Election

Not everyone for Obama

Israeli couple Hami and Chendla Moschil made a night of it at the celebration at the Law School. With their son and a half-year-old son, Gilad, in tow, they attended the bipartisan party sponsored by the Dean of Students Office at Harkness Commons. The party offered a range of food and drink, as well as Obama, Palin and McCain/Palin plastic cups. The event even came complete with large cutouts of Barack Obama and John McCain that Shank a wide range of US on the left and the right, respectively. Hani, who is an EPR student at the school, and his brother Yaron, McCuin, is in large part for the stance on terrorism and his policy toward countries like Iran and Northern Korea. "Most Israelis would like to see John McCain in the White House."

Midnight

It was over soon a dog gig as that it just starts running wildly around in circles, you know. We said Harvard Yard looked like just as Obama was announced the winner of the presidential election. Close to 11 p.m., students fussed out of their dorms and began to race around the Yard in glee. They stopped first at the College Pump and next in front of John Harvard statue to chant the familiar Obama slogans with a twist. "Yes, we did," the excited crowd repeated. On the edge of the student swarm, Lisa Pin assigned a freshman from Westchester, NY, reflected on the moment. "This is history being made in such a remarkable life-changing way for every American citizen, clearly," she said, "we feel it here."

Taking it to the streets

It was after midnight and Americans more than an hour into the Obama era when 02138 erupted in a series of spontaneous, candlelit street parties. In Harvard Yard, revelers dressed up the statue, seated bronze John Harvard in a cloud of red, white, and blue balloons, and propped on his still chest an Obama/Biden placard. A hodge-podge band — a tuba, snare drums, and a scat ter of brass — launched into the national anthem.

Students spill out onto the streets of Cambridge to sing and dance to an Obama win.

At the Queen's Head pub, Candice Kentice '12 (left) and Susan Stein '12 (right) enjoy election night at the Queen's Head as they await early election returns.

(Continued from page 18)

Mad dash

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Insight Online

Yeast's yield: Helen Wender outlines the worrisome statistic of one of the 12th century's most loveable tract poems. Page 5

Ways to conserve: Wildlife Conservation Society outlines world conservation scenarios. Page 3

Colonial legacies: Conference stresses long, nuanced look at the causes and consequences of past colonial wars. Page 11

Election eve at Harvard

Obama's victory is witnessed by all, celebrated by most

On this year's election eve, the Harvard News Office cast its staff of writers and photographers across the University to capture a momentous moment. From Harvard to the Kennedy School to the Queen's Head, they recorded an outside and film the scene, the growing enthusiasm, and the final victory. Here are their reports.

Early warning

The interest in this contest on the Harvard campus was apparent early at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum. Their election night gathering, featuring returns showing on the forum's large screen, was ticketed for the first time. Forum officials said that 1,500 tickets applied for the 1,200 tickets available.

Catherine McLaughlin, executive director of the Institute of Politics, which runs the forum, said they limited access because they feared they would reach capacity for the space and have to turn people away.

"We didn't want to turn people away at the door and have them not have anywhere to go," McLaughlin said.

Effigies

Barack Obama and John McCain greeted visitors to the Institute of Politics' pre-election dinner — in a way. Just off the forum's main stage, guests were treated to a champagne buffet, while early election-night coverage played on surrounding television screens.

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(Continued on page 22)

What Obama faces, Page 13

Voter turnout analysis, Page 15

Coverage continues, Pages 15-16

Obama joins elite list, Page 19

Sights and sounds, www.news.harvard.edu/multimedia/slides.html

Crows pour from the Yard into the Square after Barack Obama’s victory is announced.
Inside out

The boats lining the walls of Weld Boat House gleam in the light of the late afternoon autumn sun, and a rower glides silently by on a placid Charles River.

POLICE REPORTS

Following are some of the incidents reported to the Harvard University Police Department (HUPD) for the week ending Nov. 3. The official log is located at 1033 Massachusetts Ave., sixth floor, and is available online at www.hupd.harvard.edu.

Oct. 31: Officers were dispatched to a report of a group fighting at Widener Gate. The officers reported that the group was broken up and sent on their way. At the Rubenstein Building, an officer was dispatched to take a report of an individual receiving harassing phone calls. Officers responded to a report at Eliot House, where a brick was thrown through a window.

Nov. 1: At the Science Center, officers took a report of an individual threatening another. An officer was dispatched to the Widener Library to take a report of a stolen wallet containing $80, a license, credit cards, and ID cards. At Mower Hall, an officer took a report of a pumpkin that was stolen from an individual's room and smashed in front of the building.

Nov. 2: At Currier House, officers report that while monitoring a party, an individual who was instructed by an officer to leave the area and not return, was seen approximately 20 minutes later in the party. After being instructed again to leave the party, the individual began to shout at the officer and run away. The individual was placed under arrest and charged with disorderly conduct. Officers were dispatched to Harvard Yard to take a report of green paint thrown on the lap of the John Harvard Statue. At the MaKlin Athletic Center, officers were dispatched to a report of a theft in progress. Officers located an individual who fit the description of the individual involved in the theft, but was not the correct person and was sent on their way. At Baker Library, seven disruptive individuals were issued a trespass warning for all Harvard University property after being checked for warrants and warrants with negative results. A Canon digital camera, ID card, and keys were reported stolen at the Currier House Dining Hall.

Nov. 3: An officer was dispatched to take a report of vandalism done to a granite bench at Andover Library. At Massachusetts Hall, an officer was dispatched to take a report of harassing mail.

HRES plans home-buying seminar

Harvard Real Estate Services is holding a home-buying seminar on Dec. 4 from noon to 1:30 p.m. Titled “Home Buying Seminar & Obtaining a Mortgage: Tips to Assist You with This Process,” the program will be held in 124 Mt. Auburn Rd., Room 3311. Free feel to bring a lunch. Registration is required. To register, e-mail fires@harvard.edu.

HUHS to offer flu vaccination clinics through November

Harvard University Health Services (HUHS) will conduct free vaccination clinics throughout November. The clinics will be open to the entire Harvard University community every Monday and Tuesday (noon-3 p.m.) at 17 Quincy Street, first floor of the Holyoke Center (Monks Library). Students must have their Harvard ID to receive the vaccination. More information on the flu can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu/.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Gleason memorial set for Nov. 14

A memorial service is set for Andrew Gleason, professor emeritus of the Mathematics Department, who died Oct. 17. The service will be Nov. 14 at 2 p.m. in the Memorial Church, Harvard Yard. A reception will follow at Loeb House, 17 Quincy St., from 3 to 5 p.m.

PRESIDENT’S OFFICE HOURS 2008-09

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

Nov. 20, 12-4 p.m.
Nov. 27, 12-4 p.m.
Dec. 4, 12-4 p.m.
Dec. 11, 12-4 p.m.
Dec. 18, 12-4 p.m.

This month in Harvard history

Nov. 14, 1899 — In Sanders Theatre, students, faculty, and administrators celebrate Maj. Henry Lee Higginson’s recent $150,000 gift for building the Harvard Union (now part of Barker Center for the Humanities).

Nov. 12, 1900 — The Harvard Corporation takes action leading to the closing of the Veterinary School (est. 1882), voting “that no students in Veterinary Medicine will be received the vaccination. More information on schedules through November will follow at Loeb House, 17 Quincy St., first floor of the Holyoke Center (Monks Library). Students must have their Harvard ID to receive the vaccination. More information on the flu can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu/.

In Sanders Theatre, students, faculty, and administrators celebrate Maj. Henry Lee Higginson’s recent $150,000 gift for building the Harvard Union (now part of Barker Center for the Humanities).
Home for the homeless: Community Gifts kicks off the season of giving

Scholar Tommie Shelby says solidarity can transcend ethnocultural identity

Looking at race, racism through a philosophical lens

By Sarah Sweeney
Harvard News Office

The coats are out and the gloves are on. It’s November again, signaling the cold autumn preamble to another lengthy Massachusetts winter. And here at Harvard, “giving month” has arrived — kicking off the annual Community Gifts Through Harvard campaign, a campuswide charitable initiative that draws much-needed dollars from generous faculty, staff, and retirees for various Massachusetts Bay charities during the month of November. This year’s goal is to reach upwards of $800,000.

In this time of great need, giving to the community is more important — and likely more difficult — than ever. As the economy continues to struggle, many households are facing a crisis as to how to heat their homes while still providing for their families. Yet for the Greater Boston homeless, who too often bear the brunt of the region’s extreme weather, just having a warm coat or shelter is luxurious enough.

Thankfully, there’s Heading Home Inc., a Cambridge-based organization that boasts a bevy of services to aid the homeless. From providing apartments to the homeless with disabilities to housing families in permanent units with support services included, Heading Home seeks to provide a real home and a healthy atmosphere conducive to escaping the streets for good. Heading Home is just one of the many charities available through the campaign.

“We are fortunate that Harvard has been such a strong supporter of United Way and the work we do everyday to advance the common good,” said Michael K. Durkin, president and CEO of United Way of Massachusetts Bay and Merrimack Valley.

“Economic changes have made this a critical year for the health and well-being of our region’s children and families. The sustained support of students and staff at Harvard will enable us to help more individuals and families get through these tough times and secure brighter futures.”

Yet whatever issue may lie at the forefront of one’s concerns, Community Gifts Through Harvard provides an opportunity to benefit hundreds of charities on a wide range of timely issues. The campaign closes Nov. 30.

Tommie Shelby’s most recent book, ‘We Who Are Dark: The Philosophical Foundations of Black Solidarity’ (Harvard University Press, 2005), examines the question of black solidarity.

Tommie Shelby’s airy office in the Barker Center is piled with papers. His desk is a blanket of white. Books and academic journals litter the floor. The look is, in a word, chaotic. The scholar is anything but.

His tall, slim frame is impeccably dressed in a dark, pinstriped suit. He sits, relaxed and at home, ready to easily discuss many of his life’s steady, heady companions.

“I came to Marx with the prejudice that many Americans have towards [him]. They think that he must be crazy. I was surprised by how much it resonated with me and how much it seemed to capture something true about modernity and about the lives of working people. Coming from the working class myself, I connected to it.”

Shelby is professor of African and African American studies and of philosophy at Harvard.

Throughout much of his career Shelby has addressed race and racism through a philosophical lens. His most recent book, “We Who Are Dark: The Philosophical Foundations of Black Solidarity” (Harvard University Press, 2005), examines the question of black solidarity, the notion of a particular kind of black political unity, one that can help eliminate racial inequality. In his work, he explores, through both a historical and present-day perspective, whether such a movement must necessarily be dependent on an underlying sense of black identity.

“I wanted to think about how blacks have tried to respond collectively to their situation,” says Shelby of his work, “and, more importantly from a philosophical point of view, how they should respond to their situation.”

Shelby argues that solidarity founded on a common black identity or culture can be replaced by one that revolves around the “shared experience of racial oppression.”

“Blacks can and should agree in the present to collectively resist racial injustice,” he writes. “Mobilizing and coordinating such collective efforts will be difficult enough without adding the unnecessary and divisive requirement that blacks embrace and preserve a distinctive ethnocultural identity.”

The complex issue is one that Shelby addresses as a professor as well as a writer. He currently teaches a class on black nationalism and a course on race and social justice. The subject of race, Shelby admits, is a challenging one for academic coursework. The problem, he says, is that the current public discourse around race is far too simplistic.

“Not everyone could really be further from the truth; it’s incredibly complex,” says Shelby. “In my classes, the students come to appreciate that, if they didn’t already. [They understand] these are complex questions...and that there is a way of thinking about them in a relatively dispassionate and rigorous way. That’s what I try to teach.”

Shelby’s next project will be a continuation of “We Who Are Dark,” and will explore the persisting plight of poor black urban communities, addressing the question, among others, of how this population should respond to its conditions. The book, he says, will also examine “the values that we ought to be bringing to bear as we think about how to respond to [this].”

While philosophers are sometimes more adept at

(See Shelby, next page)
Hu named professor of applied physics, electrical engineering

By Steve Bradt  FAS Communications

While he was intrigued by religious studies, he found a year and a half of subjects like ac-

ademic

appointment

the work ofIPC3 and multidisciplinary re-

search, we are extreme-

ly fortunate to have someo

of the caliber of Evelyn Hu on board,” says Frans Sparen, in-

term dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences and John C. and Helen F. Franklin Professor of Applied Physics. “She is both a first-rate materials physicist and a skilled administrative leader, having man-

aged a cross-university nanotechnology ini-

tiative and played a critical role in the strengthening of UCSB’s multidisciplinary engineering programs.”

Hu has made major contributions to nanotechnology by designing and creating complex nanostructures. Her work has fo-

cused on nanoscale devices made from com-

partment semiconductors and on novel devices

made by integrating various materials, both organic and inorganic. She has also created nanophotonic structures that might some-

day facilitate quantum computing. His seminal work in nanofabrication has included high-resolution patterning and high-resolution etching of circuits onto nanoscale materials. She has also developed biological approaches to nanotechnology, using biological assembly pathways to con-

trast for spurring multidisciplinary re-

search.

While saddened by their subsequent de-

parture, Shelby said that by then he had learned to appreciate and engage with a broad range of talented Harvard col-

leagues.

“I learned a tremendous amount from my colleagues in the social sciences and the humanities who were working around the issue – not necessarily directly on what I am trying to address, but on related ques-

ions.”

As aside from new colleagues, Harvard brought Shelby something else. A family.

A party hosted by Tim Scanlon, Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Phi-

losophy and Civil Polity, he met Scanlon’s

By Steve Bradt  FAS Communications

David R. Clarke, an inventive materials scientist, is particularly focused on his out-

standing contributions to the study of ce-

ramics and materials science. Clarke is currently professor of materials and mechanical engineering at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB). He joined UCSB in 1990, chairing the department of materials from 1991 to 1996, and serving as the associate dean of the Col-


“Professor Clarke’s world-renowned ex-

pertise in materials science, in particular ce-

ramics and semiconductors, will perfectly complement SEAS’s current presence in this

field,” says Frans Sparen, interim dean of SEAS and John C. and Helen F. Franklin Pro-

fessor of Applied Physics. “Moreover, col-

leagues from across the FAS (Faculty of Arts and Science) sciences and in related schools will certainly benefit from his experience in building partnerships with federal institu-

tions like Los Alamos National Laboratory and LANL, and his expertise in materials science, in particular cer-

amics, is a major asset for the College of Engineering and Applied Sciences.”

Clarke studies the mechanical behavior of materials, a topic central to many modern technologies. Early in his career, he identified thin glassy phas-

es between crystalline grains in ceramics, work now regarded as seminal in our un-

derstanding of how advanced ceramics be-

have at high temperatures. Subsequent sig-

nificant contributions have included his ob-

servations of dislocations originating at

cracks in silicon, his demonstration of loss of crystallinity from sintering in am-

hamium following indentation, and his identification of failure mechanisms in ma-

terials and thin films.

Clarke is also well known for his deve-

lopment over the past 15 years of novel tech-

iques to measure stress in materials. These techniques, known as piezospectroscopy, are now widely used in laboratories world-

wide.

More recently, Clarke’s group has re-

searched thermal barrier coatings (TBCs) on turbine blades in aircraft engines. This work has revealed many of the most impor-

tant phenomena involved in the degrada-

tion and ultimate failure of TBCs. His recent research has also included the development of new, luminescent materials and noncon-

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Global warming predicted to hasten carbon release from peat bogs

By Steve Bradt
FAS Communications

Billions of tons of carbon sequestered in the world’s peat bogs could be released into the atmosphere in the coming decades as a result of global warming, according to a new analysis of the interplay between peat bogs, water tables, and climate change.

Such an atmospheric release of even a small percentage of the carbon locked away in the world’s peat bogs would dwarf emissions of man-made carbon, scientists at Harvard University, Worcester State College, and the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology write in the current issue of the journal Nature Geoscience.

“Our modeling suggests that higher temperatures could cause water tables to drop substantially, causing more peat to dry and decompose,” says Paul R. Moorcroft, professor of organic and evolutionary biology in Harvard’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences. “Over several centuries, some 40 percent of carbon could be lost from shallow peat bogs, while the losses could total as much as 86 percent in deep ones.”

Typically found at northerly latitudes, peat bogs are swampy areas whose cold, wet environment preserves organic matter, preventing it from decaying. This new work shows how peat bogs’ stability could be upset by the warming of the Earth, which has disproportionately affected the higher latitudes where the bogs are generally found.

Each square meter of a peat bog contains anywhere from a few to many hundreds of kilograms of undecomposed organic matter, for a total of 200 billion to 450 billion metric tons of carbon sequestered in peat bogs worldwide. This figure is equivalent to up to 65 years’ worth of the world’s current carbon emissions from fossil-fuel burning.

(See Moorcroft, page 8)

Gary Ruvkun took a roundabout route to science

By Alvin Powell
Harvard News Office

Gary Ruvkun has made a career out of imagining the unimaginable, and of surrounding himself with like-minded thinkers who let the wheels of thought spin until they catch on something hard, gain traction, and take off.

In the early 1990s, the thoughts of Ruvkun and colleague Victor Ambros caught on the idea of microRNA, tiny strips of genetic material that behave differently from how scientists believed RNA could. That development eventually transformed our understanding of how our body’s cells go about their business, of how they turn DNA on and off to create the proteins that do much of the body’s work.

Since then, science has come to understand that RNA, as well as proteins, can regulate DNA’s action and a new generation of scientists has turned to the study of microRNA.

Together with colleagues, the discovery netted Ruvkun, who is a genetics professor at Harvard Medical School (HMS) and an investigator at Massachusetts General Hospital’s (MGH) Department of Molecular Biology and Center for Computational and Integrative Biology, the prestigious 2006 Charles A. Townes Prize from the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation. It is given to two scientists every five years, and is the second of Ruvkun’s career, along with an American Chemical Society prize in 1996.

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Puzzling through Yeats with Helen Vendler

By Emily T. Simon
FAS Communications

Helen Vendler knows a thing or two about William Butler Yeats. She has authored three books on the Irish poet’s work, including her most recent volume, “Our Secret Discipline: Yeats and Lyric Form,” published in 2007.

Yet, like any reader, she still faces challenges when analyzing his poetry. Forms can be confusing, word choices ambiguous, imagery unusual. So how does Vendler, a Kingsley Porter University Professor in the Department of English and American Literature and Language, work through a poem to find meaning?

“The public was privy to her analytical process in a master class sponsored by the Humanities Center last Wednesday (Oct. 29). The focus of the class — the first in a new series — was Yeats’ poem “Vacillation.” Faculty, staff, graduate students, community members, and several undergraduates filled the Thompson Room at the Barker Center well before Vendler arrived.

Vendler was introduced by Homi Bhabha, Anne F. Rothenberg Professor of the Humanities and director of the Humanities Center.

“Unlike our other programs, which take long historical views or trace large schematic parts,” he said, “this is an occasion to celebrate a meditative moment of genius … slowly unfolding in the precise and passionate readings of a gifted interpreter. We are truly fortunate to have Professor Helen Vendler with us to inaugurate our master class series.”

After reading through the poem, Vendler began her discussion by listing the “puzzles,” or interpretive challenges, the poem presented.

“I couldn’t understand many, many things, and in fact I have a list of them,” she said, before outlining the difficulties for the audience. Vendler cited the unusual sequence of form, the “anomalous beginning,” and the surprisingly jocular ending (most of the stanzas focus on serious subjects) as a few of the poem’s many puzzles.

(See Yeats, next page)

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(See Yeats, next page)
Yeats

(Continued from previous page)

“Another puzzle to me is that there is absolutely nothing in it about Irish … nothing about Irish myths, topography, people, vignetted, or historical occasions that feature in it prominently in his other poems,” she said. “That is odd for a poet so wedded to his nation.”

For that reason, Vendler said, the poem is often left out of Yeats biographies, “What is a biographer to make of this poem if he wants to fold it into the biography of the poet?” she asked. “This is a poem where he takes off everything green.”

Vendler also noted that Yeats’ personal writings offer scant interpretive assistance.

“You can have just written a little poem and it will turn out to be ‘Wild Swans at Coole,’” joked Vendler, referring to one of the poet’s best-known works.

Yeats did write several drafts of “Vacillation,” however, and Vendler turned to excerpts from those versions for guidance as she led the audience through a section-by-section analysis. She also drew on her knowledge of his other works, as well as his personal philosophies, to illuminate many of Yeats’ poetic choices.

The poem’s first section closes with the question “What is joy?” and Vendler used this inquiry to inform her analysis of subsequent sections.

Between extremities
Man runs his course;
A brand, or flaming breath,
Comes to destroy.
All those antinomies
Of day and night.
The body calls it death,
The heart remorse.
But if these be right
What is joy?

Steel whimsy

A Science Center sculpture looks like it might have come out of the mind of Walt Disney.

Ruvkun

(Continued from previous page)

tive Biology, this year’s Warren Triennial Prize, MGH’s highest award for research, and the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Award.

Ruvkun attended to the University of California, Berkeley. He arrived in the fall of 1969, stepping onto campus during a time of freethinking and foment.

While many of Ruvkun’s peers protested their college years away, Ruvkun himself was too interested in his studies for that to happen. He marched, but also went to classes. He found himself drawn to study physics, enticed by the knottiness of its problems.

Ruvkun graduated in 1973 with a degree in biophysics and applied to medical school. Today he views the rejections that poured in — he didn’t get accepted anywhere — as a confirmation of the interviewers’ wisdom. He is certain they picked up on the fact that his heart wasn’t really in medicine.

Ruvkun went exploring, driving north into Oregon and working on a tree-planting co-op, whose members lived and worked communally in the mountains.

After leaving the co-op, Ruvkun headed south, with no other goal than to reach Tierra del Fuego. Ruvkun and a friend traveled by bus and train, not worrying about amenities or reservations.

He stopped one day at the Bolivian-American Friendship Club, picked up an issue of Scientific American and spent the day just sitting and reading. The grip in which the magazine held him made him realize that science was not just a passing fancy for him. If he was smart, he would make it part of his future.

When he got home, he applied to graduate school, getting accepted into Harvard’s biophysics program. He arrived in 1976, just two years after the publication of the first major paper describing recombinant DNA. Ruvkun said there was a growing sense that a scientific revolution was brewing.

He settled in the lab of Fred Ausubel, today a genetics professor at HMS and MGH who then was a young assistant professor nurturing a year-old lab. It was in Ausubel’s lab that Ruvkun learned all about DNA and how to manipulate it.

Worming into deep insights

After Ruvkun received his doctorate in 1982, he worked as a fellow with Walter Gilbert at Harvard and with Robert Horvitz at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Horvitz introduced Ruvkun to the worm C. elegans, which Horvitz used as a model organism. Once in Horvitz’s lab, Ruvkun met Ambros, who was a postdoctoral fellow studying the worm’s passage through developmental phases from egg to adult.

The two worked on two genes called lin-4 and lin-14, which together controlled the pace at which the worms developed.

By the mid-1980s, both Ruvkun and Ambros had moved on. Ruvkun was at MGH, while Ambros was first an assistant professor and then associate professor at Harvard.

They continued to work on the problem. Ruvkun’s lab figured out that lin-14 was the master gene, producing proteins that spurred early development and then were shut off, allowing later development to proceed. Ambros figured out that it was the product created by the other gene, lin-4, that stopped lin-14 when early development was complete.

Ambros’ lab tried to isolate whatever it was that stopped lin-14 from producing protein, expecting it to be another protein.

In June 1992, Ambros called Ruvkun and said he didn’t think it was a protein, but it might be a tiny piece of RNA. It hit, it was the realized, could block lin-14 from working by binding to the messenger RNA that carried instructions to the cell’s protein-making machinery.

Given that Ambros had the sequence of the blocking molecule and Ruvkun had the sequence of lin-14, the two labs exchanged data. All the two had to do to confirm it was indeed a new kind of RNA would be to see if the bases matched. They did.

“The response of both of us was, ‘This is just too pretty to be wrong,’” Ruvkun said.
SPORTS WRAP-UP

Men's and Women's Cross Country
Heptagonal Championships (M) 6/8, (W) 5/8
Field Hockey (6:10; 2-4 league)
L at Dartmouth 0-1
Football (6:1; 3-1 league)
W at Dartmouth 37-7
Men's Hockey (2-0-0; 2-0-0 league)
W at Dartmouth 4-1
L U.S. National Under-18 Team (Ex.) 6-4
W Rensselaer 3-1
Women's Hockey (2-0-0; 2-0-0 league)
W at Dartmouth 2-1
W at Princeton 6-4

Coed Sailing
Erwin Schell Trophy at MIT 1/18
Women's Victorian Coffee Urn 1/17
W at Quinnipiac 2-1
Women's Soccer (9-3-3; 4-1-0 league)
L at Dartmouth 0-1
Men's Soccer (10-4-0; 4-1-0 league)

UPCOMING SCHEDULE

The week ahead
(Home games in bold)
Friday, Nov. 7
M Hockey Rensselaer 7 p.m.
W Hockey Rensselaer 7 p.m.
W Volleyball Penn 7 p.m.
Saturday, Nov. 8
Cross Country Manhattan Club Bad Boy Invitational, TBA
Football Columbia 1:30 p.m.
M Hockey Union 7 p.m.
W Hockey Union 7 p.m.
Sailing Erwin Schell Trophy 9:30 a.m.
Sailing Women's Atlantic Coast Championship 9:30 a.m.
Sailing Atlantic Coast Championship/PIRSA-Maritime-Stelig 9:30 a.m.
M Soccer Columbia 7:00 p.m.
W Soccer Columbia 4:30 p.m.
W Volleyball Princeton 4 p.m.
M Water Polo Fordham Northern Division Championships 2:30 p.m.
Sunday, Nov. 9
Sailing Freshman Intercollegiate 9:30 a.m.
M Tennis Dartmouth Big Green Invitational TBA
M Water Polo Fordham Northern Division Championships (if necessary) TBA
Monday, Nov. 10
Sailing Freshman Intercollegiate 9:30 a.m.

It may come as a surprise to some, but after Harvard men's hockey's 4-1 win against Rensselaer on Friday (Oct. 31) and 3-1 win against Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (RPI) on Tuesday (Nov. 4), the Crimson are 2-0 for just the second time in 15 seasons. With 17 underclassmen and 10 upperclassmen on the roster, so far the young Crimson already have two strong wins under their belt.

In Friday's season opener against Dartmouth — who went 12-4-4 last season — the Crimson took until the third period to put the Big Green away. Harvard fought hard but could not push the puck past the Dartmouth goaltender to secure the lead until 7:39 into the third period, when they broke a longstanding 1-1 tie. In a game overwhelmingly slowed down by penalties (Dartmouth had nine, Harvard, 13), the bright spot for both teams was the goaltending. Dartmouth's netminder Jody O'Neil tallied 28 saves while Crimson goaltender Matt Hoyle had 30 stops.

Harvard faltered on precious scoring opportunities until midway through the first period when sophomore forward Pier-Olivier Michaud gave the Crimson their first goal of the season on assists by freshman defenseman Alex Killorn and sophomore forward Michael Biega. But the Crimson celebration did not last for long, as the Big Green came right back with an equalizing goal less than three minutes later, to tie the game 1-1. After a quiet and frustrating second stanza, the Crimson burst onto the ice in the third period, overcoming the whistle-blowing to dominate the Big Green with three goals. The three scores came on goals by Biega, Nick Coskren '09, and Jimmy Fraser '09. Both Biega and Coskren's goals — separated by a minute — came on power plays, while Fraser scored with four seconds remaining in the game to add the exclamation point for Harvard.

For his dominant play on Friday, Hoyle was named the ECAC Hockey Goaltender of the Week on Monday (Nov. 3) and currently ranks first in the country in save percentage and second in goal against average. In Tuesday's 3-1 win against RPI (3-5-1, 0-0-0 ECAC), the Crimson experienced déjà vu. After posting a first period goal, Harvard once again went through a second period scoring drought — breaking the dry spell in the first 10 minutes of the third period for the Crimson's second goal. And once again the Crimson ended the game with an exclamation point on a last-minute empty-net goal, this time by Michaud.

Hoyle's second career start — with a total of 27 saves — was a lot like his first, giving up just one goal in a game heavily dominated by penalties.

RPI’s best scoring opportunity came back with seven minutes to go with Harvard short-handed two men. But an impressive stick-save by Hoyle with RPI parked deep in the Crimson’s defensive zone was enough for the Crimson to keep their lead.

The Crimson, who came into the season opener without naming a starter in goal, may have just found their stopper. “I thought Hoyle was excellent. He really looked comfortable,” said Ted Donato, the Robert D. Ziff ’88 Head Coach for Harvard Men’s Ice Hockey. “He made some big saves…We’re very happy with the way he’s played. The team’s happy he’s got off to such a great start.”

In Tuesday’s win, Michaud was also stellar, following a team- (and career-) high 3 points (one goal, two assists) on Friday, with two-point night (one goal, one assist) against RPI. Despite coming into the season with only 19 games under his belt, the sophomore has quickly emerged as a strong contributor for Harvard as he leads the team in points with five.

The Crimson (2-0-0, 2-0-0 ECAC) look to remain unbeaten as they return to the ice with two road matches, against RPI on Friday (Nov. 7) and Union (3-1-1, 0-0-0 ECAC) on Saturday.

Fresh faces in the crowd
The new-look Crimson icers dominate in first two games of the season

By Gervis A. Menzies Jr.
Harvard News Office

The new-look Crimson icers dominate in first two games of the season

Visit www.gocrimson.com for the latest scores and Harvard sports information or call the Crimson Sportsline (617) 496-1363.

Senior forward Nick Coskren tries to sneak the puck through the legs of the Dartmouth goaltender.

Photos: Nick Wehlo/Harvard News Office
Harvard Forest names Bullard Fellows

The Harvard Forest has recently announced nine Charles Bullard Fellows in Forest Research for 2008-09. Established in 1962, the Bullard Fellowship program was created to support the study and advanced research of individuals looking to make important contributions as scholars or administrators in forestry.

This year’s fellows were selected from a large pool of international applicants and their interests cover a broad array of forest-related subjects. Each fellow will spend one to two semesters conducting research in Cambridge or in Petersham, Mass., at the Harvard Forest.

The fellows, supported by an endowment from Charles Bullard, interact with faculty and students, give seminars, participate in conferences and symposia, and avail themselves to Harvard’s research resources while they are in residence at the University.

“The Harvard community benefits immensely from the presence of the outstanding scholars and fellows supported by the Bullard program,” said David R. Foster, director of the Harvard Forest and chair of the Bullard Fellowship committee. “The breadth of research encompassed by this year’s class of scholars is vast, ranging from conservation, tropical, and soil microbial-mediated carbon and nitrogen cycles. During her six-month fellowship at the Harvard Forest, Frey will collaborate with Anne Pringle in organismic and evolutionary biology, and will extend her research in the Harvard Forest Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) program, examining the effects of soil warming and nitrogen fertilization on microbial metabolism.

Carlos Garcia, a forest ecologist at the Institute of Ecological Sciences, University of the Andes in Venezuela, will research the mechanisms that allow tree establishment in environments characterized by stressful light conditions. During his nine-month fellowship, he will collaborate with Noel Michele Holbrook, working in the Holbrook Laboratory at Harvard’s Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology.

Matts Lindbladh, a forest history and conservation researcher at Swedish University of Agriculture Sciences, will collaborate with Wyatt Oswald and Foster during his four-month fellowship at the Harvard Forest on a LTER project that examines the postglacial and recent dynamics of New England vegetation as a consequence of climate change and human activity.

Nophera Sasadi is a forest ecologist at the University of Hyogo in Japan. Sasadi studies forest management in the context of climate change policy, with an emphasis on the role of improved forest management in carbon sequestration in Japan, and tropical forests. During his seven-month stint as a Charles Bullard Fellow, Sasadi will collaborate with David Kittredge on the estimation of the potential reduced emissions from deforestation and degradation in developing countries.

Bill Sobczak, a stream biochemist and ecologist at Holy Cross College, is studying the fate of terrestrial-derived organic matter and aquatic primary production in a variety of aquatic ecosystems. At the Harvard Forest, Sobczak will study organic matter dynamics in watersheds with different forest composition and hydrology. His research will advance LTER studies with the Harvard Forest’s Emery Roose and Yale University’s Peter Raymond.

Debabrata Swain is the conservator of forests in Bherampur Circle, India. His research interests include the planning and implementation of forest-related projects, and past and present human impacts on tropical deciduous forests. During his 12-month fellowship, Swain will work closely with Foster to address historical human demographic, sociocultural, and ecological trends in order to prepare a sociological and ecological evaluation aimed at future management reform of similar natural landscapes.

Jonathan Thompson, a forest ecologist and ecological modeler from Oregon State University, will collaborate with Foster, Kittredge, Paul Moorcroft, and other colleagues to advance the use of future scenarios to guide research and conservation activities in New England and across the United States. Thompson will collaborate with Foster, Kittredge, Paul Moorcroft, and other colleagues to advance the use of future scenarios to guide research and conservation activities in New England and across the United States.

For more information about the Bullard Fellowship program, visit http://harvard-forest.fas.harvard.edu.

Moorcroft

(Continued from page 5)

“Peat bogs contain vast stores of carbon,” Moorcroft says. “They will likely respond to the expected warming in this century, and we need to understand the role of peat in our climate.”

Moorcroft’s co-authors are Takeshi Ise, formerly of Harvard and now at the Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology; John L. Duursma of Worcester College State, and Steven C. Wofsy of Harvard. Their work was supported by Harvard’s Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology and by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology.

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Kris Snibbe/ Harvard News Office

SPORTS BRIEFS

Harvard Forest tie 1-1 at Dartmouth, within one game of title

The Harvard women’s soccer team now has sole possession of first place in the league. After six wins in six career starts, freshman goalie Austin Harris could not make it seven on Saturday (Nov. 1) as Dartmouth edged them, 1-0, in the 70th minute. Dartmouth scored the game’s only goal, keeping the Crimson offense in straits for the entire game. It was just the second time this season that the Crimson were shut out.

Harvard’s loss — which dropped the Crimson from No. 17 to No. 29 — pushed them into a first-place tie with Penn. A win on Saturday (Nov. 8) against Columbia and a Penn loss would guarantee the Crimson at least a share of the Ivy League title. Even with a Harvard tie or loss, the Crimson still retain a share of the Ivy League title. Even with a Harvard tie or loss, the Crimson still retain a share of the Ivy League title.

Paul R. Moorcroft: “Over several centuries, some peat bogs could be lost from shallow peat bogs, while the losses could total as much as 86 percent in deep bogs.”

Men’s soccer stunned by Big Green, falls into a tie with Penn

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Kris Snibbe/ Harvard News Office
Teach For America’s Kopp describes what works, what will work

At the Askwith Forum, Wendy Kopp, creator of Teach For America, talks about the remarkable dedication of teachers she’s known in the program.

By Colleen Walsh Harvard News Office

The woman who created a national teaching movement out of her college thesis was on campus last week to advocate for broader support for public education. Wendy Kopp, founder and CEO of Teach For America (TFA) addressed a standing-room-only crowd at the Harvard Graduate School of Education’s (HGSE) Askwith Forum at Longfellow Hall on Nov. 3. Many in the audience were education administrators, teachers, and students.

Kopp’s initiative places recent college graduates or professionals from various careers in challenging school districts to teach for two years. Since its inception in 1990, the program has developed a network of 14,000 alumni, many of whom continue to work in the education sector.

According to its Website, TFA has impacted nearly 3 million students through its efforts. Harvard has various connections to the program.

HGSE Dean Kathleen McCartney, the Gerald S. Lesser Professor in Early Childhood Development, introduced and thanked Kopp for her work in teaching and education. Kopp’s initiative places recent college graduates or professionals from various careers in challenging school districts to teach for two years. Since its inception in 1990, the program has developed a network of 14,000 alumni, many of whom continue to work in the education sector. According to its Website, TFA has impacted nearly 3 million students through its efforts. Harvard has various connections to the program.

New knowledge, changing world create new conservation challenges

Wildlife Conservation Society chief outlines scenarios

By Alvin Powell Harvard News Office

From the complex social structure of elephant herds to the understanding that gorillas are susceptible to deadly “human” diseases to the impacts of climate change, conservationists are struggling to balance a suite of challenges unknown in past generations.

“We are running as fast as we can to keep up. It’s not our grandparents’ conservation anymore,” said Wildlife Conservation Society President and Chief Executive Officer Steven Sanderson. “I think what’s required is that we have a new imagination for conservation.”

Sanderson spoke about the future of conservation last week (Oct. 29) at the Geological Lecture Hall in a talk sponsored by the Harvard Museum of Natural History. The New York-based Wildlife Conservation Society runs the famed Bronx Zoo and supports hundreds of scientists working in the field around the world.

Sanderson presented the audience with several vignettes of the society’s work and said there are reasons for both hope and concern about the future of wildlife on Earth.

Zoos, he said, can have a potentially beneficial impact for small animals such as frogs and other amphibians, which, if threatened by a potentially catastrophic event, such as the chytrid fungus that has been devastating amphibian populations, can be removed from the wild in large numbers, bred, and returned to the wild.

The situations of larger animals, such as polar bears, whose arctic hunting grounds are threatened by global-warming-related ice melt, present a much more difficult problem, Sanderson said. While zoos can certainly keep polar bears for educational purposes, there is little they can do to stop the arctic ice melt that is threatening the bears in the wild.

Sanderson said that as science has increased our understanding of animal behavior, it has also added to the complexity of conservation management. He used the example of elephants — whose sophisticated social structure is becoming increasingly apparent — as an example of a creature whose management has become more complex.

One issue, he said, is that elephants seek areas away from humans, presenting problems for scenarios that have the two sharing the landscape.

“Elephants are smart animals, smart in a way that makes them avoid human populations. So finding a way for humans and elephants to [coexist] is tough,” Sanderson said. “Humans don’t treat elephants well, so they avoid them.”

Other issues affect herd management as well. The experience of older animals can be a critical factor for survival in tough times, Sanderson said, citing studies that have shown that elephants who’ve lived through previous droughts fare better in subsequent droughts. It’s important, he said, to keep that in mind when managing herds.

Similarly, Sanderson said the recent discovery of a large population of gorillas in the Congo is cause for encouragement — the discovery of 125,000 gorillas greatly increased the known population of the animals — and presents a host of new management challenges. The apes are in a swampy, inaccessible region that makes it difficult for managers and scientists to enter, but it is also in an area where the deadly ebola virus infects human populations. The disease is known to also infect gorillas, so it’s important to understand the health status of the population.

“Well through the 1980s, people poo-pooed the idea that gorillas were dying of diseases in the central Congo,” Sanderson said.

It is also important to understand and land use by humans, as logging is prevalent in the area. Because it provides needed revenue for local people, it’s unrealistic to think logging will simply cease, Sanderson said, but some areas can be set aside and, in others, steps can be taken, such as prohibitions on bush meat, to protect the animal populations.

Another recently uncovered wildlife bonanza was in the southern Sudan, where war has been raging for years. A large wetland and savannah in the region had been thought to have been cleared of wildlife by the region’s armies. A flyover revealed large numbers of wildlife, including giraffes, elephants, and oryx. The happy find presents significant management issues, both because of the region’s remoteness and because of the unstable political situation there. The problem now, Sanderson said, is what comes next. The government is unstable and the area is enormous. The Wildlife Conservation Society is working with local people to disarm them and educate them about the value of wildlife. Millions of dollars, Sanderson said, are available to create a conservation strategy that might include ecotourism.
Chall Lecture focuses on the future of literacy achievement gap

By Amanda Dagg
HGSE Communications

Research shows that there have been positive trends in literacy achievement in the past 25 years. These gains, however, have not included a significant closing of the gaps between racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups, a fact that represents a serious issue in education today. "The literacy achievement gap in particular is important because literacy achievement often serves as the proxy for overall achievement," said Dorothy Strickland, a Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE) professor and an influential figure at the Gutman Conference Center.

Strickland discussed this pressing issue at the fourth annual Jeanne Chall Lecture, "The Literacy Achievement Gap: Research Evidence for Policy and Practice," Oct. 23 at the Gutman Conference Center. Chall was a Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE) professor and an influential figure in reading research and instruction.

Historically, research surrounding the literacy achievement gap has focused on three major themes: socioeconomic and sociocultural factors, linguistic background, and quality of instruction. According to Strickland, these factors are deeply interconnected and ultimately point to the need for high school reform.

There are a number of discontinuities between many children's school and home experiences, both linguistically and culturally, that contribute to the way they learn. "There is lots of criticism of schools in the literature, either that schools don't recognize these issues, or if they do, they haven't done a very good job of bridging them," Strickland said.

One of the primary disconnects is that between a child's home and school language. According to Strickland, despite a persistent notion that a different home language or dialect is an automatic deficit, "Recent research shows the linguistic and dialect variability within communities might be more important than the difference between a child's home language and the language of his school," she said. Going forward, more of this research needs to be done, and the results need to be made real to schools so that they can better approach these differences. "The key issue is that home language is not an automatic deficit," Strickland averred.

The quality of teachers and instruction is another important focus of research today, as reformers are realizing that a teacher's effectiveness in helping kids learn is just as important as his or her knowledge of the material. "In teacher preparation, we need to be going beyond the knowledge base and have actual demonstration of ability," Strickland said. "New teachers need to be able to go into a classroom and feel in control, feel that they can do something." She noted that students are regularly expected to demonstrate their knowledge, but this hasn't yet become common practice with teachers.

Ultimately, schools need to change the way they operate and approach the problem of the literacy gap. There is evidence that enriched preschool programs and early childhood reform are having a positive impact, but it is not sufficient. "It's not enough to go in and intervene and do something good; you've got to do it in a way that will be sustainable," she said, indicating that the greatest challenges for educators arise in the middle and high school years.

As a result, many reformers are looking at how to transform the nation's high schools to decrease dropouts and provide meaningful diplomas to all students. Strickland described more rigorous standards, personalized education, and alternative pathways as some of the most recent, yet somewhat contentious, ideas. "We need to implement reforms with a clear focus," she said. "And most of these aren't new ideas; it's just a matter of getting them done."

"It remains safe to say that the research has left us far from final answers; the gaps remain challenging and persistent," Strickland concluded, stressing the need for continued concern. "This is something Jeanne Chall and I talked about, and over the years, people have realized that what happens to one of us happens to all of us."

Following Strickland's lecture, Assistant Professor Nonie Lesaux presented the Jeanne S. Chall Doctoral Student Award to Kathleen Spencer Ed.M. ‘00, Ed.D. ‘08, whose work focuses on the reading and writing skills of middle school students with disabilities.

In addition, the second Jeanne S. Chall Research Grant was given to Julianne Scott, a research associate at the University of Waterloo who studies parent-child home language interaction, with a particular interest in father-child interaction. Scott plans to use the grant and HGSE's Chall collection to perform a historical analysis of the widely held notion that that parent-child shared storybooks are one of the most important means for developing good readers.

Kopp

Justin Uka/Harvard News Office
Wendy Kopp: ‘Our best hope is to have leaders at every level of our education system and at every level of policy and at every sector working to solve these issues.’

The teacher's work included finding more time to spend with her students — either before school, during lunch, or after school. She also persuaded the principal to let her teach the same group of students the following year.

The second teacher Kopp described was tasked with preparing 8th 10th-grade world history students, many of whom were only reading at a fifth-grade level, with passing a proficiency test in one year.

He succeeded, said Kopp, in large part because he got his students to believe that they would pass. He also had a sophisticated and engaging teaching style, went out of his way to regularly check in with the students and their parents, and even made pancakes Saturday mornings and brought them to school to encourage the students to do some extra studying on the weekends.

“People who are willing to work hard for them and asking them to do the same, said Kopp, she showed the students it could happen.

“Was this an incredibly diligent person," said Kopp, "who was spending hours and hours and hours trying to figure out how to plan and maximize every hour of the day?"

The biggest thing we need," she concluded, "is young people who truly are ready for Jeanne S. Chall Doctoral Student Award.

Addressing the success of teachers in the TFA program, Kopp said that a variety of factors play a role. Targeted recruiting — a rigorous screening process that identifies the characteristics of great leadership and dedication — is key. In addition, Kopp said that by closely tracking their members, TFA supervisors are able see what their most successful teachers are doing each year. They then use that information to refine their own training and support techniques.

"The biggest thing we need," she concluded, "is young people who truly are ready for this [right out of college.] We need institutions that are producing folks who, at the time of graduation, have both real leadership skills and a deep sense of civic commitment." rellen.walsh@harvard.edu

(Continued from previous page)
How the ‘talking machine’ allowed music and dance to cross oceans

By Emily T. Simon
FAS Communications

In the late 1920s, with the advent of new technology, gramophone and “talking machine” companies were able to capture the sounds and rhythms of life in cities across the globe. From New York to Havana, Paris to Honolulu, labels like Victor, Gramophone Company, and Okeh competed to record vernacular music. Genres such as jazz, rumba, tango, and hula gained international currency and became accessible to listeners as never before.

“It is hard to overestimate the sonic transformation that took place,” said Michael Denning, William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of American Studies at Yale University. “An unprecedented range of musical voices, instruments, and ensembles were put in front of the microphone.”

In “Decolonizing the Ear: The Work of Music in the Age of Electrical Reproduction,” Denning discussed the history and significance of the electronic “recording boom.” His Oct. 30 talk was the keynote lecture and kickoff event for “Crosscurrents: American and European Music in Interaction, 1900–2000,” a three-day conference designed to explore trans-Atlantic relationships and connections in the musical life of the 20th century.

Addressing a crowd of professors, visiting scholars, and students at the Center for European Studies, Denning argued that the electronic boom represented a key turning point in global music practices. The boom was short-lived: It “burned itself out” by the 1930s when sales plummeted in the face of worldwide depression. Nonetheless, Denning said, that brief moment was the “central music revolution of the 20th century, with more consequences than the modern music of the avant-garde.”

“Crosscurrents” began with a plenary session chaired by the conference co-organizer Louise Richardson, who is executive dean at Radcliffe and a recognized world expert on terrorism.

“Not to excuse” colonial regimes, said panelist and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute professor S. Ratnajeevan H. Hoole. He fled his native Sri Lanka because of death threats he received for associating with human rights groups.

Richardson says the conference was a look at “the deferred violence of decolonization” — the wars big and small resulting from the weakening grip of colonizing Western powers following World War II and the newly independent states writhing out of that grip.

“Were these wars a consequence of the colonial years, or the consequence of pressures that pre-existed the colonies? That was one of the conference’s abiding questions.”

“Wars often followed colonization but that ‘does not imply colonial causality,’ said panelist and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute professor S. Ratnajeevan H. Hoole. He fled his native Sri Lanka because of death threats he received for associating with human rights groups.

“Not to excuse” colonial regimes, said panelist

(See Music, page 31)
Harvard China Fund accepting 2010 proposals

The Harvard China Fund, under the Office of the Provost, has announced its fiscal year 2010 grants program for Harvard faculty, programs, and Schools. The purpose of the fund is to support interdisciplinary research and teaching in and about China, focus Harvard’s considerable strengths toward tackling the challenges that China faces, and improve communication and collaboration between Harvard’s faculty and Schools, and Chinese universities and research institutes.

Proposals may be in any field, but preference will be given to interdisciplinary and novel projects, as well projects that advance the research goals of Harvard faculty or improve the education of Harvard students. Collaborative projects that have the potential to be supported financially by Chinese universities or other relevant institutions are welcome.

Proposals will be judged on the basis of academic excellence, innovation, feasibility, organizational support, and the potential to make an impact in China. In this phase of the program, the Harvard China Fund expects to fund several proposals in the $150,000 to $250,000 range, encouraging applicants to consider the support as seed money or to seek matching funds.

Course development grants

After two successful years supporting faculty research projects, the Harvard China Fund is launching a second grant program to support the development of new curriculum that focuses on China. Proposals may be in any field, but preference will be given to areas where Harvard’s curriculum needs strengthening. During this phase of the program, the Harvard China Fund expects to fund one or two faculty members for summer research in China and encourages applicants from all Schools, departments, and disciplines. These course development grants will offer support for summer salary and other research and travel expenses as appropriate. The grants may also be used to support the teaching of a Harvard course in China.

For both types of grants, preference may be given to proposals that address curricular needs strengthening. During their own lands. Sometimes a region’s internal tensions were not new to any of the countries colonized. Still, most panelists agreed, imperial power often played a role in causing post-colonial wars, or making them more violent than they would have been.

In Algeria, a centuries-long history of colonization — by Britain and then France — contributed to the war that started in 1954 and ended nearly eight years later. “This was not a storm in a blue sky,” said panelist Francois Bugnion, a retired official with the International Committee of the Red Cross. The brutal war in Algeria decades ago illustrated at least two mistakes that colonizers often made, both of which exacerbated the violence that ensued.

For one, land grants enriched European settlers at the expense of native peoples, making the latter laborers on farms they once owned — second-class citizens in their own lands. And colonial power overreacted to tremors of national liberation, prompting frightful massacres, said Elkins. Its schemes of white settlement on rich lands and native containment in poor reserves exploded into the infamous Mau Mau Uprising (1952-60). Over time, about 300,000 men were detained in gulag-like detention camps to be rehabilitated. These regional differences were widened by France’s colonial rule, said panelist Hue-Tam Ho Tai, Harvard’s Kenneth T. Young Professor of Sino-Vietnamese History. After the French Colonial War (1946-54), the United States balked at the idea of a Vietnam united by elections. That meant Vietnam’s clashing cultures became “a pawn in the Cold War,” said Tai, dragging what would have been a different post-colonial war over extra decades.

That was another salient feature of these conflicts: They often became proxy wars, shadow conflicts that pitted one Cold War power against another.

The British colonial experience in Kenya provided another lesson — that “winning hearts and minds” often has the opposite effect, said panelist Caroline Elkins. She is Harvard’s Hugo K. Foster Associate Professor of African Studies, whose “Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain’s Gulag in Kenya” (Henry Holt, 2005) won a 2006 Pulitzer Prize.

In Britain’s colonies, there were clashes between two contradictions: Britain’s outwardly progressive “civilizing mission” abroad and the growing dissent of its colonized natives. Kenya provided an abject lesson in subduing natives by enforced civilization, said Elkins. Its schemes of white settlement on rich lands and native containment in poor reserves exploded into the infamous Mau Mau Uprising (1952-60). Over time, about 300,000 men were detained in galap-like detention camps to be re-educated. Women were sequestered in “strategic hamlets” echoed later in the Vietnam experience.

This “hearts and minds campaign,” said Elkins of Britain’s misguided path to civility, “was the ultimate crystallization of these contradictions.”

At the conference’s end, Bugnion called any easy understanding of post-colonial wars “an impossible task.” But he added that “the frustrations, the unfairness” of colonial rule often led to violence, to disrespect for international law, and to post-colonial regimes that repeated patterns of dominance by a political elite.

Colonized nations, once freed, were often subject to violent breakdowns that were more prolonged and destructive than they otherwise would have been, said Carballo. In part, he added, this was because the colonizers left their former domains with better bureaucracies, better weapons, a tradition of ruling elites, and the legacy of dehumanizing divisions based on ethnicity.

European colonizers “legitimized” post-colonial violence too, he said — by providing the horrific example of World War II. Carballo echoed other panelists, who praised the Radcliffe conference for opening a subject that needs more study. This kind of “forensic history,” he said, might help explain such wars and prevent them in the future — by knocking down cycles of violence that otherwise simply perpetuate themselves.

After all, said Carballo, “Nothing happened yesterday that is forgotten today.”
New president, new challenges

Scowcroft, security adviser to presidents, looks down the road ahead for Obama

By Elizabeth Gehman

Special to the Harvard News Office

In introducing the featured speaker at last week’s (Oct. 29) John F. Kennedy School Forum, Graham Allison, director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs, said, “If there were a really serious national security problem and we could only consult one person, that person, in my view, is Brent Scowcroft.”

Scowcroft, former national security adviser to presidents Gerald Ford and George H.W. Bush and assistant to former national security adviser Henry Kissinger under Richard Nixon, drew a packed house for his talk, titled “Challenges the Next President Will Face.”

“The new president-elect will be inheriting a very troubled world,” he began. “Most everywhere I look there are problems, and most are getting worse.” Though the United States no longer faces the sort of apocalyptic threat brought about by the Cold War, he continued, the current issues arise from areas of the world we hardly understand. “I’m glad I don’t have to write that first memo for the president, because it would be discouraging. Extremely discouraging.”

Among the issues on the table:

■ The image of the United States in the world. “In the years I’ve traveled around the world,” Scowcroft said, “I think it has never been less. ... We’ve always had the benefit of the doubt. We don’t have that anymore.”

■ The structure of U.S. government, especially in foreign affairs. “The National Security Council was set up in 1947,” Scowcroft said, “to deal with the problems of World War II.” The world is very different today, he noted, in that the conflicts the United States faces are not the grand sort fought on a large scale, but “messy kinds of things” that include kicking down doors and nationbuilding on the part of a military not designed for it.

■ The financial crisis. “What happens in one place spreads to the rest of the world,” he said. “That is a new development,” and we can’t continue to view it as separate nations. In pointing this out he also mentioned that political problems, too, overlap and are interconnected.

■ Iraq. The situation is improving, Scowcroft said, in part because “rather than attacking everyone who was creating a problem for us, we have reached out... and the consequence is that a lot of hostility in the country has been reduced.” The Iraqi army is now fighting well enough, he added, but still needs U.S. support for infrastructure, supplies, intelligence, and more. Furthermore, though the military situation is improving, he said, the political situation is not. “Progress in Iraq is fragile and easily reversed,” he said. If that were to happen, “it would not be just a collapse in Iraq, but...” (See Scowcroft, next page)

Spirited discussion brings some clarity to Obama’s strategy on Middle East

By Ruth Walker

Special to the Harvard News Office

In the final days before the U.S. presidential election, the two leading candidates were too busy-dashing from one rally to the next in a few battleground states to make it to the reliably blue Bay State in person.

But in their absence, their views on foreign policy, particularly Middle East policy, were presented by two notable Harvard graduates — Kerry Healey ’82 and Steve Grossman M.B.A. ’69 at a forum last week (Oct. 30) at Rosovsky Hall, home of Harvard-Radcliffe Hillel.

Bernie Steinberg, Hillel president and moderator of the forum, introduced the event as intended to be “in the spirit of conversation and education, not debate.” The conversation, he pointed out, was largely about parsing the nuances of policy differences between two staunch friends of Israel.

Civility reached such a level, in fact, that at one point a questioner from the floor observed the two surrogates. “You both seem so reasonable talking together... and I’d like to contrast that with the campaign.”

But there were differences — on Iraq policy, on policy toward Iran, and on matters of diplomatic style, among other points.

Healey, former lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and current fellow at the Harvard Kennedy School’s Center for Public Leadership, represented Sen. John McCain. She called him a “longtime, steadfast supporter of Israel” who believes the U.S.-Israel alliance “must stand forever.” McCain, she said, wants to ensure that Israel maintains its “qualitative military edge” and sees Iran, with its desire for nuclear arms, as the primary danger in the region.

Grossman, a businessman who has chaired both the Democratic National Committee and the Massachusetts Democratic Party, spoke for Sen. Barack Obama. He stressed the Illinois senator’s “pluperfect record on Israel” and noted that even many of those who oppose his candidacy for president — neoconservative pundit William Kristol, Sen. Joe Lieberman, and Matthew Brooks of the Republican Jewish Coalition — nonetheless agree with his positions on Israel.

(See Policy, next page)
it could be a collapse in the Middle East as a whole.

- The Palestinian issue. “The next president needs to make that a No. 1 priority,” he said. “I don’t think there’s anything that would change the psychological climate [in the Middle East] more than that.” Israel, he said during the question-and-answer period, must come to grips with the idea that the Palestinians do not want a two-state solution. “Israel either has to abandon the idea of a Jewish state or drive the Palesti- nians into the West Bank,” he added. “So much of the rest of the region hangs on [the area]. The U.S. president needs to focus on that; otherwise thealians might see the chance to drive the U.S. right out of the Middle East, and we don’t want that.”

- Iran. Scowcroft said that though Iran “clearly likes making difficulties for us in Iraq,” it is also in Iran’s best interest to see peace in its neighboring country. Though the United States may not have common ground with Iran, he said, “there may be some openings. ... But there’s only one way to find out” — by beginning negotiations. On the nuclear weapons issue, which Scowcroft fears would lead to proliferation in countries such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, the United States needs need to present a united front with traditional allies as well as those with whom ties are less strong, including China and Russia.

- Russia. “Cooperation of the Russians is marred by the handling of the Russians by the U.S. and by the Europeans,” he said. “The most complicated part is what happened in Georgia. Russians see this as another step in the West’s attempt to humiliate them and not take them seriously.” The humiliation, he said, stems from the loss of the Cold War and going from one of two superpowers to near-complete political and economic collapse.

- Afghanistan. “The Afghanistan we’d like to see may not have to be a highly centralized, modern state,” he said. It may be better to work within the country’s existing structure of tribal groups governed at the top only loosely.

- Pakistan. “Pakistan is an extremely difficult problem for us,” he said, having wavered between a civilian democracy and a military government. “It’s a very, very complicated and difficult situation, and all I can do is wish the new president luck in dealing with Pakistan.”

- North Korea. “We’ve made a lot of progress here,” he said, “first, because we’ve been patient, and second, because we’ve behaved in a way that has encour- aged others to help us with the problem,” including the Chinese, who obvi- ously have a stake in keeping nuclear weapons out of the hands of North Korea, but didn’t want the refugee problem that would ensue from a regime change. Once regime change was off the table, the Chinese hesitated to apply pres- sure to their neighbor.

The final question of the night, on double standards with respect to democracy, allowed Scowcroft to neatly summarize his argument. “There’s no question about it,” he said. “The best example is Hamas. We encouraged the Palestinians to elect between Hamas and the moderate Fatah. When Hamas won, we said, ‘Uh-uh, can’t do that.’... You either pursue democracy and abide by the results, or you don’t take that gamble. What can I say?”

Policy

Scowcroft

(Continued from previous page)

On the subject of U.S. presence in Iraq, both candidates want to bring U.S. troops home, and both say they will heed the advice of military leaders on the ground about timing. But Obama plans to draw down troops at the rate of one to two brigades a month, whereas McCain resists setting any such timetable. As president, Obama would seek economic sanctions to shut off the flow of hard currency that allows Iran to make trouble for American and Israeli interests, Grossman said. “Barack Obama has been clear that the biggest beneficiary of our presence in Iraq has been Iran.”

Healey countered, “Keeping Iran from getting a nuclear weapon is an existential issue for Israel. John McCain understands this.” He reasons, however, that it is unwise to discuss specific tactics in advance. As presi- dent, McCain would pressure the Iranians to give up their efforts to build nuclear weapons — and would be willing to push beyond the United Nations if the international organi- zation won’t go far enough.

On the question of support for the Kyl- Lieberman amendment, which declares the Iranian Revolutionary Guard a terrorist organi- zation, Healey said that McCain was in favor of the amendment (which passed the Senate in September 2007). Obama was not, Gross- man explained, because it was attached to a bill increasing U.S. troop strength in Iraq. (Neither candidate was actually present in the Senate when the vote was made on this legislation.)

The discussion turned to Israel and Syria. “One thing that has been discussed for a long time has been the difference of diplomatic styles” between the two candidates. Obama drew criticism during the primary campaign for his expressed willingness to sit down with controversial world leaders. But Healey stressed that McCain doesn’t oppose diplo- macy. “McCain has been clear that he wants diplomacy going on at a lower level — secre- tary of state or lower.” The issue for McCain, Healey said, is that “of giving someone a forum” that might advance obnoxious views and gain credibility on the diplomatic stage. A related point was the two camps’ different views of the back-channel talks under way between Israel and Syria. The Republicans have generally opposed these, Grossman said, but Obama does not. “Two sovereign na- tions” can talk with whomever they please, Grossman noted.

Subtle but real differences in attitudes of the candidates toward Russia emerged. Mc- Cain’s swift denunciation of Moscow’s ag- gression in August was an example of his long experience getting him “to the right point almost immediately,” Healey said. Obama’s re- sponse was was slower and more tempered — although in the end his position was “fairly similar” to McCain’s. Grossman defended Obama on this point: “Good judgment some- times requires you to take a look at an issue from more than one side.”

Despite what Grossman contended was Obama’s stellar record on Israel and other is- sues of interest to Jewish voters, the senator’s campaign has taken criticism because of cer- tain of his supporters. And at the Hillel forum, Grossman was asked about Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jimmy Carter’s national securi- ty adviser; David Bonior, former majority whip in the U.S. House; and Jesse Jackson,

Among the audience members were Harvard sophomore Chalma Amor Bouhel (above left) and Boston University sophomore Amy Kawahara.

Photos Kris Snibbe/Harvard News Office
The anxiety, hope, color, and pandemonium of election eve

(Continued from page 1)

Red, white, and blue
Red, white, and blue were the colors of the night at the John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum Tuesday night. The forum was festooned with decorations for the evening’s celebration. Red, white, and blue balloons floated from railings where they were tied. The regular chairs that fill the floor during the many speeches and discussions that take place there were gone, replaced by open floor space and a few cocktail tables. Patriotic hunting adorned the walls, which had placards from the various campaigns posted alongside. Even the candy got in on the act, with piles of mints in flag-designed wrappers in piles on the tables, together with colorful beads and sparkly glitter scattered on wooden chairs and railings.

As the evening wore on, the fare became more substantial. Snack foods appeared on tables on the main floor, followed by hotdogs, pizza, and, finally, cake.

A 7 o’clock ‘wool’
In a night that became increasingly exciting for Obama supporters — the clear majority in the forum crowd — the initial thrill came just seconds after the first polls closed at 7 p.m. when CNN projected an Obama victory in the first state they called: Vermont, sending up a rousing cheer, which was not reprised moments later when CNN projected their second state, Kentucky, for McCain. Early returns showed no clear leader for some time, however, with tallies in states not called yet showing McCain with some early strength, causing one worried Obama supporter to remark, “Should I have a nervous breakdown now? I don’t like Virginia!”

Keeping the kids up late
Nupur Parikh, a master’s in public policy student at the Harvard Kennedy School and an Obama supporter, decided the night was too important to go to bed early, even for young adults. As the evening wore on, the fare became more substantial. Snack foods appeared on tables on the main floor, followed by hotdogs, pizza, and, finally, cake.

By Thomas E. Patterson
Harvard Kennedy School

Voter turnout approaches some records, breaks others

By what happened later.

Voter turnout in the 2008 presidential election was not record-breaking, but it appears that it will approach the roughly 67 percent of the eligible citizenry who voted in 1960. It will take at least two weeks before all the absentee ballots are counted and a firm figure is available. Judging from past experience, however, it would appear that roughly 134 million Americans voted in the 2008 general election — a 65 percent turnout rate.

One modern record has been set. According to the Center for the Study of the American Electorate, an estimated 153 million Americans are registered to vote, which is nearly 74 percent of the eligible population and higher than the previous record of 72 percent established in 1964.

The upsurge is partly attributable to issues that had sparked heightened turnout in the previous presidential election. In 2004, 122 million Americans cast a ballot in the Bush-Kerry race, the highest number on record. Although the turnout rate of 61 percent of eligible adults was below historical highs, it was nonetheless higher than in any election since 1968. Driving the upsurge was anxiety over the war in Iraq and a weak economy. These issues carried into the 2008 nominating races, which were also compelling for other reasons. Barack Obama was the first candidate of his race to have a realistic chance of winning a major-party presidential nomination. Hillary Clinton was the first woman to have a realistic chance.

Primary election turnout increased sharply in 2008. Although it fell just short of the modern record set in 1976, it was a full 10 percentage points higher than the recent average. The participation momentum from the Democratic primaries carried into the general election. One indicator is that registration levels rose in states where Obama and Clinton campaigned heavily, but actually dropped in some other states. Even at the end of the campaign there were a half dozen states — nearly all of them non-battleground states during both the primaries and the general election — where the registration level in 2008 was somewhat lower than it had been in 2004.

Americans historically have voted in higher numbers when the nation confronts big issues. That was as true in the late 1800s and 1930s as it has been more recently. The meltdown in the financial markets a month ago likely confirmed Americans’ belief that 2008 was a watershed election.

The parties have recently placed more emphasis on their get-out-the-vote operations. This time, moreover, the Obama campaign had the money and organization to carry that effort to a new level. In its operation and through its candidates, the Obama campaign sought to mobilize minorities and young adults. Estimates based on comparisons of the 2004 and 2008 exit polls indicate that the effort was successful. The biggest makeover of the electorate came in minority participation. In 2008, non-Hispanic whites constituted 74 percent of the voters, down from 77 percent in 2004. African Americans were 13 percent of the electorate, compared with 31 percent four years earlier. In fact, for the first time ever, black Americans appear to have voted at a rate equal to their number in the population. The Hispanic turnout rate changed only slightly from 2004 and continued the lag behind nearly every other major demographic group.

Some observers will be charmed that the turnout of young adults (defined here as those in the 18-29-year age group) increased by only 1 percentage point from its 2004 level. According to the exit polls, they were 18 percent of the voters this time, compared with 17 percent last time. Nevertheless, the increase pushed their turnout rate to roughly 50 percent — a level not seen since the Vietnam-era election of 1972 (when 18-23-year-olds were first eligible to vote). It is worth recalling that turnout among young adults was roughly 35 percent in 1996. In this context, their turnout rate of 50 percent in 2008 is a significant gain.

Issues rather than the news media were driving the increase this year’s increase in voter turnout. If anything, the media nearly got in the way of increased turnout, fixated as they were on trivial issues for much of the campaign. The meltdown of the financial markets directed attention, and that of their audiences, to the real issues of this campaign.

The 2008 campaign was historical in the election of America’s first black president and a near revolution in grassroots campaigning. However, the full historical significance of any election is registered by what happens later, as well as by what happened in the campaign. The 1976 election is an example. Waged in the aftermath of Watergate and the Vietnam War, Jimmy Carter’s victory was heralded as a transforming election. But after a weak economy and an unsettled world undermined the Carter presidency, the 1976 election became a footnote when analysts fix their attention on how well he’s able to govern.

Thomas E. Patterson is the Bradlee Professor of Government & the Press at the Kennedy School of Government.

MyFairElection findings reported

A new Web site to track polling stations and conceived by Harvard Kennedy School Professor Archon Fung was put into use on Election Day. The site, MyFairElec- tion.com, was updated in real time by reports filed by voters from throughout the country on the state of polling stations. Fung reports on the findings and success of the project at www.hks.harvard.edu/news-events/news/articles/fung-myelec- tion-review.nov08.
returns because, even though he’s not from the United States, Colin Powell endorsed Obama.

African-American president. Chen said he prefers John Mc-
crowd chanted as the CNN countdown to the 11 p.m.

Ohio扭矩, the country’s nineteenth presi-

Election

A group of 3,000 students and others gathers at a patriotically decorated John F. Kennedy Jr. Forum at Harvard Kennedy School and watches the early presidential election returns roll in.

At 7 p.m., with election results still delayed, the staff of the Harvard College groups that had rented the Memorial Hall pub for the night ahead. The Turner ’06 president of the Harvard Black Students Association and an Obama supporter, stood about to catch a glimpse of their inspiring leader on two large screens. A little after 9:30, CNN correspondents reported that McCain had gone "static" at the Obama victory. She had campaigned for

But they weren't looking for Obama, they wanted to see their

As 11 p.m. neared, with polls closing

"Look how far we've come. Look how far America has come," the older man said. "It's the almost dream to be seen already.

To see it and be a part of it," Parikh

Election eve effervescence at the Queen's Head pub

By Corydon Ireland

Freshman huggers Nivedita Sarnath (from left), Christine Gummerson, Matthew Clair, and Sara Ston are thrilled by the latest returns.

At the Queen's Head pub, Sara Ston ‘12 unexpectedly returns home. She looks to be Obama.

Dear of Harvard College Evelyn M. Hammonds talks to a group of freshmen gathered together in Canaday Hall for an election night watch-party.

A believer in the impossible

"It's a big job, you can't just do it," Chen said.

One hundred and twenty seven years later, the Harvard Law School student who was born in the Jim Crow era.

"Look how far we've come. Look how far America has come," the older man said. "It's the almost dream to be seen already.

and cell phone cameras starting to pop.

Diabetes who was born in the Jim Crow era.

"I've been a mess all day, my stomach has been in

Being a believer in the impossible

By Emma Leshika Samarasinghe

Dean of Harvard College Evelynn M. Hammonds talks to a group of freshmen gathered together in Canaday Hall for an election night watch-party.

At the JFK Jr. Forum, Torey Lannoo-Amos '09 (above right) is waiting to see which candidate she wants to watch.

Dean of Harvard College Evelynn M. Hammonds talks to a group of freshmen gathered together in Canaday Hall for an election night watch-party.
Pub

(Continued from previous page)

recently was director of the Institute of Politics at the Harvard Kennedy School.

Not long after 9 p.m., the Democrat shoots ahead — 174 Electoral College votes to 69. Just after 9:30, CNN puts Ohio into his electoral column — setting off an ear-splitting round of screams.

A life-size Obama cutout, leaning near the door earlier, gets handed around. It spins and bobs around the room like a dance partner. Rivers catches up to the cutout, slings one arm around it, and with the other holds out a fist.

Candance Samuel ’12, a Georgia native and Obama supporter, slides into a far booth, taking a minute away from the hubbub. “It’s definitely one of the best moments of my life,” she said. “It’s definitely Top 10.” Pandemonium grows as Obama barrels past one state after another. CNN graphics flash like starbursts.

A few minutes past 10 p.m., CNN commentator David Gergen, director of HKS’s Center for Public Leadership, predicts Obama’s electoral tally will “sail past 300.”

More and more people stream in through the pub doors. The crowd swells to well over 200. They are electric. Cell phones flash to ears, laptop screens shine like glass, a woman walks past with the T-shirt of the night: “Barack and Roll.”

And there was, CNN calls it for Obama.

At the Queen’s Head, a bedlam rises up — piercing screams, shouting, hopping high-fives, daps, chanting, and hugs. It’s a moon landing, the end of World War II, a hundred New Year’s Eves.

At 10:40, the lights dim, and the pub din goes up an octave. Like a shimmering dream, hip-hop artist Will.i.am appears as a hologram on CNN, in conversation with Anderson Cooper. Around the room’s four screens, the crowd presses in. A chant goes up: O-ba-ma, O-ba-ma. A watch party in Kenya flashes on the screen, African children bobbing in white shirts an ocean away.

Minutes from 11, Gergen said, “This could be it. This could be the bewitching hour.”

And it was. CNN calls it for Obama.

At the Queen’s Head, a bedlam rises up — piercing screams, shouting, hopping high-fives, daps, chanting, and hugs. It’s a moon landing, the end of World War II, a hundred New Year’s Eves.

At one table, Roshane Campbell ’12 slumps in tears. A minute later — jumping, jumping, jumping — he cuts through the crowd in zig and zags, and grasps one friend. “Oh my God, dude. It’s real.”

At 11:18, the energy at the pub goes down a notch or two, then dies to a hush as John McCain makes his concession speech. From somewhere in the pub comes this: “It’s the best speech he’s given.”

At one minute to midnight, with a long wait over in pubs and living rooms nationwide, Obama strides out onto an outdoor stage in Chicago.

Delighted — nay, ecstatic — students celebrate Barack Obama’s victory by the John Harvard Statue.

(Continued from previous page)

Best impromptu song

Perhaps the most moving moment of the pandemonium that engulfed Harvard Yard and much of Harvard Square once Barack Obama had secured the presidency took place at a familiar gathering spot for revelers. Like they’ve done to celebrate World Series victories for the Boston Red Sox, hundreds of students converged in the “Pit,” the sunken amphitheater of brick next to the Harvard MBTA stop. In an impressive a cappella, the young crowd spontaneously broke in to “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Some students unfurled their own small flags, and many turned and faced the large Stars and Stripes flying atop the adjacent building as they sang.

Best screech of the night

… went not to an Obama fan, surprisingly, but a zealous supporter of a one-time com-edian, “Saturday Night Live” cast member and current radio talk show host. The yells was made by a young student at Kirkland House who emitted raucously cry of “Franken!” as the numbers on the TV screen in the grille room indicated the satirist and author was then leading his Republican rival Norm Coleman in Minnesota for a seat in the United States Senate. The student’s excitement was no doubt short-lived. The too-close-to-call race was given over the next day to an automatic statewide recount that likely won’t yield a winner until sometime in December.

Even in Texas

Lauren Brants ’09, a history and literature major and Kirkland House resident, was watching the election coverage on a large TV — and studying for a folklore and mythology midterm between commercial breaks — in the Kirkland House grille. Brants, who hails from Fort Worth, Texas, said she sent her absentee ballot for Obama express mail to cancel out her mother’s McCain vote. “There are democrats in Texas. You can be a democrat and a liberal from Texas. I think the voting shows that,” she said. Despite looking like Texas would swing toward McCain, Brants was optimistic. “I felt so hopeful four years ago and now, it’s very hopeful.”
When sworn in on Jan. 20, Barack Obama will become the eighth U.S. president to have graduated from Harvard. President-elect Obama is a 1991 graduate of Harvard Law School. He joins current President George W. Bush (M.B.A. ’75) and Presidents John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy as Harvard graduates chosen to serve as the nation’s chief executive. Obama attended Punahou School in Honolulu, Hawaii. He graduated from Harvard Law School (HLS) in 1988. By his graduation, he had national news media exposure and a book contract. Obama’s father had graduated from Harvard with a master’s degree in economics. After winning a slot on the prestigious Harvard Law Review, Obama at first decided to attend Harvard Law School and to make a spirited defense of his future profession. It should seem this profession would afford a poor subject for a pædagogue; but . . . ” The fledgling orator went on to make a spirited defense of his future profession. At the festive Commencement Day exercises, the famously dour Adams graduated second in a class of 51, but not until he had discharged his first duty of the day, playing the flute in the College band.

President-elect Barack Obama in 1990.

Barack Obama, 1961-J.D. mcl ’91
President-elect

Barack Obama was born in Hawaii on Aug. 4, 1961. He was named after his father, Barack Obama Sr., a government economist from Kenya. His mother was Ann Dunham, an anthropologist from Kansas. The couple, who met at the University of Hawaii, divorced when Obama was 2. In 1967, his mother remarried an Indonesian oil manager and moved the family from Hawaii to Indonesia. Obama returned to Hawaii when he was 10 and grew up largely under the care of his maternal grandparents. He credits his late grandmother, Madelyn Dunham, with having a major influence on his life. “She poured everything she had into me,” Obama told the capacity crowd at the Democratic National Convention in August.


Obama’s father had graduated from Harvard with a master’s degree in economics. The younger Roosevelt pursued his activities with characteristic enthusiasm — boxing, rowing, and bird-watching, as well as joining the rifle club and the Natural History Club, among others, and founding a whist club and a finance club. He was, nevertheless, still thought of by some as “eccentric,” and others went further, calling him “half-crazy.” Perhaps the small zoo he kept in his room, consisting of lobsters, snakes, and a huge tortoise had something to do with it.

No doubt there were some who thought his senior thesis was crazy, as well, in which he wrote “Viewed purely in the abstract, I think there can be no question that women should have equal rights with men. Especially as regards the laws relating to marriage there should be the most absolute equality preserved between the sexes. I do not think the woman should assume the man’s name.”

Barack Obama was given what today might be considered a difficult assignment: the heavy weight of popular indignation; when the rank of [their] parents.” By this rather 14th in a class of 24.

John Quincy Adams, 1767-1848
A.B. 1877, A.M. 1879,
LL.D. (honorary) 1822
President, 1825-29

In Harvard’s Spring Exhibition conference of 1877, the young student John Quincy Adams was given what today might be considered a difficult assignment: the defense of the practice of law. Indeed, Adams was continuing remarkably familiar. He began: “At a time when the profession of the Law labours under the heavy weight of popular indignation; when it is upbraided as the original cause of all


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Blackballed
Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 1882-1945
A.B. 1903, LL.D. (honorary) 1929
President, 1933-45

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was an ambitious student, but not academically. Captain of the freshman football team, reporter for the student paper, The Crimson, and sporting a C average, Roosevelt’s driving ambition was to attain the pinnacle of Harvard’s social world. Although when his cousin Theodore became president, the younger Roosevelt was kidded about being a member of the “royal family,” he would not feel he had accomplished his social goals until he became accepted by the Porcellian, Harvard’s most exclusive club.

Zookeeping at Harvard
Theodore Roosevelt, 1858-1919
A.B. mcl 1880, LL.D. (honorary) 1902
President, 1901-09

Theodore Roosevelt, Class of 1880, was apparently considered odd by his classmates, at least at first. The naturally ebullient, excitable young man with the high, breaking voice and the thick-lensed spectacles simply could not master the current standards of “cool” in the Harvard of the 1870s, neither the slow, lazy “Harvard drawl” nor the shuffling “Harvard swing.” Undeterred, Roosevelt pursued his activities with characteristic enthusiasm — boxing, rowing, and bird-watching, as well as joining the rifle club and the Natural History Club, among others, and founding a whist club and a finance club.

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John Adams, 1735-1826
A.B. 1755, A.M. 1758,
LL.D. (honorary) 1781
President, 1797-1801

The entrance exam to Harvard in 1751 was rigorous and proved a frightening prospect to many an applicant. The young John Adams was no exception. After mounting his horse and starting the ride from nearby Braintree to Cambridge, Adams experienced sensations familiar to almost all of us. He was so “terified at the Thought of introducing myself to such great Men as the President and fellows of a College, I at first resolved to return home: but forseeing the Grief of my father . . . I aroused my self, and collected Resolu-tion enough to pro-ceed.”

Though grueling, the experience ended happily, and Adams “was as light when I came home as I had been heavy when I went.” Soon after en-tering the school, Adams fell in love with learning, to the point where he might today be considered not quite well-rounded: “I perceived a growing Curiosity, a Love of Books and a fondness for Study, which dis-

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LL.D. (honorary) 1781
President, 1797-1801

The entrance exam to Harvard in 1751 was rigorous and proved a frightening prospect to many an applicant. The young John Adams was no exception. After mounting his horse and starting the ride from nearby Braintree to Cambridge, Adams experienced sensations familiar to almost all of us. He was so “terified at the Thought of introducing myself to such great Men as the President and fellows of a College, I at first resolved to return home: but forseeing the Grief of my father . . . I aroused my self, and collected Resolu-
tion enough to pro-ceed.”

Though grueling, the experience ended happily, and Adams “was as light when I came home as I had been heavy when I went.” Soon after en-
tering the school, Adams fell in love with learning, to the point where he might today be considered not quite well-rounded: “I perceived a growing Curiosity, a Love of Books and a fondness for Study, which dis-
sipated all my inclination for Sports, and even the Society of the Ladies. I read for-

null
Presidents

(Continued from previous page)

Members were chosen by a vote of the 16 juniors and seniors in the current membership. The tally was taken with the use of white and black balls: each member held a white ball and a black ball, and, after the candidate was discussed, a wooden box was passed around the room, into which everyone put one ball. At the end, if there were any black balls in the box, the candidate was rejected.

It was forever galling to Roosevelt that he was blackballed from the Porcellian, and he never was to learn who had made the deciding negative vote.

‘Attractive, witty, and unpurposeful’

John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 1917-63
S.B. e 1940, LL.D. (honorary) 1956
President, 1961-63

When John Fitzgerald Kennedy entered Harvard’s freshman class, the most popular young man in the school was his brother, Joe. It was difficult for Jack, already plagued with myriad physical ailments, to get out from under Joe’s shadow. Too small to play intercollegiate football, he joined the swim team. He was remembered by the coach as “a fine kid, frail and not too strong, but always giving it everything he had.”

At first, Kennedy was not particularly devoted to academics. One classmate recalls him as “attractive, witty, and unpurposeful.” As an upperclassman, Kennedy deepened, developing a profound interest in political philosophy. In his junior year he made the Dean’s List. His senior honors thesis, about Great Britain’s lack of preparation for World War II, became, after his graduation, the best-selling book “Why England Slept.”

For additional information,

www.oics.fas.harvard.edu/students/global/weissman/weissman.htm

Worldly Weissman Scholars talk trips

At yearly lunch, young travelers meet Weissmans

Negeen Homaifar ’10 helped to create a financial literacy program for a microfinance bank in Mexico City, and Samantha Fong ’10 examined practices on trade and sustainable energy while writing articles for an international organization in Geneva. Kaitlyn Coi ’10 studied alternative splicing in neurons at a university in Buenos Aires, while Bishnu Thapa ’10 lived and worked with children at a shelter in Dehradun, India. These are just a sampling of the variety of internships that 29 Harvard students arranged, secured, and then pursued this past summer as part of the Weissman International Internship Program. The program, which is administered by the Office of Career Services, was established in 1994 by Paul ’52 and Harriet Weissman to help foster the development of Harvard College students’ understanding of the global community in which they live and work. Since its inception, the Weissman Program has enabled more than 350 students to work in fields ranging from public service to business, science to arts administration.

In their final reports, the 2008 Weissman interns related the joys and challenges of living and laboring in another culture: negotiating new environments, working with a supervisor, and operating in another language. Lois Beckett ’09, who wrote features for a women’s magazine in Mumbai, India, detailed a reaffirmed interest in international journalism, particularly in areas of human rights and development. After spending the summer at a community health organization in Sikoro, Mali, Katherine Walter ’10 related the sometimes frustrating but infinitely rewarding experience of working with a public health project in a developing country. Michael Nguyen ’09 expressed a feeling that he is on the way to finding a true passion after spending the summer working with Lawyers for Human Rights in Durban, South Africa. Xiang Ling Yap ’10, who worked with Lawyers for Human Rights in Durban, South Africa, Xiang Ling Yap ’10, who worked in Geneva, found her work on national cybersecurity programs for developing countries to be a very instructive experience, and she is now seriously considering a future in science and technology policy.

The Weissman Program was designed for returning undergraduates to ensure that students enrich the Harvard community and, in turn, have their remaining undergraduate time enhanced by their global experiences. Each year, the Weissman interns who have newly returned are welcomed back at an annual luncheon held at the Harvard Faculty Club. Last week (Oct. 31), the 2008 interns spoke with Paul and Harriet Weissman, Associate Dean for Centers and International Activities Jay Taft, and others of insights gained, perspectives shifted, and worldviews broadened. In most cases, internship experiences not only yielded significant workplace accomplishments but also had a significant impact on students’ personal, professional, and academic plans. For many, having such an opportunity for career and cultural exploration has fueled a passion for further international experience, be it work, study, purposeful travel, or research abroad. And that is certainly something for Harvard — and the world — to celebrate.

— Lorelinae George and Aisha Woodward, FAS Office of Career Services, Global Outreach and Internship Development

Hot fudge sundaes on Sundays

George Bush, 1946-M.B.A. ’75
President, 2001-January 2009

Like his father before him, George W. Bush attended Yale as an undergraduate, earning a history degree in 1968. For further training, though, the younger Bush came to Harvard Business School, graduating with a master’s degree in business administration in 1975.

Those were tough years, however, for the son of a prominent Republican because of the political atmosphere surrounding the Watergate scandal that played out in 1973-74. The Cambridge area was a “miserable place to be a Republican,” especially considering Massachusetts’ reputation as a Democratic stronghold, recalled Bush’s aunt, Nancy Bush Ellis, who spoke to the Lexington, Mass., Minuteman newspaper during the 2000 presidential campaign.

Ellis lived nearby in Lincoln, Mass., however, and Bush often went to her house for Sunday dinners, which his aunt recalled as his favorite times during his graduate school years. After dinner they would enjoy their favorite dessert: vanilla ice cream with hot fudge sauce.
concerts

Thu., Nov. 6—“Midday Organ Recital.” (The Memorial Church, HAM) Ed Broms, concert organist. 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.

Fri., Nov. 7—“The Pusey Room Recital Series.” (The Memorial Church) Members of the Harvard Baroque Chamber Orchestra. Pusey Room, the Memorial Church, 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. carson_cooman@harvard.edu.

Fri., Nov. 7—“The Montage Concert.” (Harvard University Band) Featuring Harvard Wind Ensemble, Jazz Band, and Marching Band. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $8 general; free for students (1 ticket per person with valid Harvard ID). Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Sat., Nov. 8—“Festive Fall Concert.” (Radcliffe Choral Society, Harvard Radcliffe Collegium Musicum) A cappella concert conducted by Kevin Leong and Jameson Marvin. Sanders Theatre, 8 p.m. Tickets are $16 general; $8 students/senior citizens. Harvard Box Office (617) 496-2222.

Sat., Nov. 8—“Janacek, Wiren, Cannon.” (Brattle Street Chamber Players) Harvard’s conductorless string orchestra celebrates its 10th anniversary with works old and new. Special guest Chad Cannon ’09. Paine Hall, 8 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Sun., Nov. 9—“Bernstein/Bach.” (Harvard Box Office) Boston Conservatory Orchestra performs music by Bernstein, Bach, Stokowski, Vaughan-Williams, Mussorgsky, and Ravel. Conducted by Bruce Hangen and Timothy Vertlie. Sanders Theatre, 2 p.m. Tickets are $12 general; $10 (Continued on next page)
**Guidelines for listing events in Calendar**

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

**To place a listing**

Notifications should be e-mailed, faxed, or mailed to the Calendar editor. Pertinent information includes title of event, sponsoring organization, date, time, and location; and, if applicable, name of speaker(s), fee, refresh men ts, and registration information. A submission form is available at the front desk of the News of the World, 1060 Holmes. Promotional photos with descriptions are also welcome.

**Addresses**

Mailing address:
Calendar editor
Harvard University
1350 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

Telephone: (617) 495-2651
Fax: (617) 495-9351
E-mail: calendar@harvard.edu

**Deadlines**

Calendar listings must be received at least one week before their publica tion date. Submit by 5 p.m. on Thursday. If you are uncertain about a deadline, holdy day schedule, or any other informa tion, please call the calendar editor at (617) 495-2651.

**Online**

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

**Available space**

Listings for ongoing exhibitions, health and fitness classes, support and social groups, and screenings and events are included. Use the available basis. Information not run in a particular issue will be retained for later use.

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

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**University Calendar abbreviations**

Where abbreviations appear in Calendar listings, the following key may be used to find the name of the organization:

- Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs
  - BCSIA
- Bunting Society of Institute Fellows
  - BSIF
- Center for American Political Studies
  - CAPS
- Center for Government and International Affairs
  - CGIA
- Center for Jewish Studies
  - CJS
- Center for the Study of Asia
  - CSSA
- Center for the Study of Eastern European Culture
  - CEESC
- Center for Population and Development Studies
  - CPDP
- Center for Quality of Care
  - CQ
- Center for the Study of Law and Religion
  - CSLR
- Center for Latin American Studies
  - DLAS
- Division of Biological Sciences
  - DBS
- Division of Health, Engineering and Science Studies and Technology
  - DHST
- East Asian Studies Program
  - EASP
- Graduate School of Education
  - GSE
- Harvard Art Museum
  - Harvard Library
  - Harvard Law School
  - HLS
- Harvard Medical School
  - HMS
- Harvard School of Dental Medicine
  - HSDM
- Harvard School of Public Health
  - HP
- Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
  - CSCA
- Harvard University Center for the Environment
  - HUCE
- Institute of International Political Economy
  - IPE
- John F. Kennedy School of Government
  - FK
- Law School Human Rights Program
  - LSHRP
- Liberal Arts Program in Jazz Studies
  - ELPSI
- Office of Technology Management
  - OTM
- Office of the President
  - OPA
- Philosophy of Education
  - PEO
- Program on Information Resources
  - PRO
- Program on Information Resources Policy
  - PRIP
- Program on Information Resources Policy and Analysis
  - PRIPA
- Program on Social Environments and Cultural Survival
  - PSEC
- Program on Technology and Society
  - PTAS
- Program on Technology and Society
  - PTAS
- Program on Urban Innovation
  - TUI
- Program on Urban Innovation
  - TUI
- Skinner Institute for Educational and Research Policy
  - SIERP
- Weatherhead Center for International Affairs
  - WCIA

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**Piano Concert.**
by **Rossini, Petite Messe Solennelle.**

Harvard University Center for the Environment

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**Radio**

Harvard Radio WHRB (95.3 FM)

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**Concerts**

Piano Concert.
by Rossini, Petite Messe Solennelle. The D.A. Flontop Organ Turns 50.

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**Theater**

Asagio Theatre

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**Conferences**

December Conferences and Workshops

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**Lectures**

University Lectures

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**Dance**

Dance.

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Conferences

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**Listings**

Listings for ongoing exhibitions, health and fitness classes, support and social groups, and screenings and events are included. Use the available basis. Information not run in a particular issue will be retained for later use.
and Planetary Sciences, and produced in cooperation with Harvard University, is aimed on one level at the API’s largest public readings, and on another at its annual report on API’s activities and achievements. The report, which is distributed to API members and is also available online, provides an overview of API’s activities, including its support of research and education in the fields of astronomy, space science, and cosmology. The report also highlights the important role played by the API in promoting public understanding of the universe and its mysteries.

The report covers various topics, including recent advancements in the field of astronomy, such as the discovery of exoplanets and the ongoing search for habitable planets outside our solar system. It also discusses the role of Amateur Radio in space exploration and communication, as well as the importance of citizen science projects in advancing our understanding of the universe. The report also includes information on the API’s programs and initiatives aimed at raising public awareness of the importance of space science and encouraging more people to engage in this field of study.

Overall, the report serves as a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about the work of the API and its contributions to the field of astronomy. It is available online at the API’s website, and is recommended reading for anyone interested in learning more about the latest developments in the field.
**Nov. 7-12, 2008**

‘Paintings by George Oommenn’ features work concerned with remembering Oommenn’s native Kerala, in southwest India. The exhibit is on view in the Holyoke Center Nov. 7-Dec. 3. There will be an opening reception Saturday, Nov. 8, in the Harvard Events & Information Center, 5-7 p.m. See exhibits, page 23.

**LEFT: ‘Kerala Palm,’ oil on canvas**

Philanthropy is Changing Development Aid.

Hauz Center

Charlie MacGregor, director; and co-CEO, Save the Children; Peter Bell, fellow, Hauser Center. Finsaid Room, Littauer 324, Harvard University. Room 102, CMS, 5-6 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.hks.harvard.edu/hauz/engage/humanitarianorganizations/ngoleadersseminars.

Thu., Nov. 20—“Still Time for Mortgage Securitization?” The U.S. and Spain Experience: A Legal Approach.

(Related) Cate Audre, director, Mugar Museum, Harvard University, and conference coordinator. Conference room, 26 Towne Blvd., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.realcollegesactualmente.harvard.edu.

**conferences**

Thu., Nov. 6—“Lessons for Philanthropy Seminar Series.” (Hauz Center) Luis A. Uribe-Rosas, president, Foundation. 5th floor, Bell Hall, Belver Building, KSG, noon. Light refreshments served. RSVP to maryjane.leach@harvard.edu.

Fri., Nov. 7—“From Poverty to Power.” (Hauz Center) Duncan Green, Oxfam GB, presents his new book. Response by Lant Pritchett, HKS. Finsaid Room, Littauer 324, HKS, 3-4:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.hks.harvard.edu/hauz/engage/humanitarianorganizations/ngoleadersseminars.

Fri., Nov. 7—“Facilitating Community Event.” (Harvard Alumni Entrepreneurs) Vithavendra (Vitha) Ferrara, founder, Xenic Inc. Foyler Science Center, 6 p.m. $20 donation. Open to all; RSVP to info-web@harvardaluminenti.org with “RSVP 11/14 event” in the subject line.

Thu., Nov. 12—“Donors and the Developing World: How Private

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**Receipt on Mon., Dec. 1.**

“Lessons for Labor: The Harvard University Gazette”

“Public Spirit: The Harvard Gazette”

“Le Corbusier: A Life.”

“New Leaders in Policy.”

“From Poverty to Power.”

“Just Health: Current Discussions in Public Health.”

“Legislating Equality in the Workplace.”

Donors and the Developing World: How Private

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**Through the Camera Lens: Theodore Roosevelt and the Art of Photography**

(Dr. Crane) The book by photographer Mitsuiko Asakura, well-known for her innovation in large format photography and traditional dyeing and weaving with the techniques of Western photography. (Through May 2009)

Pusey Library

“From the Amazon to the Volga: The Euphrates, Amazon, Don, Danube, Nile, Congo, Rhone, Volga, and Mississippi.”

(Through Jan. 30)

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**Tozer Library**

“Remembering Awatovi: The Story of an Archaeological Expedition in Northern Arizona, 1935-1939”

J. Thomas Clark, curator, Mather House, 10 Coe Walk, 781.424.7018, skyephoto@yahoo.com.

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**Lectures**

For more information, visit the Harvard Gazette Web site, www.gazette.harvard.edu/events.

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Tozer Library

landscapes

cussion with Teri Rueb. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, 6:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thu., Nov. 5—“Spirit: The Hirschorn Project.” (DIRCLASS) Terence Gower will discuss his new project at the Hirschorn Museum with curators Anne Ellegood. Room 5030, CGIS, 1730 Cambridge St., 6 p.m. artforum@fas.harvard.edu. www.fas.harvard.edu/7/artforum.

Wed., Nov. 19—“Making Place in Seattle: The Olympic Sculpture Park.” (HAW) Paul C. Tracht, program director, Olympic Sculpture Park, features work by artist Paul C. Tracht, program director, Olympic Sculpture Park, Seattle. Three Columns Gallery, Mather House, 5-7 p.m. See exhibit.”

Wed., Nov. 12—“Discussions in Architecture.” (GSD) Ben van Berkel, Academic Dean, Diller Scofidio + Renfro, Harvard University. Piper Auditorium, Gund Hall, GSD, 6 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thu., Nov. 20—“Hitchcock’s Mountain: Technologies of Engagement in ‘North by Northwest.’” (Carpenter Center) Film history and theory seminar with William Ryan, fellow, Hauser Center. Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, HLS, 7-8:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. RSVP at 617.495.8285 or www.charleshamiltontenhouse.org.


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**Three Columns Gallery**

“Roads To Tibet: An Exhibit of Photographic Art”

(TM), an exhibit by photographer and explorer Tibet. Wang selected from among thousands of images, including wild animals from the niner, colorful flags from the east, plows plowing the fields, and great hair tails from the south, offering a panoramic view of the unique

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**Pusey Library**

“The Amazon to the Volga: The Rivers”

examines how mapmakers from the 15th century to the early 20th century carefully charted the main rivers and framed some of the major rivers of the world, including the Tigris and Euphrates, Amazon, Don, Danube, Nile, Congo, Rhone, Volga, and Mississippi. (Through Jan. 30)

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**Reischauer Institute**


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Seminic Museum

“The Cesnola Collection at the Semitic Museum”

comprises vessels, figurines, bronze, and other artifacts from the Late Bronze Age from 2000 B.C. to 300 A.D. (ongoing)

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**Ancient Egypt:** Magic and the Afterlife

Introduces Egyptologists to the Egyptian after death through coffins, amulets, and funerary inscriptions. (ongoing)

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The Houses of Ancient Israel: From Poverty to Power.

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Thu., Nov. 12—“The Role of Z-DNA Northern Israel in the Colored Television: Buddhism, State, and Do Family Planning (Political Economy Russian Energy and Punches n Ponytails.” The Geopolitics of Compliance Costs, Post-Election Analysis The Living Stones: Palestinians Christians, Witnesses of Christ in the Holy Land” (St. Paul Parish) Rivals, Civilian Educational Foundation. St. Paul Parish, 4 Church St., 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Sun., Nov. 16—“The Living Stones: Palestinians Christians, Witnesses of Christ in the Holy Land” (St. Paul Parish) Rafael Martinez, Education for the State of Rio de Janeiro. Room S050, CGIS, 1737 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Thu., Nov. 13—“The Chinese Upper Paleolithic.” (Asia Center, GSAS, Anthropology, East Asian Languages and Cultures, Harvard University. Peabody Museum 1A, 11 Divinity Ave., 5 p.m. miller9@fas.harvard.edu for password.

Wed., Nov. 12—“Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth, and Happiness,” (Kirkland St.), Tsai Auditorium, 1730 Cambridge St., 12:30 p.m.


Sun., Nov. 16—“The School of Jesus: From Talmud to Torah” (Keynote Lecture) Joanna Kramer, visiting scholar, Hobart and William Smith Colleges. Room 102, 38 College St., 1:00 p.m. Free and open to the public.


Fri., Nov. 14—“Punches n Ponytails.” (Kokkalis Program) Cynthia Simmons, Boston College. Room T04, 11 Divinity Ave., 4:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. www.radcliffe.edu.

Wed., Nov. 12—“Russian Energy and Foreign Policy: Beyond the Former Soviet Republics.” (Department of Russian, East European, and Central Asian Studies) Eike Born, director, Constellation Energy, Education for the State of Rio de Janeiro. Room S010, CGIS, 1737 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Sun., Nov. 16—“The 1918 Influenza Epidemic in a Poor Country: Disaster in India.” (CPS) Ken Hill, HSHP. Center for Global Health, Cabot Room, CES, 27 Kirkland St., 4 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Thu., Nov. 13—“Racial I Violence in Rochester: Efforts to Destabilize the Race Concept in American Political Science, 1839-1948.” (Warren Center) Sebastian Knaus, chairman, European Stability Operations Institute. Room S150, CGIS, 1737 Cambridge St., 4 p.m.

Thu., Nov. 13—“Domestic-Level Rivalries, Territorial Disputes, and Civil War.” (Center’s International Security Program) Brown bag seminar presented by Kathleen McCartney, Brandeis University, Harvard University. Askwith Lecture Hall, First Floor, 1730 Cambridge St., 5:30 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Sun., Nov. 16—“Democratic Politics in Latin America’s ‘Left Turn’” (Cambridge Forum) Tom Kirkendall, visiting scholar, Hobart and William Smith Colleges. Room 102, 38 College St., 1:00 p.m. Free and open to the public.

Wed., Nov. 12—“The Weekly Standard. Room S010, CGIS, 1737 Cambridge St., 12:30 p.m. Coffee and tea provided. Pre-circulated paper at www.fas.harvard.edu/.../events/3741/.

Wed., Nov. 12—“The Chinese Upper Paleolithic.” (Asia Center, GSAS, Anthropology, East Asian Languages and Cultures, Harvard University. Peabody Museum 1A, 11 Divinity Ave., 5 p.m. miller9@fas.harvard.edu for password.

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**Harvard Wellness Programs**

For a recorded list of programs, visit (617) 495-1771. For a registration form, visit www.hwhs.harvard.edu.

**Massage Therapy, 1-Hour Appointments**

One-hour appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists Monday-Half hour and one hour appointments, limited morning appointment times.

**Lunchtime Break Massage Therapy**

Monday—Friday, 12 p.m.—1 p.m. to 1 p.m.—2 p.m. at the HUPS Pharmacy in Holyoke Center

**On-Site Massage Therapy or Shiatsu 10-minute appointments with Licensed Massage Therapists**

Call (617) 495-6398 to arrange or e-mail worklife@harvard.edu with question_id=3. Call (617) 495-4100 or e-mail worklife@harvard.edu with question_id=3.

**Computer**

The Center for Workplace Development offers a variety of on-site training classes that are open to the Harvard community and affiliates. Classes range from introductory to advanced levels of word processing, spreadsheet, presentation, database, and Web development. To learn more, go to http://harvard.harvard.edu/apartment/266/4895/177 or training@harvard.edu.

**Raspberries to the Rescue**

Raspberries to the Rescue is a vendor at the Harvard Medical School Resale Shop, 1315 Mass. Ave. (617) 495-1772 or rraspberries@harvard.edu.

**Landscape: The Psychology of Space**

Garden Design: Principles and Practice 

Dr. Andrew Blumberg, Harvard University. Call (617) 495-9210 or landscape@harvard.edu.

**RWS to Landscape: Harvard's campus garden resource center.**

**Wellness and Fitness**


**Environmental Health and Safety**


**Harvard Extension School Career and Academic Resource Center.**

(617) 495-6313, ehdirector@hr.campus.harvard.edu.

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

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**Nov. 12**

**Louis Stokes (above), senior counsel, Squire, Sanders, Dempsey LLP, and former congress-**

**man, will speak on Terry**

**v. Ohio: “Stop and Frisk” and the 4th Amendment**

on Wednesday, Nov. 12. Sponsored by the Charles Hamilton Houston Institute, the event takes place in Ames Courtroom, Austin Hall, HLS, 1515 Mass. Ave., at 5 p.m. Free and open to the public. RSVP at (617) 495-8285 or www.charleshamilton- houston.org.
A service of Morning Prayers has been held at Appleton Chapel every Tuesday during term. On Tuesdays during Term, Professor Gomez welcomes undergraduates, graduates, and visiting scholars to attend morning prayer at 7:30 p.m. in the Phillips Brooks House. (Follow the cloisters along the main quadrangle, then turn to the right at the second cloister.) Morning Prayers are open to all and include weekly Eucharist, singing, and reflections by Harvard students and professors. For more information, or to subscribe to the Morning Prayers announcement, please e-mail morningprayers@fas.harvard.edu.

Divinity School Chapel Masses at the Divinity School include services held during the fall and spring terms. (see below for details)
Nov. 18-22
The A.R.T. announces the return of *The Island of Anyplace* Nov. 18-22. Jennifer, the main character, has been dragged to the theater by her father. At first she'd rather be home watching TV but when she runs up on stage and begins to make up her own play, her father becomes a magician and helps her bring it to life on stage! Performances take place at Zero Arrow Theatre. There will be a special family performance Sat., Nov. 22, at 3 p.m. See theatre page, page 22.

LEFT: DeLance Mineeef as the Blind Spider

Photo by Katalin Mitchell

**Nov. 12-18, 2008 Harvard University Gazette / 29**

**studies**

Studies are listed as space permits.

**Acne Study:** Researchers seek people 12-25 years old with acne to determine the safety and effectiveness of an investigational drug for acne. The study consists of the visits over 12 weeks and subjects will receive a $200 stipend for transportation and time for travel. Study visits are required approximately every two to four weeks. Participants have to stop all other treatments for acne except over-the-counter products. Contact the study doctor, (617) 726-5056, harvardskincarepartners.org.

**Coacine Usage Study:** Researchers seek healthy women ages 24-64 who are non-smoking for a two-visit research study. Subjects will undergo MRIs and blood sampling. Up to $175 compensation for travel and time, $250 for each of the screening visit and study days. (617) 855-3293, (617) 855-2983. Responses are confidential.

**Brain Imaging Study:** Researchers seek healthy volunteers ages 21-35 for a six-situation study investigating how sedative-type drugs affect the brain. Participants must be willing to have an MRI and make multiple visits. Compensation up to $625. Roundtrip transportation provided. (617) 855-2395.

**Brain Imaging Study:** Researchers seek healthy volunteers ages 21-35 for a six-situation study investigating how sedative-type drugs affect the brain. Participants must be willing to have an MRI and make multiple visits. Compensation up to $625. Roundtrip transportation provided. (617) 855-2395.

**Depression Study:** Researchers seek healthy volunteers ages 18-75 with type 2 diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure, no heart attack or stroke in the last six months, no history of EOG abnormalities, and no history of any antidepressant medications. Contact the study doctor for further information. Researchers seek people ages 18-75 with type 2 diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure, no heart attack or stroke in the last six months, no history of EOG abnormalities, and no history of any antidepressant medications. Contact the study doctor for further information. Researchers seek people ages 18-75 with type 2 diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure, no heart attack or stroke in the last six months, no history of EOG abnormalities, and no history of any antidepressant medications. Contact the study doctor for further information. Researchers seek people ages 18-75 with type 2 diabetes mellitus and high blood pressure, no heart attack or stroke in the last six months, no history of EOG abnormalities, and no history of any antidepressant medications. Contact the study doctor for further information.
The salary ranges for each job grade are available at http://www.employ-ment.harvard.edu. Target hiring rates will facilitate these ranges. These salary ranges are for full-time positions and are adjusted for part-time positions. Services & Trade 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.employ-ment.harvard.edu. There are also job postings available for viewing in the Longwood Medical area, 25 Shattuck St., Gordon Hall, 2nd Floor.

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

Additional Career Support:
A Web page on career issues, including links to career assessment, exploration and resources, and job listings, is available for staff at http://www.harvard.edu/careers/careerdevelopment/index.x.shtml

Job Search Info Sessions:
Harvard University offers a series of information sessions on various job search topics such as interviewing, how to target the right positions, and navigating the Harvard hiring process. All are welcome to attend. The sessions are typically held on the first Wednesday of each month from 5:30 to 7:00 at the Harvard Events and Information Center in Holyoke Center at 1350 Massachusetts Avenue in Harvard Square. More information is available online at http://employment.harvard.edu/careers/findinfo/. Please Note: The letters “SIC” at the end of a job list- ing indicate that there is a strong internal candidate (a current Harvard staff mem- ber) in consideration for this position.
NewsMakers

HSPH awards Zelen Leadership Award; nominations sought

The Department of Biostatistics at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) named Norman Breslow, a professor in the department of biostatistics at the University of Washington School of Public Health, the recipient of the 2008 Marvin Zelen Leadership Award in Statistical Science.

The annual Zelen Award, supported by colleagues, friends, and family, was established to honor Marvin Zelen’s long and distinguished career as a statistician and his major role in shaping the field of biostatistics. The distinction recognizes an individual in government, industry, or academia, who by virtue of his/her outstanding leadership has greatly impacted the theory and practice of statistical science. While individual accomplishments are considered, the most distinguishing criterion is the candidate’s contribution to the creation of an environment in which statistical science and its applications have flourished. The award recipient will deliver the keynote address at an international symposium on statistical science at HSPH and will be presented with a citation and an honorarium.

Next year’s winner will be named between May and June 2009. Nominations should be sent to The Marvin Zelen Leadership Award Committee, Department of Biostatistics, Harvard School of Public Health, 655 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115. Also included should be a letter describing the contributions of the candidate — specifically highlighting the criteria for the award — and a curriculum vita. Supporting letters and materials are also welcome. The deadline for nominations is Dec. 15.

Ankush Sharma to attend global health leadership institute

Ankush Sharma, a teaching fellow in the Department of Chemistry, graduate student in the Health Careers Program at Harvard, and campus representative for the Clinton Global Initiative, has been selected as one of 12 students nationwide to attend the American Medical Student Association Global Health Leadership Institute in Washington, D.C., (Nov. 7-10). The institute, which serves to broaden awareness and sharpen skills in global health awareness and advocacy, will focus on advocacy and leadership training, health and human rights, and access to essential medicines.

Terrestrial ecology award goes to Harvard scientist

Campbell Webb, a senior research scientist at Harvard’s Arnold Arboretum, has been chosen by the Terrestrial Ecology Institute of the international Ecotone Institute as the winner of the 2008 International Recognition of Professional Excellence Prize.

Webb’s innovative empirical studies in plant communities have resulted in ecologists reconsidering the role of niche differentiation in mature communities and conceptualizing community organization in new ways. His other contributions include the emergence of community phylogenetics through conceptual syntheses, and the development of software tools that help community ecologists apply phylogenetic perspectives to their data sets. Devoted to understanding and conserving the tropical forest, Webb has conducted much of his research while based in Borneo.

— Compiled by Gervis A. Meneses Jr.
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Music

Yale’s Michael Denning (above) argued that the 1920s recording boom “decolonized the ear to figure a new world.”

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technologies, he said, created a “world music-space” that transcended national boundaries.

“Recording immediately became one of the characteristic global consumer goods industries, dominated by transnational agencies,” said Denning.

“The explosion of music in the U.S. was just one part of the story,” he added. “Tango in Buenos Aires, samba in Brazil, and hula in Honolulu all flourished in a form that did not exist a decade previously.”

Denning also wondered if the boom was “truly an expression of popular and vernacular musical energies.” Again, he answered in the affirmative. In the course of his research, Denning found that much of the music-making took place in working-class neighborhoods and slums. He also noted that mass-produced instruments like the accordion and Adolphe Sax’s saxophone were adopted into ensembles throughout the world.

“Industrial instruments became new timbres that echoed around the globe,” he said. Perhaps most significantly, Denning added, records were played and enjoyed by patrons in bars and coffee shops.

In the third part of his lecture, Denning queried the relationship between music and global politics.

“What connection is there between sonic expressions and the complex process of decolonization?” he asked. “The recording boom is heralded as one of the cultural dramas of the century — and I want to argue that it decolonized the ear to figure a new world.”

Music, said Denning, became a fundamental stake in the struggle over what he called the “national popular.” Before the recording boom, much of the vernacular music was rejected by nationalist elites. Afterward, he said, they were often recruited as national music.

“In Brazil, for example, the samba had been confined to the favela [slum] in previous years, but it won over the authorities and began to emulate anti-colonial nationalism,” he said.

Denning also argued that the circulation of recordings across regions enabled forms of national and transnational affiliation and solidarity.

“The music of the sonic revolution became the basis for developments in music around the world,” he concluded. “It broke down lines between vernacular music, art music, and the international commerce of music. These musics are the registry of a century of worldwide migrations.”

An international language

Denning’s keynote lecture heralded the first of many conference discussions about transcending national boundaries through music. Over two days, scholars from Germany, Canada, England, and the United States addressed a range of issues including national identity, touring, wartime concerns, and exile and emigration.

“It is very gratifying to have the opportunity for scholars from both sides of the Atlantic to come work together,” said Carol Oja, William Powell Mason Professor of Music and one of the conference organizers. Her colleague and co-organizer Anne Shreffler, James Edward Ditson Professor of Music, added:

“I hope that people will come away from the conference with broadened horizons, and discover aspects of the trans-Atlantic experience they had not known before. Much of the research presented here offers a new perspective on musical activity in the 20th century.” For example, James Deaville of Carleton University presented an analysis of the songs of African-American entertainers in turn-of-the-century Vienna.

The papers focused primarily on the first half of the 20th century. Research that addressed the latter half will be presented at the second part of the conference, scheduled to take place in May at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität in Munich, Germany.

“The conference itself embodies the spirit of trans-Atlantic interchange,” said Shreffler. “We have worked closely with our colleagues in Europe since 2006 to develop and carry out the program.”

Live music, particularly works that reflected the transatlantic theme, played an integral role in the weekend events. On Thursday night, a concert in Paine Hall featured a world premiere by renowned French-American composer Betsy Jolas. Titled “Teletalks,” the piece was inspired by Jolas’ memory of making trans-Atlantic phone calls as a little girl.

“Making phone calls was a sacred moment for my family, when everyone would gather around the telephone,” said Jolas, in a pre-concert discussion with Vivian Perlis, director of the Oral History American Music program at the Yale School of Music and Library. “I had heard about underground cables, but being very young I imagined my voice actually crawling at the bottom of the ocean all the way to America.”

Her recollection of static, obstructed dialogue and calling back-and-forth led Jolas to compose the piece for two pianos, which can be envisioned as speakers on the telephone.

The concert also included a premiere of a version of “Amériques” by French-American composer Edgard Varèse. The arrangement, for two pianos eight hands, was discovered in 2004 at the Paul Sacher Foundation in Basel.

The concert on Friday evening featured the Chiara String Quartet, current B residet Artists-in-Residence at Harvard. Among other works, they played “Different Trains” by American composer Steve Reich. The piece is an imagined account of how Reich’s own childhood during the war years would have played out had he lived in Europe. “Different Trains,” which Oja described as a “very personal, harrowing statement,” includes taped interviews with Holocaust survivors as well as European and American train conductors.

The final concert took place on Saturday night (Nov. 1). Bruce Brubaker, chair of the piano department at New England Conservatory, played works by Busotti, Brown, and Curran.

“Crosscurrents” was organized jointly by Harvard’s Department of Music, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich, and the Paul Sacher Foundation. The conference was made possible with the support of Michael D. Smith, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS); Diana Sorensen, dean of arts and humanities for the FAS; the Provostial Fund; the Department of Music; the Program in the History of American Civilization; and the Center for European Studies, with additional support from the Fromm Foundation at Harvard, the Harvard Musical Association, and the Goethe Institute of Boston.