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Online Highlights

NICE GUYS CAN FINISH FIRST
Nice guys can finish first — a new paper, published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has found that complex social networks like those of everyday life encourage members to be friendlier and more cooperative, with the possible payoff coming in an expanded social sphere. ⏩http://hvd.gs/95822

◂ **MOOT POINTS, WELL MADE**
The Harvard Law School teams in the showdown round of the Ames Moot Court Competition tried to persuade a panel headed by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor to change the law of the land.
⏩http://hvd.gs/96331

▸ **INTRODUCING THE I-LAB**
On Nov. 18 Harvard unveiled its new i-lab — which is designed to foster team-based innovation at Harvard and deepen ties among students, faculty, and the Boston business community.
⏩http://hvd.gs/96326

▴ **RHODES SCHOLARS**
Four Harvard seniors — Brett Rosenberg (from left), Sam Galler, Victor Yang, and Spencer Lenfield — were named 2012 American Rhodes Scholars, one of the most prestigious academic awards in the world, with just 32 selected annually.
⏩http://hvd.gs/96574

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

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Photos: (top) by Phil Farnsworth; (center from left) by Jon Chase, Rose Lincoln, Kris Snibbe, Rose Lincoln, and (above) by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographers

COVER STORY

While parts of the U.S. economy have recovered from the recession, American jobs haven't returned with them. Unemployment remains above 9 percent nationally for the third straight year. Harvard experts offer insights into what such static joblessness means for the nation, and what policymakers and others can do to fix a balky system. Page 12

Cover & inset photo illustration by Rose Lincoln
Top photos: (left) by Sam Ogden | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute; (center) cropped image from "Unpacking My Library" © 2011 Yale University; (right) by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer

Barrett Rollins (left), Dana-Farber's chief scientific officer and Linde Family Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School, and Janina Longtine, associate professor of pathology at HMS, director of molecular diagnostics at the Brigham, and head of the lab conducting the analysis, are heading up an effort to gather genetic information on the cancers of 10,000 patients annually.

Photo by Sam Ogden | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute

A data bank to battle cancer

Researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute are collaborating on a massive, long-term effort to collect and analyze tumor tissue from 10,000 cancer patients annually.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

Personalized cancer treatment has become a holy grail of researchers, physicians, and patients. By reading the genes of individual tumors, drugs can sometimes be used against specific cells, replacing the shotgun blasts of traditional chemotherapy and radiation with treatments that are more targeted with fewer side effects.

In the past several years, researchers have taken steps toward that goal, identifying specific mutations in breast, skin, blood, and other cancers and developing treatments targeting those specific cell types. Those treatments remain limited, however, leaving the majority of cancer patients still facing lengthy, draining chemotherapy and radiation regimens.

Researchers at Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute are seeking to improve that. The Harvard-affiliated hospitals are collaborating on a massive, long-term effort to collect and analyze tumor tissue from 10,000 cancer patients each year. Using automated gene-analysis technology, they'll scan each tumor for nearly 500 known mutations on 41 genes.

Barrett Rollins, Dana-Farber's chief scientific officer and Linde Family Professor of Medicine at Harvard Medical School (HMS), said that although the project is a research study, it straddles the research and clinical worlds. It will enable researchers to understand better how different tumors behave, and it will provide an opportunity to test new therapies, even as it provides information to physicians.

Though the program is just getting off the ground, Janina Longtine, associate professor of pathology at HMS, director of molecular diagnostics at the Brigham, and head of the lab conducting the analysis, said that researchers already have issued about 100 reports on tumor types that might be useful to physicians in designing cancer patients' care.

Though the study, called Profile, will initially examine tumor genes for known mutations, it also will allow more rapid testing of new treatments by providing a database of patients, their cancers' genetic profiles, and records of what treatments have worked or not over time. If a drug company comes up with a new treatment for breast cancer, for example, rather than spending a year recruiting patients, the database could include a group of patients whose disease has failed first-line treatment, and who might be good candidates for the drug trial. Just by speeding up the process of performing clinical trials, the system aims to cut the time to market for promising treatments, Rollins said.

Profile will begin by using a mutation identification technique developed by Levi Garraway, assistant professor of medicine at HMS and Dana-Farber, and his colleagues at the Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT. As genetic-sequencing technology advances and becomes cheaper, researchers hope to switch from examining tumors for known mutations to scanning tumors' entire genetic codes, which would allow researchers to look for new mutations and currently unknown weaknesses that could be targeted by future treatments.

The Profile study, one of the largest of its kind in the nation, is part of a shifting cancer landscape. Not long ago, cancers were known mainly by the type of tissue in which they originated. As medical understanding of cancer biology and genetics advanced, scientists understood that cancer cells were driven not just by the tissues from which they arose, but by the mutations that, for example, caused skin cells to transform into melanoma.

What had long been thought to be one type of cancer may turn out to have five, 10, or 20 subtypes, Rollins said. In addition, cancers arising in different organs have been shown to have mutations in the same genes, and may respond to similar treatments. A mutation in the BRAF gene, which creates a protein involved in cell growth, has been found in 10 or 12 cancers.

While this newfound understanding greatly complicates the view of cancer, it also provides multiple avenues through which to attack the disease.

Rollins said this project is by far the most complicated he has worked on and involves 40 people. In addition to the scientific aspects, there were administrative tasks related to coordinating two major institutions (which will be joined by a third, Harvard-affiliated Children's Hospital, in the coming months). The goal is to enroll as many cancer patients at the participating hospitals as possible, something that required study intake procedures to be incorporated into normal hospital intake procedures, while still protecting confidentiality.

"There's data in all those patients," Rollins said. "What we wanted to do ... is turn a population of 16,000 patients we see each year into a cohort we could study."

Worming out of listening

A FRESHMAN SEMINAR helps students to understand Darwin by reading his works and re-creating 10 experiments — including one showing that the wiggly creatures just don't hear.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

Worms, apparently, have no appreciation for great music.

They have no appreciation for other noise either, since they pretty much simply lay in the dirt despite students' shouts, drumming, and repeated playing of a piano note, loudly.

"Worms do not possess any sense of hearing, I think we confirmed that," said Ned Friedman, Arnold Professor of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology and leader of the freshman seminar "Getting to Know Charles Darwin."

Friedman, five students, a research assistant, and a teaching fellow were in an unlikely location to replicate a Darwinian experiment involving earthworms: the Music Building.

Crammed into a small basement room that itself was jammed with chairs and two pianos, Friedman and teaching fellow Jesse Weber on Nov. 16 re-created one of Darwin's last experiments, to see if earthworms can hear. He detailed the experiment in his book "The Formation of Vegetable Mould Through the Action of Worms, With Observations on Their Habits," published in 1881, a year before his death.

Though the book might seem an odd finale for a man known for a sweeping theory explaining the fundamental mechanism guiding the development of life on Earth, Friedman said the book actually was right up Darwin's alley, espousing the important theme of gradual changes over long periods — in this case describing the worms' ability to build layers of soil.

In addition, partly because of a writing style that appealed to a popular audience and partly because by then Darwin was a "rock star," as Friedman put it, the book was a runaway hit, outselling even the initial publication run of "On the Origin of Species."

The course, offered for the first time this fall, results from Friedman's own passion for Darwin coupled with his arrival in January from the University of Colorado to become director at the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University. A botanist whose research focuses on the evolution of plants and relationships between them, Friedman over the years has become increasingly fascinated with the man whose theories underlie his own work.

Friedman designed the seminar to familiarize freshmen with Darwin, who was a towering figure in 19th-century science, yes, but also a dedicated family man, a tireless correspondent, and a scientist whose theories were informed not just by deep thinking about his journey aboard the ship Beagle, but also by an extraordinary number of experiments and observations throughout his life.

Photos by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer

"It's probably the class that I look forward to every week. It's fun, and very innovative," said freshman Tess Linden. "I had a lot of misconceptions about Darwin, coming in. The class is called 'Getting to Know Darwin,' and that's what we did."

Classmate Ned Williams echoed Linden's sentiment. It was surprising "how much he used evidence and observation," Williams said of Darwin. "He wasn't just a fanatic, thinking we evolved from bacteria without evidence."

To learn more about Darwin the experimentalist, students re-created 10 of Darwin's experiments over the semester, essentially using Darwin's own writings as a lab manual, Friedman said. They read letters selected by two research assistants, Rebecca Woods and Myrna Perez, who were "on loan" from the Darwin Correspondence Project. The students then dove into selections from Darwin's books and published papers, including the passage that describes worms and music.

"Worms do not possess any sense of hearing," Darwin wrote. "They took not the least notice of the shrill notes from a metal whistle, which was repeatedly sounded near them; nor did they of the deepest and loudest notes of a bassoon. They were indifferent to shouts, if care was taken to ensure that the breath did not strike them. When placed on a table close to the keys of a piano, which was played as loudly as possible, they remained perfectly quiet."

Darwin went on to say that worms, while stone-deaf, are very sensitive to vibrations and pulled back into their burrows when their pots were placed on top of the piano that was then played.

The worms in the Music Building may not have read Darwin's book. Kept on ice for freshness, they were a bit sluggish, barely responding to vibrations when placed on the piano. They also forgot to ignore the music entirely, as Darwin had observed. Of course, they could have also been responding to the excited faces gathered around the pots, or the wisecracks that flew about.

Besides worms, students re-created observations and experiments involving everything from barnacles — Darwin spent nearly a decade writing about them — in the Museum of Comparative Zoology to the movements of climbing plants at the Arnold Arboretum. A visit to a Boston-area pigeon fancier gave students first-hand knowledge of the kinds of evidence Darwin drew from animal domestication history to support his theory of natural selection in the first chapter of "On the Origin of Species."

They planned to cap off the semester with a grand feast, using recipes from Darwin's wife Emma's cookbook. Though this last event was more meal than science experiment, students understood enough about Darwin to know the perilous ground they were planning to tread: Darwin regularly complained of stomach and digestive ills, perhaps traceable to Emma's delicacies.

Earthworms took center stage at John Knowles Paine Hall last month as students in a freshman seminar re-created Darwin's experiment exploring the creature's hearing. Arnold Professor of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology Ned Friedman (third from left) and students peer at worms to see if they are responding to sounds. The stars of the show (below) "do not possess any sense of hearing, I think we confirmed that," said Friedman.

A building block for GPS

A professor *emeritus* of physics who died recently at 96, Norman Ramsey laid the foundation for the atomic clock, which allows scientists to measure time more precisely than ever, and is a critical component in GPS.

By Peter Reuell | Harvard Staff Writer

As Harvard celebrates its 375th anniversary, the Gazette is examining key moments and developments over the University's broad and compelling history.

Next time your Global Positioning System (GPS) helps you get from point A to B without pulling out a map, thank Norman Ramsey.

A professor *emeritus* of physics who recently died at 96, Ramsey's work lay the foundation for the development of the atomic clock, a device that allows scientists to measure time more precisely than ever, and which is a critical component in global positioning systems (GPS).

Norman Ramsey (above) was influential in laying the foundation for the atomic clock, which would later become instrumental in developing the GPS.

Just as a grandfather clock counts the oscillations of a pendulum to keep time, atomic clocks use the movement of atoms — which oscillate at precise frequencies — to measure time. Using the devices, a second is no longer measured as a fraction of the time it takes the Earth to revolve around the sun, but as the time it take a cesium-133 atom to oscillate 9,192,631,770 times.

The advantage of such clocks is in their previously unheard of accuracy. Since every cesium-133 atom oscillates at the same frequency, clocks can be built that neither lose nor gain a second in millions of years. Such precision is critical in a number of scientific fields. Atomic clocks are used to track satellites in deep space, to test Einstein's theory of general relativity, by astronomers seeking to use multiple radio telescopes to capture images of objects light-years away, and by geologists, who use GPS to track the movement of earthquake fault lines.

Despite the apparent ubiquity, however, Ramsey's work wasn't initially directed toward hyperprecise measurement of time, but at probing the internal structure of molecules and atoms.

When he arrived at Harvard in the late 1940s, Ramsey established a lab aimed at using magnetic resonance — a technique that involved passing a stream of molecules and atoms through rapidly alternating magnetic fields — to study their structure.

Inspired by his difficulty in obtaining uniform magnetic fields, however, Ramsey began searching for ways to refine the technique. What he eventually discovered was that separating the magnetic fields, and exposing the molecules and atoms to the fields briefly as they entered and exited a chamber, vastly improved the resolution. Though Ramsey dubbed his discovery the "separated oscillatory fields method," it has since become known as the Ramsey method, and today is still in use in labs throughout the world.

Ramsey's discovery promised new insight into the structure of the physical world, but other researchers also saw it as a possible key to creating an atomic clock.

"The possibility of making an atomic clock had been suggested years earlier, but no one paid much attention to the idea," said Daniel Kleppner, Lester Wolfe Professor of Physics *Emeritus* at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who worked with Ramsey as a student. "When Norman invented the separated oscillatory fields method, people immediately realized this method could make atomic clocks practical."

But while others devoted their attention to using the Ramsey method to develop an atomic clock, Ramsey, with help from Kleppner, turned his attention in another direction: using a maser, or microwave laser, as the basis for an atomic clock. The work led to the invention of the hydrogen maser, a device still used in a host of technological applications, including GPS timing systems and radio astronomy.

"He was interested in making a better clock, and the key idea for it was the hydrogen maser," Kleppner said. "It's fair to say that the separated oscillatory fields method opened the way to the creation of atomic clocks, but he wanted to create a still-better clock than could be made with the beams method, and that work led to the hydrogen maser."

Though the design of the device has been refined over the years, Ramsey's essential creation remains unchanged, Kleppner said. Many time labs actually use both types of timepieces. Cesium-133 beam clocks are extremely accurate over the long term, and hydrogen masers, which are accurate in shorter-term, measure time more precisely than ever.

The impact of Ramsey's work is ultimately incalculable, Kleppner said.

"His work was the beginning, and the atomic clock has turned out to be transformative on society," he said. "The GPS system has transformed the world so many ways that people don't realize. It's used to transmit information over the fiber-optic cables that make up the backbone of the Internet. It keeps trucks moving across the country in the right way. It's used in the airline industry. Without it, life would be very different."

Incredibly, though, Ramsey's separated oscillatory fields method work didn't just lead to atomic clocks. The method is also one of the key discoveries that led to the development of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as a medical diagnostic tool, Kleppner said.

"I know he took great pleasure in the fact that his early work contributed to the development of MRI," he said. "He was focused on what seemed like basic problems, but he was confident that the research was worthwhile, and that turned out to be the case."

For additional events,
see http://375.harvard.edu
or scan QR code.

DEC. 1, 5:30 P.M.
"TRUTH, BEAUTY, AND GOODNESS REFRAMED"
Askwith Lecture Hall, Longfellow Hall,
13 Appian Way, Cambridge
Howard Gardner, Hobbs Professor of Cognition and Education, Harvard Graduate School of Education, will address the challenges faced by traditional education in light of two forces: the postmodern critique from the humanities, and the disruptive potentials of digital media.

DEC. 8, 5 P.M.
HARVARD THINKS GREEN
Sanders Theatre
Six all-star environmental faculty, six big green ideas, 10 minutes each!
www.green.harvard.edu

File photo by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer; illustration (upper right) by iStock

Co-creator Rick Burkhardt: "We kept getting pushed by the music in directions that were sometimes uncomfortable … it made us think about our own histories of heartbreak."

A song cycle reborn

Rick Burkhardt and his collaborators recast the works by Austrian composer Franz Schubert to both deepen and lighten the experience of his somber "Winterreise."

By Colleen Walsh | Harvard Staff Writer

In the darkest, cruelest depth of winter, a frozen landscape accosts your splintered heart that was broken by a maiden who found love in the arms of another. Misery is your only companion as you wander aimlessly in the cold. So what do you do?

Naturally, you break into song about it.

Or so decided Franz Schubert, the 19th-century Austrian composer who set his bleak and moving 24-song cycle "Winterreise" ("Winter Journey") to poems about lost love by German poet Wilhelm Müller. The words and music add up to an unabashed, unrelenting tribute to grief.

But the forlorn and sufferers from seasonal affective disorder can take heart. The American Repertory Theater (A.R.T.) is offering a bright twist on Schubert's solemn composition with its production of "Three Pianos."

In the hands of a trio of talented actor-musicians, Schubert's work is transformed into both a silly and soul-searching house party with, as its title suggests, three pianos, and the audience as guests. With the songs sung in English, German, and occasionally a "bad English translation of German," according to co-creator and Harvard graduate Rick Burkhardt, the production captures a passion for the music and connects to its melancholy message using both humor and heartache.

"We were tempted to do the things we normally do, which is be amusing and sometimes lighthearted," said Burkhardt. "But the piece also insists that we hold on to the mood — it's a radical piece even for today. We kept getting pushed by the music in directions that were sometimes uncomfortable ... it made us think about our own histories of heartbreak."

Schubert, who died at age 31, found little critical success during his short life. Much of the buzz generated around his work was the result of a committed cadre of friends who attended regular "Schubertiads," festive events held in private homes to celebrate, perform, and promote Schubert's music.

It was in the spirit of those informal soirees that Burkhardt and collaborators Alec Duffy and Dave Malloy began to envision "Three Pianos" on a bitter February evening in New York City. During a party in a church, the three stumbled across copies of the somber Schubert song cycle in the choir loft. The accomplished musicians took turns singing and playing the first songs in the series on a nearby grand piano. Soon, others at the party joined in to harmonize or listen and enjoy. Before the night was out they had played through the entire work.

"We realized when we were done that we had just enacted inadvertently a Schubertiad," said Burkhardt. "And we realized we had the potential to give that extraordinary experience to an audience."

Throughout "Three Pianos," the actors adopt the personas of Schubert's friends and of the composer. They also play themselves, re-enacting their own arguments about the music and discussing the history of the work. The show comes complete with wine for interested audience members, and imaginative jazz, rock, and other interpretations of Schubert's songs, in an effort, said Burkhardt "to give people access to this music."

The group spent time in Vienna in 2009, visiting the homes where the composer was born and died, and some of the halls where his music was played. Later, they read his diaries and letters and those of his contemporaries.

They found that "Winterreise" was in direct opposition to the popular romantic music of the day. Instead of being "florid and beautiful," Schubert's sparse and slow-paced composition was written largely in minor keys. But the poets whose work he set to music loved it.

"In our research, we came across several examples of poets saying 'I only learned what my poem meant when I heard the setting of it,' " said Burkhardt. "That is a rather remarkable thing."

With their new interpretation, Burkhardt and his co-creators hope to accomplish something similar by helping audiences connect with the work on a deeper emotional level.

"There is a history of using art and song in particular to access emotions within you that are difficult to deal with ... that's a rich history and a history that I think all of us have tapped into at some point, and I think it's good to see what comes from publicly acknowledging that."

"Three Pianos" runs from Dec. 7 through Jan. 8. For more information, visit the A.R.T. at www.americanrepertorytheater.org/events/show/three-pianos.

Photo by Ryan Jensen

HARVARD BOUND

Interesting readers, as well as writers

English Professor Leah Price focuses on leading authors and the titles they love in "Unpacking My Library: Writers and Their Books."

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

From a window of her office in the Barker Center, English Professor Leah Price (pictured left) can see the apartment of Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Junot Díaz.

She knows that apartment well. His kitchen, for instance, is no ordinary one. His book collection extends into the room dedicated for cooking, and beside the refrigerator there's a bookshelf stocked with J.R.R. Tolkien, a biography of Che Guevara, and "The Third God" by Ricardo Pinto.

This glimpse into Díaz's library and home is documented in Price's new book of interviews and photographs, "Unpacking My Library: Writers and Their Books." In it, Price details the reading routines and kaleidoscopic bookshelves of leading authors such as Alison Bechdel, Stephen Carter, Rebecca Goldstein, Steven Pinker, Claire Messud, Jonathan Lethem, and others.

"As a literary critic, I've thought a lot about authors reading, and the relationship between reading and writing. I wanted to interview people whose work I liked a lot and people who I thought would be not just interesting writers, but interesting readers," Price said.

"It's great to be able to go to someone's apartment, look at their bookshelf, and say, 'Hey, you have a copy of this; it looks like you've cracked the spine with repeated re-readings; what do you love about this book? How do you arrange your books? What do you do with the books you don't want anymore? Do you sell books you don't want? Do you give them away? Do you write in books?'"

The results are revealing. "Asking people about their books is a good way of getting them to open up because it's more oblique than asking them about themselves, and yet so much of the self comes out in which books you own," she said.

While talking books, Díaz admitted that he has read aloud to others, but he "never had anyone read to me, really."

"My father and I aren't especially close," divulged writer Lev Grossman. "He's in the late stages of Alzheimer's and can't read anymore. When my parents moved out of the house where I grew up, my mother sold off his library — it was like they were breaking up his brain, the same way the Alzheimer's was doing. I couldn't take the whole thing, but I res-

Home library (left) of Rebecca Goldstein and Steven Pinker. "I grew up in a family that considered book buying a luxury for rich people. We used the public library. So I remember vividly when I starting buying books," says Goldstein.

Photos: (top left) by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer; photos from "Unpacking My Library" by Gabrielle Reed and Christina Lazen-Bernardt; and Michael K. Mills © 2011 Yale University

cued a few volumes."

And who knew that Harvard's own Steven Pinker appeared in an infomercial for the shelving system he uses? "I believe in the product, so I did a hammy sales pitch, which ended up on a new website that I was only dimly aware of at the time: YouTube."

"One of the things that also came out in these interviews is that books can both bring people together and drive them apart," said Price. "I interviewed three couples, and they all talked in different ways about whether and how they interfile their books, what you do when you move in with someone, if you get rid of your duplicates, and, if you are, whose copy do you put out on the curb?"

Price asked each writer for his or her top 10 books — an unnerving task for anyone. "With the couples, it was interesting to see whether or not they'd put their partner's book on their list."

Pinker's wife, novelist and philosopher Rebecca Goldstein, did include his hallmark tome "How The Mind Works," but also selected "The Collected Dialogues" by Plato, "The Complete Notebooks of Henry James," and "Middlemarch" by George Eliot, "the book that came up most often out of all the authors," said Price.

"For me, editing this book was a treat, because I'm used to working on dead writers," said Price, whose primary field is the 18th- and 19th-century British novel, although she does enjoy a good detective read.

"One of the great luxuries of a book is that it hides you from the outside the world," she said. "If you think about the phrase 'someone who has their nose in a book,' there's a way in which you're enclosed inside the fold of the pages. The book is protecting you."

A selection featured in the bookcases of Stephen Carter (upper left and right). "The first books that I made any effort to collect were the 'Tom Swift' books. This would have been in the early and mid-sixties, when I was still in grade school," said Carter. Bookcases (below) of Junot Díaz, who said, "I started acquiring books as soon as I started earning my own money. I certainly wouldn't have survived my childhood without books."

A gift that spans Schools

Siddhartha Yog, M.B.A. '04, founder and managing partner of The Xander Group Inc., has given Harvard $11,000,001 to establish two professorships, fellowships and financial aid, and an intellectual entrepreneurship fund.

Harvard University announced that Siddhartha Yog, M.B.A. '04, founder and managing partner of The Xander Group Inc., an India-focused, emerging-markets investment firm, has given the University $11,000,001 to establish two new professorships, fellowships and financial aid, and an intellectual entrepreneurship fund.

The gift is inspired by and honors the teaching and mentorship of Professor Arthur I. Segel at Harvard Business School (HBS). It spans multiple Harvard Schools and focuses on innovative science, educational access, public service, and academic–public policy collaborations.

The Xander University Professorship recognizes an eminent scholar in emerging areas of scientific inquiry, particularly those at the intersection of existing scientific disciplines. University Professorships are a singular honor reserved for faculty members who are both extraordinarily accomplished in their fields and respected leaders in the University community. Noted Harvard stem cell scientist Douglas A. Melton was named to the position in September.

The Xander Professor of Education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education (GSE) recognizes an educator whose work promotes equity, access, and readiness for college, especially for economically disadvantaged and urban students, as well as for students in vocational education programs. Dean Kathleen McCartney has announced that Bridget Terry Long, an economist whose research focuses on issues of access and choice in higher education and the outcomes of college students, will be the inaugural Xander Professor of Education.

The Xander Financial Aid and Fellowship Fund at Harvard Law School (HLS) will provide financial aid for deserving international students and students enrolled in the J.D. program who pursue public interest and public service work. The fund also will provide fellowships for one year of postgraduate public service. The Xander Fund for Intellectual Entrepreneurship at HBS will support novel projects and collaborations engaging both the academic and public policy sectors.

"Harvard's legacy of teaching and learning has long emphasized intellectual exploration and public service," said Harvard President Drew Faust, who is also Lincoln Professor of History. "We are grateful to Sid Yog for this generous gift, which will help us to extend that legacy with the support it spreads across three of our Schools and its recognition of emerging areas of scientific research."

Faust also highlighted the important role of University Professors. "The University Professorships were established almost 80 years ago as a special way to recognize individuals of distinction who are working on the frontiers of knowledge in ways that cross the traditional boundaries of academic disciplines."

She added, "While the world knows Doug Melton as a scientist who has played a seminal role in the exponential growth of the new field of stem cell science, we at Harvard also know him as an untiring mentor to scientific leaders of tomorrow, and as an academic who is passionate about improving undergraduate education."

Explaining his gift, Yog said, "Despite the advances we have made as a race, global events are forcing us to confront our most fundamental vulnerabilities — disease, social injustice, and economic disparity — in ways we have never needed to before. Harvard University's multidisciplinary and collaborative ecosystem uniquely positions it to find innovative and far-reaching solutions to what I consider are the greatest challenges of our times. I am certain that the beneficiaries of this gift will be remarkable individuals who will bring positive and sustainable change to our world."

To read the full story, see http://hvd.gs/95662.

Peter Der Manuelian, Harvard's first Egyptologist since 1942, peers at a mummy that rests just outside his office in the Semitic Museum.

The future of archaeology

Smitten as a boy with the wonders of ancient Egypt, archaeologist Peter Der Manuelian is deep into excavation but also wedded to the Web.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

FACULTY PROFILE

When he first stumbled on the field that would become his life's work, Peter Der Manuelian was a fourth-grader in suburban Boston. The object of his attention was 5,000 years old.

He was transfixed by ancient Egypt. "It was the first time a subject grabbed me," said Manuelian '81, who is Harvard's first Egyptologist since 1942, and who realizes that a childhood fascination with pyramids usually goes the way of dinosaurs and superheroes. "Most people grow out of it. I never did."

It was the vast scale of things he fell in love with — the huge pyramids, and the three millennia that Egypt was an unwavering civilization of pharaohs and deities and social systems as stable as salt beds. Of course there were the mummies too, and the gorgeous art, and the puzzle of the language written in hieroglyphs.

Sustaining his interest through the years was the incomparable collection of Egyptian artifacts at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (MFA), where the young Manuelian signed up as a volunteer. The longest running archaeological dig in Egypt and the Sudan (1905 to 1947) was the joint Harvard-MFA Expedition, and thousands of artifacts came to be housed in Boston. "I was lucky to be local," he said.

By the time Manuelian enrolled at Harvard College in 1977, he had already spent the first of what were to be numerous summers on expedition to Giza, a site filled with pyramids, temples, and tombs just west of modern Cairo. And he was in his second year as an assistant at the MFA in ancient Egyptian, Near Eastern, and Nubian art. So Manuelian was well primed for his next major Egyptological inspiration: Harvard itself.

A key mentor was Thomas Oden Lambdin, the College's senior teacher of biblical Hebrew, Egyptian, and a host of other languages, and the closet thing Harvard had to an Egyptologist at the time. "He took me in," said Manuelian, whose present-day office at the Semitic Museum is next to the office that Lambdin (now emeritus) once occupied. (For effect, there is a mummy nearby too.)

While still an undergraduate at Harvard (where he played varsity squash and bunked at Lowell House), Manuelian joined two Washington State University expeditions to Nagada, Egypt, and continued his research internships at the MFA. After earning an A.B., magna cum laude, in Near Eastern languages and civilizations, Manuelian studied at Germany's Tübingen University on a Fulbright-Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst Fellowship.

Then he took up doctoral studies at the University of Chicago, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1990. After that, Manuelian spent three six-month stints in New Kingdom temples as a staff Egyptological artist on the University of Chicago's Epigraphic Survey in Luxor, Egypt. (An epigrapher records and deciphers inscriptions.)

Returning to Boston in 1987, Manuelian rejoined the MFA as an Egyptian Department curator, lectured at Harvard, taught at Tufts University for a decade, and in 2000 became Giza Archives director at the MFA, a post he held until 2010. In July of that year, he was named Harvard's Philip J. King Professor of Egyptology.

To find a parallel you have to go back almost 70 years to George A. Reisner, who was the University's de facto Egyptologist from 1910 to 1942. He lived and worked in the fruitful tumult of an era of fervent artifact hunting in the ancient world. "He was my predecessor and my hero," said Manuelian, who is writing a Reisner biography. "He was one of the first scientifically minded archaeologists."

Reisner was so busy at Harvard Camp at Giza, and at 22 other dig sites, that he taught in Cambridge perhaps just a few semesters in his four decades with the University. "You could fault him" for teaching so little, said Manuelian — but not really. "He was interested in excavating."

Manuelian is a digger too, one with a grasp of computer-based tools that capture and archive data and artifacts in 3-D layers of information. The showcase of that effort is the Giza Archives Project, a decade-long effort to assemble all extant Giza materials into a comprehensive, attractive, searchable whole. (There are 37,000 photographs, 1,200 spinning 360-degree panoramas, and more than 21,000 objects currently online at www.gizapyramids.org.) "I'm a cataloger, basically," said Manuelian. "I'm trying to bring diverse materials together." Helping him have been the more than 400 students and volunteers that he has recruited for the work over the past decade, in addition to more than $3 million in support to the MFA from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

At the heart of the project is the mass of maps, excavation photographs, diaries, letters, tomb records, artifacts, and other finds from the 1904-1947 Harvard-MFA Giza Expedition. To enrich the database, Manuelian has scoured Giza collections in Egypt, Austria, Germany, France, the United States, and elsewhere.

Manuelian is working with colleagues from Dassault Systèmes to develop computer interfaces that let a student roam through a virtual Giza necropolis, plunge down a tomb shaft to look around, or click on a sarcophagus to link to layers of related documents. He uses these tools for teaching in Harvard's Visualization Center at the Geological Museum, thanks to collaborations with the Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences.

"It isn't static," he said of the new technology of digital excavation. "It's an immersive way to teach Giza archaeology."

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

A spotlight on China

Fund supports Harvard programs in everything from student activities to faculty research in rising Asian giant.

By Alvin Powell | Harvard Staff Writer

It was a solar lantern headed for India, oddly enough, that brought Harvard senior Rachel Field to China last summer.

As part of an independent research project through the D-Lab at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Field helped to design a solar lantern that uses low-cost technology in the developing world. The project's goal was to design a lamp that could be built and sold by a community group in the Himalayan mountains area of India. The project was successful, Field said, and piqued her curiosity about China after her partners kept inquiring whether they could build the lantern with Chinese parts, because of their low cost and the country's extensive distribution network.

Field, an engineering concentrator, decided she wanted to know more about the giant Asian nation. So she turned to the Harvard China Fund. Last summer, Field was among a handful of students who had internships in China, aided by the fund in collaboration with companies there. Field wound up at Sealed Air, an American company that has a plant in Shanghai. Over the internship's 10 weeks, she not only got a taste for life and work in China, she also designed two devices to be used on the assembly line.

"It was an amazing opportunity," Field said. "They customized an internship to my interests. I reported to the head engineer."

Established in 2006, the fund supports China-related programs across Harvard's campuses and promotes everything from student activities to faculty research in China. Over the past four years, 157 students have traveled to China for internships that were arranged and supported by the fund.

China Fund chairman William Kirby, the T.M. Chang Professor of China Studies and Spangler Family Professor of Business Administration, said the goal is to encourage faculty and student engagement with China and to maintain a Harvard presence there. The fund does that through programs that include grants for faculty research — 21 have been awarded — support for student experiences in China, and scholarly exchange through an annual symposium at the Harvard Center Shanghai.

Together with Harvard Business School, the fund runs the Harvard Center Shanghai, providing a physical place for executive education programs, alumni functions, and for faculty, students, and researchers to work.

China is not only the world's biggest country, it is also one of the globe's fastest-growing and most dynamically changing places, making it not only an interesting nation in which to learn and conduct research, but also one that demands attention from any organization that considers itself an international institution.

"There's a substantial feeling that [China's global influence] will only grow," Kirby said.

In 2007, when the Harvard Law School Project on Disability (HPOD) needed funding to take a major step forward with its work on disability in China, it applied to the China Fund and, through a competitive process, received a grant of $160,000. The project was seeking to raise awareness and increase programming for individuals with disabilities in China. Official estimates indicate there are 85 million disabled Chinese, but a joint 2011 report by the World Health Organization and World Bank estimated that 15 percent of the world's citizens have a disability, which suggests, says HPOD co-founder Stimson Professor of Law William Alford, that there may be as many as 200 million Chinese citizens with disabilities, more than the entire population of the United Kingdom.

"There's a large amount of work to be done," Alford said.

In the intervening years, Alford and Harvard Disability Project Executive Director Michael Stein have advised Chinese authorities on the ways in which such issues are addressed in other jurisdictions across the world. They also have worked with Chinese scholars to increase capacity around disability law and rights, helping establish China's first academic program on disability and the law at Renmin University.

"This [funding] allowed us to go forward with these projects," Stein said.

The money also brought scholars to Harvard and backed an annual seminar for three years. Stein and Alford also worked to infuse teaching and learning on China and disability into their regular course work.

Alford said the programming that resulted from the three-year grant has paid off more than 10-fold in funding they have since been able to raise from external sources. In addition, as word has gotten out about their work, the fund has been inundated with requests for assistance from across the globe.

"We're very grateful to the China Fund," Alford said. "I feel the initial trust and investment in us has really borne fruit."

Kirby said the fund is looking to expand its student programs. Next summer, internships at companies in China will be augmented with 10 new, service-focused positions at nonprofit organizations and nongovernmental organizations. Additionally, the Harvard China Fund will provide a monthlong service/learning opportunity for undergraduates in partnership with Tsinghua University. The fund's leaders also want to think hard about the areas where Harvard can make a difference in China, and target the University's efforts there.

File photos by Stephanie Mitchell | Harvard Staff Photographer

Together with Harvard Business School, the China Fund runs the Harvard Center Shanghai (below), providing a physical place for executive education programs, alumni functions, and for faculty, students, and researchers to work.

Solutions wanted

PARTS OF THE U.S. ECONOMY HAVE BEEN RECOVERING for more than a year, but American jobs haven't yet returned along with renewed profits. Harvard experts offer insights into what large-scale unemployment means for the nation, and what policymakers and others can do to fix a balky system.

By Katie Koch | Harvard Staff Writer

December offers a built-in reprieve from the harsh economic buffeting of recent years. Stores slash prices, customers shop, and boom-time cheer returns. This holiday season, however, many Americans are still hoping for the basic gift of a job. For the third straight year, the nation is likely to ring in New Year's Day with an unemployment rate above 9 percent.

"What if we thought of people as too big to fail?" asked Harvard Kennedy School Professor Alexander Keyssar (above).

A succession of federal bailouts — of large banks, financial services companies, and the auto industry — has shown that, in dire cases, the government will act as a bank of last resort. But for many American workers, an employer of last resort is hard to find.

"What if we thought of people as too big to fail?" asked Alexander Keyssar, Matthew W. Stirling Jr. Professor of History and Social Policy at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS).

It's a provocative question, and one that professors, researchers, and others at Harvard are working to address. But fixing America's long job slump will require more than just government intervention, they say. Getting people back to work also will take creative solutions from business, nonprofit, and higher education leaders.

And Harvard analysts say that fixing the more insidious causes of lingering unemployment — everything from rising inequality to inadequate education to dwindling blue-collar jobs — will require attention beyond the 2012 election cycle, where the topic has become a dominant campaign issue.

Their innovative suggestions include guaranteeing the unemployed access to job-training programs; pushing business and academic initiatives to foster competitiveness and bypass political stalemate; planting deep geographic and educational roots in communities to spur creativity and stability; and jump-starting the huge but languishing housing market.

COUNTING THE UNCOUNTED

The history of formally counting the unemployed began in Harvard's home state in the 1870s. But the way that employment was then measured bears little resemblance to the monthly figures trumpeted in headlines now, said Keyssar, author of "Out of Work: The First Century of Unemployment in Massachusetts."

The first surveys relied on federal and state census data to gauge the percentage of people unemployed at any point in the previous year. Between 1880 and 1930, about 20 to 35 percent of Americans were jobless for some period each year, according to Keyssar — a number that sounds catastrophically high to the modern ear. Even before the Great Depression, rou-

Photos: (top) by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer; (above) by iStock

tine periods of unemployment were a fairly normal part of blue-collar workers' lives.

"Those early numbers were actually more useful if you wanted to understand the impact of unemployment on a society or a labor force," he suggested.

Because of the recent recession, the number of Americans who have been unemployed at some point in the past year is again near 20 percent, he estimated. One unsettling likely reality is that blue-collar workers may never again enjoy the job security and prosperity they had in the mid-20th century, when unions were strong and industry giants like American automakers reigned supreme.

But with the help of innovative policies, Keyssar believes, workers can bounce back into jobs more quickly.

Policies tying layoffs to guaranteed entry to job training programs would help less-skilled workers to transition, he said. (Of course, traditional education helps, too. The unemployment rate for workers with college degrees is half that of their non-degree-holding counterparts.) Stronger union protections would help to reverse the trend of declining benefits and job security in working-class occupations in service and manufacturing, he added.

The federal government should prioritize funding for unemployment benefits, which are worth much less in most states than they were decades ago, Keyssar said.

TALKING TO THE JOB CREATORS

Some American jobs are indeed lost for good. But a key to replacing them lies in understanding where the American economy is most competitive and where it can become more so. With that in mind, Harvard Business School (HBS) Dean Nitin Nohria recently kicked off the U.S. Competitiveness Project, a yearlong initiative designed to take the pulse of America's business leaders.

"The bad news is that answers are unlikely to come from Washington in the short term," said Jan Rivkin (left), Bruce V. Rauner Professor of Business Administration at HBS. "The good news is, they don't have to," he added.

The goal isn't just to study the issue, but to mobilize the business community, policymakers, and academics to promote the cause of competitiveness.

"Much of the public discourse is about what the government should do," said Jan Rivkin, Bruce V. Rauner Professor of Business Administration at HBS, who is running the project with Michael Porter, Bishop William Lawrence University Professor. But as Congress and the president remain gridlocked on providing major economic fixes heading into the 2012 elections, Harvard's business experts are taking their case directly to the community they study.

"We're asking business leaders to reflect on what their roles and responsibilities are" for stimulating the economy and creating jobs, Rivkin said. "There's also a role for the academy to generate new ideas for public debate."

"The bad news is that answers are unlikely to come from Washington in the short term," Rivkin added. "The good news is, they don't have to."

In October, HBS sent a survey to its alumni to gauge their thoughts on America's competitiveness and how to improve it; more than 10,000 responded, according to Rivkin. The project is now examining preliminary data from the survey, which it will make available to researchers around HBS and Harvard.

But thinking about competitiveness means more than just figuring out how to attract and grow companies. The hard part, Rivkin said, is doing that while maintaining wages and living standards for American workers.

INVEST IN PLACES, AS WELL AS PEOPLE

While it's difficult to estimate the number of American jobs that have been offshored in recent years, a 2009 analysis by Rivkin and his students found that between 21 and 42 percent of U.S. work could be performed abroad. Nonetheless, Rivkin's research has shed light on the importance and the benefits of investing in American workers.

"There's been a tendency to underestimate the hidden costs of offshoring," he said. In addition, U.S. companies often "underestimate the benefits of staying in one place and putting down roots."

One example he cites often is Corning Inc., the scientific and industrial products manufacturer, and its eponymous hometown, Corning, N.Y. The city of 11,000 near the Pennsylvania border is now "one of the best places to make breakthrough products in the world," Rivkin said, thanks to the company's investment in the local school system, community colleges, and town infrastructure.

"Corning operates in something like 60 countries around the world, but it has managed to turn a small town into a hotbed of innovation," Rivkin said. "If you just move from city to city to whatever town gives you the lowest labor cost, you'll never develop that."

American business should look to emulate such fruitful examples, said Joseph Bower, HBS's Baker Foun-

(see Jobs next page)

File photo (top) by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

Jobs

(continued from previous page)

dation Professor and co-author (along with Harvard faculty Lynn Paine and Herman Leonard) of the new book "Capitalism at Risk: Rethinking the Role of Business."

Bower and his co-authors visited business leaders in Asia, Latin America, Europe, and the United States and found that, across the globe, companies worried about similar problems, including maintaining jobs and a healthy consumer economy as living standards rise. (An estimated 800 million people worldwide will join the ranks of the middle class by the year 2030.)

"In emerging nations, there are hundreds of millions of people who are in effect outside the system, and in some places companies have actually been very good at devising ways at getting people into the system," Bower said.

U.S. companies could adopt those strategies at home, he added, by investing in solutions that target education deficits, environmental damage, and rising health care costs in the communities where they operate.

"You have to step up," Bower said. "We're not talking about corporate social responsibility here. We're talking about companies devising ways of doing sustainable business."

HOUSING STILL COUNTS

One area that government could help to jump start, however, is the lagging housing market. At its pre-recession height, new home building accounted for roughly 17 percent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP), according to Nicolas Retsinas, a senior lecturer at HBS, a lecturer at the Graduate School of Design (GSD), and director *emeritus* of the Joint Center for Housing Studies. Housing now accounts for only 13 percent of GDP.

"If you can't give couples some foothold on economic stability, you're just going to increase divorces," said Kathy Edin (above), a professor of public policy and management at HKS who studies marriage and family structure in low-income communities.

"For the past 50 years, we've been spoiled; housing has been considered the bedrock of society," Retsinas said. "It's still foundational, but now that foundation has cracks."

Of the 800,000 foreclosed properties now on the market, only 300,000 are owned by the government, according to Retsinas. If the government agreed to sell more foreclosed homes to developers in bulk, the homes could be converted to rental properties — a good way to stimulate the remodeling and rental markets that have already shown a tendency to recover more quickly than the market for new homes.

FOCUS ON THE FAMILY

As the United States copes with long-term unemployment, analysts said it's also important to ramp up social supports. Unstable finances can create unstable families, said Kathy Edin, a professor of public policy and management at HKS who studies marriage and family structure in low-income communities.

As blue-collar jobs vanish, white, working-class communities in particular have seen an increase in divorce rates, as have what Edin calls "fragile families" — cohabiting couples raising children outside of marriage, who face a higher probability of splitting up. Edin said that increasingly complex family structures can put financial pressures on families and on single parents, while creating emotional pressures on children, compounding the cycle of poverty.

"If you can't give couples some foothold on economic stability, you're just going to increase divorces," Edin said. There is some evidence that "modest economic investments in couples' economic lives can increase disadvantaged couples' stability pretty dramatically," Edin said.

Many low-income couples whom Edin has studied would rather raise their children in a two-parent family, she said, but are reluctant to marry if they're not financially stable. "I think we can do a lot to help them do that — not by preaching, but by simply giving them the tools to stay together."

A ROLE FOR NONPROFITS

As the economic doldrums drag on for many, charitable donations and government supports sag. So nonprofit organizations — especially those helping the unemployed and the poor — are adjusting to "the new normal," and in many cases have to do more with less.

"This isn't a short-term crisis that [nonprofits have] to get used to," said Jim Bildner, a senior research fellow at the Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations. "It's a more profound strategic challenge," exacerbated as nonprofits and foundations find themselves filling gaps in the societal safety net that historically were filled by government. Housing, shelters, food pantries, and other critical services are increasingly displaced to the nonprofit sector, he said.

"Twenty years ago, people felt churches would be the kind of organizations that will pick up the slack when the safety net starts to have holes in it," said Dudley Rose, lecturer and associate dean of ministry studies at Harvard Divinity School. "From the beginning we overestimated the resources that congregations have."

To meet these challenges effectively, he added, many nonprofits are narrowing their focus and focus on their core functions. But they also have a role to play in helping the jobless to get back on their feet.

"Where nonprofits can be particularly effective is in helping change the conditions that surround the unemployed [by offering] job training and other supportive services that make future employment opportunities more likely," he said.

Traditional social service nonprofits aren't the only organizations feeling the pinch to help the unemployed. Churches are stretched thin, too.

"Twenty years ago, people felt churches would be the kind of organizations that will pick up the slack when the safety net starts to have holes in it," said Dudley Rose, lecturer and associate dean of ministry studies at Harvard Divinity School. "From the beginning we overestimated the resources that congregations have."

Mainline Protestant churches have been declining in the United States for decades, Rose said. "The idea that churches are going to step in and pick up the social safety net is probably pie in the sky."

What religious leaders can do, besides offering spiritual guidance and support, Rose said, is to organize the faithful around economic issues the way some groups have organized around social issues such as abortion in past decades.

"What we've seen in recent times is a much louder voice from the religious right," he said. Churches that fall to the left may be ripe for a revival, Rose said.

Grassroots movements such as Occupy Wall Street and its local offshoots (including Occupy Harvard) have already attracted adherents who believe social and economic justice to be core tenets of their faiths' good works. The Greater Boston Interfaith Organization, for example, has worked extensively with Occupy Boston.

"I think there's a lot of room to claim moral high ground there and to become more active," Rose said.

"THE SKY HAS NOT FALLEN"

Despite the dearth of jobs and the other persistent economic problems facing the nation, however, many Harvard experts still expressed optimism about the country's long-term prospects.

"The economy retains enormous strength," Rivkin said. "The sky has not fallen. There are pieces that are dangling."

Photos: (above) by Martha Stewart; (center) file photo by Kristyn Ulanday | Harvard Staff Photographer

Susan Cheng shares insights on overcoming the challenges of finding her way into a discussion.

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

‘It’s time to raise my hand’

After talking with colleagues and adopting helpful techniques, a student is learning to leap into classroom discussions.

By Susan M. Cheng

STUDENT VOICE

Today I think I’m ready. I take my seat and bring out my laminated name card. Suddenly, I feel queasy and make a panicked wish that someone could speak up for me in class. But nope, it’s just me here with 95 other students. Class discussion begins — and I’m not part of it.

Raising my hand in a Harvard classroom discussion has been an ongoing challenge for me. Last year, as an incoming doctoral student in Education Leadership at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, I spent much of my time in quiet frustration. I had carefully read the class materials, prepared the case, highlighted, outlined, and re-outlined the material the night before, only to sit silently listening as the classroom discussion unfolded. Sometimes, even when I knew I had something great to say, I left class disappointed, having remained mute for two hours.

Afterward, my supportive classmates would approach me and encourage me to contribute, wondering if I was just shy and having a hard time. I didn’t know how to explain it. I knew I wasn’t normally shy, but I also couldn’t explain why I wasn’t speaking up.

My struggle to get into the discussion goes something like this: There’s a fake-out in the beginning where my trigger hand jumps up to answer a question from the professor, only to pretend to caress a stray hair and tuck it securely behind my ear. Then there’s the psych-out move. Ideas flow, but they’re not perfect yet, nor do I have quite the right formulation of words. I don’t want to make a fool of myself. Time passes and I know I need to get into the discussion but can’t manage to raise my hand. Finally, there’s the strikeout, where just as my hand is about to spring up, someone else makes my point, and the discussion careens forward in a different way. Class ends. Another missed opportunity.

Commenting in class and getting into the discussion take courage. It takes guts to put yourself out there and your ideas in front of your academic community for debate. It even counts for half of your grade in some classes. Even after I’ve finally mustered the courage to raise my hand and get called on, I’ve stuttered at times, stumbling over my words in nervousness, or have rambled on and on. Then I wish I could climb under my desk and hide after blundering my point. I’ve thought: What’s my problem? It wasn’t hard to speak up before I got to Harvard. How can I feel so painfully awkward in the classroom?

Classmates, friends, and other colleagues have admitted that getting into classroom discussions is difficult and that they, too, stay silent in class, even though they have much to contribute. Their biggest reason for feeling tongue-tied involves waiting for just the right moment to make the most insightful and perfect comment that wins their professor’s attention and captures their classmate’s admiration. Some of this perfectionism stems from an irrational fear that if they say something less than completely articulate, they will come across as naïve or unworthy of belonging at Harvard. It is ironic that the pressure created from focusing on participation can take away from active listening and detract from genuine learning. Some days I’m more focused on the need to perform in front of my classmates than on learning with them. By focusing on what I’m going to say next, I am not plugged into the learning in the moment — and that’s really the point.

So what’s a learner like me to do with classroom discussion time? For one thing, I’ve become more observant of the folks who participate effectively. What sets them apart is that they are great listeners. They easily enter and exit into the flow of discussion. Conversation is natural and seamless. Their comments deepen the conversation, and build on the momentum of the discussion or channel the energy of the conversation in a related direction. I’ve also asked around for advice on how to effectively participate and wanted to share the top five approaches I’ve learned:

■ **Risk game-changing moves:** A student friend recommends risking not being right in order to learn and add value to the conversation. Sometimes the most leftfield, far-fetched comments produce the “game-changing moves” that open up the discussion and fuel the most learning in the classroom.

■ **Embrace your lack of expertise:** Another friend encourages me to own my experience from wherever I’m at in my career and claim the space I deserve to share my unique perspective.

■ **Tag-team:** I’ve experimented with asking a few friends in class to support what I say during discussion or to nudge me to speak during class when I start retreating, which is super-motivating.

■ **Partner with professors:** Other friends have made efforts to visit their professors and talk about ways to improve their classroom engagement. One classmate described a perspective of learning from recovery that his professor shared. Even if I do mess up a comment in class, how can I recover, reframe, and improve upon my point and get back into the discussion? Messing up doesn’t sound as intimidating when it’s framed as an opportunity for learning.

■ **Practice power posing:** I’m in a class at the Harvard Business School where I’m learning about power and influence. My professor, Amy Cuddy, who studies classroom participation, recently lectured about confidence boosting through power posing. We talk about striking expansive stances that make you feel more confident, strong, and powerful just by doing them. Practicing my way into feeling more powerful in preparation for class has motivated me to jump into the discussion more.

Even with all these strategies, I still struggle to get into the conversation, but with practice I am getting better each time. I am more comfortable owning my experiences, offering my perspectives, and being OK with making comments that might not be the most insightful or perfectly voiced, but were submitted in the spirit of advancing that day’s learning. That’s fine by me. There is more classroom discussion to go this semester and more practice ahead of me. It’s time to raise my hand.

Susan M. Cheng is a second-year Ed.L.D. student at the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

"Dispatches From the GSD: 075 Years of Design" shows how designers respond to the pressure of events. One example: the iconic red-first logo designed by a GSD student in 1969 for Harvard war protesters.

75 years of innovation

An exhibit at the Harvard Graduate School of Design reflects life and trends from Gropius to Gehry.

By Corydon Ireland | Harvard Staff Writer

Photos by Justin Ide | Harvard Staff Photographer

Harvard offered its first architecture classes in 1893, and had an architecture graduate school by 1914. But it wasn't until 1936 that the Graduate School of Design (GSD) opened. It was a gathering place for all forms of design practice, and an early Harvard experiment in mixing disciplines.

Harvard is 375 years old this year, and the School of Design turns 75. But how do you celebrate GSD's birthday — and its complex history — without trapping viewers in the past? The answer is GSD 075, a time-blending Gund Hall exhibit on display through Dec. 22.

Looking back is part of the presentation, from letters and sketches of the World War II era to the iconic red fist that blared from Vietnam protest T-shirts in 1969. Looking forward is on display too.

"The anniversary is a way to take a fresh look at the present and future," said GSD director of exhibitions Dan Borelli, M.Des.S. '12. "We wanted to show a living institution, and a forward-looking institution."

Even at age 75, the GSD is — in Harvard terms — something of a child. But this kid has done very well. A roster of past faculty and students reads like a "Who's Who" of design. Walter Gropius, a pioneering modernist, fled Nazi Germany and settled into a teaching career at the GSD. Josep Lluis Sert, an influential architect and city planner exiled by war in Europe, was GSD dean from 1952 to 1969. Other luminaries include I.M. Pei, Frank Gehry, and Edward Durell Stone.

The 75 years were also a time of fervent innovation. In the 1940s and '50s, there was Gropius and his formative Bauhaus legacy. In the same era came Sert, busy developing the idea of urban planning as a series of interlayered functions — a taxonomy of place still employed by urban designers. Then there was the GSD computer graphics team that in 1966 laid the foundation for geographic information systems (GIS).

Today, GSD is still in the innovation game. This fall, for one, it started an advanced studies program in "anticipatory spatial practice," in which students investigate the urban world's coming environmental and social shocks.

Dan Borelli (left), GSD director of exhibitions, peers through a dual mirror wall during a tour of GSD 075. In glass cases (reflected) are artifacts and documents from the School's vibrant past, including cartoon panels (below) on student life. On the walls above are faculty presentations — a look at GSD's vibrant present.

GSD 075 sums up the eclectic past with "dispatches" from every era. There are 120 compact newspaper-like stories that are matched with glass cases of artifacts, pictures, and documents. Above this glassed-in past is the open present — wall displays of faculty work that are expressions of the present and dreams of the future.

For a more linear chronology, viewers can go to an exhibit table mapped in a time line from 1936 to the present. Every image from the show appears in a bright, crowded line of projected images. Touch one, and it flashes up large, along with orienting blocks of text.

The exhibit is "an invitation to steep the current student body and faculty in a bit of history," said curatorial director Peter Christensen, M.Des.S. '09, A.M. '11, a Ph.D. candidate who started assembling the exhibit team in May. (Before coming to the GSD, he was an architecture and design curator at the Museum of Modern Art.)

Viewing the display, Judy Fulton, M.Arch. '13, president of the GSD Student Forum, was struck by the red-fisted T-shirt exhibit depicting 1969. "I find it especially timely," she said. "Forty-two years later, the Yard has tents of protesting students, [and] GSD students continue to design for things they're passionate about."

The exhibit zooms into these past moments to show how the GSD has always recalculated design based on shifting realities, said Christensen. Even in the era of Gropius and his powerful Bauhaus model, "there were always other voices debating and designing on the other side," he said. "The hope is that this open system will continue, and the polyphonic quality of the School will continue."

Getting at GSD history was a challenge. Exhibit researchers, including 18 students, culled artifacts and documents from Special Collections at the Frances Loeb Library. "There's no real 'attic' at the GSD," said Christensen, but Special Collections archivists Mary Daniels and Ines Zalduendo extracted "some of the more exciting objects out of their dusty lairs." The exhibit team also drew from personal collections of faculty and alumni and interviewed faculty and former students. The furthest back was Henry N. Cobb '47, M.Arch. '49, designer of the John Hancock Tower in Boston.

The exhibit includes 300 artifacts and has more than 200 pages of edited text. That makes the next step a natural: an exhibit book to appear in 2012.

In January, look for a Gund Hall exhibit on the new Amir Building at the Tel Aviv Museum of Art. It was designed by Preston Scott Cohen, M.Arch. '85.

ATHLETICS

Swimmer comes up aces

A top swimmer with hopes for a national title, Chuck Katis also oversees The Magic of Miracles, a nonprofit that entertains sick children.

By Sarah Sweeney | Harvard Staff Writer

There's a magic trick that Chuck Katis has: You pick a card at random, memorize it, and shuffle it back into the deck. "Got it?" Katis asks. You nod. Seven of spades.

He presents his arm — not a typical next step in magic. "Squeeze my wrist hard," he commands. "Think about the number or face of your card."

After you've squeezed for a good 10 seconds, Katis reveals the underside of his wrist, which is bare. He massages the area, and suddenly you see, unmistakably, a seven forming in his skin. How'd he do that?

Katis, a Harvard College freshman by way of Falls Church, Va., has been practicing magic for more than 10 years — about the same amount of time he spent working to become a standout swimmer, earning a spot on Harvard's swimming and diving team.

As a high school student, Katis founded The Magic of Miracles, a nonprofit that brings magic to young cancer patients, allowing them a much-needed release from their difficult daily lives.

"I was watching 'House,' or one of those medical dramas, and the story involved a young child, and I was just playing around with a deck of cards, practicing some stuff, and I realized that I'd been doing magic since I was 8 years old and had been performing for friends and family, but I wasn't really using it for anything other than entertainment," said Katis. "So I put the two together and realized that, with everything these kids are going through, they could really use a distraction."

Katis and his small staff travel to area hospitals to perform, and then teach tricks to the kids "so they can develop and learn their own magic and perform for other patients, nurses, and also themselves, to take their mind off of stuff." Katis is talking with local hospitals about expanding the Virginia-based organization to Boston.

"Whatever little bit of courage I needed to start something to potentially help a lot of people is nothing compared to the courage these kids have to maintain," he said.

At Harvard, Katis is also predicted to do great things. He's currently the Crimson's top breaststroker and individual medley swimmer, and his coaches believe he has an excellent shot to win the Ivy League Championship in both events and qualify for the NCAA Championships.

But Katis might've never made it to Harvard, if not for a little ... magic.

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

While returning from a recruiting trip to Palo Alto, Calif., Katis was deciding between Stanford and Harvard. "I was on one of those jumbo jets, about 500 people, and had no idea where to go. Both schools were great, swimming is great at both schools ... so I threw it in the air and said, 'God, give me a sign,' and I just let it go," he recalled.

"I was coming back from the plane's restroom, and I was wearing a Stanford sweatshirt, and the guy sitting next to me asked if I was a Stanford student. I explained how I was on a recruiting trip, and of all the people on the plane, he said, 'I was a Harvard undergraduate.' The 'Twilight Zone' theme song started going off in my head."

Katis' seatmate was in his late 20s and already a vice president for a renowned media corporation, as well as a former Rhodes Scholar. The decision crystallized for Katis, who is considering an economics concentration.

Katis said he thrives on the "pure competition" of swimming. "Our entire team is going to do great things this year. We're all very excited," he said.

And from his Harvard dorm room, he'll continue helping his foundation raise funds and grow. "To see the reaction of people, to see how people forget about the rules of the world for just a second ... every second of that I can give is worth it."

Photo by Jon Chase | Harvard Staff Photographer

Knitting toward a purpose

Marie Dach, an assistant to the provost and a House tutor, organized a crafts circle — for women's chats and charity.

By Jennifer Doody | Harvard Correspondent

Staff Profile

After working as executive assistant to Harvard College Dean Evelynn M. Hammonds for two years, Marie Dach is now in a similar post with the provost. But it's her new position as a resident tutor for Pforzheimer House that is having a broader ripple effect, not only for the residents, but also for those in need in the Harvard community.

As one of two resident tutors who focus on sexual assault and harassment, Dach wanted to find a weekly forum in which students could discuss challenging subjects openly.

"It can be a scary topic," Dach said. "I wanted to find a way to address it in an upbeat and casual way that would put a different twist on the topic. So I came up with the idea of organizing a weekly knitting circle that would allow people to talk about all sorts of issues relating to relationships. Those kind of personal stories often led to discussions of aggression, different cultures' views on women, images of women in pop culture, and so on. I found that the knitting group sort of opened us up to these topics in a way that was very open and very nonthreatening."

Marie's husband, Neal Dach, is a second-year Ph.D. student in neuroscience at Harvard's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and is the Pforzheimer resident tutor for neuroscience and public service.

"I happened to be meeting with Neal's public service team one day, and they were discussing the possibility of having an event that would benefit one of the local homeless shelters or women's shelters," Dach said.

"I realized that in addition to the knitting circle establishing an environment where people could talk freely about relationships and other issues, we could also turn the group into something even more productive. We could actually make items and donate them to women's shelters, or we could sell the items and donate the proceeds to a woman's shelter. I brought the idea to the students at the knitting group, and they really loved it. So now there's this whole new goal to the program: to not only create opportunities to discuss this complex subject, but also do what we can to help women who are in challenging situations."

This semester, the group will donate knitted items to the Harvard Square Homeless Shelter. "We're working closely with the Pforzheimer public service team to hand-distribute the items, rather than just dropping a box off," Dach said. "We'd like to be able to see where the projects are going and interact with the people who are receiving the items."

While the knitting circle only began in October, word about the group, currently made up of about eight Pforzheimer students, is beginning to spread. "I've just heard from a student in Currier House — he'd be our first guy in the group, so we're really excited about that — who would like to joins us. And he would be our first person from another House, so hopefully that will catch on so we can expand and become a quad-wide knitting group."

For Dach, who is seven months pregnant with the couple's first child, the Pforzheimer House community has changed her Harvard experience.

"The other tutors, and of course my husband, have been phenomenally supportive," Dach said. "They know I work full time, I'm pregnant, and so I can be a little tired at times. But even though we've only been here since August, it's hard for me to remember life before we moved to Pforzheimer. That part of my life is just sort of a blur. This is really our home."

Photo by Rose Lincoln | Harvard Staff Photographer

Staff News

HARVARD COMMUNITY GIFTS
The 2011 campaign for Harvard's workplace charitable giving program, Harvard Community Gifts, runs through Dec. 9. Last year, faculty and staff contributed $500,000 to hundreds of nonprofit organizations. Please consider being part of this year's effort to help those in need. Donate by check, payroll deduction, or credit card. To learn more and make a gift, visit the Harvard Community Gifts website at https://www.easymatch.com/harvardcommunitygifts/.

Hot Jobs

BUSINESS ANALYST, REQ 25248BR, GR. 056
Alumni Affairs and Development, FT

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MRCT, REQ 25385BR, GR. 060
Harvard Global Health Institute, FT

MANAGER OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, REQ 25277BR, GR. 059
HUIT: Harvard University Information Technology, FT

SENIOR FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT/BUDGET ADMINISTRATOR, REQ 25122BR, GR. 057
American Repertory Theater, FT

BUSINESS SYSTEMS ASSOCIATE, REQ 25205BR, GR. 057
Alumni Affairs and Development, FT

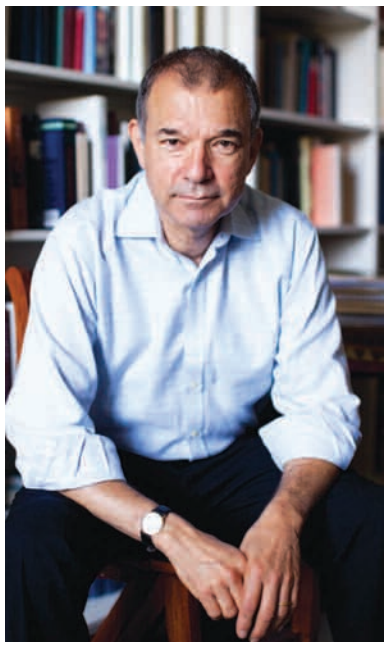
Online ▸▸ See complete opportunity listings at www.employment.harvard.edu or contact Employment Services at 617.495.2772.

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/.

Shadows from trees are reflected in the water beside a crew team practicing on the Charles River.

Stephen Greenblatt (below) was recognized with the prestigious National Book Award for his nonfiction work "The Swerve: How the World Became Modern."



File photos: (top) by Rose Lincoln, (above) by Stephanie Mitchell | Harvard Staff Photographers

Newsmakers

FRIENDS OF DECEASED ALUM ENDOW NEW FELLOWSHIP
Friends of **Henry Hubschman**, HLS '72, M.P.P. '73, have set up a fellowship in his memory at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) and Harvard Law School (HLS). Established shortly after Hubschman's death in February 2011, the fellowship has received more than $550,000 in contributions and is now permanently endowed. It will provide financial assistance to students pursuing dual HLS/HKS degrees beginning in academic year 2012–13.

To read the full story, visit http://hvd.gs/97025.

NATIONAL BOOK AWARD FOR STEPHEN GREENBLATT
Stephen Greenblatt, the Cogan University Professor of the Humanities, has won the **National Book Award** for nonfiction for "The Swerve: How the World Became Modern," which describes how an ancient Roman philosophical epic helped to pave the way for modern thought.

In accepting the prestigious award, the Harvard professor told attendees that his work is "about the power of books to cross boundaries, to speak to you across space and time and distance."

To read the full story, visit http://hvd.gs/96273.

PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE LAUNCHES GIFT DRIVE
On Dec. 1, **Phillips Brooks House** will launch Harvard's annual holiday gift drive — an effort to collect more than 1,500 gifts for children in Boston and Cambridge. This drive, which will run through Dec. 16, will provide books, games, toys, art supplies, and sports equipment to children, many of whose parents are impoverished, incarcerated, or homeless. Last year, Phillips Brooks House donated approximately 1,500 gifts to 18 agencies in Allston-Brighton, Boston, Cambridge, Dorchester, and Roxbury.

Everyone on the Harvard campus and beyond is invited to donate gifts for children of all ages. Gifts must be new and unwrapped, and can be dropped off at the Phillips Brooks House in Harvard Yard, or in any of the designated collection boxes on campus (collection boxes will be clearly marked). Phillips Brooks House staff and student volunteers will sort the toys for distribution to community agencies from Dec. 18 to Dec. 20.

In addition to the gift drive, Phillips Brooks House will be accepting clothing donations on behalf of the Harvard Square Homeless Shelter. Donations can be left in marked receptacles on the first floor of Phillips Brooks House.

For more information, email mlucerto@fas.harvard.edu or call 617.496.4171.

WYSS INSTITUTE HOSTS COMPETITION
In demonstrating that an RNA nanostructure can be designed as both a drug carrier and as an active therapeutic agent, the **Danish Nano Artists** took home the grand prize at **BIOMOD 2011**, the inaugural international biomolecular design competition hosted by the **Wyss Institute for Biologically Inspired Engineering at Harvard University**. Twenty-one undergraduate teams, representing more than 100 students from around the globe, competed in the event Nov. 5. The five-member Danish Nano Artists team from Aarhus Universitet won the BIOMOD grand prize for their octohedron structure built with RNA.

For more information, visit http://wyss.harvard.edu/viewpage/308/.

CONNIE WONG PART OF FAS SERIES OF DIVERSITY DIALOGUES
Connie Wong, founder and managing director of CWS Associates, will present on Dec. 15 "Inclusive Leadership: Managing Successful Teams," on leading diverse teams and how to build a culture of inclusiveness. Wong's talk is part of **Diversity Dialogues**, an ongoing series sponsored by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The event will be held in the Radcliffe Gym, 10 Garden St.

All workshops are 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. and are free and open to the Harvard community. To register online, visit http://hr.fas.harvard.edu/diversity.

HARVARD CATALYST COLLABORATIVE FUNDING OPPORTUNITY

Novel imaging techniques are invaluable for exploring the mechanism of action of new drugs and the underlying physiology of disease in multiple organ systems. A growing array of rapidly evolving technologies clearly has promise far beyond what is obvious — and clinical investigators are only beginning to learn how these technologies might be best or most creatively used.

To address this gap, **Harvard Catalyst, The Harvard Clinical and Translational Research Center** presents a unique funding opportunity: "Using Imaging to Transform Medicine," a collaboration between the center's **Pilot Grants** and Innovation and Implementation (I2) programs. The objective is to study the applications of leading-edge imaging technologies, including physiological MR (magnetic resonance), positron emission tomography, and optical imaging, and develop innovative clinical applications.

All Harvard-affiliated faculty are eligible to apply for the one-year Pilot Research Grants of up to $50,000, from an available pool of up to $750,000. In addition, all Harvard-affiliated personnel, including staff and students, are eligible to apply for concept development awards of $2,000.

For information on eligibility, and to read the full guidelines, visit http://www.focushms.com/features/harvard-catalyst-collaborative-funding-opportunity/.

JASANOFF'S BOOK WINS HONOR

Harvard History Professor **Maya Jasanoff** (above) has won a **Recognition of Excellence Award** as part of the **2011 Cundill Prize in History at McGill University** for her book, **"Liberty's Exiles: American Loyalists in the Revolutionary World."** The prize recognizes history books that have a profound literary, social, and academic impact.

To read the full story, visit http://hvd.gs/95944.

ORGANIST WINS MUSIC BATTLE

Harvard's Associate University Organist and Choirmaster **Christian Lane** (above) was recently named the winner of the prestigious 2011 triennial **Canadian International Organ Competition**. In October, Lane spent two weeks in Montreal as part of an elite group of the world's finest young organists; he was pronounced the laureate after a grueling series of elimination rounds. For more information, visit http://www.ciocm.org.

SOPHOMORE MAKING A GLOBAL DIFFERENCE

In September, the **Forward** — a weekly publication widely regarded as the essential, independent source of news, arts, and opinion for American Jews — asked readers to nominate Jews, age 21 and younger, who are working to make a difference locally or globally. Forward pared the nominations down to 10 young people, including Harvard student **Rebecca Kantar** '14. Kantar is founder of Minga, a nonprofit organization that aims to combat the child sex trade in the United States.

For more information, visit http://www.forward.com/articles/145369/#ixzz1dEuynocC.

KARPLUS RECEIVES ANTONIO FELTRINELLI INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

Martin Karplus, Theodore William Richards Professor Emeritus at Harvard University and Professeur Conventionné at the Université de Strasbourg, has been awarded the Antonio Feltrinelli International Prize in Chemistry by the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. The award was presented at the academy in Rome Nov. 11.

The **Antonio Feltrinelli International Prizes** are considered Italy's highest scientific and cultural honors. The chemistry prize is presented every five years and consists of a gold medal and an award of 250,000 euros.

To read the full story, visit http://hvd.gs/96436.

— Compiled by Sarah Sweeney

File photos: (above) by Rose Lincoln, (top) by Stephanie Mitchell | Harvard Staff Photographers

Obituaries

Richard Rosenbloom

HBS professor, 78, pioneering research, scholar

Richard S. Rosenbloom, the David Sarnoff Professor of Business Administration *Emeritus* at Harvard Business School (HBS) and an authority on the management of technology and innovation, whose teaching and pioneering research had a significant impact at HBS and beyond for more than five decades, died on Oct. 24 in New York City. He was 78 and had been in declining health for the past two years.

To read the full obituary, visit www.hbs.edu/news/releases/richardrosenbloomobituary102511.html.

Norman Ramsey,

Nobel laureate, 96, physicist, mentor

Norman Ramsey, Harvard physics professor since 1947 and Nobel laureate in 1989, died peacefully in his sleep at age 96 on Nov. 4. Ramsey was widely admired for his scientific accomplishments and for his skill as a scientific statesman.

Ramsey was honored with the Davisson-Germer Prize, the Rabi Prize, IEEE Medal of Honor, the Compton Medal, the Oersted Medal, and the U.S. National Medal of Science, among many others. He also received honorary doctorates from several universities, including Oxford and Harvard.

To read Ramsey's full obituary, visit http://hvd.gs/96023.

Additional obituaries, next page

Obituaries

Paul. R. Lawrence

HBS, 89, giant in the history of organizational behavior

Paul R. Lawrence, a renowned sociologist and a pivotal figure in the intellectual history of Harvard Business School (HBS), died Nov. 1 in Bedford, Mass. He was 89.

Lawrence was one of the world's most influential and prolific scholars in the field of organizational behavior. At the time of his death, he was the School's Wallace Brett Donham Professor of Organizational Behavior *Emeritus*. His research, published in 26 books and numerous articles, dealt with the human aspects of management. In particular, he studied organizational change, organization design, and the relationship between the structural characteristics of complex organizations and the technical, market, and other conditions of their immediate environment.

To read the full obituary, visit http://www.hbs.edu/news/releases/paullawrenceobituary110311.html.

Charles M. Williams

'One of the great case teachers'

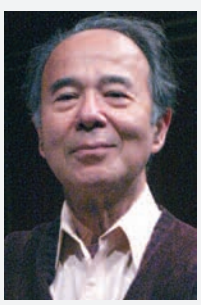
Harvard Business School (HBS) Professor *Emeritus* Charles M. Williams, a renowned authority on commercial banking and a master of the art of case method teaching who influenced the lives and careers of thousands of M.B.A. students and executives around the world, died of congestive heart failure on Nov. 17, at the North Hill retirement community in Needham, Mass. He was 94 years old.

A memorial service will be held at the First Parish Church of Weston on Dec. 3 at 10:30 a.m.

To read the full obituary, visit http://www.hbs.edu/news/releases/charleswilliamsobituary.html.

Memorial Service

Yannatos memorial service set for Dec. 10



A memorial service for composer and conductor James Yannatos will be held at 3 p.m. Dec. 10 in Harvard's Sanders Theatre. All are welcome to attend. Yannatos, the leader of the Harvard-Radcliffe Orchestra for more than 45 years, worked with thousands of young musicians. He died at the age of 82 on Oct. 19.

To read Yannatos' full obituary, visit http://hvd.gs/94729.

Meghan McDonough (from left) and Kristin Demafeliz, both of the United Way, talk with Harvard Executive Vice President Katie Lapp during Harvard's Giving Fair. Lapp is the co-chair of the 2011 campaign.

A season of helping

HARVARD COMMUNITY GIFTS campaign is under way, combining decades of tradition with website convenience. It continues through Dec. 9.

By Esther Vegh | Human Resources

The 2011 campaign for Harvard Community Gifts is under way, with a blend of Harvard traditions and new opportunities. The campaign — a workplace giving program that dates back to World War II, lets Harvard faculty and staff donate to nonprofit and charitable organizations by payroll deduction and check.

This year, using a new secure website, employees also can make donations by credit or debit card, a convenience many have requested.

"The charities and the people they serve benefit from the enormous generosity of our faculty and staff," said Katie Lapp, Harvard's executive vice president and co-chair of the 2011 campaign, along with Provost Alan Garber. "By joining together with others, we multiply the effect we have on our neighbors and communities."

The 2011 campaign runs through Dec. 9. Employees may donate to up to five charities with one gift. American Express, Discover, Visa, and MasterCard are all accepted. Donations can be made to any 501(c) charity; hundreds of organizations that Harvard employees have supported in the past are already in the website's database, but employees may also add eligible charitable organizations. Donations are tax-deductible. You can learn more at the Harvard Community Gifts website.

Online ▸▸ Community Gifts: www.easymatch.com/harvardcommunitygifts/

Kicking off the annual program, the second annual Harvard Giving Fair was held at the Queen's Head Pub in Memorial Hall Nov. 17. Hundreds of staff and faculty members dropped by, where they could speak with representatives from more than 25 local organizations, while also mingling and enjoying appetizers and a cash bar.

Lapp and other Harvard leaders were guest bartenders at the event, and all tips were donated to the campaign, which last year raised $500,000.

"It's not just the charities that we support that benefit. We also benefit here at Harvard in terms of strengthening our community and building a caring workplace culture," said Lapp.

More Campus & Community Online
news.harvard.edu/gazette/section/campus-n-community/

A series of open houses gave staff an opportunity to express their thanks to colleagues with personal notes. hvd.gs/96248

Calendar

HARVARD.EDU/EVENTS

HIGHLIGHTS FOR DECEMBER 2011

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

su	m	tu	w	th	f	s
december				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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.

Animation cells from film by VES student Kayla Escobedo

Dec. 2. Ghost Orchids. Harvard Museum of Natural History, 26 Oxford St., 4 p.m. Artist Siobhan Healy discusses her sculpture display in the Glass Flowers gallery. Free with museum admission. 617.495.3045, hmnh@oeb.harvard.edu, hmnh.harvard.edu/lectures_and_special_events/index.php.

Dec. 2 & 3. 41st Annual Kuumba Singers' Christmas Concert. Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 8 p.m. Free. ofa.fas.harvard.edu/boxoffice/.

Dec. 7 & 8. VES Student Film/Video & Animation Screenings. Moving image works by students in fall classes in the Department of Visual & Environmental Studies. Lecture hall, Carpenter Center, 7 p.m. Free. 617.495.3251, ves.fas.harvard.edu.

Dec. 7-Jan. 8. Three pianos. Loeb Drama Center, 64 Brattle St. Various times. 617.547.8300, americanrepertorytheater.org/events/show/three-pianos.

Dec. 8-11. Harvard Early Music Society presents Francesco Cavalli's "La Calisto." New College Theatre, 12 Holyoke St., 8 p.m. (Dec. 8-10) and 3 p.m. (Dec. 11). Cost: $15 general; $5 students/senior citizens. Tickets: 617.496.2222, ofa.fas.harvard.edu/cal/details.php?ID=42798, or at the door. hemslacalisto@gmail.com, harvardearlymusic.com.

Dec. 11 & 12. The 102nd Annual Christmas Carols Services. 5 p.m. on Sunday; 8 p.m. on Monday. These services feature seasonal music performed by the Harvard University Choir. Members of the Harvard University community are invited to attend the service on Sunday, while the general public is encouraged to attend the Monday service. Doors open one hour before the services. Free; an offering for charity is collected. 617.495.5508, memorialchurch.harvard.edu.

Dec. 13. Science Ink: Tattoos of the Science Obsessed. Harvard Museum of Natural History, 24 Oxford St., 6 p.m. Carl Zimmer, author. Free. hmnh.harvard.edu/lectures_and_special_events/index.php.

Dec. 15. Premiere of The Yankee City Series: A New Radio Drama. Eliot Lyman, Longfellow Hall, 7:30-9:30 p.m. HGSE-based student group Intramural Improv invites the improvisational performance duo Brendan Pelsue and Natasha Haverty to present the premiere of "The Yankee City Series," a unique intersection of new media, humanities research, and improvised theater. Free. 954.646.9610, kcf017@mail.harvard.edu.

Through Dec. 18. The Complete Henri-Georges Clouzot. Harvard Film Archive, 24 Quincy St. See hcl.harvard.edu/hfa/films/2011octdec/clouzot.html for complete schedule.

HARVARD gazette
Holyoke Center 1060
Cambridge, MA 02138

A look inside: Quincy House

Tapping talent at Deb's Paint Bar

Sometimes the scene at Deb's Paint Bar can resemble a cubist version of the "Last Supper."

Inside the Quincy House master's residence, a rectangular table is covered with a collage of reproductions of the painting "Head of Seated Woman, 1962," by Pablo Picasso. More than a dozen students are in a frenzy of creativity to create their own versions of this masterpiece. A selection of top works from past paint bar sessions line the Quincy House lobby. There are student tributes to Van Gogh, Kandinsky, and other masters. Circling the room, House Master Deb Gehrke shows off one student's work-in-progress above her head.

"You're really getting it!" she says, before rewarding the students with a series of enigmatic quotes from Picasso:

Action is the foundational key to all success …
Art is the lie that enables us to realize the truth …
Bad artists copy. Good artists steal …

Gehrke explains the methodology behind her annual event, which has been running twice each fall for years. "I want them to use the other side of their brains — I'm into slowing Harvard students down — making them see art and have fun," she said.

Seated beneath a row of historical oil paintings, Nicole Sliva '12 explains the spirit of the event. "Paint bar was a great opportunity to step away from schoolwork and simply be creative. After the two hours of painting, I found myself incredibly relaxed. It is events like these that make being a Harvard student a unique and amazing experience. I find that the nonacademic activities are just as enriching as the academic ones."

Photos and text by Kris Snibbe | Harvard Staff Photographer

Online ▸▸ View photo gallery: hvd.gs/96017