they held with them.

“”That information is gone forever,” Chivian said.

During his talk, Wilson said science is gaining a new understanding of the richness of life. Though 1.8 million species have been identified, it is thought that there are between 10 million and 100 million species on the planet, from everything from birds to plants to fungi to bacteria.

Extinction rates are increasing rapidly. The natural rate of extinction — which would occur without human interference — is roughly one species each year for every million species on Earth. That relatively low rate is balanced by a similar rate of species actually becoming extinct. Wilson called the recent gas crisis “a pretty good natural experiment” in how high prices can lower energy use.

Still, individuals can make a difference, he said, like the pioneers in solar research, who will soon lower the cost of getting energy from the sun. Or even individuals who have personal “eco-projects” under way at home, like the storm windows.

Then there are the individuals whose actions can sway whole nations, or change the culture of energy use. In that respect, said Zeckhauser, “Al Gore is like a billion people. Maybe 2 billion.”

Kris Snilbi/ Harvard News Office
**Concerts**

**Thu., Oct. 23—**“Midday Organ Recital.”
(The Memorial Church, HAM) Christian Lane, assistant university organist and choirmaster, the Memorial Church.
Adolphus 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.

**Thu., Oct. 23—**“Houghton Library Chamber Music Series.”
(Houghton Library) Richard Stoltzman, clarinet; Yehudi Wyner, piano. Edison and Newman Room, Houghton Library, 8 p.m. Tickets are $25 general; $15 students. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222, (617) 495-2445, htc@harvard.edu.

**Fri., Oct. 24—**“Student Music Performance Series.”

**Sat., Oct. 25—**“Hespèrion XXI.”
(Harvard Box Office) Music from the time of Cervantes, directed by Jordi Savall, viola da gamba. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $64/$49/$38/$19 general; $5 off students/ senior citizens; other discounts available. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

**Sun., Oct. 26—**“An Evening with Leo Kottke.”
(Harvard Box Office) Leo Kottke, acoustic guitarist and storyteller.

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Guidelines for listing events in Calendar

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

To place a listing

Notices should be emailed, faxed, or mailed to the Calendar editor. Perti nent information includes: title of event, sponsoring organization, date, time, and location; and, if applicable, name of speakers(s), fee, refreshments, registration information. A submission form is available at the front desk of the News Office, 1060 Holyoke Street. Promotional photography with descriptions are welcome.

Addresses

Mall: Calendar editor Harvard Gazette 1350 Massachusetts Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138 Telephone: (617) 495-2651 Fax: (617) 495-9301 E-mail: calendar@harvard.edu

Deadlines

Calendar listings must be received at least one week before their publica tion date and no later than 3 p.m. by Thursday. If you are uncertain about a deadline, hold any schedule, or other information, please call the Calendar editor at (617) 495-2651.

Online

The Calendar is available on the Web at www.harvard.edu/calendar/ and on the Gazette. Click on Calendar.

Available spaces

Listings for ongoing exhibitions, health and fitness classes, support and social groups, and screenings and readings may be found on a space-available basis. Information not run in a particular issue will be retained for one later issue.

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

(Continued from previous page)

Midday Organ Recital.

Three Thursday afternoons for the Midday Organ Recital. Ten minutes before 12:15 p.m. Performing artists include: Oct. 27 — John Chao (Harvard Organ Studio); Nov. 3 — John Chao (Harvard Organ Studio); Nov. 10 — Christopher Brown (University of Michigan Organ Studio). To reserve, call (617) 495-1077.

Radio

Harvard Radio WHRB (95.3 FM) presents the finest in classical, jazz, underground rock, news, and sports programming, and has 24-hour live Internet streaming from its Web site. Program guides and schedules are online. (617) 495-4815, mail@whrb.org, www.whrb.org.

Exhibitions

Arnold Arutorn

“Science in the Pleasure Ground” pro mises to throw a historical lens on the oldest arboretum in the nation. The central feature of the exhibit is a 15-foot model of the Arboretum that includes historical vignettes and other works. Paine Hall, 8 p.m. Also part of the centennial, tickets are $21/$16/$12 general; $15 students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222 or Loeb Drama Center Box Office (617) 547-8300. For details, call (617) 496-2222, http://boxoffice.harvard.edu. Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, 260 Oxford St., Allston, MA 02134. (617) 495-0079. Open daily. Free admission. Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, 260 Oxford St., Allston, MA 02134. (617) 495-0079. Open daily. Free admission.

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present-day attractions. (Ongoing)

—Harvard Art Museums, 440 Broadway, Jamaica Plain. Hours are Mon.-Fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m., and Sat., 10 a.m.-noon; closed holidays. (617) 328-4600, www.harvardartmuseums.org.


Cobalt Science Library

“Birds Do It, Bees Do It, Even Roaming Coral Does It: Mating in the Animal Kingdom” looks at the migration of mammals, birds, and insects, with an emphasis on how behavior and activity impacts the movement of animals throughout the environment. (Through Jan.) —Cobalt Science Library. (617) 495-5959.

Carpenter Center

“Lossless” is a video installation by Rebecca Baron and Douglas Goodwin. The series explores the changes at the dematerialization of film into bits, exposing the residual effects of the process that made it possible to digitize film. The project considers the impact of the digital age on filmmaking and film and the materiality and demateriality of film as an artistic medium. (Through Dec.) —Sert Gallery, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., Cambridge. (617) 495-3251, tibblt@fas.harvard.edu, www.cfa.harvard.edu, www.ves.fas.harvard.edu.

“New Faculty Show” features work by Santosh Das, Sarah Gazza, Greg Halsem, David Lobster, and Catherine Lord. From film and video to mixed media to sculpture and photography, the work in this show highlights the creative potential of contemporary art and contemporary technologies to address contemporary concerns. (Through Dec.) —Main gallery, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., Cambridge. (617) 495-3251, www.cfa.harvard.edu, wwww.ves.fas.harvard.edu.

“Three Easy Pieces” is an installation by Paul Chan using animation and video projection to probe historical concepts of utopia as well as to interrogate the psychological ramifications of the so-called war on terror. Chan’s pieces include “Happiness (Finally) After 35,000 Years of Civilization (After Henry Ford and Charles Fourier)” and “9/10 Light” and “Baghdad in No Particular Order” (Nov. 6-Jan. 4). —Main gallery, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., Cambridge. (617) 495-3251, www.cfa.harvard.edu, www.ves.fas.harvard.edu.

Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments

“Time, Life, & Matter: Science in Cambridge” traces the development of scientific activity at Harvard, and explores how science was promoted or affected by religion, politics, philosophy, and the materiality and demateriality of objects brought back by Lewis and Clark’s Indian Collection project to digitate more than 10,000 nineteenth-century glass plates negatives from those trips. (Through March 2009)

“From Nation to Examination: Lewis and Clark’s Indian Collection” explores the only known surviving Indian objects brought back by Lewis and Clark and what they tell us about Lewis and Clark and the culture and history they encountered. (Through Sept. 29)

“Pacific Islands Hall” features a diverse array of artifacts brought to the museum by Harvard’s maritime trade merchants. (Ongoing)

“Remembering Anawalt: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935-1939” looks behind the scenes of the last archaeology expedition, the Anawalt expedition, an ancient site sacred to the Hopi people. History of part of the project and the Anawalt expedition will be presented at the Harvard Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

“New World/Old World” features paintings by Kate Boulanger and acrylic painting by Silvia Mirahali. (Through Nov.) —Harvard Neighborhood Gallery, 17 Quincy St., Cambridge. (617) 495-4313 for hours. www.neighbors.harvard.edu.

“Hokoye Center”

“Just One Thing” features photographs by Sarah Bentbettcourt created with a medium format film camera through a slow, deliberate process. The images focus one’s gaze on an isolated subject matter. (Through Feb.) —Hokoye Center Exhibition Space, Hokoye Center, 125 Arborway, Am. Mon.-Fri., 8 a.m.-7:30 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.-6 p.m. Free and open to the public. (617) 495-5214.

Houghton Library

“Arthropods: Creatures that Rule” traces the development of the insect at Harvard, from the field to the lab, and the impact of human activity. Visitors are encouraged to participate in the world of the insect and the public. (Ongoing)

“Looking at Leaves: Photographs by Amanda Means” features dramatic black & white images of single leaves by New York photographer Amanda Means, a monument to the remarkable diversity and beauty of nature’s botanical forms. These detailed blow-ups were created by using the leaf itself in the same way as a photographic negative. The immediacy of the image is both revealing and intimate and allows for an intimate and detailed look at the complexity and beauty of leaves. (Through Feb. 8) —Fine Arts Library, 5th floor, Houghton Library. (617) 495-6196.

“Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology” is an installation that explores the first time. The survey features Western art from antiquity to the turn of the last century, including Islamic, Asian, and European art since 1900, with a special focus on western art from the 17th century. —Peabody Museum Library. (617) 495-2779.

“Seattle Walls: Murals of the Americas” explores the spectacular wall paintings from the ancient Hopi village of Atowai in Arizona; San Bartolo and Bonampak in Guatemala and Yaxchilan in Mexico; and the huacas of northern Peru. (Through Dec. 31, 2009)

Important deadline information

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, 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.
An Evening with Fiona
The Act of Creation
Visions of
Defining New
Brasilia: Symbol of
Free Lunchtime Tour of
The European
Balancing Culture,
Mon., Oct. 27—
the public. (617) 495-3251,
which was located in Northeastern Iraq
Museum. (Through March 30)
selves beside the dig. The written and
Awatovi,” the camp they built for them-
线 went to the British Museum. (Through Nov. 14)
—Japan Friends of Harvard Concours, CGS South Building, 1730 Cambridge St. Hours are Mon.-Fri., 8 a.m-8 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Schlesinger Library
“Exclusion from Empowerment: Chinese American Women in New England”
—Schlesinger Library, Radcliffe Yard, 10 Garden St. (617) 495-8647.

Semitic Museum
“Ancient Egypt: Magic and the Afterlife”
—Semitic Museum, 6 Divinity Ave. (617) 495-8676.

“The Houses of Ancient Israel: Domestic, Royal, Divine”
—Ceramic Arts, CGS South Building, 1730 Cambridge St. Free and open to the public.

“Nazi and the Hebrews: Fragments from a Forgotten Past”
—sponsored by the Semitic Museum, combines vessels, figurines, bronze, and other artifacts from 2000 B.C. to 300 A.D. (ongoing)

“Ancient Egypt: Magic and the Afterlife”
—Evans Library, Harvard University. (617) 495-4631.

Tozzer Library
“Remnants of Awatovi: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935-1939”
—Tozzer Library, Harvard University; and Rosemary Goldstone, survivor of Tiananmen Square massacre and a five-year prison term in China, First Parish, 3 Church St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

health sciences
The O'Keefe Institute: Developing New Frontiers To Eradicate Cancer (HMS)
Grape Wynshap, HSPH.
Room 10, Harvard Faculty Club, 20 Quincy St., 7:45 a.m. Breakfast will be served.

Fri., Oct. 24—

Mon., Oct. 27—
—“Which Way Will the Oil Flow? The O'Keefe Institute: Developing New Frontiers To Eradicate Cancer (HMS)

Thu., Oct. 30—
—“Historical and Generational Challenges”
(Fairbank Center) Huan Guocang, CEO, Primus Partnership Asia, Boston. CGS South, 1730 Cambridge St. 12:15 p.m.

Mon., Nov. 3—
—“Borderline Art. Session 1 of 2: Burning Scars”
(DRLAS) Josh Kun, music critic. Room S030, CGS South Building, 12:15 p.m. Artforum@fas.harvard.edu.

Tue., Nov. 4—
—“Borderline Art. Session 2 of 2: Burnt Scars”
(DRLAS) Heberto Yezpez, poet, and architect Rene Penaeta, architect. Room S030, CGS South Building, 12:15 p.m. Artforum@fas.harvard.edu.

Wed., Nov. 5—
—“Motherhood” (GSD)
—Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, GSD 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Fri., Oct. 31-Sat., Nov. 1—
—“Crosscurrents: Americans and European Studies, 1900-2000.”
—Michael Denning, Yale University; and Rosemary Goldstone, survivor of Tiananmen Square massacre and a five-year prison term in China, First Parish, 3 Church St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Tue., Oct. 28—
—“Legally Blonde The Musical Comes to Harvard: A Conversation with the Cast and Creators of the Hit Broadway Musical” takes place Tuesday (Oct. 28).

Fri., Nov. 6—
—“Building a Better Beast: Translational Medicine: Responsibility”
(Radiiffe Institute) Mansel Craig, University of San Francisco. Room S050, CGIS South Building, 10 Garden St., 3:30 p.m. (617) 495-8647; www.harvardartmuseum.org.

Mon., Nov. 9—
—“Human Rights in China: After the Olympics.” (Cambridge Forum) Jian Wang, survivor of Tiananmen Square massacre and a five-year prison term in China, First Parish, 3 Church St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Fri., Oct. 24—
—“Defining New Frontiers To Eradicate Cancer (HMS)

Fri., Oct. 24-Sat., Oct. 25—
—“Cell and Genome Stability Mechanisms in Cancer and Other Diseases.”
(Radiiffe Institute) Jennifer R. Dang, UC Berkeley; and Rosemary Goldstone. Room S050, CGIS South Building, 10 Garden St., (617) 495-9505, www.harvardartmuseum.org.

Wed., Oct. 25—
—“South Africa’s ‘New’ Presidents and the Role of Women.”
(Gender, Society, and Politics) Tendwana S. Gwala, University of the Witwatersrand; and Rosemary Goldstone, survivor of Tiananmen Square massacre and a five-year prison term in China, First Parish, 3 Church St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Fri., Oct. 24—
—“Defining New Frontiers To Eradicate Cancer”
(CCAPS) Arthur Krosnick, Stanford University. Room S020, concourse level, CGS South, 1730 Cambridge St., 4:15 p.m. (617) 495-2655, caffil@fas.harvard.edu.

Mon., Nov. 3—
—“Speaking on Autism in China.”
(Cambridge Forum) Xiaoping Lu, University of Michigan, and Monica M. Huang, Tufts University. Room S050, CGIS South Building, 10 Garden St., (617) 495-9505, www.harvardartmuseum.org.

Sat., Oct. 25—
—“The European Landscape Convention: A Conference on Its Implications for Education and Policy Design”
(GSD) Kathryn Moore, Birmingham City University; and Rosemary Goldstone. Room S050, CGIS South Building, 10 Garden St., 3:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Oct. 28
—‘Legally Blonde The Musical Comes to Harvard:
A Conversation with the Cast and Creators of the Hit Broadway Musical’ takes place Tuesday (Oct. 28).

Sponsored by Perelman, Perelman, and Hasty Pudding Theatricals. See special events, page 25, for details.

BELOW: Becky Gulsvig as Elle Woods
november. times vary. all tours begin in front of the hunnewell building visitor center, 125 arborn, and last approximately 60-90 minutes. no registration necessary. (617) 542-1718, www.hmnh.harvard.edu/tours/ tour_info.html.

sections and special events

thu., oct. 23—Insect Invasions: Posts of the Urban Tree Canopy.” Robert Mcclure, ecologist. 7 p.m. free.

sun., oct. 26—Fall Folage Festival.” Go leaf-peeping at the arborcetum. featuring guided tours, autumn leaves like oaks and cedar, music, storytelling, and more. with special guest, john bunker, plant explorer and apple expert, hunnewell visitor center lawn, 125 arborn, jamain plain, noon-4 p.m. (617) 542-5178.

sat., oct. 1—“Extending the Garden.” A conversation with dan paul nabhan, ethnobotanist, about where our food comes from. reading, tasting, and booksigning. hunnewell building, arkold arborah, 2 p.m. free. but advance registration of 12 people is requested. (617) 384-5253, www.slowfoodboston.com.

the center for astrophysics will offer a focus group on the community for people who like astronomy and are curious about the origin of the universe. meet once a week on thursday evening and a half of discussion on astronomical images and be a part of a new study of galaxy evolution at hunnewell arborcetum. food, drinks, and souvenirs provided. open to the public. (617) 495-4090.

wed., dec. 3—“Astronomy Focus Group.” A conversation with dan paul nabhan, ethnobotanist, about where our food comes from. reading, tasting, and booksigning. hunnewell building, arkold arborah, 2 p.m. free. but advance registration of 12 people is requested. (617) 384-5253, www.slowfoodboston.com.

the center for workplace development offers a wide variety of professionally developed courses, career development workshops, consulting services, and computer classes to harvard employees. state-of-the-art training and conference rooms are available to rent at cwd’s 124 mt. auburn st. location as well. go to http://hul.harvard.edu/learning/cwd to view a complete list of programs and services, or contact cwd at (617) 495-4895 or training@hurvard.edu.

conferences on the committees of women at harvard holds meetings throughout the year. the committee is an advisory body for women at harvard. contacts are free. contact at http://harvard.ge@gmail.com.

wed., nov. 5—“Picture Perfect: Life in the Age of the Photograph.” Rolf adatto, author, harvard university, guthman conference center, hgsde 12, 9 a.m.-noon. free. contact at r- mail.harvard.edu.

oct. 30

americans and europeans in music, 1800-2000

see conferences, page 22, for details.

november. times vary. all tours begin in front of the hunnewell building visitor center, 125 arborn, and last approximately 60-90 minutes. no registration necessary. (617) 542-1718, www.hmnh.harvard.edu/tours/ tour_info.html.

americans and europeans in music, 1800-2000

the center for workplace development offers computer/training classes that are open to the harvard community and affiliates. classes range from introductory workshops to all levels of word processing, spreadsheets, databases, desktop publishing, and web development. to register, call (617) 495-4584 or training@hurvard.edu.

harvard computer & project center has walk-in hours, mon., tue., thu., and fri., 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; wed., 9 a.m.-noon. located in the academic center building, 4th floor. (617) 495-5400, www.computers.harvard.edu.

the harvard college library offers loans of the complete library. go to the library’s port page (the gateway to the library) at http://harvard.library. edu/ofa. lend a library item. visit http://108.113.112.116/lhradventure. harvard.edu/widener/services/research/kits.html for details.

special events

thu., oct. 23—“Dining Services’ Kitchens Tour.” (617) 495-2341, www.dm. harvard.edu. lunch tour of dining hall and cafe. enjoy lunch in the dining hall, and hear about other “green” facility improvements already implemented or under consideration. noon-1:30 p.m. e-mail cynthia.roud@harvard.edu to sign up. www.dining.harvard.edu.

thu., oct. 24—“superheroes: powers and party for a purpose.” (617) 496-2222. harvard undergraduate drummers and trumpeters benefit the jimmy fund. at the harvard union of college communities. marcel van.Percent, harvard union building, oxford st. 7 p.m. call (617) 495-2222 with harvard id only. harvard box office (617) 496-2222.

thur., oct. 24—“Harvard Radcliffe/Undergraduate Event Calendar Weekends.” (hrdc) performances, discussions, and workshops are classes and are open to the public. tickets for performances and the conversations may be purchased through the harvard box office (617) 495-2222 or harvard box office (617) 496-2222. free tickets are available as of thursday, october 30, noon. (617) 495-4100. e-mail hrduc1000@gmail.com or visit http://hrdctheater.com for full details of events. www.hmnh.harvard.edu.

thu., nov. 6—“levee. 80’s Dance.” (617) 495-5400. $5 at the door. (617) 495-2222. levee committee.

sat., nov. 15—“How to Stop Pimping.” (617) 495-4100. a talk on pimping and what to do about it. (617) 495-4100. e-mail hrduc1000@gmail.com or visit http://hrdctheater.com for full details of events. www.hmnh.harvard.edu.

sat., nov. 22—“What Happen.” (617) 495-4100. a talk on pimping and what to do about it. (617) 495-4100. e-mail hrduc1000@gmail.com or visit http://hrdctheater.com for full details of events. www.hmnh.harvard.edu.

oct. 12—“Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Hiring and Firing a nanny.” marsha epstein, persp. don’t and for the harvard human resources company. pre-registration at barbara_wolf@hms.harvard. edu.

nov. 1—“Holiday Stress and the Eezyee Eakles.” nancy gostasyan, director of harvard university work/life resources. pre-registration at barbara_wolf@hms.harvard.edu.

dec. 7—“Levee. 80’s Dance.” (617) 495-4100. $5 at the door. (617) 495-4100. e-mail hrduc1000@gmail.com or visit http://hrdctheater.com for full details of events. www.hmnh.harvard.edu.


**On-Site Massage Therapy or Shiatsu**
10-minute appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange Fee is $60/hour; $40/hour for HUGHP members

**Shiatsu (Acupressure)**
One-hour appointments with Karl Berger, LMT 8:30-5 p.m. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUGS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange Fee is $60/hour; $40/hour for HUGHP members

**Reiki**
One-hour appointments with Farris Aflat, Judy Partington, & Lisa Santo, U.D. Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUGS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange Fee is $60/hour; $40/hour for HUGHP members

**Acupuncture, 1-Hour Appointments**
One-hour appointments with Jeffrey Minchillo, L.Ac. Tuesdays and Fridays, afternoons and evenings 75 Mt. Auburn St., 2E, HUGS Call (617) 495-9629 to arrange Fee is $75/hour; $40/hour for HUGHP members

**Tobacco Cessation Classes** are offered weekly at Cancer Partner Cancer Institute, dates and times may vary.Fee: Physician's clearance is required. Call (617) 320-2099 to arrange class at a discounted rate. (617) 632-2099.

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

**Weight Watchers at Work** at HDS classes are available. Call (617) 495-9629.

**Sunday Services**
Sundays, 9 and 11 a.m., and early services on Saturday, 8 a.m. Services are broadcast on Harvard’s radio station, WHRB 95.3 FM. For those out of the Cambridge area, WHRB provides live internet streaming from its website.

**Sunday Services**
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**Meditation Center**. Burnham Chapel, Memorial Church. Hours are 7:30-10 p.m., Monday, Thursday, 6:30-9:30 p.m., Tuesday, 7:30-10 p.m., Wednesday, and Saturday, 10-4:30 p.m., during the academic year.

**Meditation Center**. Burnham Chapel, Memorial Church. Hours are 7:30-10 p.m., Monday, Thursday, 6:30-9:30 p.m., Tuesday, 7:30-10 p.m., Wednesday, and Saturday, 10-4:30 p.m., during the academic year.

**Christian Science Organization meetings** in the Philips Brooks House every Tuesday at 7 p.m. for religious readings and discussions.

**The Church at the Gate** Sunday services: 4 p.m. www.thechurchatthegate.org

**The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints**
2 Longfellow Park (located at about 100 Brattle St.), Cambridge. Sunday Worship Services: 9:30 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2 p.m., 3:30 p.m. At the congregations that meet at these times are composed of young, single students and professionals. For information on congregation meeting places and times, or for information on other classes and events please visit www.churchofjesuschrist.org.

**Congregation Ruach Israel**
A Messianic Jewish Synagogue 7544 Andover Ave., Methuen Shabbat services, Saturday morning at 10 a.m. Call (781) 449-6236 or visit www.ruachisrael.org for more information. Rides from Harvard Square available upon request.

**Dharma Center**
1553 Massachusetts Ave. Services are held during the fall and spring terms only.
- **HDS Thursday Night Dinner Service:** 12:10 p.m. (617) 384-7571, urchin@boston bifh.org
- **HDS Thursday Morning Eucharist:** 8:30 a.m.
- **Thu., Oct. 23—** “Writing Presence: Into Absence: Study, Writing and Storytelling.” Joan de即时, librarian. CSW Common Room, 42 Francis Ave., noon. Soup provided; please bring your own beverage. (617) 384-7751, jonathan_jage@hds. harvard.edu
- **Dzogchen Center Cambridge**
meets every Monday evening at 7:30 p.m. for Tibetan Buddhist Dzogchen practice at Cambridge Friends Meeting House, Longfellow Park, Brattle St. (718) 665-6258, www.dzogchen.org/cam-bridge.
- **First Baptist Church in Newton**
848 Beacon St. Newton Centre, MA 02459 (617) 224-5508, www.firstbaptistnewton.org
- **First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Cambridge**
52 Longfellow Ave. Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 964-2222, www.reformedepiscopalcambridge.org Sunday worship at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Christian Church Meeting available by appointment.
- **First Presbyterian Church at Cambridge (RPCNA)**
52 Ashland St., Cambridge, MA 02139 (617) 864-2222, www.firstpresbyterianchurch.org Sunday worship at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Christian Church Meeting available by appointment.
of each month (during the fall and spring terms only) at 7 p.m. in Andover Chapel at HDS on Francis Ave. All women are welcome. E-mail mftness@hds.harvard.edu for information.

United Ministry The following churches and organizations are affiliated with the United Ministry and offer worship and social service details.

Anglican/Episcopal Chaplaincy at Harvard
2 Garden St. (617) 495-4340 episcopal_chaplaincy@harvard.edu
Eucharist Sundays at 5 p.m. at the Christ Church Chapel (behind the church at Zero Garden St.), followed by fellowship supper at 6 p.m. in the Chaplaincy Common Room. Episcopal Students at Harvard: http://www.hcs.harvard.edu/~es/ for an updated list of student activities and events. A ministry of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts and the worldwide Anglican Communion.

Christ the King Presbyterian Church
99 Prospect St. Cambridge, Mass. (617) 495-8084
contact@chtk.org for more information. Please write to bahai@hcs.harvard.edu for all events. Open to the public. People of all experience levels and backgrounds are welcome. Email for more information or to attend any of the events listed. Please write to bahai@hcs.harvard.edu for more information, or subscribe to our announcements list at http://lists.hcs.harvard.edu/mailman/listinfo/bahai-list.

Harvard Epworth United Methodist Church
1555 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge, Mass. (617) 354-8383
office@ctcbridge.org
H-R Humanist Chaplaincy
Monthly Meetings: One Sunday of every month, Hall A, Science Center, 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. to 5 p.m., Longfellow Park, off Brattle St. (617) 870-6883.

Cambridgport Baptist Church
Corner 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) 576-6779, www.cambridgeportbaptist.org

The COACH Program seeks Harvard college and graduate students to serve as “college coaches” in the Boston Public Schools to assist young people in applying to college and developing plans for high school. COACH is looking for applicants interested in spending about three hours per week working with high school juniors and seniors in West Roxbury. Interested students should call (917) 257-6876 or e-mail amsau_comet@law.harvard.edu.

Harvard’s EAP (Employee Assistance Program) provides free, confidential assessment and referral services and short-term counseling to help you work through life’s challenges. Harvard faculty, staff, retirees, and their household members can access the following services throughout the U.S. and Canada 24 hours a day, 7 days a week: confidential assessment, information, referral; consultation to supervisors around employee wellbeing, behavior, or performance; individual and group support around a workplace crisis, serious illness, or death; and on-site seminars. In addition, Harvard’s EAP can help with workplace conflicts, personal and family relationships, eldercare planning, legal consultations, financial counseling and planning, sexual harassment, workplace and domestic violence, alcohol and drug use, and more. To schedule an appointment near your office or home, call EAP’s toll-free number at 1-EAP-HARV (1-877-327-4278). Counselors are available to answer your calls from 8:30 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., on Saturday; urgent calls will be answered by crisis clinicians round the clock. You may also visit www.wellnessworklife.com for further information and access to other resources available to you as a Harvard employee (there is a one-time confidential registration process; please visit www.harvard.harvard.edu for login instructions).

By Justin Ide and bronze sculptures by Silvina Miraiz are on view through Nov. 5 at Harvard Neighbors Gallery. See exhibitions, page 21.

LEFT: ‘The Face of Compassion’: Doctor Jen Furin of Partners In Health visits a rural health clinic in Nohana, Lesotho, and tends to a 15-month-old girl, Kazabela, who came in suffering from malnutrition, and possibly AIDS and TB.
How to Apply: To apply for an advertised position and/or for more information on these and other positions, please visit our Web site at http://www.employment.harvard.edu to upload your resume and cover letter.

Explanation of Job Grades: Most positions at Harvard are assigned to a job grade (listed below with each position) based on a number of factors including the position’s duties and responsibilities as well as required skills and knowledge. The salary ranges for each job grade are available at http://www.employment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates will fall within these salary ranges and are adjusted for part-time positions. Services & Trades positions 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 the University are listed on the Web at http://www.employment.harvard.edu. There are also job postings available for viewing in the Longwood Medical area, 25 Shattuck St., Gordon Hall Building. For more information, please call 432-2035. This is only a partial listing. For a complete listing of jobs, go to http://www.employment.harvard.edu.

In addition, Spheron 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 Spheron at (617) 495-1500 or (617) 432-8200.

General Administration

Staff Assistant (III) Req. 35161, 05 Business Administration/Office of the President FT (10/9/2008)
Executive Assistant Req. 35299, 050 University Administration/Office of Faculty Development & Diversity FT (10/9/2008)
Program Director (EdLabs NYC) Req. 35527, 050 Harvard School of Design FT (10/9/2008)
Program Director (NYC) Req. 35576, 055 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Institute for Quantitative Social Science/Education Innovation Laboratory FT (10/9/2008)
Director of Animal Biological Safety Laboratory Level 3 (ABS) Req. 35493, 058 Harvard School of Public Health/Immunology and Infectious Diseases FT, SIC. (10/9/2008)
Program Manager (NYC) Req. 35576, 055 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Institute for Quantitative Social Science/Education Innovation Laboratory FT (10/9/2008)
Law School Sustainability Coordinator Req. 35544, 050 University Services/Operations/Technology & Utilities FT (10/9/2008)
Program Manager (NYC) Req. 35575, 055 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Institute for Quantitative Social Science/Education Innovation Laboratory FT (10/9/2008)
Executive Director Req. 35588, 061 School of Engineering & Applied Sciences/Physics Institute FT (10/9/2008)
Executive Director Req. 35589, 062 School of Engineering & Applied Sciences/Physics Institute FT (10/9/2008)
Program Director, Faculty Appointments Req. 35624, 058 Harvard Medical School/Office of Faculty Development FT (10/9/2008)
Chief of Staff Req. 35623, 061 University Administration/Office of the Executive Vice President FT, SIC. (10/9/2008)

Health Care

Nurse Practitioner - Fast Track Trigilo Req. 35618, 058 University Health Services/Internal Medicine FT (10/9/2008)

Human Resources

Director - New England Higher Education Consortium & Project Manager Req. 35535, 057 University Administration/Employment Services FT (10/9/2008)

Information Technology

Quality Assurance Analyst Req. 35523, 056 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Registrar/PAS FT (10/9/2008)
Senior Software Engineer Req. 35518, 058 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Registrar FT (10/9/2008)
Senior Business Systems Analyst Req. 35519, 059 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Registrar's Office FT (10/9/2008)
Senior Web & Applications Programmer Analyst Req. 35520, 058 School of Engineering & Applied Sciences/IT FT (10/9/2008)
Student Information Systems Support Specialist Req. 35564, 056 Faculty of Arts and Sciences/Registrar's Office FT (10/9/2008)
Technical Support & Service Team Lead Req. 35561, 057 School of Engineering & Applied Sciences/IT FT (10/9/2008)

Library

Information Lifecycle Manager Req. 35533, 058 Harvard Business School/Knowledge and Library Services FT (10/9/2008)
Director, Library and Knowledge Services Req. 35577, 060 JFK School of Government/Libraries FT (10/9/2008)

Research

Andrew W. Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship for Scientists in Conservation Req. 35528, 050 Harvard University/IAE Conservation FT (10/9/2008)
Research Associate Req. 35587, 055 Harvard University/IAE Conservation FT (10/9/2008)
Research Assistant Req. 35593, 055 Harvard Business School/Division of Research & Faculty Development FT (10/9/2008)

Technical

Senior Mechanical Engineer Req. 35578, 059 University Operations Services/Engineering & Utilities FT (10/16/2008)
The Harvard University Brazil Studies Program at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (DRCLAS) recently welcomed its third class of Lemann Fellows. Funded by a generous gift from Jorge Paulo Lemann, the program affords Brazilians who work or aspire to work as professionals in public health, public policy, or education the opportunity for advanced study and training through a degree program or an executive education program at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), Harvard Kennedy School (HKS), or Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE). The aim of the fellowship program is to help build a stronger, more effective public sector in Brazil. Eligible incoming students automatically participate in the annual selection process for the Lemann Fellows following their admission. The University Committee on General Scholarships awards the fellowships.

Margot Gill, administrative dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (GSAS), welcomed the group of fellows.

“The Lemann Fellows program attracts top students from Brazil to Harvard and, in the process, enhances diversity at the University and contributes to building a cohort of Harvard-trained professionals from Brazil in these critical areas of public service,” said Gill.

These fellowships may also be awarded to students of any nationality at the GSAS whose study and dissertations focus on an aspect of Brazil. According to Merilee Grindle, director of DRCLAS, “The Lemann family gift to the University guarantees the permanence of this fellowship program, and it is already having a significant impact in Brazil and at Harvard through the ability to attract very impressive students to prepare for careers in public service.”

The 2008-09 Lemann Fellows

Eduardo de Campos Queiroz will be a Lemann Fellow in the Edward S. Mason Program at the Kennedy School. Prior to being accepted to HKS he studied at the Fundação Getulio Vargas in São Paulo and worked for Outward Bound in both Brazil and Mexico. While completing a master’s in public administration, he is already having a major impact in Brazil and at Harvard through the ability to attract very impressive students to prepare for careers in public service.

Fábio Tran is currently pursuing a master’s in public administration at the Kennedy School concurrent with a master’s in business administration at Northwestern University’sKellogg School of Management. His plan of study at HKS focuses on course work that can contribute to his interest in working to foster growth and development in emerging economies through hybrid public-private solutions. Previously, Tran worked for five years in development in Brazil.

Frederico Meineberg F. de Morais will pursue a master’s in public administration in international development at the Kennedy School. After four years working in computational mathematics at Wolfram Research in Germany, he arrives in Cambridge seeking to advance his interests in economic policymaking, political economy of trade and financial flows, and data analysis.

Gisela Gasparian Gosling will pursue her master’s in public administration in international development at the Kennedy School. Inspired by her experience in policy-related consulting at McKinsey, Gosling’s goals include developing an expertise in public policy in Brazil and finding ways to leverage global knowledge to improve the performance of local government institutions in Brazil.

Grazzila da Silva is in her sixth year at GSAS and is currently working on her dissertation in sociology, focusing on how black professionals contribute to the performance of public administration in Brazil.

A.T. Kearney Management Consultants, supporting government and private companies in strategic and finance issues in South America.

Francisco O. Almendra in the second year of the master’s in public administration in international development program at the Kennedy School. Holding a bachelor’s degree in economics from Instituto Brasileiro de Mercados Capitais in Rio de Janeiro, and with extensive professional experience in Brazil, China, and South Africa, Almendra’s main interest is in education policy as an engine for development in Brazil.

Katherine K. Merseth is a fourth-year Ph.D. student in the Economics Department. She is spending a full semester in Brazil researching the significant role that education plays in the economic development process. Bursztyn will conduct a project with 1,000 families in the Brazilian Federal District that will have important public policy implications in terms of the design and targeting of social programs in developing countries.

Maryam Gharevi, a fourth-year Ph.D. student in comparative literature, is working on a project that examines discourses of modernity and modernization under Fascist Brazilian regimes of the late 20th century. She is conducting research and fieldwork in Brazil for the academic year as a Lemann Fellow. Her research focuses on oppositional discourses and transgressive acts by artists in this period in relation to the Brazilian state’s agenda of technological and architectural “progress.”

Maurício Santana Junior will pursue a master’s in public administration in international development at the Kennedy School. Trained as a lawyer by the Federal University of Parana, Santana worked as a manager in Caixa Econômica Federal, a Brazilian publicly owned bank that is actively engaged in providing financial market access to low-income households. His interests include microcredit and strategic planning to foster Brazil’s development.

Ridalva Dias Martins Felzemburgh is a Ph.D. student in international relations at the Fundação Oswaldo Cruz in Salvador. She attended the 2008 summer program in clinical effectiveness at HSPH, and her goal is to contribute to the development of high-quality, cost-effective care in impoverished communities, particularly in urban favelas in Brazil.

Celebration honors faculty and staff for 25 years of service to the University

One hundred fourteen Harvard employees were honored on Monday (Oct. 26) for reaching a milestone 25 years of service to the University. The 54th annual 25 Year Recognition Ceremony—a unique event in that it recognizes both faculty and staff from across the entire University—was held at Sanders Theatre.

President Drew Faust hosted the ceremony, with opening remarks given by Marilyn Hausammann, vice president for human resources. Krishna Patel, the Rose Graham Professor of Business Administration at the Harvard School of Business, and Susan Shefte, director of Special Projects in the Office of the Vice President for Administration, were the honor guest speakers.

The Harvard Glee Club and the Kuumba Singers performed, and the ceremony concluded with the presentation of certificates to the honorees and their guests.

Honorees


Stairway to heaven

Gund Hall, which houses the Graduate School of Design, looks like a series of steps going skyward.

Kris Sibley/Harvard News Office

October 23-29, 2008 Harvard University Gazette/29
or a period during the late 1950s and 1960s, psychiatry attracted some of the most capable graduates of US medical schools. Intrigued by the conceptual interest of psychoanalytic theory, and the possibility of treatment via the couch, these students chose for residency departments of psychiatry that featured grounding in psychoanalysis. One of these was Joe Schildkraut, a 1955 summa cum laude graduate of Harvard Medical School. Having selected the Massachusetts Mental Health Center because of its reputation as a program offering a psychoanalytic approach, he found himself as a trainee intrigued by the dramatic response of depressed patients to the administration of electroconvulsive therapy, and imipramine and phenelzine, then being used clinically for the first time. Although Joe continued to be respectful of psychoanalytic treatments, that revelation altered his academic trajectory, and stoked a career that soon played a major role in launching re-search into the biological mechanisms of depression.

Joe’s interest in the biological components of depression was given shape and substance by work with Milton Greenblatt who had set up a research unit at Mass Mental Health Center allied with a research laboratory at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. The laboratory could measure in urine vanillylmandelic acid (VMA), the deaminated metabolite of norepinephrine. Joe observed that either imipramine or phenelzine, two very different drugs, when given to depressed patients, led to an increase in VMA that was linked to clinical improvement. Having published this seminal finding, Joe went to the National Institute of Mental Health as a Clinical Associate and worked for four years with Seymour Kety, Irving Kopin, Jack Durrell, and Saul Schanberg. The result of this work was a paper, “The Catecholamine Hypothesis of Affective Disorders: A Review of Supporting Evidence” (1965). This paper, eventually the most frequently cited paper published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, launched 25 years of global research on the relationship between neurotransmitter function and affective disorders. Later versions of this hypothesis were published in Science with Seymour Kety as a co-author, and in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Returning to Mass Mental Health Center in 1967, Joe set up the Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory, which became the locus of his scientific work for the rest of his life. There he elaborated the concept presented in his seminal review article by defining subtypes of depression that could be identified by their biochemical “signature” based on measurement of norepinephrine metabolites in the urine. In retrospect, this work was a pioneering precursor of current research that seeks to replace diagnoses based on clinical signs and symptoms with a classification scheme grounded in biological markers that are much closer to actual disease processes. It also anticipated current efforts toward personalized medicine, to identify treatments that are tailored to attack disease subtypes defined by biological markers, including, now, allelic variants of DNA.

Another groundbreaking implication of Joe’s work placed psychiatric disorders squarely in the realm of other medical conditions. For the first time it was possible to understand why depression is a frequent concomitant of disorders affecting metabolic processes in the liver. Rather than being viewed primarily as a psychological reaction to illness and disability, the depression associated with such disorders as infectious mononucleosis and hepatitis that affect liver function could now be understood as the result of disturbed norepinephrine metabolism. There was thus solid evidence that mental disorders were not simply manifestations of a set of psychological factors, but rather a clinical reaction to disturbed physiological processes that could be understood by the same tools and the same conceptual framework as other illnesses.

Through the Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory Joe became not only a productive researcher, but a dedicated mentor as well. A series of young investigators launched their careers with him. They included Daniel Weinberger, Carl Salzman, Jon Gademan, Geraldine Cassens, Paul Or-sulak, Carl Schwartz, John Mooney, Jacqueline Samson-Jain, Alan Schatzberg, and Alan Green. As his career ripened, he became an indispensable guru to the entire Mass Mental Health Center faculty. His loyalty to the institution was deeply felt by him and, in consequence, by all of the staff. When times were difficult, as they had always been at that unusual place, Joe’s steadfast loyalty, and his helpful attitude assisted both trainees and staff to see a broader perspective in the value of public psychiatry at Harvard. In his later years, particularly, sequestered in his shadowy office, reclining on a Lazy Boy for his bad back, Joe was a steady presence, the ‘go-to’ person for everyone. His commitment and his generosity with time and concern were legendary bedrocks of stability in an often-turbulent environment.

Although Mass Mental Health Center had been a staunch participant in psychiatric research since its founding in 1912, its core mission was the care of patients with profound medical disorders. That tenacious clinical imperative deeply affected Joe’s research interests and the arc of his career. Before the term “translational research” had come into widespread use, Joe had oriented the Neuropsychopharmacology Laboratory in a clinical direction. Seeking to bring research findings to the bedside, Joe developed, in the 1970s and 1980s, a relationship with the New England Deaconess Hospital to offer clinicians laboratory studies of patients to refine treatment decisions in terms of subtypes of depression.

His scientific work, recorded in 245 publications, led to numerous honors including the first Anna Monika Foundation Prize, the McCurdy-Rinkel Prize for Research from the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society, the Hofheimer Prize for Research from the American Psychiatric Association, the William C. Menninger Award from the American College of Physicians, the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Society of Biological Psychiatry, and the Award for Research in Mood Disorders from The American College of Psychiatrists. He was also a Fellow of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology, the pre-eminent research organization advancing the neurobiological basis of psychiatric disorders. He was Editor-in-Chief of the Journal of Psychiatric Research from 1982-1992 and served on the editorial boards of numerous psychiatric and medical journals.

Like many creative people, Joe’s talents were multi-faceted. Although personally precise, measured, and somewhat formal in demeanor, his avocation involved a lively interest in modern art, and particularly the works of the Catalan artist, Joan Miró. Not content to be simply an observer, Joe brought his clinical acumen and his intensity to understanding the source and the trajectory of Miró’s creativity. His view was that the work was the product of a depressive nature and represented a creative outcome of Miró’s emotional state. For Joe, the fanciful shapes in Miró’s pictures represented a “direct and lonely confrontation with the ultimate existential questions, whether to live or to die.” Thus depression for him was “one of the things that humans happen to be capable of experiencing,” rather than only a disorder. This view of one source of the creativity of a great artist disturbed critics as well as Miró’s relatives, and generated conflict that was eventually resolved by the acknowledgment of Miró’s grandson that his grandfather had indeed suffered from depression. Joe’s work on art resulted in a number of publications in scholarly journals on Miró, Rembrandt, and the Abstract Expressionists of the New York School. It led to his co-organizing with Aurora Otero in 1993 a symposium at the Miró Foundation in Barcelona, titled “Depression and the Spiritual in Modern Art: Homage to Miró,” which was later published in a book by the same name.

In 1965 in Washington while he was working at NIH he met Betsy Beilenson. With uncharacteristic speed he decided on the first date that he must marry her; after another date or two, she agreed. Their twins, Peter and Mike, along with Betsy made a family that for nearly 40 years occupied first place in his concerns, despite his commitment to science and long hours of work. Joe died on June 26, 2006 after a year-long painful struggle with esophageal cancer. At a memorial service three months later at Memorial Church in Harvard Yard, yet another largely unknown aspect of his passions was revealed when the Harvard Band played a medley of Harvard football songs as his family and devoted friends walked to the Harvard Faculty Club for a reception celebrating his exemplary life and a career in science that helped to change the world.

Respectfully Submitted,
Miles F. Shore, Chairperson
Joseph T. Coyle
Alan I. Green
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Colossal black holes common in the early universe

Astronomers think that many — perhaps all — galaxies in the universe contain massive black holes at their centers. New observations with the Submillimeter Array now suggest that such colossal black holes were common even 12 billion years ago, when the universe was only 1.7 billion years old and galaxies were just beginning to form. The new conclusion comes from the discovery of two distant galaxies, both with black holes at their center, which are involved in a spectacular collision.

4C60.07, the first of the galaxies to be discovered, came to astronomers’ attention because of its bright radio emission. This radio signal is one telltale sign of a quasar — a rapidly dying star that is feeding a black hole in its center.

When 4C60.07 was first studied, astronomers thought that hydrogen gas surrounding the black hole was undergoing a burst of star formation, forming stars at a remarkable rate — the equivalent of 5,000 suns every year. This vigorous activity was revealed by the infrared glow from smoky debris left over when the largest stars rapidly died.

The latest research, exploiting the keen vision of the Submillimeter Array of eight radio antennas located in Hawaii, revealed a surprise. 4C60.07 is not forming stars after all. Indeed, its stars appear to be relatively old and quiescent. Instead, prodigious star formation is taking place in a previously unseen companion galaxy, rich in gas and dust, which also has a colossal black hole at its center.

“This new image reveals two galaxies where we only expected to find one,” said Rob Ivison (U.K. Astronomy Technology Centre), lead author of the study that will be published in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society. “Remarkably, both galaxies contain supermassive black holes at their centers, each capable of powering a billion, billion, billion light bulbs. The implications are wide-reaching: You can’t help wondering how many other colossal black holes may be lurking unseen in the distant universe.”

Due to the finite speed of light, we see the two galaxies as they existed in the distant past, less than 2 billion years after the Big Bang. The new image from the Submillimeter Array captures the moment when 4C60.07 tipped a stream of material from its neighboring galaxy (as shown in the accompanying artist’s conception). By now the galaxies have merged to create a football-shaped elliptical galaxy. Their black holes are likely to have merged and formed a single, more massive black hole.

The galaxies themselves show surprising differences. One is a dead system that has formed all of its stars already and used up its gaseous fuel. The second galaxy is still alive and well, holding plenty of dust and gas that can form new stars.

“These two galaxies are fraternal twins. Both are about the same size of the Milky Way, but each one is unique,” said Steve Willner (CfA), a co-author of the paper. “These two galaxies are fraternal twins. Both are about the size of the Milky Way, but each one is unique.”

Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archeology and Ethnography will come alive in a unique way Nov. 2 when it joins the Consulate General of Mexico in Boston in hosting a celebration of the traditional Mexican holiday Día de los Muertos (Day of the Dead).

The Day of the Dead combines Mesoamerican and Christian rituals by remembering and celebrating the dead on Nov. 1 (All Saints’ Day) and Nov 2 (All Souls’ Day). The museum will host a family event from 1 to 4:30 p.m. featuring traditional dance performances by Harvard’s Ballet Folklorico, craft activities including papel picado (colorful Mexican paper decoration), calaca (skull) masks, paper marigolds, and sugar skull workshops.

A fiesta from 6 to 9 p.m. will feature salsa, son, and mariachi music. Visitors will also have an opportunity to watch demonstrations by wood carver Ventura Fabian of Oaxaca, Mexico, taste pan de muerto (bread of the dead), sip Aztec chocolate, and much more.

All activities are free with museum admission with the exception of the sugar skull workshops, which cost $5 per participant. For more information, contact (617) 495-2269.
Pulitzer

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The Pulitzers’ sustained history of donations to build the collection at the Harvard Art Museum and their wide-ranging support of the institution have played a significant role in enhancing the University’s commitment to the study and appreciation of the visual arts.

Mrs. Pulitzer’s gifts come at a time when the Art Museum has launched a major initiative that will enable it to better advance its mission as a leading center for research and teaching in the visual arts. A central component of the plan is an increasing integration of the museum’s collections and programs into the academic life of the entire University. The Art Museum, working with architect Renzo Piano, has embarked on an extensive renovation and expansion of its historic facilities at 32 Quincy St. in Cambridge. The new design will allow for a far more effective presentation of the collections and exhibitions of the three museums that compose the Harvard Art Museum — the Fogg Museum, the Busch-Reisinger Museum, and the Arthur M. Sackler Museum — in new exhibition galleries and study centers and will greatly enhance the museum’s research and education facilities.

“The Harvard Art Museum’s distinguished collections and dedication to teaching and research in the arts have had a significant impact on the field, on scholarship, and on my own life,” noted Mrs. Pulitzer. “Both Joe and I have supported the Art Museum over the years in recognition of Harvard’s unparalleled role in the development of professionals in the arts worldwide and because of our belief that the arts are a cornerstone in learning and education in all fields. My gift is also a way of thanking Harvard for the enrichment of my life and the defining role that art has played for me. The Harvard Art Museum’s new project will expand the ways that art advances education even further and I am very proud to support the museum as it moves forward.”

“I am especially grateful for this remarkable gift because it is the continuation of a lifetime of giving of art, financial and personal time to the Art Museum and Harvard by Emmy and Joe,” said Drew Faust, president of Harvard University and Lincoln Professor of History. “The arts are central to the academic life of Harvard University. Emmy’s generosity will help ensure that they play an even more robust role on campus and in the lives of all our students, whether they are studying the arts, economics, law, medicine, physics, or other disciplines.”

“Emmy has been the Art Museum’s most active and dedicated benefactor, and her and Joe’s long-term, substantial support has enriched the experience of countless students, researchers, and visitors,” noted Thomas W. Lentz, Elizabeth and John Moores Cabot Director of the Harvard Art Museum. “This current gift provides tremendous new strength in the museum’s holdings of modern and contemporary art. Emmy and Joe’s personal involvement and profound generosity stand as a model of institution-building and will advance scholarship in the visual arts for generations to come.”

Mrs. Pulitzer’s formal involvement with the Art Museum began in 1957 when she served as assistant curator of drawings — working under the legendary curator Agnes Mongan — a position Mrs. Pulitzer held until 1964. She received her master’s degree in the arts from Harvard in 1963 and has served in numerous leadership roles at the Art Museum and at Harvard, including as a chair and member of the Art Museum’s Visiting Committee and Collections Committee, beginning in the early 1990s. She also serves on the University’s Board of Overseers and is a member of its Standing Committee on Humanities and Arts, as well as the President’s Advisory Committee on the Allston Initiative.

Mr. Pulitzer was a member of the Harvard College Class of 1936 and, like his wife, filled many leadership positions at the Art Museum and the University, including:

- Member, Board of Overseers, 1976–1982

In addition to their other support of the University, Mr. Pulitzer provided a gift to endow the Joseph Pulitzer Jr. Professorship of Modern Art in Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences, which was activated with the appointment of Yve-Alain Bois in 1991. Mr. Pulitzer served as the editor and publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and chairman of the Pulitzer Publishing Company for 38 years. He also served as chairman of the Pulitzer Prize Board from 1955 through 1986.

Mr. Pulitzer’s support of the Art Museum was both far-ranging and far-sighted, beginning in 1929 when he anonymously pledged $6,000 — $2,000 a year — for a Fog Museum Fellowship in Modern Art for postgraduate study abroad. The fellowship was administered by a small committee that included Edwin Ward Forbes, Paul Sachs, Alfred Barr, and eventually Meyer Schapiro. Fellowships were granted over the next three years to Francis C. Catin, Milton Brown, and John McAndrew, all of whom became distinguished art historians. In 1958, Mr. Pulitzer anonymously established a fund for the acquisition of modern art, which enabled the Art Museum to acquire a major Mondrian drawing and a painting by Jackson Pollock. In 1976, for his 40th reunion, Mr. Pulitzer established a named endowment, the Joseph Pulitzer Jr. AB ’36 Beneficiary Aid Fund, which continues to this day to support research travel for undergraduate art history concentrators.

Emily Rauh Pulitzer and her late husband Joseph Pulitzer Jr. have been prominent supporters of the arts and built one of the country’s premier private art collections. The Pulitzers have made generous gifts to many organizations and institutions, especially those in St. Louis, the city in which they have deep roots and commitments. These include gifts of works of art and a leadership gift to the capital campaign of the St. Louis Art Museum, the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Grand Center, the Contemporary Art Museum St. Louis, and Washington University.

Owing to the Pulitzers’ commitment to St. Louis and to further strengthen the experience of the arts, Mrs. Pulitzer founded The Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts in a developing neighborhood. It opened in St. Louis in 2001 in a building designed by architect Tadao Ando. Through art exhibitions, programs, collaborations, and exchanges with other institutions — including the Harvard Art Museum — the Pulitzer Foundation aims to foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of art and architecture and is a resource for artists, architects, scholars, students, and the general public.

Emily Rauh Pulitzer’s gift of 31 major artworks to the University includes important paintings and sculptures by Brancusi, Derain, Glackens, Lipchitz, Miró, Modigliani, Picasso, Rosso, and Vuillard. Joan Miró’s ‘Woman in the Night’ (top) is an oil on canvas painted in 1945. Edouard Vuillard’s somber oil on canvas ‘Self-Portrait’ (above) is among the many modernist works in Pulitzer’s gift, as is the 1926 polished bronze sculpture ‘Sleeping Muse II’ (below) by Constantin Brancusi.