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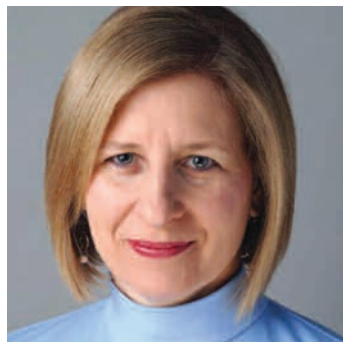
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Green matter

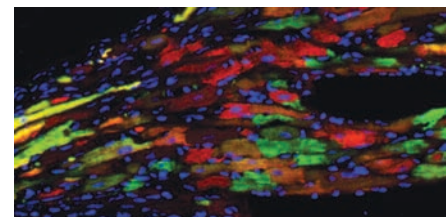
Efforts to make Harvard sustainable are changing behaviors, leading to more recycling, composting, and energy savings. **Page 11**



Online Highlights



◀ **NEW LEADER OF NIEMAN FOUNDATION**
Ann Marie Lipinski, former editor of the Chicago Tribune, has been named curator of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard. She succeeds longtime Nieman curator Bob Giles.
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/79653>



▲ **HELPING THE HEART HELP ITSELF**
Stem cells being transfused into post-heart attack patients may not be developing into new heart muscle, but they still appear to be beneficial.
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/78816>



◀ **300 BOYS AT HARVARD**
More than 300 kindergarten and fourth-grade African-American boys came to Harvard for their first visit to a college campus and for the launch of Impact 300, a multifaceted Boston Public Schools program aimed at closing the achievement gap and helping prepare the boys for college.
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/79912>

▶ **BARBARA GROSZ LEAVING RADCLIFFE DEANSHIP**
Barbara J. Grosz, dean of the Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, will step down at the end of this academic year. She will spend next year at Stanford University before returning to the Harvard faculty.
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/79298>



▲ **NEW CHINESE STUDENT PROGRAM**
Strengthening its educational ties to China, Harvard has entered into an agreement with the China Scholarship Council that will offer yearly fellowships for up to 35 Chinese students to attend the University at the graduate level.
▶▶ <http://hvd.gs/79310>

Police Log Online ▶▶ www.hupd.harvard.edu/public_log.php

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Child victim of Nazi medical experiments recounts the horrors, in opening an exhibit that explores how physicians embraced the thinking and practices that became the Holocaust. Page 5



COVER STORY

All across Harvard, in ways big and small, people increasingly are pitching in to help the University reach its lofty conservation goals to reduce its environmental impact. The resulting savings could make Harvard a national model on the path to sustainability. Page 11

Photos (cover and inset) by Shutterstock; photo illustration by John Migliaccio | Harvard Staff

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Two Harvard researchers say that new U.S. residents, most of whom are young and nonwhite, reflect not just policy challenges, but an immense reservoir of social potential. Page 9

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After being named Harvard's next provost, Alan M. Garber '76 outlines what he envisions for the University and his role in making that happen. Page 10

CHANGE IN THE AIR

To date, the Harvard School of Public Health has cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 19 percent, and the School's investments in energy efficiency have resulted in savings of more than \$1.3 million per year since 2006. Page 14

FACULTY PROFILE/DAVID HOWELL

Harvard's newest professor of Japanese history evokes a vanished world of samurai and shoguns, and argues for studying cultures that thrived through a non-Western logic. Page 15

YOU'RE INVITED TO ARTS FIRST

Photographer Susan Meiselas, Ed.M. '71, will receive the 2011 Harvard Arts Medal as part of the annual Arts First weekend. Page 16

STAFF PROFILE/NIMA SAMIMI

Nima Samimi collects jobs — 43 so far. In his latest, at the Arnold Arboretum, he collects refuse, as well as good ideas for making the famed site even greener. Page 17

STUDENT VOICE/GINNY FAHS

When Harvard admits its freshman class each April, it invites new students to a weekend's immersion in College life. Here's how the experience changed a life. Page 18

WARRIOR SPIRIT

Five years ago, Andrew Kinard lost his legs in Iraq. After 75 surgeries, he's tackling other big goals, from a Harvard education to the Boston Marathon. Page 19

ATHLETICS/RUGBY

Harvard's squad, a club team that is the oldest in the nation, is used to battling long odds (as well as mud and geese) to continue being a premier program. Page 22

Texting their way to better health

A student project seeks to improve maternal and child care in India by using the proliferation of cellphones in rural areas to remind women to visit local clinics.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer



To continue the work she had begun with her brother, Alex, a student at Penn, Annie Ryu (right) connected with Brandon Liu, a Harvard freshman (far left) who had a computer science background. In search of a faculty adviser for the project, the students approached S.V. Subramanian (center), an associate professor of society, human development, and health at the Harvard School of Public Health.

A team of undergraduates from Harvard University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Central Connecticut State University are developing a technology-based solution to one of the most pressing problems plaguing maternal and child health in the developing world: inadequate prenatal and infant care.

Harvard sophomore Annie Ryu and her brother, Alex, a student at Penn, conceived the project last summer when Annie was working in Nicaragua and Alex was working in India with the nonprofit Karuna Trust. Concerned about the issues of poverty and low vaccination rates they saw, they began working on ways to improve the situation.

“One of the main reasons women don’t come to appointments is that they forget,” Annie said.

The two connected with Brandon Liu, a Harvard freshman with a computer science background, and Central Connecticut student David Amenta, who is working with Microsoft on apps for the Windows Phone 7 operating system. The result was Remindavax, a health records system that utilizes a web-based interface linked to a text messaging system. Once it is deployed, rural health workers can enter data about patients so that they automatically receive appointment reminders by text message. While in the field, clinic workers can enter patient data into the records system through a Windows Phone 7 application built primarily to help workers organize and prioritize their work visiting and treating patients without access to the health centers. A few

Windows Phone 7s are being provided to workers in a trial.

With Remindavax, health workers can reach poor residents of rural areas where there’s no mail service but where cellphones have become common. With the texted reminders of prenatal visits and vaccination appointments, the group hopes to improve mother and infant health and ultimately to use the reminders to increase adherence to other needed health care services as well.

In search of a faculty adviser for the project, the students approached S.V. Subramanian, associate professor of society, human development, and health. Subramanian was immediately impressed with the students’ plans and their grasp of the significance of the problems involving maternal and child health, an issue that is central to his research.

“We’ve grappled with this for decades,” Subramanian said. “We know that women who are more likely to get care and visit a health center for follow-up care are the ones whose children are more likely to survive. The question is: Can we do something for those women to get them into the clinics? That’s where the technology comes in.”

Once at the clinics, pregnant women, new mothers, and their children would have access to varied services, from counseling about dietary needs to vaccinations to refills of medications.

The students have already drawn some attention. They entered a Microsoft-sponsored technology competition, the Imagine Cup, reaching the U.S. fi-

nals and ultimately placing fourth. They’ve also drawn the enthusiastic endorsement of the nonprofit Karuna Trust, which wants to deploy the system in the 27 primary health centers it runs in Karnataka, India.

Liu, who did much of the website development, said he became involved with the project because it was a way to use his programming skills to solve a real problem. While student programmers regularly create new programs, they don’t often get a chance to make a difference, he said.

“I was excited about how it was very, very real and had a social impact,” Liu said.

Annie, who is planning to travel to India with her brother this summer to work on the project, said the participants are designing the program so they can collect data on its effectiveness. That way, if the program works well, organizers will have the information needed to push for expansion. Subramanian agreed that setting the trial up scientifically is essential for it to prove effective enough to move to a larger-scale trial.

“Our aim is to have some pilot data and then do a scaled-up trial. Mobile health, or ‘mHealth,’ is a buzzword in public health and while it clearly has potential to make a difference to real problems, what we lack is evidence,” Subramanian said. “This project is coming out of the students’ passion to make a difference in the lives of women and children in developing countries. Doing so by drawing upon cutting-edge technology and rigorous scientific principles also provides a unique learning opportunity.”



Evolution of ‘final solution’

Child victim of Nazi medical experiments recounts the horrors, in opening an exhibit that explores how physicians embraced the thinking and practices that became the Holocaust.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

The table slab was cold and hard beneath 6-year-old Irene Hizme as doctors and nurses took measurements and blood samples. She didn't know what was happening to her, and by the time it was all over, she wouldn't care. She was found lying nearly comatose on the ground by a woman who brought her home to begin her recovery.

Though it's routine for children to be examined by physicians, that was hardly the case here. Her doctor was Josef Mengele, the infamous Nazi who conducted cruel experiments on inmates at the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War II.

Hizme, who survived both her imprisonment and Mengele's experiments, told her story to a rapt audience at Harvard Medical School's Joseph Martin Conference Center in the New Research Building on April 14. Hizme was participating in a program to kick off the opening of an exhibit at Harvard Medical School's Countway Library of Medicine, “Deadly Medicine: Creating the Master Race.”

The exhibit, created by the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in collaboration with a long list of institutional sponsors, addresses physicians' roles in the evolution of what became the Holocaust through the early decades of the 1900s to the horror of its full execution during World War II.

The exhibit presents an eye-opening look at some of the lesser-known programs — many of which involved physicians — that established the Nazi philosophy of racial improvement and then implemented it through the 1930s. These programs began in 1933 with forced sterilization of the blind, deaf, alcoholics, physically deformed, and other groups judged inferior. In 1939, the murders began of thousands of children born with

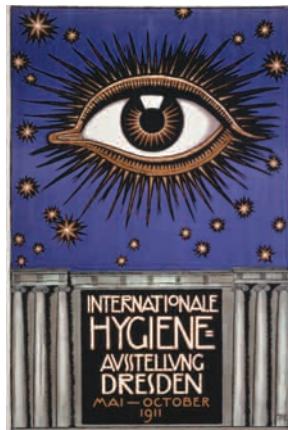
deformities, moving on to the killings of hundreds of thousands of adults institutionalized for mental illness and other causes. That program saw the development and use of gas chambers, later employed against Europe's Jews and other groups in Nazi death camps.

When Hizme, who was born in Prague, arrived at Auschwitz, she remembered the stifling, stinking conditions in the cattle car she and others rode and how relieved everyone was when the doors opened at their destination and let in fresh air. The relief for the 6-year-old and others didn't last long, as they were rousted from the car and sorted, a duty carried out by doctors, with some prisoners going to the camp and others to the gas chambers.

Because Mengele had an interest in twins for his heredity experiments, she and her brother were kept alive. She believes that she was experimented on while her brother was used as a control. She recalled X-rays and many injections whose contents she still doesn't know, and of being sick in the camp hospital many times. During one of those times, all the patients were gassed, while she was saved by a nurse who hid her under her skirt.

“I was young, so I really did not understand what was going on,” Hizme said.

Julie Hock, New England regional director of the U.S. Holocaust Museum, said the organization has had many exhibits over the years, but this is the first that begins to answer the question on people's minds as they try to grasp the enormity of what happened: How was this humanly possible?



Otmar von Verschuer examines twins at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute. As the head of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute's Department for Human Heredity, Verschuer examined hundreds of pairs of twins to study whether criminality, feeble-mindedness, tuberculosis, and cancer were inheritable. In 1927, he recommended the forced sterilization of the “mentally and morally subnormal.”

Susan Bachrach, the exhibit's curator, and Boston University Professor Michael Grodin, who has written about Holocaust doctors, laid out how the rediscovery of Gregor Mendel's genetics experiments led to the growth of the global eugenics movement in the early 1900s. Eugenics organizations, seeking human perfection, were active in many countries, including Germany and the United States. In America, many states had forced-sterilization programs, backed by the Supreme Court, which in 1927 upheld Virginia's such program for the “feeble-minded.”

Grodin said physicians played not just a bit part, but a central role in both the eugenics philosophy and in its eventual translation into Nazi programs to “disinfect” society. Doctors had a much greater representation in the Nazi Party than average Germans and played key roles throughout.

“Physicians were not victims; they were perpetrators,” Grodin said. “Nothing was inevitable; choices were made.”

In his research, Grodin sought to determine why physicians who pledge to improve human life wound up joining with the Nazis instead. He said there were some traits that might explain some physician participation — such as a willingness to dehumanize patients, an ability to compartmentalize their own lives, and a feeling of omnipotence — but added there was no way of predicting who would wind up embracing Nazi activities, just as there was no way of predicting who would wind up protecting the persecuted, risking their own lives.

Grodin cautioned against thinking that the Holocaust was an isolated event, and exhibit organizers said the displays are intended to provide food for thought for some of today's ethical questions. After all, Grodin said, black soldiers who liberated the prison camps were fighting in segregated companies, interracial marriage was outlawed in many states, and medical experiments in the United States have been repeatedly carried out against unwilling participants.

Grodin cited the Willowbrook experiments, in which hepatitis was given to mentally retarded children in New York for 14 years in the 1950s and 1960s, the Tuskegee syphilis experiment, carried out on unsuspecting black men between 1932 and 1972, and the injection of patients at the Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital with live cancer cells in 1962.

Grodin said the Holocaust reached the scale it did because it was state-sponsored instead of just supported by individuals. Still, he said, it is instructive to understand the smaller steps that ultimately led to the Nazi death camps.

“I think we have to be very concerned when we take small steps,” Grodin said.

Online ►► Photo gallery: <http://hvd.gs/79832>



A vanishing neighborhood

Two Harvard ethnographers directed the prize-winning “Foreign Parts,” a documentary that captures the sights and sounds of Willets Point, a vibrant, vanishing corner of New York City.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

Willets Point in Queens, N.Y., is a 75-acre patch of hustling junk dealers, mechanics, tire dealers, and auto glass installers. Savvy drivers troll the potholed streets of this offbeat commercial hive looking for the best fix-it deals in New York. About 2,000 people work in 250 businesses.

But the city has plans for a new \$3 billion retail and office complex there. Willets Point will soon disappear in a puff of rust, taking with it one of the last vestiges of a scrappy free-market New York.

Luckily, its sights and sounds are captured in “Foreign Parts,” an 80-minute documentary film co-directed by two fellows at Harvard’s Film Study Center. (The fellows program there is the only graduate-level source of arts funding at the University.)

Released last fall, “Foreign Parts” has already captured six international film prizes, including the prize for best first feature at the prestigious Locarno Film Festival in Switzerland. (Its first screening in Cambridge, featuring remarks by both directors, is at 7 p.m. April 22 at the Harvard Film Archive.)

“It was totally surreal for us,” said co-director Véréna Paravel of the Locarno prize, the first in a rapid string of top film festival honors in Italy, Spain, the United States, and elsewhere.

Paravel, a French-born ethnographer, is a postdoctoral associate in Harvard’s Department of Anthropology and in the Sensory Ethnography Lab. Her co-director, J.P. Sniadecki, is a Harvard Ph.D. candidate in anthropology.

Paravel was a novice at making films. Sniadecki had already won film awards, including for “Chaiqian” (“Demotion”), a 2008 documentary on migrant labor in urban China. Now he is a Blakemore Foundation fellow and curator of an independent film series in China called Emergent Visions.

“It’s very interesting how different we are,” said Paravel, who is from the south of France, but grew up in Algeria, Togo, Ivory Coast, Russia, and elsewhere. Sniadecki was raised in Michigan. “But we share this common ground — a small place where we really get each other,” she said. “We speak the same aesthetic language.”

Image courtesy of Véréna Paravel and J.P. Sniadecki

Among those you’ll be introduced to in “Foreign Parts” are Luis and Sara, a married couple who live in a van.

“Foreign Parts” is visually lush and elegiac, an unobtrusive look at the sights, sounds, and people of a vanishing world. The film’s unwitting stars are as obscure and colorful as Willets Point itself. They have names like V.K., Abdul, Chino, Angel, Max, and Moe.

Luis and Sara, a married couple, live in a van. Julia, a bearded homeless woman who favors ballcaps, has been a fixture there for 17 years and calls herself “queen of the junkyard.” Joe, who is 76 and the last legal resident of Willets Point, rages Lear-like at the eminent domain machinery that started to grind in 2008. (Eighty percent of the neighborhood is now in city control.) He roams the pocked and puddled streets like a proud mayor.

Paravel found this little vestige of commerce while living in New York. Tired of writing academic papers and attending conferences, she decided to make a film about city life beneath 12 miles of elevated subway track that starts in Flushing. (The eventual 20-minute film, “7 Queens,” was done for a seminar at Harvard’s Sensory Ethnography Lab.)

But along the way, Paravel discovered the oddity and the energy of nearby Willets Point. She started shooting video in the summer of 2008. Sniadecki joined her that fall, and after two years they had 150 hours of raw footage. “We were the crew,” said Paravel.

The result — edited with panicky speed in Cambridge, China, India, and Paris — was finished just in time for Locarno, thanks to patient help and a sound mix by Sensory Ethnography Lab manager Ernst Karel.

The finished film has no narrative, no contextual interviews, and no political viewpoint, just the views of two observant ethnographers who have a gift for images. A series of 81 vignettes capture the queer vibrancy of Willets Point.

In the first scene, a man with bolt cutters snips hoses in a jacked-up Astro van while fluids gush from the dangling engine. The slaughterhouse imagery remains a cinematic thread. A forklift knifes its blades through a car’s windows and lifts it like a sack. A man saws at a steering column and drags the remnant down the street.

But “Foreign Parts” also lovingly records the accidental beauty of junkyard bricolage. There are walls of hanging side view mirrors, racks of shiny wheels, tunnels of stacked bumpers, and warehouses lined with labeled taillights and wiper motors.

The people seem less ordered. Two Hasidic Jews in broad black hats sit at a desk in a mechanic’s shop, drinking vodka with two other men. One of them says, “The Messiah is coming now,” and raises his glass.

A man with an earring rolls a blunt in a car. Joe pauses during an angry walk to deliver an ornithological aside on the swallows that nest in local trees every May. Sara shows the knife and tire iron she sleeps with while Luis is in jail. She concludes, “So this is how I live.”

One rainy day, Julia dodges street puddles, veering off to hit up old friends for money. (“What am I,” asks one, “an ATM?”) Then she turns to the camera, raising her hands. “This is my people, my friends,” she says.

Last October, Julia had a bottle of whiskey in each pocket when she joined Joe and others at the Lincoln Center for the official U.S. premiere of “Foreign Parts” at the New York Film Festival. Afterward, she told Paravel, “I slept so well.”

Screening ►► “Foreign Parts,” with remarks from both directors, 7 p.m. April 22 at the Harvard Film Archive

A musical education

Harvard students are studying and performing the modern, eclectic works of composer John Adams.

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

Peter Sellars '81 buzzed into a Harvard classroom. His hair standing famously at attention atop his head, the unconventional American theater director greeted students with bear hugs and engaged in a two-hour discussion on such topics as his take on critics, the historical and political themes in his work, and his creative process.

“My work does not yield itself to offering its meaning in a 10-minute span. I am offering something way more complicated, and it takes a long time to digest,” said Sellars, who once staged Mozart’s “The Marriage of Figaro” on a set resembling an apartment in New York City’s lavish Trump Tower.

He told the students during the April 5 discussion that he also loves “the presence of documentary inside a fiction form,” and recalled using declassified government documents to write the libretto for the John Adams opera “Doctor Atomic,” about the creation of the nuclear bomb. “You want surprises,” he said. “You want something to stick in people’s craw.” The teachers of Harvard’s new class “The Operas of John Adams” had invited Sellars to the session.

Planned to coincide with the Metropolitan Opera’s premiere of “Nixon in China,” the Adams opera, inspired by the landmark 1972 presidential visit to China, the course explores the works of America’s most well-known and most frequently performed living classical composer famous for enriching musical minimalism. (Adams ’69 will drop in on the class later this month.)

A recipient of the 2007 Harvard Arts Medal, Adams doesn’t shy from controversial themes. His works often examine historic events, as in “Doctor Atomic,” or his opera “The Death of Klinghoffer,” which recounts the 1985 murder of an American Jew by Palestinian terrorists.

Artists like Adams and Sellars “are shaping art right in front of us and making new work all the time, and it’s often very controversial work,” said Carol Oja, William Powell Mason Professor of Music. Oja co-teaches the class with Anne Shreffler, chair of Harvard’s Department of Music and the James Edward Ditson Professor of Music.



“Being able to get a sense of the inside process, of how they are shaping the balance of politics and their aesthetic is just really fascinating,” said Oja, who connected with Adams and Sellars with help from the Office for the Arts at Harvard.

Students in the Harvard Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society, the Harvard-Radcliffe Collegium Musicum, and the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra are also studying Adams closely as they prepare to perform his “On The Transmigration of Souls” on April 29 and 30 in Sanders Theatre.

The work, commissioned by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra to commemorate those killed in the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, won the 2003 Pulitzer Prize in music.



Andrew Clark, Harvard’s director of choral activities, chose the piece after hearing about the new course, in order to connect his program directly with the University’s music curriculum. Federico Cortese, director of the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra, suggested combining Adams’ piece with Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony for the concert. Juxtaposing Adams’ work, which leaves the listener in a “disquieted and vulnerable” place, with the “message of humanity and unity and joy” offered by Beethoven’s iconic symphony, was a “perfect pairing” said Clark.

Adams compiled the text for the piece from fragments taken from missing-persons signs posted in New York after 9/11, comments drawn mainly from interviews that appeared in the “Portraits of Grief” series in The New York Times, and a list of names of the victims.

The composer, who refers to the piece as “a memory space,” has said he hoped the work would inspire listeners with the feeling of walking into a cathedral where, “you feel you are in the presence of many souls, generations upon generations of them, and you sense their collected energy.”

“The general color is very soft,” said Cortese of Adams’ work, which requires a large orchestra. “It is a piece of private sorrow.”

The Sanders performances will be the Boston area’s premiere of the piece. Adams plans to attend.

Online ►► For concert information:
<http://ofa.fas.harvard.edu/boxoffice/>

Peter Sellars '81 offered students a two-hour discussion on such topics as his take on critics, the historical and political themes in his work, and his creative process. “My work does not yield itself to offering its meaning in a 10-minute span. I am offering something way more complicated, and it takes a long time to digest,” he said.



Ardent critic

Professor Marjorie Garber's new book examines "why we read literature, why we study it, and why it doesn't need to have an application someplace else in order to be definitive in its talking about human life and culture."

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

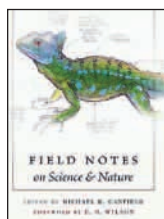


HARVARD BOUND



UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL TRADE
(Belknap Press, April 2011)
By Elhanan Helpman

Galen L. Stone Professor of International Trade Elhanan Helpman discusses the revolutions in trade theory, showing how scholars shifted their trade flow analyses from sectoral levels to business-firm levels to clarify the growing roles of multinational corporations, offshoring, and outsourcing in the international division of labor.



FIELD NOTES ON SCIENCE & NATURE
(Harvard University Press, May 2011)
Edited by Michael Canfield

Michael Canfield, a lecturer on organismic and evolutionary biology, visits an eclectic range of scientific disciplines, offering examples that professional naturalists can emulate to fine-tune their own field methods, along with practical advice that amateur naturalists and students can use to document their adventures.



ANOTHER FREEDOM: THE ALTERNATIVE HISTORY OF AN IDEA
(University of Chicago Press, June 2010)
By Svetlana Boym

Curt Hugo Reisinger Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures and Professor of Comparative Literature Svetlana Boym explores the cross-cultural history of the idea of freedom, discusses its limitations, and wonders how it can be newly imagined.

When Marjorie Garber chaired the National Book Award committee for nonfiction in 2010, she had 500 books to read and a myriad of questions.

Garber, the William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of English and of Visual and Environmental Studies, immediately got on the horn with her committee members and asked: "What are the criteria? How are we going to come to an agreement?"

"We set down two criteria, which sound very vague, but which were absolutely central for us," recalled Garber. "The book had to be well-written. It could not merely be well-researched, but it had to be pleasurable, moving, engrossing to read. And, secondly, we wanted it to be something that would last. We wanted it to be a book that we thought people would read again."

Thinking critically about literature is nothing new for Garber. She knew even as a teenager traveling to see T.S. Eliot speak at the 92nd Street Y that she wanted to be part of "the big conversation that involved both critics and writers."

"I never thought of going to Eliot's poetry reading — though I was a great admirer of his poetry — but I very much wanted to hear him talk about other poets and about his criticism," she said.

Her new work, "The Use and Abuse of Literature," is about "why we read literature, why we study it, and why it doesn't need to have an application someplace else in order to be definitive in its talking about human life and culture."

Dubbing her catalog a "wild and woolly variety," Garber said: "I've written a bunch of books on Shakespeare; I have a book on houses,

on dogs, some books on eroticism."

But, she said, "I've always felt there was a very common thread in the work that I do. All my books are really about love, in one way or another, and no book more so than this book — a book that I would say I started writing when I started reading."

Literature should be about how something means, rather than just what it means, according to Garber. "If I were to ask you what a novel by Dickens means, you could probably say something to me about it, but it wouldn't be very satisfying because it's not about a sound bite, it's not about boiling it down," she said.

As for the National Book Award, Garber's committee awarded performer Patti Smith for her memoir, "Just Kids," which chronicles Smith's move to New York at 21 and her relationship with photographer Robert Mapplethorpe.

"It was a fabulous snapshot — and very spare — and one of the things that made it as good as it was, was the things that it left out," she said. "We did not hear about Mapplethorpe's illness, about his early death, about the fame of these people; we learned about what it was like to be just kids, at this moment."

Garber said that she's more interested in what "the literary" is, more than what constitutes literature.

"The literary is, for me, the more general area of that which we read with literary intention, that which we read in order to enjoy the language, the structure, the way it sounds, the way it brings characters to life, the way it moves us, the big topics that human beings have always written about in literature — love, life, grief, war, loss," she said.

"And where there is a reader, there is a critic."



Gifts of immigration

Two Harvard researchers say that new U.S. residents, most of whom are young and nonwhite, reflect not just policy challenges, but an immense reservoir of social potential.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

Nearly one of every four Americans — 70 million — is an immigrant or is the child of parents from elsewhere. In Los Angeles, one of every three residents is foreign-born.

The vast majority of U.S. immigration has been nonwhite since 1965, a trend that won't change anytime soon. So two Harvard researchers asked themselves: What can the past teach us about absorbing today's immigrants — especially children — in a way that benefits them, and society?

"If they succeed, that is a social good of the first order," said sociologist Gerhard Sonnert of the young immigrants in the 21st century. "If they do not succeed, it would be bad for America."

As in the past, immigrants often come to the United States propelled by tragedy. Helping them to prosper is both a practical and a moral imperative, said physicist Gerald Holton.

Holton is the Mallinckrodt Professor of Physics and Professor of the History of Science *Emeritus*. Sonnert, a sociologist of science, is a research associate at the Harvard College Observatory and an associate in the Physics Department.

The two are champions of practicing science that aims at the social good, a realm they call "Jeffersonian research." It occupies a scholarly middle ground between the basic research of Isaac Newton and the applied research of Francis Bacon. One approach offers grand ideas, and the other favors applied technology. Holton and Sonnert propose there is a better way to use basic research for the social good.

They wrote two previous books on gender inequality

in science. Their two recent volumes focus on the social need to grapple with the facts of immigration.

Holton called modernity's global flood of immigrants and refugees "an unnatural disaster" for humanity, and the two refer to it as "one of the darkest facts of our time."

Their first volume on immigration, "What Happened to the Children Who Fled Nazi Persecution" (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006), studied a similar unnatural disaster: the flight to the United States of 30,000 mostly Jewish children from Nazi-dominated Central Europe in the 1930s and 1940s.

It was what Holton and Sonnert call the "second wave" of immigration related to the war. The "first wave" brought in the accomplished adults forced out of Europe, an act of cultural "self-decapitation" by the Germans, the Harvard researchers wrote.

Among the escapees were hundreds of luminaries, including Hannah Arendt, Hans Bethe, Albert Einstein, and Walter Gropius.

The second wave, all children, generally turned into American adults who brought extraordinary benefits to their adopted land. After five years of research, including more than 1,500 detailed questionnaires and 100 in-depth interviews, Holton and Sonnert found, for instance, that second-wave youngsters had a 15 times greater chance of appearing in "Who's Who" compared with their American-born peers. In adulthood, the same children made on average twice as much money, graduated from college at a three-times-higher rate, and were far more likely to enter high-end professions. Among the second-wave were five Nobel Prize winners.

With opportunities found and used in their new country, these immigrant children — despised flot-sam to the Nazis — went on to write "an astonishing and a glorious chapter for America," said Holton.

With this "glorious chapter" in mind, Holton and Sonnert wondered: Could the same advantages to the United States occur with immigrants today?

With help from the Russell Sage Foundation and an anonymous donor, they held a preparatory conference in 2006, from which emerged 20 essays by scholars and practitioners of immigration aid. The essays were collected in "Helping Young Refugees and Immigrants Succeed" (Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), co-edited by Holton and Sonnert.

Many aid organizations help immigrants, and scholars of the field continue a century's work of studying that. But despite common interests, the practitioners of aid and the academics remain "separate cultures," said Holton. He called the book an attempt "to bring [them] together fruitfully."

The essays (including one of their own) touch on lessons from the past, on the primacy of education, on the work of aid organizations, and on research regarding present-day young immigrants.

The stakes are high. Having a rising fraction of young immigrants in the U.S. population makes it a social imperative to provide them with the help they need. Most young immigrants arrive without the cultural capital of their counterparts from Central Europe decades ago. (That kind of capital, said Sonnert, was readily transferable to the Kultur-admiring segments in America.) But the immigrants bring some of the same qualities of spirit to their new country, including pluck, psychological toughness, and the creativity that comes with having to grow up fast under adverse circumstances.

Many young immigrants have faced extreme poverty, danger, and chaotic internment camps, said Holton. They often emerge from these hardships as "instant adults," he said, just as the children of the second wave did. Young immigrants today also bring something else. It's what Holton and Sonnert called in their second-wave study "distinctiveness advantage," the ability of new citizens to retain helpful strengths from their homeland cultures.

It's a form of creative resistance to the traditional expectation of linear assimilation — the "melting pot" ideal — and is investigated in the book by essayist and immigration scholar Mary C. Waters, Harvard's M.E. Zukerman Professor of Sociology. These "second-generation advantages," she wrote, also include exceptional parents and a supportive U.S. civil rights climate.

In sum, these young immigrants bring their own cultural capital, facility in another language, perhaps, or a musical heritage, or a deep-seated admiration for education. Said an admiring Holton, "They don't come just with a suitcase."



Gerhard Sonnert (left) and Gerald Holton take a closer look at immigration and propose a better way to use basic research for common good.



Looking ahead

After being named Harvard's next provost, Alan M. Garber '76 outlines what he envisions for the University and his role in making that happen.

He's an economist, a researcher, and a physician, and he's about to become provost. On the day (April 15) that President Drew Faust announced that he would be Harvard's next provost, Alan M. Garber '76 sat down with the Gazette to talk about his career, his new role, and facilitating connections across traditional academic boundaries as the University evolves for the 21st century.

Gazette: Welcome back to Harvard.

Garber: It's a great pleasure to be back.

Gazette: Let's start with the past. Is there a single memory that crystallizes, for you, the Harvard experience? What do you tell people when they ask what it was like to be a student here?

Garber: I'll tell you something that touches upon the health system, advising, and the importance of mentorship. I started out as a biochemistry concentrator, and in my first year at Harvard, I discovered I loved Physics 12 and Ec 10, two courses that I'd taken out of general interest. The following year I moved into Dunster House, and the resident tutor in economics was getting, in addition to his Ph.D. in economics, a J.D. We became friends, and we talked a lot about courses, my interests, and so on. He told me that I was crazy to continue in biochem. I loved economics so much, I should switch. He told me which courses I should take, and he said I should become a research assistant for a professor, which he then arranged for me.

That set my entire career on a very different path from the one I started down. If there is one thing that might not have happened anywhere else but at Harvard, it was this. My life changed dramatically and for the better.

Gazette: Let's talk about your career. I understand that you are the founding director of both the Center for Health Policy and the Center for Primary Care

and Outcomes Research at Stanford, and you spent nearly two decades as the founding director of the health care program of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Garber: My entire career has focused on application of the tools of economics to the important problems in health and health care in the U.S., along with other nations. A lot of what I've done is what's called cost-effectiveness analysis, or decision analysis, or sometimes technology assessment. This research aims to improve the efficiency of health care — identifying the best health interventions to use. It is only partly about learning what works best. It's also about figuring out which forms of care offer the greatest value. My interests have ranged from basic methodology to evaluations of specific interventions, such as treatments for prostate cancer.

Gazette: So why this job now? You have your research, you teach, and you have your clinical practice. Why become provost of Harvard?

Garber: I can assure you that I never set out thinking, let me see if there's an opening for a provost. My academic activities have been deeply satisfying, and I have a great set of colleagues. Everything about my job right now is as good as it could be. But when Drew approached me to think about this position, it reminded me of how deeply I care about Harvard, how important its mission is, and how much potential there is to make a real difference in higher education by contributing to the University. The most important aspect, though, is the opportunity to work with Drew.

Gazette: I imagine that you spent quite a bit of time with her while you were considering this job. What are your impressions of her?

Garber: Drew is a leader who has gathered around her a very impressive set of staff and deans, and while she may express her vision in low-key ways, I believe that in the years to come she will be remembered as the president who brought Harvard together to make the whole much greater than the sum of its parts.

Gazette: What will it take to achieve that?

Garber: To put it in broad terms, it will include turning Harvard into the best Harvard for the 21st century. That will take many forms. It will mean enabling the different parts of the University to work together

more easily, more effectively. It will mean strengthening the University's financial position. And it will mean continuing to do what it has always done best — attracting the very best people in the world — but at an even higher level.

Gazette: As provost, your purview will of course extend beyond your academic areas of expertise. Where do the arts and humanities fit into your ideas about interdisciplinary work?

Garber: First of all, like virtually every educated person I know, I have a personal interest in the humanities, in terms of what I read, what I do, ...

Gazette: What are you reading right now?

Garber: Right now I'm reading a book by Kwame Anthony Appiah, a former Harvard faculty member, now at Princeton, called "Experiments in Ethics." He's a philosopher, and part of what he argues is that a philosophy of ethics needs to be grounded in what we really know about human nature, the findings of psychology, experimental philosophy, and other fields that fall outside the realm of traditional philosophy. The beauty of his approach is that it demonstrates not only how the sciences can inform the humanities, but how the humanities can inform the sciences.

Gazette: Cross-pollination between the humanities and the sciences — that sounds like the kind of synergy that Harvard has increasingly been trying to encourage since the Task Force on the Arts report was released a couple of years ago.

Garber: The task force report made a very eloquent and persuasive statement about the role of the arts in the life of the University. When you look at Harvard, with its abundance of arts-related extracurricular activities and tremendous student involvement in those activities, you would never think of the arts as marginal to the life of the University. But this report made the case that such efforts often seem ad hoc and not fully integrated into the curriculum, into the so-called serious side of college and university life. I suspect that many of these observations apply across the humanities, too. There is so much that the humanities have to contribute to the life of the University, not just for entertainment and general enrichment, but to actually add to the value of the research and teaching in other fields, in other areas.

Think about computing. When the original Apple Macintosh was introduced, it was remarkable in part because it displayed beautiful typography and proportionally spaced fonts. Its interface was far advanced beyond anything that had previously been seen. Steve Jobs said that he insisted on having this kind of functionality because he had taken a calligraphy course when he was younger, and it made an impression on him about the importance of design elements, about how different a document could look when it was printed in a beautiful font.

The many ways in which the humanities and the arts can inform what we do in science, technology, in many different fields, are just tremendous, and we often don't notice them.

Online ►► Full interview: <http://hvd.gs/79481>; press release: 79435; reception: 79483



Not just hot air

In 2010, Claire Reardon (above) was volunteering at the Office for Sustainability in its efforts to rid the University of junk mail. Today she is a Northwest Building lab manager, working to ensure that one of Harvard's most energy-intensive activities is as green as possible.

COVER STORY

Efforts to make the University sustainable have played a critical role in changing everyday behavior, from recycling to composting to conserving energy. In the process, Harvard serves as a kind of experimental model.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

When Claire Reardon was growing up in Rhode Island, she regularly reviewed the family's shopping lists to make sure her father avoided buying shampoo brands that had been tested on animals. Now she is a Northwest Building lab manager, working to ensure that one of Harvard's most energy-intensive activities is as green as possible.

Before enrolling at Harvard Business School (HBS), Carol Choy was a member of her company's green team, encouraging colleagues to tend the environment even as they tended to business. Now Choy is a student green-living representative at HBS, similarly raising environmental awareness among fellow students by encouraging recycling and using resources wisely.

On the eve of Earth Day (April 22), all across Harvard, in ways big and small, people increasingly are pitching in to help the University reach its lofty conservation

goals that will soften its environmental impact and could make it a national model on the uncharted path to sustainability.

While effective policies are critical in helping Harvard to meet its exacting conservation targets, another key to progress is behavior change — that holy grail of myriad activists who tout goals ranging from healthy eating to regular exercise to the environmental credo of “reduce, reuse, and recycle.”

Though proper exercise and eating remain elusive goals, when it comes to the environment, the evidence at Harvard is mounting that people generally understand that change is needed and that they must alter their daily work habits and shift their assumptions about what it means to be part of the University community.

(see Sustainability next page)

Sustainability

(continued from previous page)

Vice President for Campus Services Lisa Hogarty (left) and Heather Henriksen, director of Harvard's Office for Sustainability, announce winners during the Green Carpet Awards. The awards honored 55 individual winners and seven teams, showcasing the creativity and passion that Harvard's sustainability leaders bring to their efforts.



Heather Henriksen, director of Harvard's Office for Sustainability (OFS), said that meeting the University's major greenhouse gas reduction goal — a whopping 30 percent cut from 2006 levels by 2016 — will prove impossible without community engagement. That means behavior change is key to Harvard becoming truly sustainable.

HARVARD AS A MODEL FOR COMMUNITY CHANGE

Turning sustainability into something that people don't just do but that they expect to do could propel the University into becoming a working example of change far beyond its boundaries. When students graduate and leave Cambridge, those who have internalized the message that sustainability is the norm will spread that belief.

"The most lasting effect we have is on the students we send into the world, so they make decisions in their company or nonprofit that have the biggest impact," Henriksen said.

Harvard's eventual impact on sustainability could prove broad. With 26 million square feet, the University is the size of a small city, with buildings ranging from classrooms to residences to businesses to athletic facilities. Other institutions are likely to adopt programs that succeed here.

"What Harvard does have is unbelievable faculty, bright students, and smart, engaged staff members. What we're trying to do is make our campus a living model about how you drop energy use in an economically viable way," Henriksen said. "Behavior change is not just one thing you do over here on the side. It has to be top down, bottom up."

The greenhouse gas reduction goal was set in 2008 after President Drew Faust accepted the recommendations of the Harvard Greenhouse Gas Task Force. Faust acknowledged then that it was an ambitious goal that would require sweeping participation to succeed. "Every person at Harvard — student, faculty, staff — can contribute to the effort to avert the dire outcomes that scientists are predicting," Faust said that year. "We are all teachers, and we are all learners in this endeavor. We must do it together."

Wise use of resources is pivotal to sustainability. Schools and departments have begun a series of programs to encourage people to change their everyday behavior. Recycling bins are now in every office, and



their use is rising, driving University recycling rates from 5 percent 20 years ago to 55 percent today.

Recycling and reuse programs do more than encourage people to dispose of paper in big blue bins. For Valentine's Day, Leverett House undergraduate green rep Gracie Brown helped to gather unwanted cosmetics and donated them to a shelter for battered women. Brown, a senior, said she works four to six hours a week on her official sustainability duties. Each rep works on a program like the cosmetics drive, as well as an ongoing campaign.

Elsewhere, University composting programs ensure that food waste and compostable paper are returned to the soil. A Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) program has reduced 67 tons of biodegradable waste to usable compost and returned it to the earth at a Saugus farm. Sustainability programs are flowering not only in Cambridge, but also at the Harvard Medical School and HSPH campuses in Boston. HSPH's Take the Stairs Campaign hopes to trim usage of the School's elevators while improving health. A School-wide contest will see which team of five can log the most stair-climbing before April 22.

MANY APPROACHES THAT ADD UP TO ENERGY SAVINGS

Sustainability programs, organizations, contests, and other activities rely on the Harvard community to be effective. Increasingly, people are stepping in to help. Green-minded supporters have pawed through mounds of trash during waste audits to understand better what people throw away and how they might toss less. Student groups have weatherized the Phillips Brooks House and the freshman dean's office. People have put stickers on lab equipment reminding users to turn off the power when they have finished working. HBS even garners a bit of clean power in the gym, through special stationary bikes hooked up to the electric grid.



Online ►► [What's happening during Earth Month](http://green.harvard.edu/earthmonth)
<http://green.harvard.edu/earthmonth>

OFS programs to grow green offices, dorms, and labs are buttressed by teams of staffers and green-living student reps. Henriksen said the OFS role is to offer support, encouragement, and even celebration — such as the April 11 Green Carpet Awards, which acknowledged the contributions of individuals and groups in making Harvard more sustainable.

Henriksen takes a broad view of behavior change, one that counts as critical the actions not just of workers, students, and faculty, but also of managers who seek ways to save, and institutional leaders who signal Harvard's commitment and point in a direction that others can follow. Without those people on board and pushing to make sustainability a priority, the effort would fail, Henriksen said.

That's because many conservation programs couple an institutional aspect with behavior change. At HBS,



for example, thermostats are set a few degrees cooler in the winter and warmer in the summer to save energy and money. Schoolwide guidelines on when to ready a space for daily occupancy have changed, from turning on heating or cooling two hours before people arrive, to doing so just 30 minutes beforehand. Because the School allows individuals to override the guidelines, the program's success depends on the cooperation of those using the buildings.

Andy O'Brien, HBS's chief of operations, said he has gotten few complaints from the occupants since the

program began. People bring in sweaters during winter and dress more lightly in summer.

Several years ago, HBS bought new "chillers" for central cooling. The machines are large and efficient, and can be switched on or off as needed. The flexibility provided by the equipment and the adaptive HBS community has allowed the School to ride out demand peaks at warmer temperatures — 73 degrees rather than 70, for example, saving money and energy, O'Brien said.

"In the past, it was the Wild West," O'Brien said. "If someone wanted to turn the temperature up, they did. It's about having agreement across the University about what's acceptable. You bring a sweater in the winter. Those small things make quite a difference when spread across the 1.3 million square feet that I have to manage."

REMINDERS THAT HELP ALTER BEHAVIOR

A Harvard Law School (HLS) program shows another way to save energy. Over winter break, custodians go into every space at the School and check for equipment left on, thermostats not turned back, and other missed opportunities for savings, according to HLS sustainability coordinator Kate Cosgrove. When the custodians find equipment that was left on, they leave a note reminding the owners how to save energy.

Harvard Business School student Eric Hepfer participates in the Green Living program's Tap vs. Bottled Water Tasting Challenge. In April 2010, the Green Cup (below) was awarded to Adams House. The Green Cup is an inter-House competition to determine the most environmentally conscious House.

Such reminders are working. In just one year, there has been a significant increase in people turning off equipment and lowering temperatures over the winter break. In 2009-'10, only 54 percent of offices turned off electronics, and 67 percent set back thermostats. A year later, 80 percent turned off electronics, and 78 percent set back thermostats, Cosgrove said.

"We have seen really great results there," Cosgrove said.

Several people involved with Harvard's efforts to go green said it's important to create a culture where sustainability is simply expected. Henriksen and OFS assistant director Jaclyn Olsen said they have added sustainability presentations to freshman orientation sessions so students hear the messages from the moment they set foot on campus.

Cosgrove and Jenny Lee, a third-year law student and green living rep who has helped to expand the composting program into dormitories, said an important aspect of the HLS program is creating the expectation of sustainable living. This emphasis on creating social norms is carried out by publicizing successes, such as the energy walk-through program, and by making everyday actions such as recycling and composting expected.

"People seem even more willing to engage because every facet of their behavior reinforces the other," Lee said.

A HOPE FOR ZERO WASTE BY 2020

While much has been done, much remains to be done. Harvard's self-imposed deadline of a 30 percent cut in greenhouse gases is just a few years away. Advocates of recycling, heady that they've zoomed past the 50 percent mark, are eyeing a goal of zero waste by 2020.

While such goals may seem daunting, those in the thick of the changes say that even though it might seem that all the easy improvements already have been made, they find more each year.

"Five years ago, I would have told you we'd gotten all the low-hanging fruit and can't get any more," O'Brien said. "But [each] year, we still have more."

Photos: (top) by Kris Snibbe, (bottom) by Stephanie Mitchell | Harvard Staff Photographers

To learn more about sustainability at Harvard, scan these QR codes.



Sustaining the moment:
The Harvard annual Green
Carpet Awards.
<http://hvd.gs/79159>



Visit the Sustainability at Harvard website, where people across the University get connected with information, tools, and inspiration for the challenge at hand: Making Harvard sustainable for the long term.

Change in the air

To date, the Harvard School of Public Health has cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 19 percent, and the School's investments in energy efficiency have resulted in savings of more than \$1.3 million per year since 2006.

By Krysten A. Keches | Harvard Correspondent

This is one of a series of occasional stories on the measures that Schools at Harvard are taking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

While testing a new air-monitoring system in a laboratory at the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH), Daniel O. Beaudoin intentionally spilled a small amount of acetone on the floor. The system detected the substance, increased airflow to the space, and cleared the air in just 36 minutes. The acetone melted the wax right off the floor tiles, a small price to pay for improved safety — and sustainability.

In 2008, Harvard President Drew Faust announced the University's goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 30 percent from 2006 levels by 2016 (including growth). To date, HSPH has cut its emissions by 19 percent, and the School's investments in energy efficiency have resulted in savings of more than \$1.3 million per year since 2006.

Systems installed in laboratories have contributed significantly to the School's energy savings. (Many are from Aircuity, a Newton, Mass., sustainable design company.) Labs require a constant supply of fresh air that must be cleaned, heated or cooled, and humidified. After this intensive process, none of the treated air can be recirculated.

Each Aircuity system at HSPH reduces energy consumption by adjusting the number of air changes per hour in a lab based on actual conditions in the space.

"The Aircuity system pulls columns of air from a lab through a vacuum pump to a centralized station with a series of sensors," said Beaudoin, manager of operations, energy, and utilities at HSPH. "The sensors in the central station monitor temperature, humidity, small particulate matter, large particulate matter, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, and total volatile organic compounds. Based on real-time



Changes include full composting and recycling at the HSPH cafeteria, Sebastian's Café.

readings, the system will adjust the ventilation rates in the lab."

When no research is being conducted, it is unnecessary to run air changes at a high rate, so the system decreases airflow. Conversely, when sensors detect a chemical spill, the system ramps up to the maximum number of air changes per hour to flush out the space. With the exception of biosafety level 3 labs (where researchers deal with lethal bacteria and viruses), all labs in the François-Xavier Bagnoud Building have been outfitted with Aircuity systems over the past two years.

Other HSPH buildings benefit as well.

LED lighting and motion sensors installed throughout HSPH have also resulted in significant electricity savings. In the Kresge Building, high-efficiency LED lights replaced incandescent and fluorescent fixtures in all the offices renovated last summer. On the ninth floor of the building alone, the total number of watts expended per square foot was cut by more than 50 percent.

A 43,000-square-foot former schoolhouse at 90 Smith St., renovated to house HSPH administrative offices, is 100 percent LED-lit. Completed in February, the building was designed in compliance with the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) commercial interior guidelines. HSPH also has worked with local utilities to maximize energy efficiency, and learned from the New Buildings Institute's "core performance guide." Based on energy modeling, an "advanced building" may perform as much as 45 percent better than code.

Beaudoin and other operations personnel often collaborate with student and staff groups on campus. The Environmental Health and Sustainability Club at HSPH, started in 2007, has hosted park cleanups, designed water bottles for first-year students, and

organized volunteer events with the Food Project, a Massachusetts urban farming program.

"Right now we're working to create a speaker series about the effect of climate change on health," said HSPH doctoral student Peter James, one of the club's founding members and its current president. "For example, changing temperature distributions may lead to increased infectious disease transmission. It's an emerging area of research."

An HSPH sustainability group, eco-opportunity, holds monthly meetings to discuss sustainability initiatives.

"It's one of the premier models for Green Teams campuswide, as far as having representation from each department in the School and implementing things as a team," said Longwood sustainability manager Claire Berezowitz, who heads eco-opportunity along with Tiffany Colt, assistant facilities manager at HSPH. "The composting program that started a couple years ago was largely the result of work done by eco-opportunity."

Sebastian's Café, the HSPH cafeteria, has full composting and recycling and no longer sells bottled water. Led by general manager Laurie Torf, the café was the first Harvard food service facility to earn a Green Restaurant Certification from the Green Restaurant Association of America.

This month, eco-opportunity is holding its third "Take the Stairs" competition to encourage walking instead of using the elevator. An online tracking system helps participants follow their progress. In the 2010 competition, students, faculty, and staff collectively climbed 44,396 flights of stairs.

"We did Mount Kilimanjaro the first year and Mount McKinley last year," said Berezowitz. "It's really gotten the word out about eco-opportunity, and it's something to engage everyone at the School in sustainability."

FACULTY PROFILE



Finding Japan, through its past

David Howell, Harvard's newest professor of Japanese history, evokes a vanished world of samurai and shoguns, and argues for studying cultures that thrived through a non-Western logic.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

A convergence of factors led Howell to studying Japan. For one, he was born there. (His father worked for the U.S. military.) For another, after age 10, Howell grew up in Hawaii, where the theaters on weekdays screened Japanese B-movies — gangster, comedy, and samurai flicks that awoke in him a sense of the culture.

Studying early modern Japanese history may not sound like a delight. After all, you have to learn the language, along with several archaic variants.

But David Luke Howell, Harvard's newest professor of Japanese history, not only has made Japan's Tokugawa period (1603-1868) a life's work, he has managed to use it to explore some offbeat cultural sidelights. Those include night soil, matchlock firearms, disgruntled samurai, and 19th century hairstyle reform.

Regarding that last item, Howell — a writer of uncommonly witty and clear academic prose — recently penned an essay called “The Girl with the Horse-Dung Hairdo.” (The dung was what the piled-up hairstyle resembled.)

Within a couple of years, Howell promises a slim, playful volume on the subject of night soil, a human fertilizer no longer in favor, but which in premodern Japan was a powerful economic and even scientific preoccupation. (He has read — yes — many 19th century books on fertilizer practices.) At the same time, his more grave and major research interest involves investigating the fear of violence and social disorder in the period leading up to the Meiji Restoration of 1868.

The restoration was Japan's pivotal moment. It revived an ancient imperial tradition, banished the feudal regime of the Tokugawa shogunate, and sent Japan hurtling into modernity. Howell likes to quote the British Japanologist Basil Hall Chamberlain (1850-1935), who witnessed the transformation. Japan went from a

seeming Middle Ages to an era “full of talk about bicycles and bacilli,” said Chamberlain. “Old things pass away between a night and a morning.”

That friction point between old and new Japan captivates Howell, who earned his Ph.D. in 1989 at Princeton University, where he taught from 1993 until last year.

But Japan escaped being swallowed up by colonial powers. “A lot of their more aggressive energies were focused on China,” Howell said, and there were other distractions, like the American Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, and an emergent, powerful Germany.

Japan also progressed readily from its feudal shell because there was a ready substitute for the Tokugawa shogunate, an imperial infrastructure that had survived as a weakened remnant of ancient Japan. Howell said that imperial power “was open for people to interpret as they chose.” The emperor's focusing presence became an explicit machine for achieving modernity quickly.

But nostalgia for the Tokugawa period persists in Japan, said Howell, and to Western observers attracted to this feudal time of roaming samurai, relative peace, and stable social hierarchies. The era seemed to engender the elegant simplicity and the playful, artistic culture of today.

Studying Japanese history makes sense for three reasons, said Howell, who also teaches at Harvard Extension School. Japan is the world's third-largest economy. Also, “people, as a general principle, should be literate about different parts of the world.” But mostly, said Howell, studying the Japan of the 17th through the 19th centuries exposes students to the idea “that there are lots of perfectly reasonable ways to run a society.”

Japan in the early modern era, after all, was safe, orderly, and hygienic. “If you had to choose a place to live in 1800, or almost anytime before antibiotics, you would not do bad choosing Japan,” he said.

Yet that Japan operated on a vastly different cultural logic. It was a world in which “it was a matter of common sense that all people are created unequal,” said Howell, “and that the purpose of law was to maintain order rather than the pursuit of justice as an abstract principle.”

A convergence of factors led Howell to studying Japan. For one, he was born there. (His father worked for the U.S. military.) For another, after age 10, Howell grew up in Hawaii, where the theaters on weekdays screened Japanese B-movies — gangster, comedy, and samurai flicks that awoke in him a sense of the culture.

What sealed Howell's academic fate was the nearly four years he spent in Tokyo right after high school, going there with his family the first year. (His father, by then a Berkeley-trained sociolinguist, took the family with him on sabbatical.) “I fell in love with Tokyo almost immediately,” said Howell. He studied academic subjects in English at Sophia University, took a drumbeat of Japanese language courses, stayed on after his parents left, and reluctantly returned home to finish his bachelor's degree at the University of Hawai'i at Hilo.

Until early in graduate school, Howell's passion outside of Japanese history was bridge. Now he's content to follow baseball, and to pursue a related quest: to visit all 30 major league stadiums with his teenage son. “Eight to go,” he said.

Photo by Stephanie Mitchell | Harvard Staff Photographer

Harvard invites community to Arts First

Photographer Susan Meiselas, Ed.M. '71, will receive the 2011 Harvard Arts Medal as part of the annual Arts First weekend, which runs from April 28 through May 1.

Photographer Susan Meiselas, Ed.M. '71, will receive the 2011 Harvard Arts Medal, which will be awarded by President Drew Faust at a ceremony on April 29 at 4 p.m. at New College Theatre. The ceremony, presented by the Office for the Arts and the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, will include a discussion with Meiselas on her career and creative process moderated by actor and host John Lithgow '67.

The Harvard Arts Medal honors a distinguished Harvard or Radcliffe graduate or faculty member who has achieved excellence in the arts and has made a contribution through the arts to education or the public good. Previous medal recipients include visual artist and essayist Catherine Lord '70, saxophonist/composers Joshua Redman '91 and Fred Ho '79, composer John Adams '69, M.A. '72, playwright Christopher Durang '71, poets John Ashbery '49 and Maxine Kumin '41, cellist Yo-Yo Ma '76,

College and her M.A. in visual education from Harvard University. Her first major photographic essay focused on the lives of women doing striptease at New England country fairs. She photographed the carnivals during three consecutive summers while



teaching photography in the New York public schools. Meiselas has had one-woman exhibitions in Paris, Madrid, Amsterdam, London, Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York. Her work is included in American and international collections.

The ceremony honoring Meiselas will also kick off the annual Arts First festival, which runs from April 28 through May 1. This year's festival includes events as varied as an exhibition of artworks by Quincy House students, tutors, and masters, and a lecture performance by jazz great Wynton Marsalis.

Three plays highlight April 28: "The Story," "Annie Get Your Gun," and "Rock Paper Kill Me."

On April 29, acoustic indie-pop band Asian Pear takes to the streets outside Holyoke Center, followed by the a cappella group Crimsound, the Harvard College Key-Change, the Harvard Fallen Angels, and many more.

Head to the Science Center lawn on **April 30** to paint a canvas with Harvard's Undergraduate Global Health Forum. All paintings will be donated to a children's hospital in Rwanda. Or visit the popular Sunken Garden Children's Theater made up of

a zany cast of undergraduates performing "The Princess and the Pea."

Tickets are free, but required to attend the Harvard Arts Medal ceremony, and are available at the Harvard Box Office. Visit <http://www.boxoffice.harvard.edu> or call 617.496.2222.

Online ►► For full Arts First listings: <http://ofa.fas.harvard.edu/arts/>



Susan Meiselas, Ed.M. '71, will be awarded the Harvard Arts Medal, which honors a distinguished Harvard or Radcliffe graduate or faculty member who has achieved excellence in the arts and has made a contribution through the arts to education or the public good.

film director Mira Nair '79, conductor and founder of Les Arts Florissants William Christie '66, stage director Peter Sellars '80, composer John Harbison '60, National Theatre of the Deaf founder David Hays '52, author John Updike '54, songwriter/musicians Bonnie Raitt '72 and Pete Seeger '40, and actor Jack Lemmon '47.

Meiselas received her B.A. from Sarah Lawrence

Photo by Meryl Levin

STAFF NEWS

NURIDES OFFERS EMPLOYEES NEW REWARDS

Harvard CommuterChoice along with the state program MassRIDES (commute.com), is offering a new commuting benefit: NuRide — a free reward program to support taking greener commutes, like using public transportation, biking, walking, telecommuting, carpooling, vanpooling or working a compressed week. Simply enroll on the NuRide website (commute.com/nuride) and then record your "greener" trips to earn points for up to two trips daily. Points can be redeemed for rewards like restaurant coupons, discounts at retailers, and tickets to shows and attractions. NuRide also lets you track emissions prevented, gas conserved, and money saved. Enter promo code MASSRIDES when you enroll, and automatically receive 1,000 reward points just for joining. Questions? Contact commuterchoice@harvard.edu or 617.384.RIDE.

HOT JOBS

COMPTROLLER/SR. FINANCIAL MANAGER, REQ 21594BR, GR. 059

American Repertory Theater, FT

SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER, ORACLE APPLICATIONS, REQ 23411BR, GR. 059

Financial Administration, FT

ON-LINE EDITORIAL ASSISTANT III, REQ 23455BR, GR. 053

Harvard Magazine, FT

SENIOR HUMAN RESOURCES CONSULTANT, REQ 23530, GR. 058

Harvard Human Resources, FT

Online ►► See complete opportunity listings at www.employment.harvard.edu or contact Employment Services at 617.495.2772.

HOW TO APPLY

To apply for an advertised position or for more information on these and other listings, please connect to our new system, ASPIRE, at www.employment.harvard.edu/. Through ASPIRE, you may complete a candidate profile and continue your career search with Harvard University. Harvard is strongly committed to its policy of equal opportunity and affirmative action.

JOB SEARCH INFO SESSIONS

Harvard University offers information sessions that are designed to enhance a job-seeker's search success. These sessions may cover topics ranging from preparing effective resumes and cover letters to targeting the right opportunities to successful interviewing techniques. Sessions are held monthly from 5:30 to 7 p.m. at the Harvard Events and Information Center in Holyoke Center, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., in Cambridge. More specific information is available online at employment.harvard.edu/careers/findingajob/.



Nima Samimi is working toward a master's degree at the Harvard Extension School.

In trash, an unlikely muse

Nima Samimi collects jobs — 43 so far. In his latest, at the Arnold Arboretum, he collects refuse, as well as good ideas for making the famed site even greener.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

STAFF PROFILE

Nima Samimi has been a chef, a baker, an apprentice carpenter, a muscular therapist, a touring folk singer, and a community organizer. He has written a prize-winning thesis on the Haitian revolution of 1791 and is studying to become a historian of the Middle East. Since his first two paying gigs at age 11 — collecting maple sap in the winter, and working as a library page in the summer — he has held 43 jobs.

“Specialization,” the science fiction author Robert Heinlein once wrote, “is for insects.” He could have been talking about Samimi. The 33-year-old Iranian American may be the most overqualified trash collector around.

“I think it was a necessity-is-the-mother-of-invention situation,” said Samimi, who struck out on his own at 17, reflecting on his many mini-careers. “But also, I think like most children I was born with a natural curiosity about all things.” Unlike most kids, he never grew out of it.

Samimi is the only gardener at the Arnold Arboretum, but his title is somewhat misleading. He’s responsible for maintaining and protecting the Arboretum’s 265-acre grounds, from its gates and benches to its roads to its precious flora. For some, the job might invite tedium — it involves a lot of trash.

But Samimi has used garbage as an unlikely muse for the kind of creativity and resourcefulness learned after a lifetime of odd jobs. In his four years at the Arboretum, he has devised a number of inventive solu-

tions to reduce waste and litter and promote recycling on the grounds, earning him the first-ever Arnold Arboretum Director’s Innovation Award in 2009.

“The crux of my job is trash,” he said as he made his rounds on a warm, overcast April morning. “You’ve got to get it when you see it.” He paused midsentence and hopped out of his beat-up Chevy to grab a discarded tissue off the side of the road.

“It’s a nightmare,” he continued. “In my off time, all I see is trash.” His days, which begin at 7 a.m., often find him roaming the Arboretum like a modern-day Thoreau. He quickly noticed ways in which the Arboretum’s trash collection could be improved.

First, he researched and installed recycling bins around the Arboretum. Another problem he noticed, however, was more intractable. The park’s many dog walkers would leave spare plastic bags hanging from the Arboretum’s gates for anyone who had forgotten their own.

While the thoughtful gesture did reduce dog waste, Samimi said, “the bags would blow off the gates into the grounds, and I’d be running around picking them up.” One day, he began to sketch a design for a mesh basket to attach to the front of a trash bin, like a large tissue box. He took his design to the Arboretum’s welder, and the Arboretum’s dog walkers now have “take a bag, leave a bag” drop points all around the grounds.

Perhaps most impressive, he figured out a little-known way to recycle Styrofoam, a process that has taken him three years.

“I called over to [the main Harvard campus] to ask how they recycle Styrofoam, and they told me there was no such way,” he recalled. Samimi researched the issue and found Conigliaro Industries, a Framingham company that would recycle the Arboretum’s Styrofoam — but only in 1,000-gallon increments. Because the material is 90 percent air, Samimi said, the company only deals in large quantities.

Samimi began collecting Styrofoam in a spare room at 1090 Centre St., a former dormitory for the Arboretum’s interns. Last month, he finally hauled 20 50-gallon bags to Framingham.

In addition to allowing him to dream up new ideas, Samimi’s job gives him the freedom to pursue his real passion: Middle Eastern history. He lobbied aggressively for a job at the Arboretum so he could take advantage of Harvard’s libraries and its Tuition Assistance Plan.

He was offered the job in 2007, shortly after finishing his bachelor’s degree in history at the University of Massachusetts Boston. He had started college at 24, putting himself through by working full time as a waiter, mover, and assistant building manager.

Working so many jobs meant he had already “learned how to learn,” Samimi said. “Surprisingly, I was a pretty good student, and it occurred to me for the first time in my life that I was interested in scholarship.” He is now working toward a master’s degree at the Harvard Extension School.

Samimi may not fit the mold of a typical grounds worker, but the position suits his rather offbeat sensibility, he said.

“This is a great place to work,” he said. “I can’t imagine any other job where people would have supported me to do the things I’ve done.”

Taking the baton

When Harvard admits its freshman class each April, it invites new students to a weekend's immersion in College life. Here's how the experience changed a life.

By Ginny Fahs '14



Early last April, I pulled a pristine crimson folder from a tattered envelope to find the hard copy of my Harvard acceptance. Still euphoric from the news of my admission over email several days earlier, I flipped through the folder until I came upon a flyer about the April Visiting Program.

The page explained that the April Visiting Program, now called *Visitas*, was a time when newly admitted students visited the College to experience Harvard's academic, social, and extracurricular offerings first-hand. Within hours, I had signed up for a host through Harvard's website and had booked a flight to Boston. Though I did not realize it at the time, the people and activities I would stumble upon over that weekend would set me on the trajectory to my current Harvard life.

Pre-frosh weekend was a dream. In addition to attending panels, dances, and dining hall meals, I got to glimpse the aspects of college life unique to Harvard. I managed to hear the "Ten Thousand Men of Harvard" song 10,000 times as the band made an appearance at every event I did. I attended the a cappella jam on the sunny steps of Widener Library and watched a stellar student-written play in the Adams Pool Theatre. All in all, though, the other students I

met proved to be Harvard's best advertisements. Hourlong meals in Annenberg Hall exposed me to bright-eyed people enamored with the world around them. This was a group I wanted to remain connected with.

Though gilded in my memory, the weekend certainly was not perfect. I made some amateur mistakes like forgetting to pack long-sleeved clothing (whoops) and wandering around Harvard Square in search of a mystical Earth Day event at the MAC Quad that I never actually found. Despite these blunders, I now look back on the weekend and realize that those three short days determined more about my current Harvard lifestyle than any other sessions I have had at the College since. Chance encounters that occurred over April Visiting Weekend set in motion much of my Harvard reality.

Almost every component of my academic, extracurricular, and social life this year can be directly traced to a conversation or event that happened that weekend. To begin with, I met most of my close friends through the Freshman Arts Program (FAP) during freshman pre-orientation. A varsity athlete in high school, I never would have even considered applying to participate in an arts program at Harvard were it not for the rave reviews the program received from

STUDENT VOICE

Almost every component of my academic, extracurricular, and social life this year can be directly traced to a conversation or event that happened that weekend, writes Ginny Fahs of her participation in the April Visiting Program.

my visiting weekend host Alex. First semester of my freshman year, I took the lessons I learned through participating in FAP and stepped outside my comfort zone for a second time by joining the Pan African Dance and Music Ensemble, a group whose mesmerizing performance in the pre-frosh weekend talent show inspired me to want to learn more about African culture. African dance is an unheard of pastime back home, but it quickly became one of my favorite activities at Harvard.

I also attended English Professor Louis Menand's stellar "Art and Thought of the Cold War" class over pre-frosh weekend. The lecture was so captivating that I looked up the readings after class last year and subsequently decided to take the class this semester. My positive experiences looking at mid-20th century art through the lens of the Cold War have pushed me to consider History and Literature as a viable concentration. Were it not for pre-frosh weekend, it is possible that none of these components of my current life would have come to fruition.

Realizing how vital the weekend was to helping me imagine what my Harvard world could encompass, I chose to get involved with the Undergraduate Admissions Council this year and help coordinate the weekend for next year's freshman class. Only months after attending the weekend as a student, I am now revising the budgets and the schedule for this year's program. I have gained an appreciation for the many logistics that go into making the first impressions of Harvard so warm. Someone needs to order those 29 gallons of ice cream served at the Sunday Sundaes event; someone needs to find speakers for panels and recruit groups to perform in the arts showcases.

A good first impression requires effort, and with Harvard's many tourists and prominent public image, that effort needs to be sustained all year long, but never more than during admit weekend: the time when the future of Harvard first visits the University. It's times like these when first impressions set the trajectories for life.

If you're an undergraduate or graduate student and have an essay to share about life at Harvard, please email your ideas to Jim Concannon, the Gazette's news editor, at Jim_Concannon@harvard.edu.

Warrior spirit

Five years ago, Andrew Kinard lost his legs in Iraq. After 75 surgeries, he's tackling other big goals, from a Harvard education to the Boston Marathon.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

Andrew Kinard likes to stretch far back in his wheelchair and wrap his hands behind his head, revealing long twin scars that run the length of his muscled forearms like mottled ravines. It's a casual pose, but one that took months of effort and dozens of surgeries to perfect.

"The fact that I can do this is pretty remarkable," he said, smiling and wiggling his fingers.

Today, the arms that Kinard could barely lift from his hospital bed less than five years ago can power a handcycle wheelchair — a low-sitting, hand-pedaled bicycle — across the finish line at the Boston Marathon. His journey up Heartbreak Hill on Monday (April 18) was the culmination of months of training, mostly done on stationary bike rollers in the basement of his Harvard Business School (HBS) apartment building, sometimes on the 17-mile loop of the Esplanade when the weather was nice enough.

But it also marked the fulfillment of a promise Kinard, a J.D./M.B.A. candidate, made to himself not long after losing his legs: that the wounds he suffered in battle wouldn't control his life.

"It's a decision I have to make every day," he said. "It never goes away, but it's a commitment that I made."

In October 2006, just six weeks into his first tour of duty in western Iraq, Kinard, a 23-year-old first lieutenant in the Marines, stepped on an improvised explosive device during a routine patrol.

When he awoke a month later in a Maryland naval hospital, his legs were gone, and his chances of recovery were far from certain.

"My first thought when I woke up was, 'Where's my rifle, and what's my dad doing in Iraq?'" he said recently, between classes at HBS, where he is studying this year toward his joint degrees in business and law.

Over the next several months, he endured 75 surgeries and agonizing pain. He was released from the hospital in April 2007 and devoted another year to intense physical therapy, learning to control the hands he almost lost and to care for himself in a wheelchair. He struggled to regroup after the military career he had trained for was cut short.

"The hardest part about it is sitting on the bench and watching the game go by," he said of having to leave his fellow Marines in Iraq.

At a rehab session at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Kinard had a chance meeting with Jim Haynes, J.D. '83, then-general counsel to the Department of Defense (DOD). He decided to take Haynes up on an offer of an internship with the DOD's Office of Legislative Counsel in Washington, D.C. Less than two years after his accident, Kinard was moving to a new city, working in a high-profile office, and living by himself.

"I knew that I could never just get settled, that I had to keep pushing the envelope," he said. "I never really felt quite like myself until I started working again."

The internship experience convinced Kinard he was cut out for law school, and in 2008 he applied to Harvard Law School. He was accepted and made yet another solo move to a new city.

"Growing up in South Carolina, Harvard was not even a word in my vocabulary," he said. "It's been an absolutely remarkable privilege to come here."

Not content to merely endure the rigors of law school — and not intending, he said, to become a lawyer — he applied to HBS last year and is now in his second year of a four-year joint degree program.

Throughout his recovery, Kinard searched for ways to return to sports. An extreme-sports enthusiast who had played rugby at the Naval Academy, he missed the adrenaline rush and team spirit fostered by sports and in the Marines.

Kinard started handcycling in Washington in non-competitive rides sponsored by the Wounded Warrior Project. (He is now a member of the nonprofit organization's board of directors.) He connected with Achilles International, an organization that sponsors the Boston Marathon team of wounded veterans, and finished his first Boston Marathon last year with a time of 1 hour, 52 minutes.

"The beauty of an organization like Achilles is that they get guys interested in competitive athletics, reawakening that competitive spirit that is so often diminished after undergoing a traumatic, life-altering injury," he said.

While he misses the camaraderie of team sports, he said, handcycling allows him to reawaken the warrior ethos he learned in the military, a side of himself he feared could have been lost in the accident.

"It's encouraged, it is sought, it is cultivated," he said. "Everything I did in the Marine Corps, both as a leader and with myself, was a competition."

There's another problem with marathons: For a guy like Kinard, they're too easy. Despite a busy schedule that left little time for practice, he clocked in Monday at 1:37:32, improving on last year's time by 15 minutes and earning a fourth-place finish out of 17 handcyclers. He'd like to train for longer races, such as Sadler's Alaska Challenge, a 260-mile journey from Fairbanks to Anchorage, considered the toughest handcycle race in the world.

Kinard seems intent on focusing on the abilities he still has — a sharp mind, an intense competitive drive, those miraculously functioning arms — rather than the limits imposed by his disability. Otherwise, he joked, he'd be holed up in his apartment "with the shades drawn, crying and eating Ben and Jerry's."

"Keeping that in mind colors everything that I do," he said. "I have to choose not to think about what I've lost, but instead be very thankful for what I've still got."



Newsmakers



Carina Cappello (top photo, from left), Caroline Psutka, and Christopher Mejo take a break in the Harvard Yard chairs. Common Spaces returns with the sunshine and continues through April 28.

Niha Jain (below, left) and Anthony Hernandez have been named Truman Scholars for their leadership potential in public/government service.



COMMON SPACES RETURNS CHAIRS TO THE YARD

Take a seat! Those colorful, inviting chairs that dotted Harvard Yard last spring have returned by way of the **Common Spaces Chairs Project**, a Harvard initiative designed to encourage community building in and around the Yard.

Besides signaling spring, the chairs also kick off a series of events this month through April 28. To see a schedule of events and performances, go to www.commonspaces.harvard.edu/chairs.

AMERICAN ACADEMY ELECTS 20 FACULTY

Twenty from Harvard are among the 212 new members inducted to the **American Academy of Arts and Sciences**, one of the nation's most prestigious honorary societies and a leading center for independent policy research. Members contribute to academy studies of science and technology policy, global security, social policy, and American institutions, the humanities, and education.

To read about the new fellows from Harvard, visit <http://hvd.gs/79771>.

TWO NAMED TRUMAN SCHOLARS

The **Truman Foundation** named **Niha Jain '12** and **Anthony Hernandez '12 Truman Scholars** who have demonstrated "exceptional leadership potential" and are "committed to careers in government, the nonprofit or advocacy sectors, education or elsewhere in the public service." The award, which provides up to \$30,000 for graduate school, is given annually to students from about 50 U.S. colleges and universities. This year, Jain and Hernandez were two of only 60 winners chosen from a pool of 602 nominees.

To read the full story, visit <http://hvd.gs/78896>.

HARVARD WINS BIG AT ECO AWARDS

Harvard University continues to blaze a trail when it comes to environmental sustainability. The **CommuterChoice Program** and **Harvard Medical School (HMS)** were recently recognized among recipients of the first annual **Excellence in Commuter Options (ECO)** awards. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation, through MassRides and MassCommute, the ECO awards recognize Massachusetts employers who

help reduce greenhouse gas emissions by encouraging employees to travel by mass transit, walking, biking, or car-pooling.

To read the full story, visit <http://hvd.gs/78949>.

OFA AWARDS 14 UNDERGRADUATE ARTISTS

The **Office for the Arts at Harvard (OFA)** and the **Office of the Dean for the Arts and Humanities** have announced the recipients of the **2011 Artist Development Fellowship**. This program supports the artistic development of students demonstrating unusual accomplishment and/or evidence of significant artistic promise. The program is administered by the OFA and the **Office of Career Services**, and made possible with the support of the **Office of the President at Harvard University**.

The 2011 Artist Development Fellowship recipients are **Ryaan Ahmed '12**, **Benjamin Berman '12**, **Lucy Caplan '12**, **Mark J. Chiusano '12**, **Julian Gewirtz '13**, **Tabaré Gowon '12**, **Frederick Kuperman '11**, **Rebecca Levitan '12**, **Anna Murphy '12**, **Megan O'Keefe '11**, **Arnold Peinado '12**, **Kenric Tam '12**, **Alan Toda-Ambaras '13**, and **Justin Wymer '12**.

For complete biographies, visit <http://ofa.fas.harvard.edu/ofa/pdf/adf11pr.pdf>.

CREATIVE FOUNDATION HONORS SHALINI PAMMAL

Although still in her early 20s, **Shalini Pammal '13** has directed an after-school program in South Boston, performed medical screenings for children in Navajo Head Start programs in New Mexico, mentored low-income, high-achieving students from Boston and Cambridge, and written for the **Harvard College Global Health Review**. For these accomplishments and for her exceptional creative promise in public service, Pammal received the **Creativity Foundation's 2011 Legacy Medal**. Anthropologist and educator **Johnetta Cole** presented Pammal and five other outstanding youth with their awards at a ceremony at the Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C.

HARVARD SCIENTIST WINS 11TH PERL-UNC NEUROSCIENCE PRIZE

The University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, has named **Catherine Dulac** the recipient of the 11th Perl-UNC Neuroscience Prize. Dulac is Harvard's Higgins Professor in Molecular and Cellular Biology and the chair of the **Department of Molecular and Cellular Biology**. Dulac shares the award with Cori Bargmann of Rockefeller University.

The Perl prize carries a \$10,000 award and is given to recognize a seminal achievement in neuroscience. Past recipients have included four subsequent winners of the Nobel Prize for physiology and medicine. Dulac will formally receive her award on April 21 and will deliver a lecture immediately following the ceremony.

HKS ANNOUNCES ENDOWED PROFESSORSHIP

The **Harvard Kennedy School (HKS)** has announced the establishment of the **James R. Schlesinger Professorship of Energy, National Security, and Foreign Policy**, an endowed professorship honoring one of the most accomplished public servants of our time. The professorship, which was funded by Schlesinger friends and admirers from around the world, including a generous gift from **MeiLi and Robert A. Hefner III**, will focus on contemporary policy issues, with an emphasis on foreign policy, defense, strategy, energy, and intelligence.

To read the full release, visit <http://hvr.me/fluVUr>.

REISCHAUER INSTITUTE SEEKS PAPERS

The **Edwin O. Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies** seeks submissions for its 2011 Noma-Reischauer Prizes in Japanese Studies, given to the undergraduate and graduate students with the best essays on Japan-related topics. The submission deadline is June 20, by 5 p.m., and \$1,500 will be awarded for the best graduate student essay and \$1,000 for the best undergraduate student essay.



Employees gathered at the John Harvard Statue on April 8 in celebration of raising more than \$11,000 for the Jimmy Fund. In honor of Red Sox Opening Day, employees wore their Red Sox gear to work and were surprised by Harvard Executive Vice President Katie Lapp, a Yankees fan, donning Red Sox gear.

Papers written this academic year are eligible, including course and seminar papers, B.A. or M.A. theses, or essays written specifically for the competition. Doctoral dissertations are excluded from consideration. For application guidelines and further information, visit <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~rijs>.

HARVARD SCIENTIST WINS SACKLER PRIZE

Harvard Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Biology and of Physics **Xiaowei Zhuang** has been awarded the **Raymond and Beverly Sackler International Prize in Biophysics**, awarded at Tel Aviv University in Israel. Zhuang was honored for her seminal contribution to the invention, development, and biophysical applications of Stochastic Optical Reconstruction Microscopy (STORM) and related methods of super-resolution microscopy. Zhuang shares the prize with another recipient. Both will receive the prize in person on May 24.

TWO STUDENTS NAMED ANNE WEXLER SCHOLARS

Social enterprise solutions to long-term poverty and research into malnutrition among Australian indigenous people are the two topics that will be the focus of two Harvard students receiving inaugural **Anne Wexler Australian-American Studies Scholarships in Public Policy**. One scholar from Australia and one from the United States will be chosen annually for this prestigious new award.

Caroline Adler, a master's student in public policy at the Kennedy School of Government, is the inaugural Australian winner. Her research explores innovative workforce development policy interventions, and her goal is to develop social enterprise solutions to help urban Australians who experience long-term poverty to gain work skills and achieve increased economic opportunities.

Katherine Thurber '11, a student in social/cognitive neuroscience and global health/health policy, is the inaugural U.S. winner of the award. Thurber will use her scholarship to undertake a master of philosophy degree at the Australian National University's National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, studying malnutrition among Aboriginal Australians.

The scholars were presented with their certificates April 18 at the Australian ambassador's residence in Washington, D.C.



WERNER-WASHBURNE NAMED SCIENTIST OF THE YEAR

The **Harvard Foundation** has named **Maggie Werner-Washburne** the **2011 Scientist of the Year**. Werner-Washburne was presented with the **Harvard Foundation Medal for Science** at a luncheon on April 8 to kick off the annual **Albert Einstein Science Conference: "Advancing Minorities and Women in Science, Engineering, and Mathematics at Harvard."**

Werner-Washburne, Regents Professor of Biology at the University of New Mexico, was honored for her outstanding scientific contributions in pioneering studies of the genomics of the stationary phase in yeast, providing insights into biological processes from aging to stem cell biogenesis. She was also recognized for her work with minority students, and has produced more than 20 Ph.D. graduates since 2004.

— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney

MEMORIAL MINUTES

Samuel Hutchison Beer Faculty of Arts and Sciences



At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on April 5, 2011, the Minute honoring the life and service of the late Samuel Hutchison Beer, Eaton Professor of the Science of

Government *Emeritus*, was placed upon the records. Professor Beer was one of the world's leading experts on British politics and also served as a speech writer for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit <http://hvd.gs/79191>.

Muhsin Mahdi Faculty of Arts and Sciences



At a Meeting of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on April 5, 2011, the Minute honoring the life and service of the late Muhsin Mahdi, James Richard Jewett Professor of Arabic *Emeritus*, was placed upon the records. Professor Mahdi was re-

spected for both his scholarship in Islamic philosophy and his critical translations of "The Thousand and One Nights."

To read the full Memorial Minute, visit <http://hvd.gs/79200>.

OBITUARY

William Lipscomb

William Nunn Lipscomb Jr., *emeritus* professor and winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1976, died at age 91 in Cambridge, Mass., on April 14 of pneumonia and other complications resulting after a fall.

To read the full obituary, visit <http://hvd.gs/79530>.



The aged game of rugby

Harvard's squad, a club team that is the oldest in the nation, is used to battling long odds (as well as mud and geese) to continue being a premier program.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

"This is it. This is the shed," said rugby player David Sackstein '14, taping his knee inside the metal facility, about the size of what you'd expect in someone's back yard. "This is the clubhouse, locker room, weight room," he said, gesturing, before racing away to join his teammates for practice.

It's a sparkling April day. The team splits off into squadrons across Cumnock IIII, a grassy division adjacent to the Jordan field hockey grounds, all manicured and outfitted with lush Astro-turf, unlike Cumnock. Cumnock is dirty.

"There's a real geese problem," said rugby co-captain and blindside flanker Connor Heard '12. Behind him, his teammates scrimmaged and practiced lifts, sprinting, and falling to do push-ups on ground sullied with geese droppings and mud.

Nearby, there's a plastic coyote to ward off animals, a makeshift mascot perennially frozen in mid-howl.

Between the shed, the swampy conditions, and the coyote, there's an odd beauty that perfectly

Photo by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer

personifies the rough and tumble rugby aesthetic. The oldest club team in the nation — formed in 1872 — the rugby squad and Harvard's other club sports don't have the same competitive opportunities as varsity sports, nor do they receive as much funding.

Yet even with nominal means, the rugby team is living life large, without much complaint. After practice with their coach, David Gonzales, "we do indeed walk home in dirt," said Heard, because the players don't have locker room facilities.

Minus the soap and hot water, they've achieved another kind of glamour, however — a spot in the men's division I collegiate national tournament.

Led by Gonzales, a worldly Brit by way of Australia, and a former member of the British army, the team "has huge opportunity to add to the rich tradition of Harvard rugby," said co-captain and fly half Gabe Cunningham '13. In 1984, the team was the national champion, was a finalist in 2003, and won the Ivy League tournament in 2007.

When pressed about what he loves about rugby, Gonzales, who speaks with an Australian accent, said, "What's not to love about the sport?"

"It's every sport rolled into one, and it's got so much to offer in terms of the skill set, the physical challenge, the camaraderie, that other sports fade into comparison when it comes to the demands and requirements of playing a game of rugby."

On the field, Gonzales said he can be "completely democratic one minute, and a dictator the next." That philosophy is working. The team lost just two games in the fall, and it has been playing European rugby unions in preparation for its first playoff game against Northeastern on April 30. The team will play either the University of Buffalo or the University of Southern Connecticut on May 1 and hopefully make it to the final four in Glendale, Colo., a few weeks later.

"We're up against other teams that have much bigger playing pools, much bigger athletes, strength, and conditioning, more fulltime coaching, so we're up against it," said Gonzales, "but we've got a few weapons in our armory as well."

"We can't afford to take anyone lightly. Harvard rugby is the oldest team in the country, so we're a great scalp for any team to take."

Gonzales fell into coaching by accident. He played for years before tearing his ACL three times and deciding on another direction. He said life is all rugby, all the time.

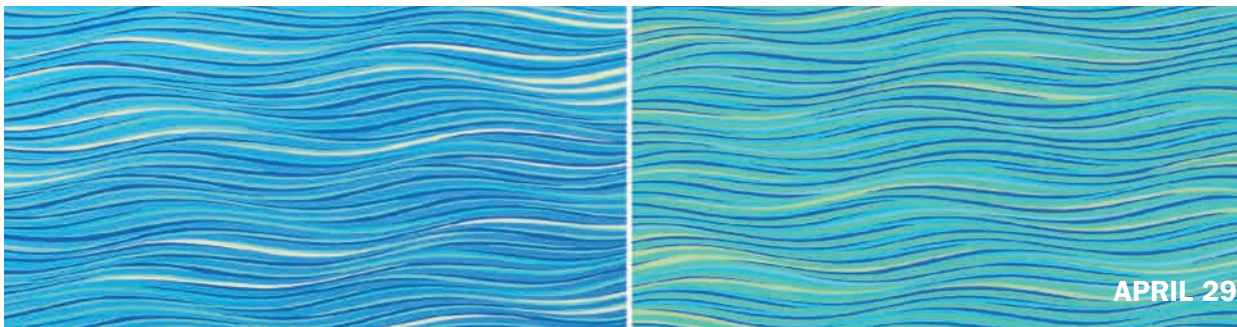
"I've got over 150 players, about six coaches, and when you look at the strength and conditioning, the tactics, the strategy, the player management, the administration, the organization, the alumni, the budgets, putting training together, studying game tape, there really isn't too much that's outside of rugby."

There's a brutal magic to the sport, agreed Heard. "Rugby fosters the strongest sense of team through the nature of the game — it's extremely physical, and no one can make a good play without using your teammates."

"Other people may view it as a bunch of big guys running full speed into each other with no pads, but rugby's actually a chess match," echoed Cunningham.

Gonzales said that his team will continue to perform well, despite the lack of resources. "America as a rugby nation is suffering," he said, "but the sport of rugby isn't going away."

Online ►► See complete coverage, athletic schedules at: www.gocrimson.com



APRIL 29

Work by Quincy Bock

APRIL 23

Harvard Group for New Music.
Paine Hall, 8 p.m. Harvard Group for New Music with Corrado Rojac. Free. musicdpt@fas.harvard.edu, music.fas.harvard.edu/calendar.html, corradorojac.com.

APRIL 25

Animation at Harvard: Unlimited Possibilities.
Harvard Allston Education Portal, 175 North Harvard St., 6:30 p.m. Ruth Lingford, VES, Harvard: How do you make images come to life? What are the basic techniques used in animation? Free. Free parking available at 219 Western Ave. 617.496.5022, allston_edportal@harvard.edu, edportal.harvard.edu/adult-programs/faculty-speaker-series.

APRIL 26

PBHA's Annual Auction for the Summer Urban Program.
Cambridge Queen's Head Pub, 5:30-8:30 p.m. \$30 in advance; \$40 at door. Advance reservations, more info at pbha.org/SUPauction.

APRIL 29

Comic Making Drop-In Workshop: Islam, the Middle East, Muslim World.
Weatherhead Center for International Affairs, 61 Kirkland St., drop-in 11 a.m.-4 p.m. A workshop to help turn experiences about the Middle East and/or Islam into short comic narratives. No artistic experience is necessary. Participants will be introduced to techniques and strategies for creating short or longer graphic narratives, as

well as the CMES Outreach Center's collection of graphic novels. cme-soc@fas.harvard.edu, cmes.hmdc.harvard.edu/node/2475.

APRIL 29

VES Thesis Exhibition 2011: "Oh, Pioneers!"
Sert Gallery and Main Gallery, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St., 5:30-6:30 p.m. Exhibition of thesis projects in photography, painting, and mixed media by Bobo, Quincy Bock, Sarah Christian, Ariella Dagi, Dana Kase, Rachel Libeskind, Ivy Pan, Julia Rooney, and Jason Vartikar. On view through May 26. Free. 617.495.3251, ves.fas.harvard.edu/vesThesis_work.html.

APRIL 29-30

Ilse and Leo Mildenberg Memorial Symposium. "Sculpture and Coins: Margarete Bieber as Scholar and Collector."
Arthur M. Sackler Museum @ 485 Broadway, Friday, 6-8; Saturday, 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. 617.495.4544, veronika_trufanova@harvard.edu, harvardartmuseums.org/calendar/detail.dot?id=33695.

MAY 2

Stories By Heart.
John Lithgow, actor, offers a touching and humorous reflection on storytelling as the tie that binds humanity. Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St., 7:30 p.m. Cost is \$75/\$125/\$250 and includes a tax-deductible contribution to the A.R.T. 617.547.8300,

americanrepertorytheater.org/events/show/stories-heart.

MAY 3

Andes Initiative: Colombia in the World: Foreign Policy and International Engagement.
CGIS South, Belfer Case Study Room, S-020, 1730 Cambridge St., 2-4 p.m. Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University; Jaime Bermúdez, MBA-Lazard, Colombia; and Luis Carlos Villegas, ANDI (National Association of Business). pibarra@fas.harvard.edu, drclas.harvard.edu/events/Spring11_Andes_Initiative_Dom%C3%ADnguez.

MAY 5-8

Spring Show and Sale 2011.
219 Western Ave., Thu. (opening reception), 3-8 p.m.; Fri.-Sun., 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Free wine cups made by the exhibitors will be available on a first-come, first-served basis at the opening reception. 617.495.8680, ceramics@fas.harvard.edu, ofa.fas.harvard.edu/ceramics/show.php.

MAY 10

The Secrets of Field Notes: Capturing Science, Nature and Exploration.
Harvard Museum of Natural History, 24 Oxford St., 6-7:30 p.m. Michael Canfield, lecturer on organismic and evolutionary biology at Harvard. Free and open to the public. 617.495.3045, hmnh.harvard.edu/lectures_and_special_events/index.php.



Photo of Margarete Bieber, 1971, by Eric Magnuson

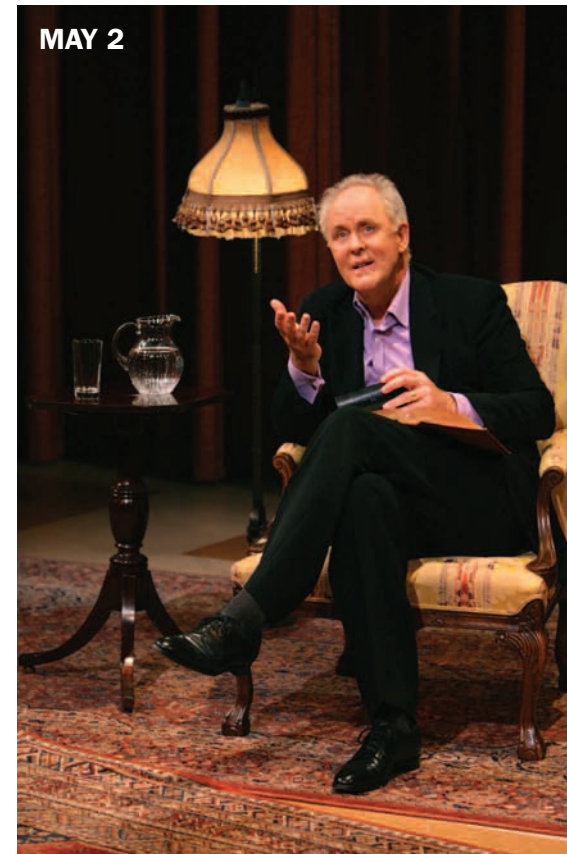


Photo of John Lithgow by Joan Marcus

Calendar

HIGHLIGHTS FOR APRIL/MAY 2011

su	m	tu	w	th	f	s
				21	22	23
april/may						
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

See complete Calendar online ►► news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/calendar

The deadline for Calendar submissions is Wednesday by 5 p.m., unless otherwise noted. Calendar events are listed in full online. All events need to be submitted via the online form at news.harvard.edu/gazette/calendar-submission. Email calendar@harvard.edu with questions.



A look inside: Winthrop House

Hooked on 'The Wire'

"Omar's coming!" Winthrop House resident Lawrence Benjamin '11 hollered across the Junior Common Room. Doing his best impression of the boys on the streets of Baltimore featured in HBO's acclaimed television series "The Wire," Benjamin summed up the excitement building in the room.

Fresh from a panel discussion at Harvard Law School, stars from "The Wire," including Michael K. Williams (Omar), Andre Royo (Bubbles), Sonja Sohn (Kima), Jim True-Frost (Pryzbylewski), and Jamie Hector (Marlo) — plus Donnie An-

draws, the real-life inspiration for the notorious antihero Omar, and his wife Fran Andrews — attended a dinner in their honor at the river House.

Winthrop residents selected by lottery and a small number of law students jockeyed for seats near the actors. Fans of "The Wire" abounded. Students shared favorite scenes and recited key lines. As the actors arrived, a starstruck student said, "Amazing, Kima said hi to me!"

The dinner discussion swirled around topics of race, justice, poverty, and violence. Winthrop House Masters Ronald Sullivan Jr.

and Stephanie Robinson hosted. Harvard Law School Professor Charles Ogletree, who is teaching "Race and Justice: The Wire," a class on the criminal justice system that pulls heavily from the series, spoke about the show's lessons. The guests reflected on the complexity, connectedness, and realism portrayed across the urban setting through drug distribution, law enforcement, the education system, and institutions of power.

"All the pieces matter," a core phrase from the series, came to symbolize the great strength of its story. The message was not lost on the audience.



Online ► View photo gallery: hvd.gs/79686