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Overseers’ election, “flyover” states, Law School shield

FROM EUGENICS...

I commend the excellent article “Harvard’s Eugenics Era” (by Adam Cohen, March-April, page 48). The “era” was not just at Harvard but really encompasses the United States generally and ought to be required reading for American history, lest we forget.

ALAN GOLDSMID, J.D. ’66
Berkeley, Calif.

Adam Cohen’s article stimulated me to run a quick check on the Oregon State Board of Eugenics, which ordered more than 2,600 involuntary sterilizations from 1917 to 1981.

As a lowly intern rotating on the gynecology service at the University of Oregon Hospital in 1961, I was handed a formal court order to perform an involuntary sterilization on a woman. My strong protests augur a possible bias that might “favor financial capital at the expense of human and physical capital.”

Administrators are directed to increase spending from the current low level, to “co-invest” with eager supporters who share Princeton’s goals—a nifty option, immediately after a capital campaign. To that end, the university will, inter alia, expand its undergraduate population by 500, to about 5,800, adding a new residential college; accept transfers, in part to seek economic diversity by enrolling veterans, community-college students, and others; augment service-oriented education and extracurriculars; build capacity significantly in environmental sciences, education research, engineering (computer science, statistics, and machine learning); and seek partnerships with external constituencies.

In all, it is a useful vision for Princeton as a “liberal arts university for the twenty-first century.”

The governance reforms Harvard enacted in late 2010 aimed in part to give the Corporation capacity to think more strategically. Toward that end, Princeton’s framework, downloaded from New Jersey, would fit nicely in the Fellows’ next briefing packets. Harvard is emphatically not Princeton—but this community could surely benefit from engaging in a similar exercise, and producing an equivalent road map.

~ JOHN S. ROSENBERG, Editor

The Tiger Roars

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7 WARE STREET

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~ JOHN S. ROSENBERG, Editor
“Learning to Change the World”

One of the highlights of my spring semester is speaking with members of the senior class about their plans for the future. Some leave Harvard College in continuing pursuit of longstanding goals, and others depart with dreams they could not have predicted four years ago. This year, I had an opportunity to meet with the first cohort of Harvard Teacher Fellows, a select group of undergraduates who, through an innovative program at the Harvard Graduate School of Education (HGSE), are preparing to become secondary school teachers in communities most in need of high-quality instruction.

Our Fellows come from diverse backgrounds—a third are male, more than half are people of color, and together they represent fifteen concentrations—but they share a belief in the power of education and a commitment to changing individual lives through their work. Students of history spoke with me about their hope of making the past come alive in the classroom, and a young man described his deeply satisfying extracurricular work as a mentor and tutor as a springboard into the program. A mechanical engineering concentrator from Dallas was motivated, counterintuitive as it may seem, by a lackluster high school physics teacher who almost stifled her interests. She is energized to inspire young people to imagine making contributions to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics—no matter the hurdles they encounter.

At a moment when many of their classmates were beginning to imagine life after Harvard, these students were forging new bonds and becoming a tight-knit community, discovering common interests as they worked through “Introduction to Teaching and Learning in Schools,” a foundational course combining theoretical and empirical perspectives with on-the-ground observations in local schools. This summer they continue their education with intensive fieldwork and coursework in Cambridge before relocating to partner schools in Denver, New York, and Oakland. During the academic year, they will hold half-time teaching positions in mathematics, science, history, and English, receiving advice from mentors in their host cities and connecting with Harvard alumni already working in partner communities. These in-class and in-person experiences will be complemented by online courses in education, and the students will reconvene on campus after their teaching year to complete their fellowships.

Each of us can recall a teacher who transformed time in a classroom into endless opportunities to be curious and challenged, to find meaning and value in failure, to grow not just in knowledge but in wisdom. Yet the choice to enter the teaching profession at this moment can be complicated and fraught, especially for individuals who seek to educate children in high-need schools. Harvard must support young women and men who want to answer what HGSE Dean Jim Ryan has referred to as “the highest calling,” shaping the futures of girls and boys across the country through service as well-trained teachers. For this reason, Fellows are charged no tuition to participate in the program and receive stipends to help offset living expenses while on assignment, financial support that will make it possible for them to focus on their experience, their practice, and their students.

Teaching is a noble career choice and one of the ways in which Harvard can contribute to closing achievement gaps that forestall progress, reducing inequality not just through the students we admit, but also through the work they pursue throughout their lives. At last year’s Commencement, Dean Ryan applauded HGSE graduates for “learning to change the world through education in ways large and small” and “[beginning] to understand what it takes to fulfill the promise of diversity.” I recognize those same commitments in our first cohort of Harvard Teacher Fellows. They will bring all that they have learned at the University into the nation’s classrooms, and they have reinforced Harvard’s commitment to invigorating American education and fulfilling the promise of opportunity for all.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
were squelched by the administration. The buck stopped with me, the bottom of the staff totem pole, so I did the admitting history and physical. She was a healthy Anglo in her late teens, very much the girl-next-door. She spoke well but, according to the paperwork, had been declared feebleminded and promiscuous. She was living in some sort of a state institution and did not understand why she had been brought to the hospital. I explained as best I could, including what would happen in surgery and how she would feel post-op. Tears trickled down her cheeks and she said something like, “You are going to make me hurt,” but she did not object. Uneventful surgery and recovery. The episode is still a problem for me.

William van H. Mason ’51
Albuquerque

It was a humbling experience to read about Harvard’s love affair with eugenics. But it reminded me that the eugenics movement of the recent past (or maybe not so recent, since I can still recall Professor Earnest Hooton’s lecture to my class some 70 years ago) is still around and thriving. The details are different, though. For example, to my knowledge, no active or retired member of the Board of Overseers, teaching staff, or administration is publicly endorsing the view that Mexican migrants are rapists or that we should haul in the gangplank and prevent any of the billion or so Muslims from entering our country.

Earlier, it was “No Jews, Italians, Asians…,” with prominent Harvard figures leading the charge, armed with terrifying visions of “Irish Catholics marrying white Anglo-Saxon Protestants, Jews marrying Gentiles, and blacks marrying whites,” and predictions of physically and mentally defective persons polluting the gene pool unless rigorous programs of sterilization and immigration restrictions were instituted. What a sad commentary that Harvard’s prestige should have provided an aura of scientific truth to these shameful sentiments.

Yet how do such draconian techniques for dealing with “troublesome” folk compare with recent suggestions from the campaign trail that we should ban Muslims from entering our country and kill the families of people we believe to be terrorists?

The motivations haven’t changed: xenophobia—in this case, a fear of anyone who is different—and the absolute conviction that we can make America great again through harsh measures such as torture and suppression of protest, plus a return to the reassuring mantra that “The business of America is business.”

The saving grace today is that the academic community is not at the forefront of this latest campaign of hatred and fearmongering…yet.

John A. Broussard ’49
Kamuela, Hawai‘i

...TO ABORTION AND ANIMAL RIGHTS

Civilization has made progress by extending rights to those who were previously thought unworthy of them, and often by limiting the rights of their oppressors. The Thirteenth Amendment accorded citizenship to African Americans. Since then protections have been granted to the “feebleminded,” the physically disabled (see “Harvard’s Eugenics Era”), to animals (see “Are Animals ‘Things?’” by Cara Feinberg, March–April, page 40), and even to inanimate objects. The Catholic Church did not wait for the Nazi Holocaust to condemn...
the eugenics movement; it was condemned in the 1930 papal encyclical, Casti Cannubii. Likewise the Church has taken the lead in condemning abortion. Perhaps someday the unborn child will have same right to live that chimps in the U.S. have.


The answer to Steven Wise’s question, “Why should a human have fundamental rights?” does not seem to require tremendous nuance, since the entire concept of “fundamental rights” is a creation of specifically human cognition. The long struggle to define those rights and assert them in the world belongs entirely to humans. They are not a natural phenomenon but a function of our choices. In short, we have rights because we have articulated them, claimed them, and (at least sometimes) organized our society to make them real. That we have chosen to apply them to edge cases within our own species, per Wise’s example of the brain-stem-only baby, makes them neither universalizable nor incoherent. Indeed, there have been societies that have taken a different view of human liberty in edge cases, so its scope when applied to people has clearly been open to debate.

But that doesn’t create any logical compulsion to transfer the concept of human rights to any nonhuman species that can’t itself articulate or assert them. That doesn’t rule out the ethical treatment of animals or preclude the idea they may possess some moral status. That’s a fair discussion, and there are compelling arguments for treating animals as something other than things. But confusing human rights with a concept of “animal rights” is just that—confusion.

William Swislow ’79
Chicago

THE OVERSEEERS’ ELECTION
Editor’s note: Harvard Magazine received the following letter, addressed “Dear Friends and Fellow Alumni.” For the full slate of candidates for election to the Board of Overseers, see page 74. A news report about the election appears on page 26, and includes links to extensive online reports about the issues.

We write to you as past Presidents of the Harvard Board of Overseers to urge that you participate in this year’s election
LETTERS

for the Board of Overseers. This year’s election is particularly important to the future of Harvard because a slate of five alumni has petitioned to join this year’s ballot in support of an ill-advised platform that would elevate ideology over crucial academic interests of the University. Under the banner “Free Harvard, Fair Harvard,” these five alumni propose “the immediate elimination of all tuition for undergraduates,” including those whose families can afford to pay full tuition. They also suggest that Harvard’s admissions practices are “corrupt” and that Harvard discriminates against Asian-American applicants.

The proposal to eliminate tuition for all undergraduates is misguided. Harvard’s financial aid program, among the most generous in the country, already ensures that Harvard is affordable for all students. Roughly 20 percent of Harvard undergraduates—those whose parents earn less than $65,000—already attend free of cost. Students from families earning between $65,000 and $150,000 receive financial aid to pay more than 10 percent of their income. And hundreds of students from families earning more than $150,000 receive some form of aid. In total, more than 70 percent of undergraduates receive some form of aid.

Harvard’s focus on affordability also ensures that tuition from those who can afford to pay continues to provide a significant source of funding for Harvard’s extraordinary educational programs. It simply does not make sense to forgo this considerable sum in order to make tuition free for students whose families can afford to pay. Although the candidates propose that free tuition could be funded by Harvard’s endowment, that simplistic premise fails to recognize that the endowment must be maintained in perpetuity and that much of it consists of restricted gifts. Rather than eliminating tuition, Harvard should continue to ensure that the cost of attendance remains affordable, and we have full confidence that the administration is committed to this important goal.

The allegations of corruption and discrimination in admissions are wholly unfounded, and mirror allegations raised in a lawsuit filed against Harvard by activists who seek to dismantle Harvard’s long-standing program to ensure racial and ethnic diversity in undergraduate admissions. In reality, Harvard’s admissions process—which considers each applicant as a whole person—has long been a model for undergraduate admissions at universities around the country. The current admissions policies ensure that Harvard maintains a diverse student body with a range of talents and experiences that enriches the experience of all students on campus. President Faust has recently reaffirmed Harvard’s “commitment to a widely diverse student body,” and has stated that Harvard will pursue a “vigorous defense of its procedures and...the kind of educational experience they are intended to create.” We fully endorse her commitment to defending diversity.

Ballots for this year’s Overseers election were mailed April 1, and must be received by May 20. The Harvard Alumni Association has already proposed a slate of eight strong candidates for the Board of Overseers with a wide range of talents and expertise. We urge you to consider their
candidacies carefully and to select the five candidates who you think will best serve the interests of Harvard in the years to come. The candidates running on the “Free Harvard, Fair Harvard” slate, while accomplished individuals, are committed to a platform that would disserve the interests of the University about which we all care deeply.

Morgan Chu, J.D. ’76  
Partner, Irell & Manella LLP (2014-15)  
Leila Fawaz, Ph.D. ’79  
Professor, The Fletcher School, Tufts (2011-12)  
Frances Ferguson, Ph.D. ’73, Bl ’75  
President emerita, Vassar (2007-08)  
Richard Meserve, J.D. ’75  
President emeritus, Carnegie Institution for Science (2012-13)  
David Oxtoby ’72  
President, Pomona (2013-14)

Editor’s note: The years shown indicate each signer’s period of service as president of the Board of Overseers.

FAN MAIL

Sophia Nguyen’s exquisitely researched and thoughtfully written “Elbow Room” [on the Dark Room Collective of writers, the March-April cover story] was much appreciated.

Ken White, M.P.A. ’97  
Richmond, Calif.

Sign us up. The current Harvard Magazine (January-February), finally convinces us, who were dead to pleas to contribute, that we were wrong. In addition to the fine main articles, this issue alone has four highly relevant articles: Jenny Gathright’s is superb, especially her conclusion that she “would rather be awake than blind” (The Undergraduate, page 35). That epitomizes the role of an excellent education, which a big majority of our country lack. Second, the article on the wonderful brass chandelier recalls, again painfully, that Trinity Church in the City of Boston took its down, in the 1930s, presumably (erroneously) because it was unsafe, a decision that still riles me, who was Trinity’s first archivist/historian (Treasure, on Sanders Theatre’s overhead brass, page 84). Third, my husband and I were at a reunion when the newly chosen dean Henry Rosovsky spoke to us about his ideas for the Core Curriculum (“Henry the Great,” page 30); we all were very impressed then, and we were right! Last, how wonderful that

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Letters

Harvard again has (probably with some dis-sension) welcomed Yosvany Terry, exploring the Afro-Cuban jazz scene (Harvard Portrait, page 25); the music department of The World's Greatest University has come a long way from the days when it would not recognize performance as worthy of study.

Send us a bill.

Bettina A. Norton (Uxor, John M. ’56) Boston

FLYOVER-STATE FACTS

BAILEY TRELÀ’S “Kid from a Flyover State” (The Undergraduate, March-April, page 25) reminded me of one small moment during my years at Harvard.

I, too, was from a Flyover State: Minnesota. I, too, was proud of my Flyover State and annoyed by those who saw the country between the coasts as thousands of miles of big empty nothingness—as in Saul Steinberg’s famous “View of the World from Ninth Avenue” cover for The New Yorker.

One evening at dinner, in the Leverett House dining hall, a classmate from Westport, Connecticut, rejected my assertion that he and many of his fellow-Easterners were a provincial crowd, mostly ignorant of American geography. He invited me to put him to the test.

I was happy to do so. I said: “Which state is directly west of Minnesota?” (There are two correct answers, as some of you know: North Dakota and South Dakota. I was being generous, giving him two shots at getting it right.)

He sat there, silent. He did not know.

I told him I’d give him a clue: It wasn’t Idaho. I thought he might say: “Montana?”

He said: “Washington”?

Dan Kelly ’75
Hopkins, Minn.

Much applause for Trelà and his splendid essay. It is full of wistful insights and loaded with wise truths about those who grew up on one coast and know about the other, but view the country’s vast midsection as unexplored territory. We graduated together 60 years ago from Radcliffe and Harvard, and after 58 years of marriage still remember the phenomenon he describes, even more stark than today. One of us, Ellen, grew up in Chicago, and had to tutor the other, Tom, raised in Boston, about the Midwest and its values. Years later, when Tom was president of Indiana University, we found New Harmony, Indiana, Trelà’s beautiful home town and a former utopian community, a place of serenity and charm, one that periodically restored our engines and enabled us to reflect on our priorities. Trelà’s classmates, and Harvard/Radcliffe alums alike, would do well to ask him to tell them about the Hoosier State, just as he suggests in his closing line.

Ellen Ehrlich ’56 and Tom Ehrlich ’56 Palo Alto

CURRICULUM REDESIGN

A COURAGEOUS REDESIGN (“General Education, Downsized,” March-April, page 22) would have focused on streamlining an undergraduate curriculum that could be delivered in three years instead of four. Such a move would reduce tuition cost, leverage digital-delivery opportunities; and, most importantly, show leadership in an industry whose archaic infrastructure is crumbling.

Dr. Charles A. Morrissey, M.B.A. ’62
Irvine, Calif.

JACK REAR DON

WHAT A DELIGHTFUL surprise to see that Jack Reardon’s portrait turned out so well (“Our John Harvard,” March-April, page 67). Jack was manager of the hockey team, of which I was a member, in the late ‘50s, and he was actually a “presence” more than a manager. He was an integral part of the team, and we thought of him as nothing less, nothing more. Whatever he was supposed to do was done without anyone else thinking much about it. We were all too preoccupied to appreciate his contributions, but that is often the case of things being well done. Jack stood out by fitting in.

Dick Fischer ’59, J.D. ’63
Stillwater, Okla.

HOUS E MAST ER, LAW SCH OOL SHIELD

HARVARD DITCHES the term “Master” as racist and misogynist (see “Debating Diversity,” March-April, page 17, and harvardmag.com/masters-16). The angst is new. (When my cousin Barbara Rosenkrantz ’44 became Harvard’s first female master, at Currier, in 1974, the worry was what to call her husband. “Just call me Paul,” he said.) Slavery was long a common trope among historians, economists, anthropologists, and English teachers.

Their annual meetings were “slave markets” for recruitment, “a frenzied and cruel spectacle,” recounted a Modern Language Association observer.

Graduate students in my lily-white history department in 1950 greeted newcomers with the query, “Who’s your white man?” Master and slave are unproblematic terms for automotive cylinders, electrical sockets, and computer appliances. To replace “master” with an anodyne moniker uncursed by connotations of power and servility fosters the delusion that academe is a color-blind, egalitarian oasis.

Squeamish ex-masters claim, “Our job is not to have any impediments to doing our job... to wrap our arms around 400plus students and create a community for them. We don’t want barriers to that relationship.” This infantilizes Harvard. A university is not a nursery nor a shelter for people to feel comfortable in, with their sensibilities undisturbed. It is “a forum for the provocative, the disturbing, and the unorthodox,” to cite the historian C. Vann Woodward.

Barriers are to be confronted, not eliminated. The masters’ (or resident tutors’) main job is mental stimulus. Rather than wishing away impediments, students should be challenged to master them. To do so they must engage with ideas and values of their own and other times and cultures they may find abhorrent, distressing, even offensive.

David Lowenthal ’44
Berkeley, Calif.

I STRONGLY oppose abandoning the Harvard Law School (HLS) shield. This is political correctness run amok. The shield has absolutely no connection to, or connotation of support for, slavery. Nor does it even contain a likeness of a member of the Royall family.

If we accept the reasoning that led to this recommendation, we would have to take George Washington, the founder of our country, off the shield, and out of the flag of the State of Washington, as well as rename the capital of our nation.

The recommendation also smells of hypocrisy. If the Royall family really is deemed to be so repugnant that its crest must be expunged from HLS’s shield, how can Harvard hold on to the funds that are the proceeds of Isaac Royall Jr.’s donation to the school? In... (please turn to page 83)
IN 1926, a group of alumni came together to form the Harvard College Fund, united in the belief that supporting the College with a gift, no matter the size, was a responsibility shared by all alumni.

Many things have changed in 90 years, but one thing has not: when alumni come together, they make a powerful impact on lives and scholarship at Harvard.

alumni.harvard.edu/hcf90
EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITIES

“We want to show our appreciation to Harvard for the life-changing experiences we had.”

—CHUCKRA P. CHAI ’95

CHUCKRA (CHUCK) P. CHAI ’95 arrived at Harvard College from San Jose, California, one suitcase in hand and eager to start his freshman year. “I had never visited campus, and I remember an amazing sense of wonderment. Harvard was a series of firsts for me,” Chai says.

As an undergraduate, he lived in Lowell House and studied economics, served on the business board of the Harvard Lampoon, managed the Hasty Pudding theater, and earned a varsity letter on the sailing team—even though Chai had never sailed and could barely swim prior to coming to college. “Harvard was everything I had ever dreamed of and hoped for,” Chai says. “It helped shape me as a person. I really grew up at Harvard.”

To express their appreciation for the opportunities Harvard has given them, Chai and his wife, Mon Siriwatwechakul MBA ’02, established a scholarship around Chai’s 20th Harvard College Reunion last year. The Chai-Siriwatwechakul Undergraduate Scholarship Fund honors Chai’s parents, Suchet and Surerat Chai, who emigrated from Thailand, settled in California, and made numerous financial sacrifices so their son could attend Harvard.

“There are so many amazing students who have big dreams and who aspire to do great things in society,” Chai says. “We want them to have the same life-changing opportunities that we had at Harvard without finances being an issue.”

Harvard’s leading financial aid program helps Harvard attract extraordinary students and ensures that every admitted student can attend, regardless of his or her economic circumstances. More than half of current undergraduates receive need-based financial aid, and many graduate with little or no college debt, since students are not required to take out loans. This remarkable program is sustained by alumni philanthropy, from endowed scholarships to annual gifts of any size.
Memorable Moments

Among the students who are grateful for Harvard’s financial aid program is Caie Kelley ’18, a sophomore from Orinda, California, currently residing in Winthrop House. Raised by a single working mom, Kelley was thrilled to be accepted at Harvard—where she knew she’d find peers interested in everything from the humanities to engineering to public service—and to receive such generous financial assistance. “Harvard’s aid package far exceeded the other comparable schools, and it was cheaper to attend than the University of California,” she says. “I did not expect coming here to be so doable.”

The program has opened doors to unforgettable experiences and friendships, giving Kelley financial flexibility to explore and grow. She has learned from outstanding faculty in her economics concentration and beyond. She studied in Venice through Harvard Summer School last year. She examined inequality faced by university students in Hong Kong, visiting through the Harvard College in Asia Program. She writes for the Harvard Crimson, co-founded a new student magazine, and is active in Harvard Undergraduate Women in Business, an organization that provides programming for aspiring female business leaders. She is contributing financially to her education through a work-study job.

Kelley relishes the sense of connection and community the College offers, including sharing meals in the Winthrop dining hall with her enthusiastic and accessible advisors. “The most growth for me has come during late nights, sitting on the couch with a couple of friends and talking, and being with people who think differently from me,” Kelley reflects. “The diversity in the community is what makes Harvard, Harvard. Having people from many perspectives and economic backgrounds lends a richness to the campus and culture.”

Unique Community

For Chai and Siriwatwechakul, being able to enhance Harvard’s diversity through their scholarship fund is rewarding. “When Chuck and I were in a position to help someone who wouldn’t have been able to attend otherwise, that was really exciting,” Siriwatwechakul says. “I feel goose bumps thinking about it.” The couple met through work in Asia and spend time in both Atherton, California, and Bangkok, Thailand. He is president of Hillspire LLC, an investment management company, and she is a former engineer and management consultant who now cares for their two young sons.

Chai also gives back as a volunteer co-chair for the Class of 1995 Gift Committee. “It’s a great way to reconnect with classmates,” he explains. “We’re all so busy, and this gives us a chance to step back, remember what Harvard has meant to us, and think about how we can continue to support this unique community.”
Reassessing the Gender Wage Gap

It's deceptively easy to calculate how much—or how little—women in the United States earn relative to men. “You take everyone who’s working 35 or more hours a week for the full year, find the median for women, find the median for men, and divide,” says Lee professor of economics Claudia Goldin, explaining how to arrive at the ratio repeated by public officials: 78 cents to the dollar. “It’s very simple.” “It answers a particular question,” she says, “but it doesn’t say that men and women are doing the same thing. It doesn’t say that they’re working the same amount of time, the same hours during the day, or the same days of the week.” The rhetoric of politicians, and policy prescriptions meant to close the gender wage gap, assume that pay disparities are created primarily by outright discrimination by employers, or by women's lack of negotiation skills. Goldin has a less popular idea: that the pay gap arises not because men and women are paid differently for the same work, but because the labor market incentivizes them to work differently.

Consider a couple graduating together from a prestigious law school, and taking highly paid jobs at firms that demand long hours. The evidence suggests they’re likely to begin at similar salaries. But a few years later, Goldin says, one of them—more likely the woman—may decide to leave for a smaller practice with fewer hours and more flexibility in scheduling. In that new job, research suggests, she’s likely to earn less per hour than her partner. Goldin calls this phenomenon non-linearity, or a part-time penalty: the part-timer works half the time her partner does, but earns less than half his salary.

It isn’t clear, she says, why firms compensate on a non-linear scale in the first place. “Why would anyone pay for that?” she asks. Apart from scenarios in which a client might want a lawyer available at all hours, day or night—during a merger or acquisition, say—and must offer a hefty premium for that unrestricted access, she says, “It’s a question I don’t have a particularly good answer to.”

Non-linear compensation prevails in the corporate sector, finance, and law, where employees are incentivized to work double or triple a traditional full-time schedule, because their time is better compensated per hour when they work longer hours. That compensation structure makes it more lucrative for one partner to work 80 hours and the other not to work at all than for both of them to work 40 hours each. If both partners opt for 40-hour weeks so they can share responsibili-
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ties at home, Goldin says, “lots of money is going to be left on the table,” which is why she believes so many couples don’t.

Non-linearity helps explain why most of the gender pay gap occurs within professions, Goldin adds. The distribution of men and women in different occupations accounts for only 15 percent of the gap, and the remaining 85 percent arises within occupations. (For college graduates, those numbers are 35 percent and 65 percent, respectively.) In science and health professions, though, workers are more likely to be compensated at a constant rate for additional time worked, and the ratio of women’s earnings to men’s is higher—about .892. For occupations in business and finance, the ratio is .787, and for lawyers, .815, closer to the national gender wage gap.

Improvements in technology have made it easier for some health and science professions to substitute workers for one another in a single job, which reduces the cost to companies of offering a flexible-hours option to employees. Goldin calls pharmacy “the most egalitarian profession” because it shows nearly perfectly linear compensation and one of the smallest gender pay gaps of any field. “Pharmacy has no part-time penalty,” she says. Structural changes, such as centralized computer records and standardization of drugs, allow one pharmacist to take over easily for another without compromising the quality of work. And because it’s easy for pharmacists to work part-time, women are less likely to have to leave their jobs to care for their families, a decision that can make it difficult to reenter the workforce later.

Goldin believes other fields could narrow their gender wage gaps, too, if they did not have an incentive to pay workers disproportionately more for working more. How to induce change in the labor market isn’t obvious. Why can’t you convince clients, she asks, that your employees are like puzzle pieces, each knowing everything the others know, so they’re good substitutes for each other? “As their labor costs mount,” she suggests, firms “will figure out how to make workers better substitutes for each other,” Technological change might also play a role, doing for law, perhaps, what it’s done for health professions, and making it easier for lawyers to hand off clients to one another. But in some cases, Goldin concedes, it may not be possible to embrace this modular model: “We don’t want the president of the United States to be a part-time president.”

As for policy interventions to close the gender earnings gap—a California law makes it illegal to retaliate against employees for sharing information about their pay, for example—“That’s probably a good thing,” Goldin says. “If the fruit is low-hanging, by all means pick it.” But she balks at the suggestion that regulation can fix what she sees as a labor-demand problem. Creating an egalitarian workplace, she believes, will depend primarily on reducing the cost of offering time flexibility to workers—securing equal pay for equal work, in the strictest sense.

—MARINA BLOTMIKOVA

CLAUDIA GOLDIN WEBSITE:
scholar.harvard.edu/goldin/home

DIET DEBATE

Are All Calories Equal?

LOW FAT. Low carb. Vegan. Atkins. Paleo. South Beach. Zone. As television shows, magazine covers, podcasts, and books release an endless flood of diet advice, the average person finds it difficult at best to know how to find a sustainable method of weight loss. The latest scientific debate in the world of nutrition is no less heated: are all calories created equal?

David Ludwig, professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School and of nutrition at the School of Public Health, who specializes in endocrinology and obesity, rejects the popular belief that overeating causes weight gain. Instead, he asserts, the process of getting fatter causes people to overeat. Even though many biological factors—genetics, levels of physical activity, sleep, and stress—affect the storage of calories in fat cells, he points out that only one has a dominant role: the hormone insulin. “We know that excess insulin treatment for diabetes causes weight gain, and insulin deficiency causes weight loss,” he says. “And of everything we eat, highly refined and rapidly digestible carbohydrates produce the most insulin.”

Ludwig argues that eating a diet high in refined sugars and processed carbohydrates leads to a yo-yo metabolism. When people eat high-glycemic processed fare such as baked goods and white bread, he says, insulin levels spike, causing hormone-sensitive lipase—an enzyme needed for the transfer of triglycerides from blood lipoproteins into tissues—to be turned off. This causes more calories to be stored in fat cells as opposed to the blood, leading the brain to think that the body is hungry.

“Insulin is the ultimate fat-cell fertilizer,” Ludwig says. “When fat cells get triggered opposed to the blood, leading the brain to think that the body is hungry.

Ludwig says. “When fat cells get triggered to take in and store too many calories, there are too few for the rest of the body—that’s
what the brain perceives. We think of obesity as a state of excess, but biologically it’s a state of deprivation, or the state of starvation. The brain sees too few calories in the bloodstream to run metabolism, so it makes us hungry. It activates hunger and craving sensors in the brain, and slows down metabolism.

This combination of rising hunger and slowing metabolism is a recipe for weight gain, he adds, and explains why only a very small proportion of people on low-calorie diets can keep weight off in the long term. A 2012 study by Ludwig and his colleagues, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), offered some evidence. It examined 21 overweight and obese young adults after they had lost 10 to 15 percent of their body weight on diets ranging from low-fat to low-carbohydrate. Despite consuming the same number of calories, subjects on the low-carbohydrate diet burned about 325 more calories per day than those on the low-fat diet.

A related debate on whether low-fat or low-carb diets provide optimal health benefits is still fiercely contested. Ludwig argues that the type of calories you eat can affect the number of calories you burn, and that none of this is addressed in the conventional calorie-in, calorie-out model. His team observed in its studies that low-fat, high-carbohydrate diets—despite providing a surge in energy or calorie availability in the bloodstream for the first hour or so after a meal—cause problems a few hours later, “when all those calories have been taken up into storage, and can’t get out as quickly as needed.”

Although study after study shows that added dietary sugar leads to weight gain, Type II diabetes, and heart disease, Dean Ornish—a leading advocate of low-fat diets and lifestyle changes as ways to prevent and reverse cardiovascular disease—argues that an optimal diet is based primarily on plants: fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, and soy products, with some healthy fats (omega 3 fatty acids), and predominantly plant-based proteins. Ornish advises avoiding red meat because of its saturated fat content and studies linking it to chronic inflammation and increased cancer risk. (Ludwig does not exclude red meat as a healthy option, but he also encourages alternatives such as chicken, fish, and soy products.)

Ludwig acknowledges that all low-fat diets aren’t necessarily bad for body weight. But as fat intake decreases, he argues, it becomes increasingly difficult to avoid overeating grains. He notes that even whole grains can cause a spike in the level of blood sugar if heavily processed, because certain processing techniques disrupt the fiber’s natural ability to lower blood-sugar concentration. (They can degrade healthy natural antioxidants as well.) He therefore recommends replacing refined carbohydrates with healthy fats (such as nuts, avocado, and olive oil) as a more practical and effective solution for most people.

In a 2015 JAMA article, he and Dariush Mozaffarian, now dean of the Tufts Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy, called for the United States to rethink its policies on dietary fat. The pair argued in a July 2015 op-ed article in The New York Times that limiting the total amount of dietary fat “is an outdated concept, an obstacle to sensible change that promotes harmful low-fat foods, undermines efforts to limit refined grains and added sugars, and discourages the food industry from developing products higher in healthy fats.” (Ludwig’s own recommendations can be found in his new book, Always Hungry.)

To advance the low-carb versus low-fat debate, Ludwig, founding director of the Optimal Weight for Life (OWL) program at Boston Children’s Hospital and director of the New Balance Foundation Obesity Prevention Center, is working on a larger-scale study in collaboration with Framingham State University: three groups of 50 people each are being fed three different diets during the course of an academic year. The amount of protein for each group is fixed at 20 percent, but the fat and carbohydrate percentages range from a very low-fat, high-carbohydrate combination to exactly the opposite. The study design, Ludwig says, replicates the 2012 JAMA study but extends the diet phase to 5 months in order to study longer-term adaptation.

Ludwig is adamant that animal research, epidemiology, and clinical trials show that insulin secretion plays a major role in weight, but admits there is room for converging lines of investigation. “How do these different diets controlled for calories affect our metabolism, the number of calories being burned? How do they affect body composition? That’s a key question,” he says. “If you eat the same protein and the same calories, but just begin with different proportions of fat and carbohydrates, do you influence…how much fat you’re storing versus how much lean tissue you have? That’s never been well addressed, but it’s a critical scientific question.”

---LAURA LEVIS

LEONARD ZON HAS CAPTURED THE MOMENT WHEN A SINGLE CELL FIRST BECOMES CANCEROUS—and he thinks that means an answer to cancer’s origins may be within reach. “We’re close,” he says. If scientists can pin down a cancer’s precise causes, they may be able to develop treatments to stop the disease even before it begins.

Zon, a professor of stem cell and regenerative biology in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and Grousbeck professor of pediatrics at Harvard Medical School, runs perhaps the world’s most populous aquarium. His laboratory is filled with tanks of transparent zebrafish (300,000 of them), which he uses to study skin cancer. Tagged with fluorescent proteins, some fish glow red, others green, enabling him to see what is happening inside when a melanoma starts to form. These specially bred experimental

TRANSPARENT ZEBRAFISH THAT DEVELOP HUMAN MELANOMAS (BOTTOM) FACILITATE THE STUDY OF CANCER SUSCEPTIBILITY AND CARCINOGENESIS.
Researchers tagged a gene known to be active in cancer tumors so that it would fluoresce when activated, revealing the precise moment when a cancer begins.

“Every cell in your body has the same DNA,” Zon explains. “What makes a cell in an eyeball different from a skin cell is which genes are turned on or off”—a process known as epigenetics. He quickly identified a gene that is normally active in an eyeball different from a skin cell is which genes are turned on or off—a process known as epigenetics. He quickly identified a gene that is normally active only in zebrafish embryos, but which his prior analysis of zebrafish tumors indicated was reactivated in the cancerous tumors of adult fish. He and his team tagged the gene with a green fluorescent protein so that the moment it turned on, any cell expressing it would literally light up. That made it possible to capture the cancer’s moment of inception and, critically, to identify any additional genes that “turned on” at the same time.

The researchers found that a particular set of genes, when activated simultaneously, could reprogram a skin cell, shifting it back to a stem-cell-like state in which the cancer starts to grow. Scientists have long thought there might be a link between stem cells and cancer, because some cancer cells appear to possess the same capacities that characterize stem cells, which can divide indefinitely and differentiate through generations to become a variety of different kinds of cell. But they didn’t know whether cancer is caused by stem cells.

Stem-cell researchers figured out how to turn adult cells into stem-cell-like cells in 2006 (when Shinya Yamanaka created the first induced pluripotent stem cells). But cancer, it seems, has been doing this for a long time. “The initiating event in cancer,” Zon has found, is very much like the creation of those induced stem cells, involving “a reprogramming that brings the cell back to its roots by activating a set of key epigenetic regulators that work on DNA to activate and maintain” the cell in its altered, stem-cell-like state.

Zon’s lab is already working to identify the environmental factors that turn these reprogramming mechanisms on and off. “We think there are signals from outside the cell that actually direct the process to happen,” he continues, “teaching the inside of the cell how to reach a different state. At that point a tumor starts to grow.” The signals would need to be strong, he believes, because the strength of any signal that reaches a particular cell declines rapidly along what is known as a morphogenetic gradient as it moves from one cell to the next. Furthermore, four signals need to converge on a single cell at exactly the same time to convert it to the cancerous state. That’s why cancer formation, he says, is, fortunately, an extremely rare event.

He believes his findings will be generalizable to other cancers. The cells of a cigar-smoker’s mouth, he points out, are bathed in carcinogens that cause mutations in DNA, predisposing the smoker to cancer in the same way that Zon’s zebrafish are predisposed to cancer because they carry human oncogenes. But that isn’t sufficient to cause a tumor to form. Zon speculates that the additional triggering event might be persistent inflammation or irritation, which many studies have linked to cancer. Maybe the tobacco juice, or the hot smoke drying mucous membranes, or simply the presence of a cigar hanging from the mouth, triggers inflammatory biochemical pathways in the body that in turn cause the formation of that first cancerous cell.

Now Zon is testing drugs, hoping to find one that turns on the gene tagged with the green fluorescent protein. That might provide a clue as to which signaling pathways—perhaps those involved in inflammation and stress—are most useful to study further. And if he finds a drug that turns the tagged gene off, it might form the basis for an anti-cancer therapy—a cream, for example, that could be rubbed on a mole to prevent cancer entirely, stopping the disease before it begins.

Leonard Zon website: http://zon.tchlab.org

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www.harvardsquare.com
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FILM
The Harvard Film Archive
www.hcl.harvard.edu/hfa
Time and Place are Nonsense!
The Cinema According to Seijun Suzuki.
This retrospective of the Japanese director, known for infusing his films with absurdist elements, is presented in partnership with the Brattle Theatre. (May 13-June 2)

NATURE AND SCIENCE
The Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics
www.cfa.harvard.edu/publicevents

The Arnold Arboretum
www.arboretum.harvard.edu
Graphite works by Kyle Browne, on display in *TimeLine(s): Drawing Nature*, capture incremental changes in plants over time. (Through July 3)

Spotlight

On June 11, the Eighth Annual Dance for World Community Festival in Cambridge will feature more than 80 troupes from Greater Boston, as well as 30 drop-in public classes. “This is an opportunity to see and try something new,” says Julie Yen ’14, associate director of community programs at José Mateo Ballet Theatre, which organizes the event. “Dance is a force that brings people together. Everyone can dance—and it’s a ton of fun.” The performance roster includes Origination (hip-hop and modern), Chhandika/Chhandam Institute of Kathak Dance, Salsa y Control Dance Company, Kinetic Synergy, Boston Swing Central, and the Hip Hop Mamas. All of the classes are geared for beginners, Yen adds: “You don’t need to have any experience, or have the right clothes, and it’s all free.” The events take place from noon to 6 P.M. on stages and floors both inside and outside the Mateo company’s home at Old Cambridge Baptist Church on Massachusetts Avenue at the edge of Harvard Square; the festival culminates in a popular public dance party (until 8 P.M.) with a live band.

The week also includes a panel discussion and workshops with local dance leaders and advocates, followed by the “Dance on Film Series” at the Brattle Theatre. Dance for World Community, a project created by company founder José Mateo, aims to direct the “underutilized power” of the art form “to improve the social and environmental health of our communities, locally and beyond.” As Yen puts it: “The festival celebrates dance and how it can be used as a force for change.” ~N.P.B.

José Mateo Ballet Theatre
www.ballettheatre.org/dance-for-world-community

José Mateo Ballet Theatre

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EXHIBITIONS & EVENTS

The Harvard Semitic Museum
www.semiticmuseum.fas.harvard.edu
Recreating the Throne of Egyptian
Queen Hetepheres highlights the repro-
duction of a circa 2550 B.C. chair, based on
fragments discovered in an underground
chamber at the site of the Giza pyramids in
1925 by the Harvard University-Boston
Museum of Fine Arts Expedition.

Harvard Museum of Natural History
www.hmnh.harvard.edu
“Are We Smart Enough to Know
How Smart Animals Are?” A disuc-
sion with primatologist Frans de Waal,
Candler professor of psychology and direc-
tor of the Living Links Center at the Yerkes
National Primate Center, Emory Univer-
sity, and Vicki Croke, author of Elephant
Company. (May 12)

STAFF PICK: The Roxbury
International Film Festival

Soul On Ice, Past, Present, and Future, by Canadian
filmmaker Damon Kwame Mason, explores the histo-
ry of black hockey athletes, from the Coloured Hock-
ey League in the Canadian Maritimes in the 1800s,
to centerman Herb Carnegie, commonly called “the
best black player never to play in the NHL,” and Willie
O’Ree, who debuted with the Boston Bruins in 1958.
The film won the People’s Choice Award for best
feature at the Edmonton International Film Festival,
and should be a top draw during the eighteenth an-
ual Roxbury International Film Festival in Boston
(June 22-30). Held at the Museum of Fine Arts, the
event highlights works by emerging and established
independent filmmakers of color, particularly those
based in New England, and includes Q & A sessions,
panel discussions, workshops, and parties with the
filmmakers and other guest artists.

Also on this year’s lineup is the 12-minute short film
Gracie, by the young London writer and director Mat-
thew Jacobs Morgan, and A Ferguson Story, directed by award-winning filmmaker Lon-
ie Edwards. Gracie is based partly on auto-
biographical events and tenderly reflects on
the nature of memory and reality through a
boy’s efforts to help his mentally im-
paired grandmother get “back” to her
native Jamaica. A Ferguson Story offers
“a unique perspective on police aggres-
sion and the events following the tragic
death of Mike Brown,” says festival di-
gerator Lisa Simmons, who is also pres-
ident of the nonprofit Color of Film
Collaborative that runs the festival.

The “affect of the world two years
before the festival will have a bearing
on the films submitted,” she explains,
because it’s taken that much time (if not lon-
ger) for them to be made. “Interestingly,” she
adds, given the cultural and political climate and
movements, such as Black Lives Matter, “this year
there are a number of romantic comedies and
relationship films, as well as films that deal with
race, culture, identity, and education.” ~N.P.B.
**Glass Flowers Soirée.** Celebrate the opening of the refurbished gallery that holds the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants with an evening of cocktails, music, and strolls through the museum’s 16 exhibitions. Must be age 21 and older to attend. (June 22)

**The Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments**
www.chsi.harvard.edu

**Radio Contact: Tuning In to Politics, Technology, and Culture** examines U.S. broadcast communications, from ham radios and underground networks to the reports of Edward R. Murrow and the advent of podcasts (see page 84).

**Harvard Art Museums**
www.harvardartmuseums.org

**Beyond Bosch: The Afterlife of a Renaissance Master in Print** offers works by artists influenced by the Netherlandish fantasist. (Through May 8)

**Johnson-Kulukundis Family Gallery**
www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/event/2016-matika-wilbur-exhibition

**Exhibition by Photographer Matika Wilbur** explores historic and contemporary experiences of Native American women through images and oral narratives. Byerly Hall, Radcliffe Yard. (Through May 28)

**Schlesinger Library**
www.radcliffe.harvard.edu/schlesinger-library/exhibit/language-hear-myself-feminist-poets-speak


**The Rose Art Museum**
www.brandeis.edu/rose/onview/spring2016/rosalynndrexler.html

**Rosalyn Drexler: Who Does She Think She Is?** A retrospective of the Pop artist includes major paintings and collages, as well as early sculptures, photographs, videos, and samples of her novels and plays. (Through June 5)

Events listings are also found at www.harvardmagazine.com.
Preserving a Muse
Nathaniel Hawthorne’s debt to Caroline Emmerton
by Nell Porter Brown

The house of the Seven Gables, in Salem, Massachusetts, would not be the popular incarnation of Nathaniel Hawthorne’s 1851 gothic tale of inherited sins if not for philanthropist Caroline Osgood Emmerton. In 1908 she bought the harbor-side property to shrewdly combine her two principal causes: historic preservation and social welfare.

She hired Colonial Revivalist architect Joseph Everett Chandler, fresh from his work on the Paul Revere House in Boston, to help her save the 1668 timber-frame structure, then known as the Turner-Ingersoll Mansion, from being demolished. They restored it—replacing four gables, the central chimney, and added the “secret staircase”—to reflect some features described by the Salem-born author, who had presumably visited the house when it was owned by his relatives, the Ingersolls.

Notably, they also created the fictional Hepzibah Pyncheon’s Cent Shop on the first floor, which never existed outside Hawthorne’s imagination.

The house museum opened for public tours in 1910, and Emmerton funneled the admissions fees into a settlement house, offering educational and social services, inspired by those established decades earlier in Chicago and London. “The historical and literary associations of the old houses,” she wrote in her one published work, The Chronicles of Three Old Houses (1935), “must surely help in making American citizens of our boys and girls.”

Today’s visitors to the site can learn not only about Hawthorne’s provocative perspective on American history and an emerging national character, but also about the social changes wrought by industrial...
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CUriosities: River Runs

Gundalows are wide, flat-bottomed, wooden boats that first appeared in the mid 1600s on the Piscataqua River, which separates Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from Maine. Settlers built them to transport harvested crops, furs, dried fish, and lumber to the Atlantic Ocean, following the rhythm of the tides. (Fed by six other rivers that run through inland towns such as Exeter, Durham, and Dover, the Piscataqua is the second-fastest-flowing navigable waterway in the country after the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest.)

For more than 250 years, until supplanted by the more reliable, year-round capability of trains, these handcrafted, barge-like boats were unique to the region—and instrumental in its growth, says Molly Bolster, executive director of the Gundalow Company. The nonprofit organization offers educational and recreational river tours from Prescott Park in downtown Portsmouth on the Piscataqua, the gundalow replica it launched in 2012. Most of the trips last 90 minutes and run down to the mouth of the river, past the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and the long-vacant federal prison known as “the castle,” to just beyond the U.S. Coast Guard station at the tip of New Castle, New Hampshire—“within sight of the Isles of Shoals,” Bolster says, “at least on a clear day.”

There are sunset sails with wine and cheese; cruises featuring shanty singers and lectures on maritime and natural history; and field trips for students learning about ecology. An occasional inland foray heads upriver into Great Bay, a national estuarine research reserve that is home to flora and fauna partial to brackishness. “The Piscataqua is a platform, literally and figuratively, for thinking about the human impact on the estuary and how we can be stewards of the land and the river,” says Bolster. “The idea is that if people experience it, they will take care of it.”

The early gundalows (possibly named for the Venetian “gondola,” Bolster says) were powered by poles and long sweeps (oars), but by the 1800s the boats resembled the Piscataqua, which has a full deck, a cabin, and a lateen sail easily lowered to pass under bridges. By then, too, they were carrying commercial loads of up to 50 tons: raw cotton and spices were brought in, while fresh produce, fish, oysters, salt-marsh hay, coal, and “finished goods,” such as bricks, granite, and cordwood, Bolster says, were transferred out to ocean-worthy schooners bound for burgeoning metropolises like Boston.

The last known commercial gundalow was the Fanny M, built and captained by Edward H. Adams and launched in 1886. Riding on the Piscataqua, it’s easy to see why Adams, who died in 1950, was a pioneering proponent of environmental health even decades after the Fanny M was beached, around 1910. The boat sits low in the water, offering little to buffer passengers from freewheeling currents, the wind and sun, fresh salt spray, and, Bolster says, a sense of never-ending sky as they travel on “gundalow time.”

Emmerton (standing, at left) during a needlework class at the Seamen’s Bethel; the Gables’ Cent Shop (above) around 1910, when the museum opened free to roam the birthplace, which features the only extant portrait of Hawthorne’s father (a sea captain who died when the au-

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This year also marks Emmerton’s 150th birthday. A special exhibit of photographs and artifacts, “Caroline Emmerton: An Unbounded Vision,” is on display through August 31; a series of lectures, concerts, and performances is also planned. “She was truly a visionary,” says Emmerton researcher David Moffat, a lead tour guide at the Gables. “She best embraced the progressive spirit of the early twentieth century because she was looking at the problems of industrialization and immigration and came to the unique, two-fold mission for the House of the Seven Gables.”

Born in 1866 to a wealthy, civic-minded family, Emmerton counted among her ancestors John Bertram, who sponsored Salem’s first hospital, and whose Essex Street home ultimately became the public library. Her mother, Jennie Bertram Emmerton, was also a force, especially with the Old Ladies’ Home and the Salem Society for Higher Education for Women. The city Emmerton grew up in, however, was transitioning from a shipping stronghold to a manufacturing center, Moffat says; she would have witnessed the evolving industrialization, and the second wave of immigrants who moved to the city seeking jobs in the textile, leather, and other factories.

By 28, Emmerton was holding her own as an elected board member of the Salem Seamen’s Orphan and Children’s Fund Society. In the years leading to her purchase...
ALL IN A DAY:
Art and Nature in Andover

Two exhibits at the Addison Gallery of American Art at Phillips Academy, in Andover, explore quintessential popular interests: real estate and television.

“Walls and Beams, Rooms and Dreams: Images of Home” features modern and contemporary photographs, such as the stunning, surreal images of “dispirited domesticity” in Gregory Crewdson’s 2002 Dream House series, and several sculptures and paintings, including Sam Cady’s Moved House Being Rebuilt (1983). “Revolution of the Eye: Modern Art and the Birth of American Television” looks at how art and design trends shaped the medium’s formative decades, the 1940s through the 1970s.

The concurrent shows also inform each other, elucidating Americans’ evolving experiences of art and architecture in daily life. “In many ways, the television became a twentieth-century hearth around which families gathered to learn, laugh, mourn, and debate, creating the many associations and emotions that we connect to home,” says Addison director Judith F. Dolkart ’93. “And in the context of a museum with such rich American collections, I am glad that we can examine television and the ways in which the most innovative art of the day influenced and responded to this alluring medium.”

Housed in a red-brick building on the prep school’s campus, the Addison was opened in 1931. More than 17,000 works are in the permanent collection; artists range from John Singleton Copley and Georgia O’Keefe to Frank Stella, Kara Walker, and Kerry James Marshall. Admission is free. And the 2008 addition, named for Andover (and Harvard) alumnus Sidney R. Knafel ’52, M.B.A. ’54, has comfortable chairs and sunny places to sit while perusing books from the museum’s library.

Less than a mile’s walk down Bartlett Street (lined with antique homes) is the center of town. Eat lunch at The Lantern Brunch (89 Main Street; 978-475-6191), a traditional coffee shop with vintage décor, or at LaRosa’s (7 Barnard Street; 978-475-1777), a gourmet deli with Italian fare. Afterward, drive seven minutes into North Andover and stop in to smell the roses (and meander through the perennial gardens designed in the early twentieth century) at Stevens-Coolidge Place (www.thetrustees.org), or go a little farther to walk at Weir Hill (www.thetrustees.org); the reservation has four miles of trails with views of Lake Cochichewick and the Merrimack Valley. ~N.F.B.
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ing, and “gymnasium work” at the Salem YMCA to serve the city’s eastern European immigrants. She would greatly expand those programs in the re-sited Seamen’s Bethel building and in the Hooper-Hathaway House, a bakery she moved to the Gab- 

bles site, restored, and rechristened in 1911.

Within two years, Axelrod notes, the settlement house’s annual report listed “eight clubs for boys, three for girls, a mother’s group, a men’s club, as well as classes in cooking, housekeeping, dressmaking, dancing, dramatics, nursing, sewing, embroidery, laundry work, as well as manual training for boys. Storytelling and gymnastics, a small library, a garden club and summer camp were also available.” The settlement workers, who lived primarily on the second floor of the Gables, were among the new crop of college-educated women for whom Emmerton conscientiously provided jobs.

Axelrod interviewed some of the last people to know Emmerton, including the last settlement worker to live at the Gables. (Settlement work persisted in varying forms, first on the site and then in a building across the street, now called Emmerton Hall, until 2010, and is now conducted through partnerships with local nonprofit service organizations.) From these oral histories, the philanthropist emerges as a tall, fleshy woman (she had a customized bath tub) with a commanding personality, both exacting and generous. On her daily visits to the Gables, she was known to correct the tour guides, even mid-spiel, if they made mistakes. “Mrs. Emmerton...did like things done as she directed,” Mary Burke, who worked at the Gables from 1937 to 1985, told Axelrod, but she “was quite approachable. She also noticed when anything in the house or the grounds had been moved or changed... and would immediately put things back in their original places.”

If reports that small children were intimidated by her size (and perhaps by the ornate hats she favored) are true, Axelrod says their mothers probably were not. They were treated to rides in Emmerton’s limousine.

Her circle of friends included pioneering New England preservationists such as William Sumner Appleton, A.B. 1892, who...

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The HARVARD ALUMNI CARD

H A R V A R D S Q U A R E D
founded the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities (now Historic New England) in 1910. He recruited her as a board member, and also prompted her to safeguard the Hooper-Hathaway House. The Chronicles of Three Houses recounts Emmerton's own careful research into the histories of that house and of the Retire Beckett House (named for a prominent early Salem shipbuilder, and moved to the site in 1924), and details her use of Hawthorne's novel as a guide to restoring the Gables.

The “original” house, according to the novel, was a “family-mansion, spacious, ponderously framed of oaken timber, and calculated to endure for many generations of his posterity: a rusty wooden house, with seven acutely peaked gables facing towards various points of the compass, and a huge, clustered chimney in the midst.” In fact, Turner could exit the front door and walk to the sea wall to view his wharf and five-ship fleet that contributed to the Caribbean trade in sugar and molasses and his role in the distillation of “strong waters.” He died 12 years after building the house, leaving his widow, Elizabeth Turner, pregnant with their fifth child and four others under the age of 10; she raised the children and ran the household and the shipping business until remarrying.

By 1782, Turner’s grandson had lost the family fortune and the mansion was bought at auction by sea captain Samuel Ingersoll, a merchant in the burgeoning spice trade with Indonesia and southern China. He modernized it, removing four gables to better conform to the boxier, Federal-style architecture of the day, and updated the interior, although he kept the high-style Georgian wood-paneled walls in the parlor and “Great Chamber.”

His daughter, Susanna Hathorne Ingersoll, was Nathaniel Hawthorne’s second cousin (the author added the “w” after publishing his early stories). Inheriting the property in 1811, she fought relatives to keep it, barricading herself inside and ultimately taking legal action. She also refused four marriage proposals and became a wealthy real-estate agent. According to Emmerton’s book, she “was a tall, stately young woman, fond of society, so it is said, until an unfortunate love affair with a naval officer, who sailed away, turned her into a recluse and more or less of a man hater.”

Despite gossip that Ingersoll refused to
allow a man on the premises, Emmerton surmises that she entertained Hawthorne, 20 years her junior, and relayed the home’s history. He could have visited as a child and after graduating from Bowdoin College, and then again when he moved back to Salem in 1847 with his wife and son.

The moody and reflective Hawthorne had always been troubled by Salem’s dark history and his ancestors’ roles in it, beginning with William Hathorne, a magistrate who sentenced a Quaker to a whipping, and whose son, John, was among the nine judges who presided over the town’s 1692 witch trials. Both The Scarlet Letter (set in Boston) and The House of the Seven Gables grapple with ancestral ghosts and the effects of Puritanical zeal; they were written and published, back-to-back, during a furious bout of creativity spurred by Hawthorne’s return to Salem in 1847 and the loss of his job and his mother in the summer of 1849. Not surprisingly, perhaps, neither book was well received in his hometown. The Hawthornes moved to Lenox, Massachusetts, soon after The Scarlet Letter was published in March 1850, and never lived in Salem again.

When Susanna Ingersoll died, the Gables passed to her foster son, Horace Lorenzo Conolly, who lost it to creditors in 1879. The theatrical Upton family then owned it for decades. They put on plays and dances and even opened a few rooms as a “museum.” (It might have included the “secret staircase” they reportedly told Emmerton they had discovered when they removed the central chimney, but Moffat says no structural evidence proves it was ever there, and Hawthorne doesn’t refer to it in his novel.) Emmerton had always been intrigued by the home’s colorful past, and visited the Uptons, probably going to or from her volunteer work at the Seamen’s Bethel.

She wrote that she first visited the mansion “with a party of young people” soon after Conolly had moved out: “I well remember the thrill the gaunt old house gave me.” The rooms were empty, the walls stark, and walking into the attic (where indentured servants and then slaves had lived in earlier days), she saw “sketchy outlines of two vanished gables on the sloping walls...like shadowy ghosts haunting the scene of their past life.” Consciously or not, she echoes one of Hawthorne’s opening passages describing what amounts to his muse: “The aspect of the venerable mansion has always affected me like a human countenance, bearing the traces not merely of outward storm and sunshine, but expressive also of the long lapse of mortal life, and accompanying vicissitudes that have passed within.”
COMMENCEMENT WEEK includes addresses by Harvard president Drew Gilpin Faust and director, screenwriter, and producer Steven Spielberg. For details and updates on event speakers, visit harvardmagazine.com/commencement

**TUESDAY, MAY 24**
Phi Beta Kappa Exercises, at 11, with poet Robyn Schiff and orator Stephen Greenblatt, Cogan University Professor and Shakespeare scholar, Sanders Theatre.

Baccalaureate Service for the Class of 2016, at 2, Memorial Church, followed by class photo, Widener steps.

Class of 2016 Family Reception, at 5. Tickets required. Science Center plaza.


**WEDNESDAY, MAY 25**
ROTC Commissioning Ceremony, at 11:30, with President Faust and a guest speaker. Tercentenary Theatre.


Senior Class Day Picnic, at noon. Tickets required. The Old Yard.


Law School Class Day, 2:30, with featured speaker Sarah Jessica Parker, actor, producer, businesswoman, and philanthropist. Holmes Field.

Business School Class Day Ceremony,

A Special Notice Regarding Commencement Day
Thursday, May 26, 2016

Morning Exercises
To accommodate the increasing number of people wishing to attend Harvard’s Commencement Exercises, the following guidelines are provided to facilitate admission into Tercentenary Theatre on Commencement Morning:

- Degree candidates will receive a limited number of tickets to Commencement. Their parents and guests must have tickets, which must be shown at the gates in order to enter Tercentenary Theatre. Seating capacity is limited; there is standing room on the Widener steps and at the rear and sides of the Theatre. For details, visit the Commencement office website (http://commencement.harvard.edu).

Note: A ticket allows admission, but does not guarantee a seat. Seats are on a first-come basis and cannot be reserved. The sale of Commencement tickets is prohibited.

- A very limited supply of tickets is available to alumni and alumnae on a first-come, first-served basis through the Harvard Alumni Association (http://alumni.harvard.edu/annualmeeting). Alumni/ae and guests may view the Morning Exercises over large-screen televisions in the Science Center and at most of the undergraduate Houses and graduate and professional schools. These locations provide ample seating, and tickets are not required.

- College Alumni/ae attending their twenty-fifth, thirty-fifth, and fiftieth reunions will receive tickets at their reunions.

Afternoon Program
The Harvard Alumni Association’s Annual Meeting, which includes remarks by its president, Overseer and HAA election results, the presentation of the Harvard Medals, and remarks by President Drew Gilpin Faust and the Commencement Speaker, convenes in Tercentenary Theatre on Commencement afternoon. For tickets (which are required, but free) visit the HAA website or call 617-496-7001.

~The Commencement Office
Harvard Squared

Harvard CoMMenCeMenT & reunion Guide

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Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Award Presentation and Celebration, 4-7, Kresge Courtyard.

Graduate School of Education Convocation, 3-3, with a guest speaker. Radcliffe Yard.


Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Dudley House Faculty Dean’s Reception, 4-6.

Faculty Deans’ Receptions for seniors and guests, at 5. The Undergraduate Houses.


THURSDAY, MAY 26

Commencement Day. Gates open at 6:45.

Academic Procession, 8:50. The Old Yard.

The 365th Commencement Exercises, 9:45 (concluding at 11:45). Tickets required.

Tercentenary Theatre.

All Alumni Spread, 11:30. Tickets required. The Old Yard.

The Tree Spread, for the College classes through 1965, 11:30. Tickets required. Holden Quadrangle.

Graduate School Diploma Ceremonies, from 11:30 (time varies by school).

GSAS Luncheon and Reception, 11:30 to 3. Tickets required. Behind Perkins Hall.

College Diploma Presentation Ceremonies and Luncheons, at noon. The Undergraduate Houses.

Alumni Procession, 1:45. The Old Yard.

The Annual Meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association (HAA), 2:30, includes remarks by HAA president Paul L. Choi ’86, J.D. ’89, President Faust, and Commencement speaker Steven Spielberg; Overseer and HAA director election results; and Harvard Medal presentations. Tercentenary Theatre.

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Diploma Ceremony at 2, with guest speaker Donna Shalala, president of the Clinton Foundation, and former U.S. secretary for health and human services and president of the University of Miami. Kresge Courtyard.

Medical and Dental Schools Class Day Ceremony. Ticketed luncheon at noon, followed by a speech, at 2, by Jeffrey S. Flier, retiring dean of the faculty of medicine and Walker professor of medicine.

FRIDAY, MAY 27

Radcliffe Day, celebrating the institution’s past, present, and future, includes a morn-
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Tickets are required to attend the day’s events in person, and have already been distributed. The events will be webcast live at www.radcliffe.harvard.edu.

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Kendall Square Eats
Restaurants that cater to Cambridge’s technology epicenter

Once a cluster of electric power plants, factories, and other “dirty” industries, the Kendall Square area in Cambridge has been masterfully redeveloped since the 1990s. Powerful economic and academic interests, such as MIT, have transformed the roughly 10-acre zone into a global hub of innovation and technology. More than 200 companies—hi-tech, biotech, info-tech, pharmaceutical, and promising start-ups—are housed in sleek office towers, while sleek apartment towers house many of their employees. That commercial mix, complemented by two and a half acres of landscaped open space and plazas, is calculated by planners to yield a thriving community of successful professionals bent on enjoying urban luxuries—and a range of restaurants has sprung up to serve the “hubbers,” and everyone else who cares to join them.

Study (www.studyrestaurant.com), run by the owners of Journeyman and the hip Backbar in Union Square, serves small plates of exquisite fare that does ask for a degree of devotional analysis. What chef Nick Anichini is doing with food is boundary bending, an art form, and therefore exciting to fanatical foodies. Mainstream diners might see it differently.

The duck prosciutto ($14) arrived, and we all gazed at the plate: dark red curls of flesh were nestled beside a cocoon-like mound of rye spaghetti drenched in a glistening brown liquid. “That looks like something that I saw at work today,” our friend the anesthesiologist said. Nobody asked what. But any awkward thoughts vanished at the first bite of the salty, chewy fowl, which merged with earthy soft pasta and a smack of turmeric in the mouth. A crinkled bit of charred turnip lent bitterness.

More “outdoorsy” was the dish of lion’s mane mushrooms ($9). Crumbly and almost black, they resembled humus, yet...
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Harvard Squared

want to play outside while their parents linger over another glass of wine. People can also get loud and happy in State Park (www.statepark.is). The place has jukeboxes, shuffleboard, darts, and a pool table, and does a fair job of emulating a 1950s dive bar on a lonely country road. Comfort food with a Southern feel is served—fried deviled eggs ($6), pork sausage and shrimp paella with green beans ($16), Brussels sprouts with horseradish and pomegranate syrup ($10), and “Nashville hot” fried chicken (19)—yet a zany array of drinks dominates the menu. Tom Collins and Pimm’s Cup come in pitchers, or choose individual shots and beer (“The Woody” is a Budweiser and a fireball, $11.25), or try one of the rotating drafts or craft beers. (The team behind State Park expects to open a Jewish deli, Mamaleh, a few doors down, where West Bridge was. And a new barbecue place, The Smoke Shop, is set to open across the courtyard this spring.)

Commonwealth Cambridge (www.commonwealthcambridge.com) is a hybrid business—market and restaurant—that also evokes what it’s not: an olde-tyme general-store-cum-farm stand. But that’s okay because the simple food is excellent, largely because it changes with the seasons (and often daily), thanks to the owners’ allegiance to local goods. Recently, the menu offered oysters (from Massachusetts and Canada, $3 each), heirloom beet salad ($13), and braised lamb tagine ($26). For dessert, there are custom-made sundaes (about $9), with a choice of fun ice-cream flavors like cinnamon honey, double chocolate cherry, and “birthday cake,” plus syrups and toppings. Or pair the whole shebang with sticky toffee pudding or a Belgian waffle for an extra $4.50. In warm weather, patrons can dine outside, and then take their desserts and walk along the Broad Canal, marveling at all the tall gleaming buildings and the old Boston skyline across the river.

~Nell Porter Brown

Mikko Nissinen’s Swan Lake

“Luminous”—The Wall Street Journal

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**SHOP LOCAL**
Theater, Dance, and Media’s “Next Act”

Through the door of Martin Puchner’s office in Farkas Hall, bursts of clapping, shouts, and laughter erupt from the class in session next door: “What’s So Funny? Introduction to Improvisational Comedy.” Some 140 students came to the course’s first meeting, says Puchner, and though this case is extreme, in the new Theater, Dance, and Media concentration (TDM), “our classes are at capacity.”

This warm reception might be all the more gratifying because of TDM’s protracted incubation; its faculty likes to call it “400 years in the making.” The program emerged from the determined efforts—reports released, recommendations issued, and priorities identified—of what seems like a matryoshka doll of nested committees: the Task Force on the Arts, chartered by President Drew Faust in 2007; the Harvard University Committee on the Arts in 2009; and finally the Standing Committee on Dramatic Arts, chaired by Puchner, Wien professor of drama and of English and comparative literature, since 2011. Events accelerated last year, after Faust publicly pledged funds toward the concentration’s development in October, and in March, Puchner won unanimous approval from the Faculty of Arts and Sciences for his proposal.
Concentrators declared their interest in fall 2015; as of press time, 13 have done so. Now that TDM has put down roots, its faculty proponents—with considerable student input—look ahead to how it will grow.

“Get Rid of the Binaries”

TDM has been nimbly built around Harvard’s existing theater infrastructure, and draws on those resources. The concentration hired two staff members from the Office for the Arts (OFA) to oversee performance spaces and run mandatory tech and safety workshops; the American Repertory Theater’s (ART) staff and visiting artists teach studio courses and assist with productions. Most of TDM’s history and theory courses are drawn from other departments, including music, English, and various foreign languages—as are most of its regular faculty, with adjuncts and term appointments filling the gaps.

Even the program’s academic structure borrows from a prior source: as in the longstanding secondary field in dramatic arts (which it now replaces), TDM splits requirements evenly between “practice-based” and “theory-based” courses. Without this structure, says Eliza Mantz ’18, “I'd be tempted to take acting classes all the time.” Though in high school Mantz strongly considered attending a conservatory, her studies at Harvard have broadened her idea of how an aspiring performer should be educated: “There’s more to being an artist than movement and voice.”

Sam Hagen ’18, primarily interested in studying theater academically, offers the flip side of that perspective. (He’s in the minority: “In all of these articles that are coming out about TDM, there’s the actors—and then there’s Sam Hagen ’18,” he observes dryly.) Having to go to other departments for theory-based courses makes for a “scattershot” program of study rather than a coherent progression, says Hagen: “I want my major to give everything that it is asking for.”

Theater is a performance art,” says visiting professor David Chambers, summing up the concentration’s ethos: just as it’s important to verse practitioners of that art in theory and history, “there’s no reason academicians shouldn’t be on their feet figuring out what acting is.” Chambers reports that at Yale, where he’s taught at the School of Drama for several decades, “You’re always fighting that studio-versus-academic division. I actually think one of the hopes for TDM is that we get rid of the binaries. We just get rid of them!” As Puchner puts it: “We are not theater studies. We are theater. And we are theater, dance, and media.”

Students’ early concerns about how TDM might eat up resources, especially performance space, have abated. Undergraduates put on 20 to 30 shows each semester; TDM will stage only two each year, and roles in the cast and technical staff are open to non-concentrators. “We want to be permeable,” says Puchner, who adds that, far from drawing them away from Harvard’s extracurricular scene, “we want to send students back”—equipped with new skills and aesthetic ideas.

The scarcity currently causing tension is not space, but acting credits. TDM requires its students to participate in four productions, half of them within the concentration. Its inaugural show, The Man Who, called for only four actors and cast no concentrators. Future productions will be larger, says Puchner, but he also points to the upside: performers were nudged into apprenticeships with the professional designers on the show’s staff. “Pedagogically speaking,” he says, “that is even more important than who gets to perform.”

The concentration will offer a class in “technical theater” next year, and others agree that TDM could usefully contribute to the performing arts at Harvard by making students more invested in what happens backstage. Jake Stepansky ’17, who serves as vice president of the Harvard-Radcliffe Dramatic Club and, frequently, as a sound designer for student shows, says that the program is “not well-equipped, at the moment, to handle technicians.” Such production roles are often understaffed, he reports, and most students come to Harvard with no design experience and no clear way of gaining it, other than by what
When he put the two paintings together, on facing walls of a Harvard Art Museums gallery—Winslow Homer’s *Pitching Quoits*, showing Zouave-inspired Civil War infantrymen in their red seroual trousers, and Théodore Chassériau’s 1850 depiction of actual Arab horsemen carrying their dead from the battlefield—“It was a revelation,” says curator Ethan Lasser. Homer hadn’t yet been to France, but he admired French painters, who themselves were enamored of the Middle East and North Africa. “The vibrant conversation between these two paintings—you really need to see it in the flesh,” Lasser adds. As Stebbins curator of American art and head of the museums’ European and American art division, he tries to make such conversations visible, grouping artworks by theme and period, not country and medium: “a more contextual story.” Lasser’s parents owned a Boston art gallery, and he spent many boyhood hours roaming the city’s museums. Williams College led to a job at a New York auction house, where he was told, “You ask too many questions—go to grad school.” After a Yale Ph.D. and five years at Milwaukee’s Chipstone Foundation, specializing in furniture and decorative arts, he arrived in 2012 at Harvard, where he also teaches, co-leading classes that offer art historians hands-on experience with art-making. “You hear about ideas like ‘flow,’ or that materials always resist you,” he explains, “and here you can get a sense of what those mean in ways that are hard to express.” The museums’ artworks can be similarly elusive. “I’ll never know them fully,” he says. “I’ll be walking up the stairs one day and see something in a work that I’ve never seen before, just because it’s five o’clock in the evening in the summer.” A revelation.

—LYDIALYLE GIBSON

he calls “brute-force trial-and-error” as they start to work on shows.

“As an undergraduate who came here to pursue a liberal-arts education, I don’t want a class on microphone etiquette or the acoustics of speakers, or a class on the different kinds of lighting instruments,” Stepansky explains. “But one class on design, looking at a lot of different kinds of design, or design over time? I think there’s totally interest.” Offering a guided, curricular learning environment, he believes, could build student interest in technical matters, and thus strengthen productions as a whole.

“Am I in the Right Place?”

Though their fellow concentrators’ spirits were high, Laurel McCaull ’18 and Kathryn Kearney ’17, both dancers, stood together at TDM’s celebratory meet-and-greet in October feeling more uncertain. Kearney leaned over to McCaull to ask, “Am I in the right place?” “Please, stick it out with me,” McCaull told her, “We can make it work, and make it better.”

Kearney, a member of the Expressions Dance Company, had pursued her interest in dance studies through a concentration in social anthropology. When TDM was made official, she says, “I knew right away that I wanted to do it.” She will now write her senior thesis, on race and ballet, as a joint concentrator. McCaull, a joint concentrator in English who co-directs the Harvard-Radcliffe Modern Dance Company, says that her initial excitement abated once she read through the course offerings: “I was definitely a little underwhelmed with the representation of dance.” After seeing the concentration’s theater-specific requirements, “I almost chickened out.”

As reflected in the course catalog, dance seems to be a junior partner in the concentration. Aside from the Harvard Dance Project, a for-credit ensemble led by OFA Dance Program director Jill Johnson, the concentration offered no dance classes in the fall, and two in the spring. While thespians may choose from a menu of courses that spans “Acting Shakespeare” to “Practical Aesthetics” (conceived by playwright David Mamet and actor William H. Macy), dancers have tended to go off-campus for similar training. Some enroll in the Harvard Dance Center’s evening classes, which are open to the public and charge undergraduates a relatively low
fee—but don’t offer credit. “It’s like taking a yoga class or something,” says McCaull. “It’s just not considered serious.”

Meanwhile, studio classes that do offer credit are extremely time-intensive: the Harvard Dance Project, which meets for six hours each week, and for additional rehearsals and performances later in the semester, yields half the credits of a typical course. Deborah Foster, TDM’s director of undergraduate studies, acknowledges that these factors give students little incentive to prioritize practice. Technique classes, she says, “fall by the wayside when the semester gets rolling.”

She and Johnson hope the gap will be bridged by a new hire in a three-year position, adding four more classes a year. The job notice seeks a lecturer to teach technique (in at least one of several suggested fields, including African dance, improvisation, and somatic practices) as well as other courses. The long-range goal is a course of study that covers what Johnson calls “the four Cs—classical, contemporary, collaboration, and choreography”; in the meantime, the faculty will deliberate on how Harvard’s dance offerings, once considered purely extracurricular, will “recalibrate to support a degree program.”

“What The Next Thing Will Be”
When asked about the last initial of TDM—“media”—its faculty speak enthusiastically, and at length, about the convergence of technology and the performing arts. They cite an opera they’ve seen that uses digital projections, or a choreographer who uses virtual reality in her work; they point to courses like “Multimedia Experimental Theatre and Performance” and “Live Art in the Theater Environment.” The students have far less clarity about how “media” might meaningfully fit into their program of study. This may be due to a “generational divide,” Foster suggests. “Those of us on the other side of the media revolution see it as having enormous impact on things. Young people who’ve grown up with it maybe don’t see that quite as clearly, because they’re saturated with it.”

But TDM has also intentionally kept the role undefined. “Media” does not chart a third path through the concentration—faculty members insist that even “theater” and “dance” should not be viewed as separate “tracks”—but instead is meant to suggest the program’s receptiveness to the changing identity of the performing arts.

“We want to be open to what the next thing will be. We don’t want to have to contain it, or put a tie on it, or say, ‘This is what media means now,’” explains Johnson, “because that would be to date it before it is out of the gate. It would be a little like predicting our software updates or whatever technology is going to happen in three months—never mind in a year, or six years, or 20.”

In the near future, TDM will expand. “We are hiring in all kinds of categories,”
says Puchner. In addition to the dance-lecturer search, they are partnering with the Committee on Studies of Women, Gender, and Sexuality to appoint a College Fellow in a three-year postdoctoral position, and with the English department to find a theater scholar. The concentration also plans to have between four and six visiting lecturers—“artists from New York or elsewhere,” Puchner says—come and teach each year. Even TDM’s physical presence has enlarged, securing dedicated rehearsal space in Hilles Library.

“We’re in a laissez-faire, ‘Let’s learn some stuff’ phase,” says concentrator Aislinn Brophy ’17, president of the Harvard-Radcliffe Dramatic Club. “Which is not to say it’s not rigorous, but it’s a little more, ‘Well, what do you want to do? Let’s try things out! Give us your feedback! Tell us what’s working!’” The faculty feels the same way about their students: Puchner says, with a broad smile, “They are game for anything.”

～SOPHIA NGUYEN

**University People**

**Humanities Leaders**

Cogan University Professor Stephen Greenblatt, acclaimed for his Shakespeare scholarship (see “The Mysterious Mr. Shakespeare,” September-October 2004, page 54) and his Pulitzer Prize-winning book on Lucretius’s De rerum natura (see “Swerves,” July-August 2011, page 8), has won the Holberg Prize, conferred by Norway for academic work in the arts, humanities, social sciences, law, and theology. The prize, perhaps the leading honor for humanities scholarship, comes with an award of 4.5 million kroner (about $525,000). Greenblatt is now working on a book about the story of Adam and Eve... Burden professor of photography Robin Kelsey, chair of the department of history of art and architecture, has been appointed dean of arts and humanities within the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, effective July 1. Kelsey, profiled in “From Daguerreotype to Photoshop” (January-February 2009, page 42), succeeds Rothenberg professor of Romance languages and literatures and of comparative literature Diana Sorensen.

**Signal Scientists**

Cook professor of radiation oncology Rakesh K. Jain has been awarded the National Medal of Science...Wallace professor of applied physics Federico Capasso (see “Thinking Small,” January-February 2005, page 50) and Alfred Cho have been awarded the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Rumford Prize, one of the nation’s oldest scientific awards, in honor of their invention, at Bell Laboratories, of the quantum cascade laser...Iacocca professor of medicine C. Ronald Kahn and Loeb professor of chemistry Stuart L. Schreiber were each named co-winners of a 2016 Wolf Prize, for work pertaining to diabetes and to gene regulation, respectively...Mangelsdorf professor of molecular and cellular biology and of chemistry and chemical biology Erin

**CS50’s Expanding Global Reach**

**During the first lecture of “Introduction to Computer Science I,” best known as CS50, McKay professor of the practice of computer science David Malan invites volunteers to the front of the auditorium to make peanut-butter-and-jelly sandwiches. Students in the audience shout out instructions that Malan compiles into a sandwich-making algorithm. By the end of the exercise, it’s obvious the algorithm isn’t precise enough to teach a computer how to make a sandwich: one volunteer’s sandwich is a pile of bread covered by a pool of jelly. Malan calls the demonstration a “ridiculous example” that illustrates a rudimentary principle—that “computers are actually pretty dumb. They can only do literally what they are told.”

That example sticks with a lot of students: CS50 is Harvard’s largest undergraduate class, and, as of this year, Yale’s, too (see harvardmag.com/cs50yale-15). The online version, which has recorded some 700,000 registrants this year, towers over the other HarvardX courses. Even as critics have focused on the software industry’s involvement in computer-science education, Malan’s instructional reach is on the verge of reaching another huge audience: American high-school students.

Angela Yakes, who teaches CS50’s curriculum in a rural high school in Cedarville, Ohio, believes examples like the sandwich-making exercise help her students grasp abstract concepts in computer science. “Those kinds of ideas were really eye-opening,” she said; now every time the students “want to try something and it’s not working, they’ll say, ‘Think back to the peanut-butter-and-jelly-sandwich.’”

Yakes is one of 40 teachers participating in a pilot of CS50 AP, an adaptation of the curriculum for high-school classrooms that will satisfy the requirements for Advanced Placement Computer Sci-
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O’Shea has been named president of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, the leading private funder of medical research. O’Shea, an HHMI investigator since 2000 and chief scientific officer since 2013, is the institute’s first female president....Mallinckrodt professor of physics and of applied physics David A. Weitz has been elected to the National Academy of Engineering.

M.D.s on the Move
Professor of medicine and of epidemiology Paula A. Johnson ’80, M.D. ’84, M.P.H. ’85, has been appointed president of Wellesley College, effective this summer; she will be the first African-American leader of that institution. Laurie H. Glimcher ’72, M.D. ’76, who held professorial positions at the medical and public-health schools before becoming dean of the Medical College at Weill Cornell Medicine, will return to Boston next January to become president and CEO of Dana-Farber Cancer Institute. And Deborah Prothrow-Stith, M.D. ’79, former professor of public health practice, has been appointed dean of the College of Medicine at Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science, in Los Angeles.
Yesterday’s News

From the pages of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin and Harvard Magazine

1911 The Bulletin notes that A Lawyer’s Recollections, by George Torrey, A.B. 1859, LL.B. 1861, reveals that in his day the only requirement for an LL.B. was that the candidate enter his name as a student at the Law School and pay his term fees.

1916 Newly planted elms in the College Yard are restoring greenness to a “blinding wilderness,” observes a Bulletin editorialist, applauding a decision to “check an increasing disturbance of the academic peace” by closing certain roads in the Yard against “the menace and noisiness of the automobile.”

1936 Dedication exercises for the Old Yard’s restored College pump are held, 35 years after it was blown up by a secret undergraduate society, the Med. Fac. Senior College alumnus Henry Munroe Rogers ’62 takes the first drink.

1946 Phi Beta Kappa poet W.H. Auden describes a university in which undergraduates with “nerves that never flinched at slaughter/Are shot to pieces by the shorter/Poems of Donne” and “Professors back from secret missions/

Resume their proper eruditions/Though some regret it.”

1976 The Adams House Raft Race draws more than 25 entries from Harvard, Radcliffe, and Cambridge public schools to the Charles. The Collegium Musicum’s craft finishes first, its crew singing as they paddle. (Many contestants sink early.)

1991 Under a consent decree, all eight Ivy League colleges agree to abandon shared guidelines for undergraduate financial aid, given a Justice Department contention that such cooperation violates antitrust laws.

2001 A 21-day “living-wage” sit-in at Massachusetts Hall, apparently the longest such protest in Harvard history to that date, ends on May 8, after negotiations in which the University agrees to freeze further outsourcing of jobs and accelerate a contract renegotiation with the union for its custodial workers.

Illustration by Mark Steele
who left a job in IT to become a teacher, “I could be making twice as much, at least, as what I’m making now.” Meanwhile, some states lack programs to train education students to become computer-science teachers, and even teachers with computer-science training, like O’Shaughnessy, can have qualms. “I had a computer-science degree and honestly found [the CS50 curriculum] intimidating,” she admitted, before adding, “It would be a shame if teachers didn’t take on this curriculum because it’s too hard for them, rather than too hard for their students.”

Teachers interviewed for this story said they welcome the software industry’s involvement in computer-science education, as long as corporations don’t influence what’s in the curriculum. Yakes said CS50’s partnership with Microsoft motivates her students and opens them to new intellectual and career opportunities, but “I definitely don’t want Microsoft telling me what I should be teaching in my course.” Malan has said that Microsoft isn’t involved in developing the curriculum: “They’ve been involved in bringing people together, the running of the workshops, and so forth. But the curriculum remains the same [as it was a few years ago].”

The line sometimes appears fuzzy: for example, a CS50 AP blog post last summer indicated that Microsoft interns had created some of the course materials. Corporate partnerships might also influence students in subtler ways. When CS50 hosted a hackathon for high-school students in New York City (similar to the course hackathons for undergraduates), for example, O’Shaughnessy said her students “had a blast. They got to meet real professionals, and asked this woman from Microsoft stickers and bags and stuff.” Such events may prime students to imagine jobs for themselves at proprietary software companies, rather than other careers involving computer science—academic research, for example, or data journalism, or public service. And to the extent that affluent schools are more likely to take on CS50 than disadvantaged schools, already privileged students are those most likely to benefit from the private sector’s resource-sharing. “I do wonder about the opportunities for less privileged kids,” said Andrew Judkis, a teacher at a magnet school in New Jersey. “Without some major efforts, they’re going to be left even further behind.”

But there’s a pragmatic argument for inviting the software industry into classrooms. At the moment, O’Shaughnessy stressed, most schools don’t believe they have the resources to expose students to computer science before college. The private sector does. Bridging that divide is a national priority—but in the short term, turning private interests away on principle, she said, “doesn’t make any sense.”

—MARINA BOLOTNIKOVA

Larry Summers Reflects

In the decade since Lawrence H. Summers departed Massachusetts Hall, the former Harvard president, now Eliot University Professor, took a sabbatical; joined President Barack Obama’s administration to help secure recovery from the recession; and then re-engaged as a teacher, economics scholar, and participant in high-level policy discussions around the globe. Harvard Magazine visited Summers at his Kennedy School office for a reflective conversation about these activities and some of the ideas that interest him now. The complete transcript appears at harvardedmag.com/summers-16; highlights follow.

- On the economic crisis: The economic statistics were, by almost any measure, worse in the fall of 2008 and the winter of 2009 than they had been in the fall of 1929 and the winter of 1930. And we were able to produce an outcome that, while unsatisfactory in many respects, was infinitely better than the outcome that played out in the early 1930s—or the outcome that has played out in Europe and in Japan.

- On higher education’s role—and challenges: I still think what I thought throughout my time as Harvard president—that universities have never had a greater opportunity to transform the world, because the world is ever more driven by ideas. It’s ever more driven by personal connections that cross boundaries of nations, of class, and of ethnicity. And the older I get, the more I realize that the ways in which people think and act are products of the experiences they had when they were young. So I’m ever more convinced of the importance of universities.

At the same time, I hold to the conviction that I expressed in my inaugural speech as Harvard president and my valedictory speech that the greatest threat to universities in general—and to Harvard in particular—is complacency, and an excessive attachment to tradition. One of my wife’s colleagues put it very well when he said Harvard will have to choose in the years ahead between its commitment to preeminence and its commitment to doing things in its traditional ways. I’ve always been clearly on one side of that—respecting tradition, but focusing on the future.

- On technology and distance learning: I think Harvard has the potential to multiply its impact on the world threefold or fivefold or tenfold, through reaching the entire planet with the knowledge that is here and the capacity to teach and impart knowledge that is here, in a way that would have been unimaginable when I was a graduate student here in the 1970s or when I was on the faculty in the 1980s. Any student, anywhere, could have substantially the experience of taking Harvard’s great courses and increasingly benefiting from the interactions that make this such a great place.… Distance education and the use of the Internet are perhaps the most important things that are going to be disruptive in higher education.

- On today’s economic situation: Let me talk about...the macroeconomic and analytic research I’ve done on the idea of secu...
lar stagnation...A striking fact about the world right now is that the United States has a 10-year bond rate of 1.8 percent—and that is very high by global standards.... What that’s telling us is that markets don’t expect a return to 2 percent inflation even over a decade....

Something like this occurred during the 1930s and led Harvard economist Alvin Hansen to put forward the idea of “secular stagnation.” Essentially, Hansen’s idea was that an economy may find itself with a propensity to save that is very high, relative to its propensity to invest in new physical capital. Introductory economics would say that in such a situation the interest rate should decline, discouraging savings and encouraging investment, and bring about balance. But there are limits to how far interest rates can fall, since people can just hold cash, and since excessively low interest rates may create financial bubbles. So it may be that interest rates never get low enough to enable investment to absorb all the desired saving. The result is a tendency toward sluggish growth, low inflation, and very low interest rates—exactly what we’ve seen....

So I believe we have a real macroeconomic challenge that’s very different than the one that we have had traditionally: generating enough demand in a financially sustainable way to absorb all that the economy is capable of producing.

- On policy responses: There are a number of things that flow from this analysis.

First and most obviously, it makes a compelling case for expanded public investment in infrastructure. Money has never been cheaper, material costs have rarely been lower, and there are large numbers of construction workers who are still out of work....Our infrastructure investment rate is lower than at any time since the Second World War, and if you take depreciation out, it is essentially zero. Increased public investment would raise employment in the short run, would increase the economy’s capacity in the medium run, and, by avoiding deferred maintenance, would reduce the liabilities that our children’s generation will inherit.

Equally important is stimulating private investment. There’s no better time than the present to shift away from coal...and to start producing power in more environmentally sustainable ways....

There’s also, in my judgment, a compelling case for immigration reform that would keep more skilled workers and entrepreneurs in this country.... And critically, in the current economic context, where we’re short on spending, measures like increases in the minimum wage and support for fair treatment to union organizers, which promote economic equity, offer the prospect of increased spending, increased demand, and economic growth.

- On steering through “political distemper”: We’re caught in a difficult moment of political distemper. I’m inherently an optimist (though Donald Trump challenges that optimism)....What worries me is that we seem to be losing faith in our public institutions—and responding by making it harder and harder for them to succeed as their resources are cut and more and more requirements are imposed on them. Then there is a vicious cycle of poor performance, reduced support, and poorer performance.

The ultimate challenge for the next president is to reverse this cycle. Without confidence in their government, I think the American people will have trouble being confident in their future. And without an America that is confident in its future, other nations will become ever more insecure and fractious.

Campus Campaign

Harvard’s own 2016 campaign is in full swing, as eligible degree-holders mull their choices in the annual election of members of the Board of Overseers—unusually contested this year—and Harvard Alumni Association (HAA) directors. The full slates—eight HAA-nominated Overseer candidates and the five challengers who successfully petitioned for a place on the ballot, vying for five places on the 30-person Board—appear on pages 74-75. Ballots were mailed by April 1, and must be returned by May 20, in time for the results to be tallied and announced during the HAA’s annual meeting on the afternoon of Commencement day, May 26.

As reported (see “Crimson Contest,” page 29), a group of five candidates organized by Ron Unz ’83 under the “Free Harvard/Fair Harvard” (FHFH) banner announced in January that they would petition for places on the Overseers’ ballot. They were successful.

Their campaign advances two linked proposals. First, they “demand far greater transparency in the admissions process, which today is opaque and therefore subject to hidden favoritism and abuse.” That message is coupled with language about “powerful statistical evidence” of an “Asian quota” in admissions—leading to their statement, “Racial discrimination against Asian-American students has no place at Harvard University and must end.” Second, they “demand the immediate elimination of all tuition for undergraduates since the revenue generated is negligible compared to the investment income of the endowment.” They link this proposal to the notion that moving from financial aid to a tuition-free model would more readily promote diversity in the student body because, they suggest, “relatively few less affluent families even bother applying because they assume that a Harvard education is reserved only for the rich,” despite the existence of financial aid.

In opposition, a group of alumni organized as the Coalition for a Diverse Harvard have focused particularly on the admissions part of the FHFH platform, and on some of the FHFH candidates’ expressed antipathy toward admissions policies that incorporate consideration of applicants’ racial or ethnic background. As the Coalition’s website notes, the
The Power of IP
In vivid examples of the potential value of inventions, two universities have reaped rewards from their scholarly output. Carnegie Mellon University received $750 million from Marvell Group and Marvell Semiconductor to settle a patent dispute. After the inventors’ share (distributed to a professor and former student) and payment of all legal fees and expenses, CMU banked $250 million, to be applied to financial aid and the student experience. And UCLA sold its royalty interest in a prostate-cancer medicine, developed on the basis of discoveries made by campus researchers; the cash payment of $1.14 billion, plus possible future sums tied to drug sales, yielded $520 million for the institution, which will devote the funds to research, financial aid, and graduate-student fellowships. In a smaller-scale step in this direction, Harvard announced that it had licensed a drug sales, yielding $520 million plus possible future sums tied to the cash payment of $1.14 billion, for the institution, which will devote the funds to research, financial aid, and graduate-student fellowships. In a smaller-scale step in this direction, Harvard announced that it had licensed a compound to Merck, for investigation as a leukemia therapy, for $20-million fee.

Stanford Stays the Course
With its president, John L. Hennessy—computer scientist, technology entrepreneur, and corporate board member—stepping down, Stanford is staying the course, and perhaps signaling its view of the Next Big Thing—in life sciences. Its new president will be neuroscientist Marc Tessier-Lavigne: former Stanford professor, former chief scientific officer at Genentech, entrepreneur, and current president of Rockefeller University. Meanwhile, the university announced it had raised more than $700 million to endow the [Philip] Knight-Hennessy Scholars Program, which will bring graduate students to Stanford for leadership training—a sort of Palo Alto Rhodes-Marshall scholarship, with the lead gift from the co-founder of Nike Inc., and Hennessy in charge. The Chronicle of Higher Education profiled Stanford’s pilot CS+X program, melding student studies in computer science with any of 14 humanities programs. And President

Brevia

HAILING FROM HARVARD. To fill the Supreme Court vacancy created by the death of Justice Antonin Scalia, LL.B. ’60, President Barack Obama, J.D. ’91, on March 16 nominated Merrick B. Garland ’74, J.D. ’77, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit. Of parochial interest, apart from his career of public service and private legal practice, Garland’s official biography notes that the social studies concentrator graduated summa cum laude from the College, and magna cum laude from the Law School, where he has taught. A former freshman proctor and resident tutor in Quincy House, Garland in 2003 was elected to Harvard’s Board of Overseers, filling the unexpired term of future Massachusetts governor Deval Patrick ’78, J.D. ’82, LL.D. ’15, who had stepped down. The next year, Garland was elected to a full six-year term, which he concluded as president of the board. The Crimson ties extend to Garland’s wife, Lynn Rosenman Garland ’82, and sister, Heidi Garland ’81, J.D. ’84. Obama is scheduled to serve as host for the 2016 Global Entrepreneurship Summit, with Stanford as a partner and venue, in late June.

Campuses under Pressure
Chancellor Nicholas B. Dirks of the University of California, Berkeley, one of the nation’s preeminent public research universities, said in February that the institution faced severe “continuing financial challenges,” requiring “re-examination of all our discretionary expenditures, including athletics and capital costs.” Facing limits on state appropriations, a tuition freeze, pressure to restrain out-of-state enrollments (those students pay more), and higher costs for everything from employee benefits to seismic safety for its campus, Berkeley faces a reported $50-million deficit this year. Meanwhile, Cornell announced in February that it could no longer maintain need-blind admission for international applicants, and will have to revert to “need-aware” admissions. (Amherst, Harvard, MIT, Princeton, and Yale are thought to be the only remaining need-blind colleges for international students.)

A Void in Ithaca
Elizabeth Garrett, who became president of Cornell last July, in February announced that she would go on leave to undergo treatment for colon cancer. Her death, at age 52, came on March 6. President Drew Faust called her “an extraordinarily thoughtful and vibrant colleague,” and noted, “I am profoundly saddened by her untimely death….American higher education has lost a great leader and champion, and I send deepest condolences to our friends at Cornell.” Hunter R. Rawlings III, Cornell’s president from 1995 to 2003 and interim president in 2005-2006, will return to Ithaca as interim president again, beginning in late April.

Nota Bene
Dialing Back Contact. Amid concerns about concussions and brain trauma, the Ivy League has voted to eliminate full-contact football practices during the regular season. The measure, enacted by coaches in late February, complements existing limits on full-contact tackling during spring and preseason practices and scrimmages, when live tackling is permitted.

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Admissions and tuition. The College admitted 2,037 of the 39,041 applicants to the class of 2020—5.2 percent, down fractionally from 5.3 percent last year. Those who matriculate will face a nominal term bill (tuition, room, board, and fees) of $63,025, up 3.9 percent from the current academic year, but for a majority of the class, of course, all or some of that expense is offset by financial aid. Complete details are available at harvardmag.com/2020-16.


Acclaimed authors. National Book Critics Circle honorands include poet and Radcliffe Institute Fellow Ross Gay (see harvardmag.com/gay-16), for Catalog of Unabashed Gratitude, and biographer Charlotte Gordon ’84, for Romantic Outlaws: The Extraordinary Lives of Mary Wollstonecraft and Her Daughter Mary Shelley....Separately, novelist C.E. Morgan, M.T.S. ’07, won a $150,000 Windham-Campbell Prize in fiction, conferred by Yale, to support her writing.

Making money from MOOCs. Coursera, the principal for-profit competitor to the Harvard-MIT edX online course venture, has moved further toward monetizing its services. In January, it ended the free option for students who wish to have their work graded and to earn a certificate of completion (they may still browse free of charge). In February, it launched project-based courses (building an app, creating a website, and so on), for free or on a certified, fee basis.

Musical mountebanks, variously performed, and dispossessed. Following the College and Law School Class Day speakers, actresses Rashida Jones ’97 (see harvardmag.com/jones-16) and Sarah Jessica Parker (see harvardmag.com/parker-16), the Commencement afternoon talk will be headlined by director Steven Spielberg—Schindler’s List, Saving Private Ryan, and Amistad, and popular entertainments including Jaws, E.T., and Jurassic Park (see harvardmag.com/spielberg-16).

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Miscellany. The Harvard Union of Clerical and Technical Workers overwhelmingly approved a new contract with the University in late February; members will not be subject to the coin surance fees and deductibles for medical care imposed on nonunion employees starting in 2015 (see harvardmag.com/huctw-16)...Continuing a string of hirings in computer science, the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences has announced the appointment of Cynthia Dwork—a leading researcher on privacy, cryptography, and distributed computing—as McKay professor of computer science, beginning in January. She comes from Microsoft Research’s Silicon Valley office....Bloomberg reported in January that two senior officers who departed Harvard Management Company last year—Satu Parikh (commodities) and Marco Barrozo (fixed income)—have joined forces to establish HSQ Capital, a new hedge fund (see harvardmag.com/endowmentupdate-16)...Reflecting geopolitical change, Harvard Alumni Trav els destinations this spring include two places “less visited by Americans”– Cuba and Iran....As renovation of the former Holyoke Center and its partial conversion into public spaces as Smith Campus Center gears up, Harvard has leased the newly constructed office building at 114 Mount Auburn Street, near the Kennedy School and Charles Hotel, and moved numerous medical, benefits, and administrative offices (including the news and public-affairs staff) to fresh quarters.... Kate Sofis ’89, executive director of SF-Made, which promotes local manufacturing and employment opportunities for disadvantaged workers, has won a $200,000 James Irvine Foundation Leadership Award, conferred on innovators who address significant challenges in California....Harvard’s new Milestone Recognition Program, meant to honor a broader range of long-term employees on significant service anniversaries, comes complete with connections to O.C. Tanner, a vendor specializing in recognition and engagement services; it ships a “personalized” catalog of gift options, including watches, insignia items, and so on.
News Briefs

Preventing Sexual Assault

The final report of the University’s task force on the prevention of sexual assault, chaired by former provost Steven E. Hyman, recommended that each Harvard school institute mandatory, annual assault-prevention training for all students—with special emphasis on alcohol education for undergraduates. The report, issued March 8 and accepted for implementation by President Drew Faust, also proposed a new senior position, reporting to the provost, to coordinate activities University-wide relating to sexual assault and harassment—including prevention, response to incidents, and education. And it called for additional resources for the bisexual, gay, lesbian, transgendered, and queer (BGLTQ) community, where survey results showed the incidence of sexual assault is disproportionately high.

The task force also focused attention on private single-sex final clubs, in light of their “disproportionate influence on campus culture” and evidence that they help “perpetuate an environment where sexual assault occurs” with disproportionate frequency. Accordingly, the task force urged the College to pursue “nondiscriminatory and open membership practices” at the clubs—and, failing changes in behavior, to “pursue ‘any alternative approaches’ that the University may find necessary. The discussion of final clubs was part of the report’s larger focus on community and culture—‘what it means to be a citizen of this campus and the nature of our responsibilities to one another.” Read a detailed report at harvardmag.com/assault-16.

Separately, five past presidents of the Board of Overseers wrote to the magazine, addressing these issues; their letter appears in full beginning on page 5.

Now the matter rests in the hands of alumni. As in the U.S. presidential caucuses and primaries, turnout may matter: in recent elections, an average of 11 percent of the 250,000 or so eligible voters have returned their ballots.

~JOHN S. ROSENBERG
to recognize rather than to suppress the realities of its history, mindful of our shared obligation to honor the past not by seeking to erase it, but rather by bringing it to light and learning from it.”

Meanwhile, as students on many other campuses challenged their schools’ historical connections to slavery and racism, Amherst College trustees agreed to drop the “Lord Jeff”[rey Amherst] mascot, acknowledging that British commander’s ties to efforts to kill Native Americans with smallpox-contaminated blankets. Calhoun College, a Yale undergraduate residence, has removed three portraits of John C. Calhoun, a leading secessionist and defender of slavery (and the name of the residential college is under reconsideration). And Brown faculty members endorsed a student suggestion to rename Columbus Day as Indigenous People’s Day.

“House Master” No More

Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) dean Michael D. Smith announced in late February that the leaders of undergraduate Houses would now be called “Faculty Dean,” supplanting the prior title, “master” (see harvardmag.com/masters-16). In his notice, Smith responded to criticisms that the change reflected a misunderstanding of the etymology of “master” (as possibly connected to America’s history of slavery), or “that we lacked a proper appreciation for the history of the title at Harvard and the European institutions” from which it derived. Not so, he said: “Titles can and should change when such a change serves our mission”—in this case, reflecting House leaders’ “high standing in the joint academic and administrative hierarchy of the College.”

The Campaign Comes Closer

Although no formal report has been issued on The Harvard Campaign’s progress through last December, data from a number of schools suggest that the fundraisers had already come close to their nominal goal of $6.5 billion—with three years to go until the drive concludes at the end of 2018. Since the campaign reported gifts and pledges of $6 billion by mid 2015, at least $1200 million more has been recorded, with the Kennedy and Business Schools nearing their overall goals. Every school has passed its halfway mark, and President Drew Faust announced at a Boston campaign event on March 1 that $730 million had been secured for financial aid, a principal goal. Fundraising totals for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and its engineering and applied sciences school, the Law School, and central University priorities (such as the new engineering complex in Allston) have not yet been updated; they represent, collectively, about half the overall campaign, so it seems certain that the drive was well past the $6.2-billion mark as 2016 began. Read a detailed report at harvardmag.com/campaigngoal-16.

A Graduate-Student Union?

The Harvard Graduate Students Union (HGSU), which began collecting signatures in support of unionizing last fall, reported that a majority of graduate students whom they consider workers—those who teach or work in labs as part of their degree programs—have signed up (see harvardmag.com/labor-16). The National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) has ruled in previous cases that graduate students aren’t entitled to collective bargaining rights, but students and administrators nationwide are awaiting a decision that could reverse that position, forcing Harvard and other private institutions to recognize graduate-student labor unions. In late February, Harvard and eight peer universities filed an amicus brief with the NLRB, arguing against a requirement that private institutions recognize such unions (see harvardmag.com/labor-16). In the meantime, with student organizers focusing on disparities in child-care subsidies and insurance costs, the University doubled, to 12 weeks, paid time off from teaching or research for graduate students who become new parents (harvardmag.com/union-16).

Lowell House Offline

Given Lowell House’s size and complexity, its renovation—part of the renewal of undergraduate residences—will require two years, twice the duration of the Dunster project (already completed), and Winthrop’s refurbishment and expansion (scheduled to begin right after Commencement). The work on Lowell, the House leaders disclosed in February (see harvardmag.com/lowell-16), will last from the summer of 2017 until students move back in for the fall term in 2019: imposing a protracted period of residence in the repurposed Inn at Harvard and nearby apartment buildings along Massachusetts Avenue and Prescott Street. When they are redomesticated, President Drew Faust told a capital-campaign event in early March, one-third of upperclassmen and -women will reside in renovated space. Adams, Eliot, and Kirkland, meanwhile, remain on deck (and perhaps the not-yet-renewed parts of Leverett and Quincy, plus the Quad Houses)—an indication of the large scale of House renewal overall.

Allston Advances

As winter turned to spring, the University advanced its development plans for Allston. In mid March, the Boston Redevelopment Authority approved the “Life Lab,” a new facility adjacent to Harvard’s entrepreneurial i-lab, designed to accommodate growing infrastructure for life-sciences ventures. (The i-lab itself is not equipped with laboratories.) BRA action on the Science and Engineering Complex—new construction and a renovation intended to house much of the engineering and applied sciences faculty—was expected in mid April, as this issue went to press; if that schedule holds, construction should be under way this summer. And Harvard has detailed its extensive program of renovations planned for Soldiers Field Park, the graduate-student housing complex on the eastern edge of the Business School campus.
The vote to restructure undergraduates’ General Education courses was never in doubt when the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS) met on March 1, and indeed the measure passed overwhelmingly. When the new requirements take effect (perhaps in the 2018 fall term), the current eight categories of classes will be gone. In their place, students will take one course each in four categories (aesthetics and culture; histories, societies, individuals; science and technology in society; and ethics and civics); plus three departmental courses, distributed among the FAS divisions (arts and humanities; social science; science and engineering and applied sciences); and a new course chosen from offerings to be created in some aspect of empirical and mathematical reasoning, or, as one speaker put it, “critical reasoning about data.” (See harvardmag.com/curriculum-16.)

But two controversies arose in the debate. First, the legislation introduced a new wrinkle: with the instructor’s consent, students can take one of the four Gen Ed courses pass/fail, rather than for a letter grade. (The distribution courses may also be taken pass/fail, on the same basis; and some students may place out of the new quantitative-reasoning course.) Some professors objected that a pass/fail option would signal a dumbing-down of Gen Ed courses and invite students to skate through their requirements. Others, including Dean Michael D. Smith, said that in their own teaching, pass/fail students routinely performed at a higher level than those who were graded in their courses—and that pass/fail encouraged students to stretch intellectually with unfamiliar content, rather than look for an easy class. Smith, and some fellow faculty members, thought that trade-off worthwhile.

Second, the matter of money came up (and in other contexts, too; see below). The Gen Ed review that preceded the legislation focused on the cost of developing new, nondepartmental courses; the desirability of appointing dedicated preceptors who could remain with large courses taught for several years; and, a perennial wish, smaller section sizes. Though a budget has not been set, Dean Smith said that Gen Ed was an FAS faculty priority, and therefore a priority for him. He promised that sufficient investment would be forthcoming to make Gen Ed the good program faculty members sought, but also reminded those attending of “the financial constraints we have today.”

Observing later in the discussion that FAS “can’t create resources from nothing,” he urged colleagues to support future decisions, perhaps involving difficult trade-offs, to secure necessary resources for Gen Ed and other priorities—even if those had to be deployed from current programs.

Eking Out Aid
FAS’s approval of a new five-year, College-Berklee College of Music program was never in doubt, either. Like an earlier joint-degree program with New England Conservatory (NEC), this one enables undergraduates to earn a Crimson A.B. and then a master of music degree at Berklee (in fields not offered at Harvard, such as film scoring, contemporary music performance, global jazz, music business, or music therapy). All faculty speakers supported this broadening of educational opportunities. But a few strongly opposed the specific legislation because, like the NEC collaboration, it requires students to pay for private lessons throughout their course of study—in this case, to the tune of $8,000 per year. On equity grounds, opponents said, this appeared to contradict Harvard’s commitment to need-blind financial aid, and to disqualify lower-income students.

During the two faculty meetings at which the issue was aired, Dean Michael D. Smith pointed out that the master’s program belonged to a different school, not to Harvard; that the partner institution would seek funding for aid (the jazz track is already fully funded for accepted students); and that although the sum required—perhaps $50,000 per year for a typical student cohort—was not large, he would not and could not do fundraising for another school, and that the faculty already faced trade-offs among numerous requests for sums of that (and of course much larger) size. Those arguments prevailed on March 1, given unanimous faculty support for the joint degree on its educational merits. But they seemed to reflect some distance between faculty members’ understanding of FAS’s finances, and their dean’s, in the midst of a capital campaign that aims to raise at least $2.5 billion.

Funding Faculty Research
One allocation of FAS funds that the faculty surely embraces concerns substantial new support for research—a source of rising anxiety in recent years as federal grants have become increasingly constrained and competitive. In a note to colleagues on March 3, Dean Michael D. Smith announced an annual $5-million boost in direct support to individual professors, effective in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The Dean’s Distribution—$1,000 made
available each year for any use except a professor’s own compensation—will be doubled “for those faculty with past sponsored-research funding or in departments typically receiving sponsored research” (i.e., the sciences and much of the social sciences). For other colleagues (presumably those in the arts and humanities, especially), the distribution will rise to $4,000, thus “direct[ing] more discretionary funding towards those with fewer funding opportunities.”

Separately, to augment external gift or grant funding, a new Dean's Competitive Fund for Promising Scholarship, budgeted at $2.5 million annually, will award sums of $5,000 to $50,000. The sums aim to serve as bridge funding on continuing work that has not yet won external grants; as seed funding for novel, original research; and as enabling subventions for external fellowships and critically needed equipment. In an era of cautious federal and corporate support for some of the most promising, but least conventional and predictable research, such flexible, unencumbered support is expected to be especially valuable.

~Reported by Marina Bolotnikova, Laura Levis, John S. Rosenberg, and Jonathan Shaw

THE UNDERGRADUATE

“I Do Not Abide”

by JENNY GATHRIGTH ’16

I studied for my first set of college finals in Harvard Law School’s student center. Lamont Library, frequented by first-years, gave me too much anxiety, so I made myself a study spot on a law school couch. Every day for a week, I went back to study calculus in that unfamiliar place, because I wanted to feel invisible. The architecture of Wasserstein and the adjoining Caspersen Student Center doesn’t feel grounded in old history the way other buildings do. Perhaps its contemporary feel is meant to convey a certain degree of malleability—that the space could be what students make of it. But back then, the hall felt emotionless and sterile.

When I returned to the law school this February, the hall had been remade. A group of students called Reclaim HLS had occupied and renamed the space Belinda Hall, after Belinda Royall, a woman enslaved by the Royall family; part of the Royall fortune underwrote the first professorship of law at Harvard. She petitioned the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for reparations at age 63, in 1783, and was granted a pension of 15 pounds, 12 shillings—to be paid from the estate of Isaac Royall. Her petition is one of the earliest successful calls for reparations.

Reclaim HLS had filled the space with students who had reached out across the University and beyond to form a community of change-makers that included other students, workers, staff, professors, and any other folks who expressed interest in engaging with them and the work they are trying to do. The student center is open 24 hours a day to HLS students, so the occupiers took up their school’s offer: they slept there at night, hung out there all day, and organized fireside chats, reading groups, lectures, birthday parties, and any other programming they saw fit.

Almost two months later, they remain active. Reclaim HLS issued a set of demands for the Harvard administration last December, but they aren’t waiting on the dean of the law school to make the changes they want to see. Alongside their calls for critical race theory courses and learning that incorporates discussion of race, class, nationality, gender, religion, and sexual orientation into classroom readings in the law, Reclaim HLS themselves host political-education study
groups multiple nights a week. They invite professors of color and community members to come teach what isn’t being taught in formal HLS classrooms. They tackle papers and books together and inject their personal experiences into the learning process. They create and live the school they want.

Inspired by the folks in Belinda Hall, I took my own look at some Harvard history. I read Harvard Magazine’s April 1969 strike coverage because I wanted to learn how institutions change. I knew that the activism of black students then at Harvard got us our African-American studies department and an Afro-American Cultural Center (which no longer exists in any kind of permanent physical structure). I also knew that my choir, The Kuumba Singers of Harvard College, was founded in the same spirit by a group of black students in 1970. Nicholas Gagarin ’70, then the managing editor of The Harvard Crimson, described being part of a small group of what he called “apolitical students” who chose to join the occupation of University Hall. His reflections on the strike were unforgettable:

...Instead of asking for it, trying to play the University’s game—all we have to do is do it.

As a first step toward this, it might be worthwhile—as we shut down this university whose veritas we have seen to be a lie—to set up a new University, a University of our own, which could exist right in the middle of Harvard Yard. It would be totally open, its “courses” would be whatever the students and faculty present at any given time wanted to talk about, sing about, or dance about. And it would dedicate itself to the kind of truth whose power lies in the overwhelming fact of its own rightness—not in the pocket-books of some distant Corporation or the nightsticks of the pigs they can call at will to protect them.

I sought out knowledge about 1969 expecting to learn about tactics, about the formulation of demands, about what student activists got from Harvard. But Gagarin’s writing reminded me that activism isn’t necessarily about the back-and-forth between those demanding change and the higher-ups to whom they direct their appeals. This lesson, the idea that permission isn’t required to start living the change you want to see, is being systematically put to work far beyond this University, by the organizers of Black Lives Matter. They have famously interrupted presidential candidates’ rallies and speeches, but they aren’t depending on elected leaders as the ultimate source of liberation. In an interview with the Democracy Now! news show, Black Lives Matter organizer Melinda Abdullah explains the decision not to endorse a candidate: “We want to put our time and energy in the development of people to act in their own interests and on their own behalf.”

Activism isn’t solely about asking authority for the things you want. It’s about creating the world you want for yourself, right now. Nicholas Gagarin knew this. Black Lives Matter knows this. And this kind of radical imagination is exactly what’s at work in Belinda Hall.

The students there are tactically and ideologically influenced by the work of Black Lives Matter not just because those techniques are effective, but also because they recognize the inherent connection between oppression at the University and the broader injustices of society. Their goal isn’t just a less oppressive Harvard—it’s a less oppressive world. They cannot watch marches on the streets of our cities without indicting their own institution for producing lawmakers, policymakers, and officials who are a part of the problem.

I want institutional change at Harvard. I want above-ground cultural centers for students of color at Harvard. I stand in solidarity with my friends who are fighting for Latino/a studies, Asian and Pacific-American studies, and Native studies, so that their histories can be formally acknowledged at an educational institution that calls itself one of the best in the world. I want the administration to do things.

But students have already been doing things themselves, and we should acknowledge their contributions. Even though Harvard hasn’t given us cultural centers, we have been building our own cultural centers without bricks. A friend of mine recently held his senior recital—a voice performance exploring the work of African-American jazz musicians in Paris—in Paine Hall, whose walls bear the names of white, Western classical musicians. For the occasion, he decorated the walls with signs bearing the names of black jazz greats. My friends and I are putting up an original all-black play on the Loeb mainstage. There are students of color writing theses that insert the stories of their people into the archives.

We cannot forget that injustice at Harvard, like injustice everywhere, ultimately lands on the body. It lands on the bodies of academics of color who furiously publish and mentor, taking on physical and emotional labor that may not be asked of their white counterparts. It lands on the bodies of Harvard workers’ family members whose necessary surgery is financially out of reach. I do not believe that I can imagine these realities away. But I do believe that imagination-work is valuable—it allows us to affirm that there could be other ways for us to live and relate to each other.

The poet Ross Gay, in his lecture at the Radcliffe Institute in February [see harvardmag.com/gay-16], talked about the ground. He said that there is a ground on which black lives do not matter. There is a ground on which black people only exist to suffer—to be marginalized, oppressed, beaten, killed. But he told us that this is a ground that he does not abide. We need to create spaces where death, suffering, and erasure are not the only narratives. We need to recover histories that tell of our living, too.

Before I was here, black theater and black concerts and black joy were rattling the walls of these brick buildings. I celebrate the stories of people who resisted this institution’s mold and created their own spaces within it. I am indebted to acts of resistance, from Belinda’s petition to the reading groups organized by a diverse and dedicated group of students in the hall they have named for her.

Institutional change is necessary, but it can be slow and incomplete. I believe in creating spaces and worlds, right now, where we can assert our dignity and affirm the dignity of others without asking for permission. There are hierarchies—on our syllabi, on Harvard’s payroll, in Harvard’s social real estate—that I do not abide. And I insist that the work of re-imagining these realities manifests in concrete ways. The process of rejecting these hierarchies on our own terms, and learning about those who have been doing so all along, reinvigorates us with new possibilities for our lives.
Postseason, Interrupted

Men’s basketball streak comes to an end.

On Christmas Eve, the Harvard men’s basketball team dined at Roy’s, in Waikiki, feasting on short ribs and mahi mahi. It had been an extraordinary 48 hours. After arriving in Hawaii with a 3-6 record, the weakest squad in the eight-team Diamond Head Classic, Harvard had edged Brigham Young University 85-82 in overtime in the tournament’s opening round and demolished Auburn 69-51 in the semifinals. Now, they had a day off before facing Oklahoma—then the third-ranked team in the country—in the championship.

Mufi Hannemann ’76, a former Harvard basketball player and former mayor of Honolulu, hosted the gathering. “People from Harvard,” he told the team, “have never stood taller in Hawaii.”

Unfortunately, that was the high point in a season without many others. Stymied by high-profile non-conference competition and facing an increasingly competitive Ivy League, Stemberg coach Tommy Amaker’s squad struggled with injuries and inconsistency and finished the year 14-16 overall and 6-8 in Ivy play. That ended Harvard’s string of five consecutive Ivy titles—and raises questions: was this year an aberration, or will the Crimson recede to the middle of the Ivy pack?

Harvard’s biggest news of the season came before the first practice: Siyani Chambers ’16—a team captain and three-time All-Ivy point guard—tore his ACL during the summer, forcing him out of the lineup for the year.

The Crimson quickly discovered just how difficult replacing him would be. After starting the season with a 20-point drubbing of MIT (a Division III squad), Harvard lost five of six games, revealing broader problems: freshman point guard Tommy McCarthy was turning the ball over; the team struggled to find consistent scoring apart from center Zena Edosomwan ’17; and Harvard’s defense—a traditional strength—was porous. A narrow loss at then fourth-ranked Kansas, followed by wins in four of five games (including the run to the Diamond Head final) gave the Crimson hope, but that optimism dissipated in a 65-62 loss to Vermont. The mounting strain of injuries, travel, and top-level competition had depleted Harvard just as Ivy play—the most important part of the year—approached.

Although the Crimson started conference competition by besting Dartmouth 77-70, the team dropped its next five Ivy contests, including a heartbreaking 55-54 defeat to Columbia on a buzzer-beater, followed by a pair of double-digit losses at Princeton and Penn. To some extent, the losses reflected a depleted frontcourt: Edosomwan missed the Princeton and Penn games with a thigh injury and was hobbled down the stretch against Columbia. But Harvard was also performing terribly at the free throw line (the team went nine for 20 against Princeton), and its man-to-man defense remained ineffective, prompting Amaker to turn to a zone defense for much of the Princeton game. The Crimson, then 1-5 in the Ivy standings, had nothing left to play for but pride.

By winning five of its final eight contests, Amaker’s squad proved its resilience. The best illustration was a 73-71 upset of Princeton in the
season's penultimate game. The Tigers arrived in Cambridge at 10-1 in Ivy play, just half a game behind league-leading Yale. Harvard’s win opened the door for Yale to clinch the title outright (the Elis took care of business with a win at Columbia the following night). The Crimson’s unlikely hero was Patrick Steeves ’16, a back-up forward who had missed the last three seasons with injuries, only to provide much-needed scoring off the bench as a senior. The Princeton game was a case in point: Steeves led Harvard with 25 points, including the game-winning free throws with seven seconds remaining.

Harvard had had six consecutive 20-win seasons before this year’s losing record, despite the inexorable change in team rosters each year. So what is in prospect for the 2016-17 Crimson?

On paper, at least, the talent on next year’s squad should enable Harvard to compete for an Ivy crown. Several proven players will return: Edosomwan, who earned All-Ivy second-team honors this year and has the potential to become Ivy League Player of the year; Chambers, the team’s leader on and off the court; and Corey Johnson ’19, a shooting guard who had the most three-pointers by a freshman in program history. In addition, Amaker will welcome a seven-member recruiting class currently rated eleventh in the country by ESPN.

Amaker also hopes the late wins this past season will help the team next fall. “We’ve been uplifted to finish strong and finish on a note that we felt good about ourselves,” he said during a late March press conference. “And we’re just trying to use that as we go into these spring workouts and then hopefully the guys will use that going into the summer.” The players, he said, “can now look forward to what’s possible for us for next year.”

But hypothetical talent will not necessarily translate into a title, at least not next year, given the challenge of integrating new talent on top of what Harvard loses to graduation. The most significant departure is Okolie, the Ivy League Defensive Player of the Year, who always guarded the opposing team’s best perimeter defender. In closely contested games, having a lock-down perimeter defender can be the difference between a win and a loss. (Nor does the regular-season title
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guarantee an NCAA tournament berth: with the recent announcement that, begin-
ing next season, the league’s auto-
matic NCAA bid will now be awarded to
the winner of a four-team Ivy tournament
(see harvardmag.com/ivy-16), one close
loss could keep the Crimson from reach-
ing March Madness.)

Moreover, the Ivy title will likely be
contested fiercely. The move to a postsea-
ton tournament reflects how seriously
schools across the league, once domi-
nated by Penn and Princeton, are taking
basketball. Princeton, which graduates
only one player, will be hungry after
just missing the NCAA tournament this
year. A young Harvard team will have to
cohere and draw on the experience of
Chambers and Edosomwan to thwart
the veteran Tigers.

For now, Harvard’s returning players
will look to improve and learn from this
year’s setbacks, knowing that the arrival
of high-profile recruits will create com-
petition for playing time. The Crimson
faithful will begin to learn how successful
these processes are when Harvard opens
the 2016-2017 season against Stanford on
November 12 in Shanghai.

* * *

The women’s basketball team began the
season with one of the most inexperienced
rosters in head coach Kathy Delaney-Smith’s
34-year Harvard career. After going 5-8 in
non-conference play and splitting its first
two Ivy games, it appeared that the wom-
en’s team, too, would shift its focus to build-
ing momentum for next year. But then the
Crimson won eight of its next 10 games and
entered the final weekend of the season—
a road trip to Penn and Princeton—with
a chance to capture its first Ivy title since
2008. Two losses thwarted those hopes,
but because the Quakers and Tigers both
received NCAA tournament berths (the first
two Ivy League teams were selected),
Harvard was invited to the National Invita-
tional Tournament (NIT).

Unfortunately, the team fell 76-50 to
Hofstra on the road in the opening round
of the tournament. AnnMarie Healy ’16 led
Harvard with 10 points, and Kit Metoyer
’16 and Destiny Nunley ’17 added nine
points each. But the Crimson shot just
26.5 percent from the field, while the Pride
made 52.5 percent of their attempts.

Coming off their fourth postseason ap-
ppearance in five years, the Harvard women
(who finished the year 14-14 overall and
9-5 in conference play) appear well posi-
tioned to build toward a future Ivy title.
The team graduates three seniors: Healy,
a first-team all-Ivy honoree; Metoyer;
and Shilpa Tummala, an all-Ivy honorable
mention designee (profiled in “Taking Her
Shot,” November-December 2015, page
33). But the returning talent—led by three
freshman guards who gained experience
this year—is substantial. In addition, Del-
aney-Smith will welcome to Cambridge
a talented recruiting class led by Jeannie
Boehm, one of just three players in Ivy
League history selected to participate in
the prestigious McDonald’s All-American
game.

AnnMarie Healy ’16, a unanimous selection
to the All-Ivy League first team, was a
major reason that the Harvard women’s
basketball team reached the postseason
for the fourth time in five years.

* * *

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Robots and computers could take half our jobs within the next 20 years. "Robots could put humans out of work by 2045." "White House predicts robots may take over many jobs that pay $20 per hour." "Robot serves up 360 hamburgers per hour." "Why the highest-paid doctors are the most vulnerable to automation." "Robot receptionist in Tokyo department store."

These headlines have the flavor of yellow journalism. But they are based on the predictions of researchers across many disciplines and on technological advances developed by firms large and small. The "half our jobs" figure comes from Oxford social scientists. The "out of work by 2045" prediction comes from a prominent computer scientist. Reports of machines competing with humans in hamburger flipping, highly paid medical work, and administrative tasks are the tip of the iceberg: robots may substitute for humans in virtually every domain. If computers can beat humans in Jeopardy, chess, and Go, it should be no surprise that they will soon be able to do many of our jobs as well as we can. But whether robotization will be good or bad for society isn’t a foregone conclusion—it will depend crucially on how public policy and private firms respond.

**Machines and jobs**

Preparing for a driverless car revolution, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) declared this year that because new self-driving vehicles “will not have a ‘driver’ in the traditional sense that vehicles have had drivers during the last more than 100 years,” the government will consider the software, not a human, to be controlling the vehicle. If you are one of 4.1 million motor-vehicle operators in the United States, including truck drivers, taxi drivers, and bus drivers, or a part-time Uber...
or Lyft driver, the self-driving vehicles are coming for your work. Major auto companies are investing billions of dollars in driverless-car technology. General Motors and Lyft have announced a partnership in which GM will build an autonomous fleet of cars for the next-generation taxi business. Working with Google engineers, Ford has made development of driverless technology a central component of its business plan, and intends to bring self-driving vehicles to the mass market by 2020. Toyota expects to launch automated vehicles around 2020 as well. Given the advances of artificial intelligence, computerization, and robotics in every nook and cranny of the labor market, be prepared to hear NHTSA-style predictions about other lines of work in the not-so-distant future: your job may no longer be performed by a human. The software will be in charge.

Is this a legitimate worry, or a groundless fear? Most economists are in the latter camp. The standard analysis of technical change recognizes that machines may reduce employment in some occupations, but suggests that the fear of permanent displacement of human labor is ill-placed. Humans have always shifted away from work that’s been turned over to machines, to move into jobs more suitable for them, the argument goes, and there is no reason to expect the species to be less adept in the future.

From the 1930s through the 1990s, fears that technological advances would create permanent joblessness—which seemingly arise whenever unemployment persists for a long period—have proven groundless. In his 1940 State of the Union address, President Franklin Roosevelt blamed high unemployment on the nation’s failure to “[find] jobs faster than invention can take them away,” but when demand ramped up during World War II, the surplus of labor turned into a shortage. In the early 1960s, fears that automation would eliminate thousands of jobs per week led the Kennedy administration to examine the link between productivity growth and employment, but the late 1960s boom ended the automation scare. During the mid-1990s recession, some analysts proclaimed the end of work, only to see the dot-com boom raise the proportion of the adult population working to an all-time high. Employment returns when the economy recovers. And mechanization and automation have been accompanied by an improvement in the structure of jobs, with humans shifting from manual work to professional and managerial work. In the past several decades, the ratio of employment to population has increased rather than decreased. Should this time be different?

The logic of comparative advantage, which underpins economists’ skepticism about a jobless future, suggests not. In international trade, comparative advantage explains why a highly productive country does not “steal” jobs from a less productive country: instead, both countries benefit by specializing in sectors in which they have a relative advantage. Comparative advantage tells us that even in a world where robots outperform humans in all work activities, work will remain for humans in areas in which humans have a comparative advantage. Robots will be deployed in activities in which they have the relatively greatest productivity, while humans will work in fields where they have the smallest disadvantage. If a robot is twice as efficient as a human at driving cars, for example, but only 50 percent more efficient at picking blueberries, the robot would do the driving, while the human would pick the berries. The result would be greater total output than if some robots picked blueberries instead of driving cars, even though robots are better than humans at both tasks.

What comparative advantage does not guarantee, however, is that the jobs in which humans have an edge will provide good wages or working conditions. There is nothing that dictates that humans design and develop cars, while robots work on assembly lines building them. The allocation of work between humans and robots depends on their relative productivity, which in turn depends on the nature of technology—on the artificial intelligence algorithms and sensors and robotics that turn information into action. There is also nothing in economics that guarantees that the humans displaced from jobs by robots will end up with new jobs that pay as much as their former jobs, or pay enough to attain a middle-class lifestyle.

Still, past waves of mechanization and automation have been associated with higher labor productivity and wages, and have improved the quality of jobs.
Today’s robotization is not your parents’ automation

Enough is different about the economy and the application of artificial intelligence to justify worrying about the impact on jobs of robotization at a massive scale. The main thing to fear today is not joblessness, but a future in which the earnings of workers are stagnant or falling (as robots take a greater share of high-productivity jobs), and the share of income going to the owners of the machines increases.

In recent decades, the labor market has increasingly tilted against workers, producing levels of inequality that arouse global concern not just from traditional advocates of an egalitarian income distribution, but also from such staid organizations as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Increases in worker productivity were once passed on proportionately to workers through gains in wages. Today, gains accrue disproportionately to the wealthy—who are the principal owners of capital. To make matters worse, labor’s share of national income, once roughly constant so that both workers and the owners of capital shared in the nation’s GDP growth, has been falling for the past two decades or so. Because capital is distributed more unequally than labor income, this trend furthers inequality. Meanwhile, the share of the work force in labor unions, which have historically bargained for higher wages and better benefits for workers, has been shrinking in the United States and most advanced countries, reducing pressure on management to increase wages commensurate with rising productivity.

On the technology side, the range of skills over which robots compete with humans has expanded from physical tasks to routine blue- and white-collar work and increasingly to the frontier of knowledge creation. Computer scientists have created algorithms that enable machines to learn on their own and advance their competence. Pedro Domingos, a computer scientist at the University of Washington, has predicted that “tomorrow’s scientists will have armies of virtual graduate students, doing lab work, statistical analysis, literature search, and even paper-writing.” Employers don’t care whether a robot can think and talk like a human, but whether it can do a job more cheaply than a human. The coming driverless-vehicle revolution will be mirrored by parallel changes across other sectors that will affect all of our lives in ways far beyond the usual incremental changes in technology.

The three laws of robo-nomics

Taking a leaf from Isaac Asimov’s famous three laws of robotics, I offer three laws of robo-nomics to guide our thinking about how the robotization will affect workers and the economy, and how that should inform policy.

Law 1: Advances in artificial intelligence and robotics will produce machines that are better substitutes for humans—in the lingo of economics, an increasing elasticity of substitution between robot and human work.

Law 2: The cost of robot machine substitutes for humans will decrease as technology reduces production costs, placing downward pressure on wages.

Law 3: Income will increasingly come from ownership of robots or other forms of capital and the stream of income they produce, rather than from human labor.

Robotization, like past technological changes, can be a very good thing, relieving the workload of humans while helping overcome the many challenges the world faces. But it could also affect humans diametrically, dividing societies between the owners of the robots on one side, and the workers who compete with the robots on the other. We should worry less about the potential displacement of human labor by robots than about how to share fairly across society the prosperity that the robots produce.

If the distribution of capital remains narrow, as it is now, the main beneficiaries of robotization would be a small number of wealthy owners, while the living standards of the vast majority of workers would suffer. That would exacerbate the growth of inequality, and risk producing a new robot-age feudalism, with workers captive to a small number of overlords who own robotic technology. If, to the contrary, people shared in the ownership of the machines that replace them at work, everyone’s freedom and living standards would improve. What policies can get us there?

The United States is uniquely situated to move its economy toward shared ownership. Many firms have profit-sharing or group-incentive pay structures, where employee earnings depend on the firm’s profitability. About 14 million workers work in firms that offer Employee Stock Ownership Plans, in which workers own part or all of the company through a retirement trust. Many other firms offer stock options. And many Americans own part of the nation’s business capital through pension funds and other investment vehicles.

These forms of compensation don’t currently give workers an ownership stake sufficient to ensure that the benefits of robotization will flow widely. But there is a menu of public and private policies that can: tax incentives for firms that give workers ownership shares, for example, and changes in corporate governance that increase workers’ say in the way new technologies are implemented. Last summer, presidential candidate Hillary Clinton proposed a modest tax break for firms that introduce profit-sharing for workers, which could signal the beginning of a post-robotization economic policy.

To help move discussion along, I have directed my robot assistant to develop a dynamic, nonlinear, computer simulation model to find the most effective way forward. With access to the newest supercomputer, the robot will report shortly on what we should do.

We should worry less about the potential displacement of human labor by robots than about how to share fairly across society the prosperity that the robots produce.

Ascherman professor of economics Richard Freeman currently serves as faculty co-director of the Labor and Worklife Program at the Harvard Law School, and is Senior Research Fellow in Labour Markets at the London School of Economics’ Centre for Economic Performance. He also directs the National Bureau of Economic Research’s Science and Engineering Workforce Project.
The Egalitarian

Danielle Allen’s mission to return equality to the heart of American democracy

by SPENCER LENFIELD
At the moment, no book is more visible or abundant at the gift shop of the National Archives in Washington, D.C., where more than a million visitors a year come to view the earliest copies of America’s founding documents, than Our Declaration—the most recent work by Danielle Allen, Ph.D. ‘01. The title, appealing boldly to a spirit of national wholeness, is so prominent that it’s easy to overlook the argumentative note in its smaller subtitle: A Reading of the Declaration of Independence in Defense of Equality.

Allen, a recently appointed professor of government and director of Harvard’s Safra Center for Ethics, writes that in the past century, equality has been pushed to the side—by philosophers, politicians, and laypeople—in favor of its sibling, liberty: “I routinely hear from students that the ideals of freedom and equality contradict each other.” She rejects this notion that liberty and equality are on a seesaw, that one can rise only at the expense of the other. Instead, she contends, “Equality is the bedrock of freedom.” Her evidence? The Declaration of Independence, read line by line as a masterpiece of plain-language philosophy. The Declaration’s authors, she contends, were far from being libertarians in the modern sense. To the contrary: they were proud and eloquent egalitarians.

“These days too many of us think that to say two things are ‘equal’ is to say that they are ‘the same,’” writes Allen. But this is untrue: “To be ‘the same’ is to be ‘identical.’ But to be ‘equal’ is to have an equivalent degree of some specific quality.” Allen sees in the Declaration a careful case that the specific quality in question—what she calls “the fundamental feature of human equality”—is the ability to judge what makes one happy. We are all equal in our ability to judge our own happiness. It is only on top of this basic premise that the founders were able to build their argument for independence: we are free to decide what government we want to have because government is a means to securing happiness—the happiness which each of us is equally well qualified to judge.

Our Declaration was praised by magazines as ideologically different than Dissent and National Review, and colleagues have responded to it as a serious work of political thought. But Allen didn’t write it to intervene in academic political philosophy. Instead, it grew out of her experience teaching the Declaration in night classes at the University of Chicago to people with busy lives, children, sometimes multiple jobs.

The experience revealed to her that the Declaration, read carefully, does philosophy in ordinary (if old-fashioned and highly rhetorical) language, laying the conceptual groundwork for the democracy to come. Moreover, she realized, anyone with sufficient patience and desire could read it. “I wanted [my students] to understand that democratic power belonged to them, too, that they had its sources inside themselves,” she writes. “I wanted to animate the Declaration, to bring it to life for them, and perhaps even bring them through it into a different kind of life—as citizens, as thinkers, as political deliberators and decision makers.”

She set out to write a book free of footnotes and big words that anyone, down to a middle-school student, could read. She now says that she fell short of the mark: “The book is accessible to upper-level high-school students, and parts of it are accessible to younger students. But it’s unlikely that younger students are going to read [it] from start to finish.”

That Allen is concerned with reaching sixth-graders at all sets her apart from most contemporary political philosophers. Our Declaration is only the beginning of the project: Allen is convinced that philosophers can affect the way the world works by reworking the ideas with which we think and speak. Plato did this, she argues in one book. And the Declaration’s authors wrote with philosophical rigor for the broadest possible audience—a candid world,” in their own words. If rehabilitating the concept of equality in today’s candid world involves not just writing books and giving lectures, but also designing video games and tweeting, then Allen will do so, engaging on every front she can.

Toward an Egalitarian Participatory Democracy

Reading Our Declaration offers a window into the life of its author—both because Allen writes a good deal about her own life and upbringing, and because her approach to scrutinizing the Declaration pulls together the diverse elements of her intellectual life.

The book is a textual commentary, a genre used chiefly by classicists. Allen majored in classics at Princeton; received her first doctorate, in classics, from Cambridge, where she was a Marshall Scholar; has written at length about Athenian democracy and Plato; and taught in Chicago’s classics department for 10 years, serving as dean of the humanities for three.

It is a work of political philosophy as well. After her time at Cambridge, she completed her second doctorate, in government, at Harvard (while still teaching classics at Chicago). That dissertation yielded the ambitious yet compact Talking to Strangers: Anxiety of Citizenship since Brown v. Board of Education (see page 45); the MacArthur Foundation, citing the book, awarded her a “genius grant” in 2001, when she was 29, for her work in both political theory and classics.

At the Institute for Advanced Study, her academic home from 2007 to mid 2015, she served on the faculty of the School of Social Science. Back at Harvard, in her current joint appointment with the Graduate School of Education, she works on the philosophy of education.

Our Declaration is also a close reading of the kind normally applied to literature, itself written with a literary care characteristic of all Allen’s books. She’s a lover of poetry in general, and contemporary poetry in particular, who has reviewed Anne Carson, interviewed Frank Bidart, A.M. ’67, and served on the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.”

Photograph by Jim Harrison

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Prize board from 2007 to 2015. She once commented, in an interview with the online journal The Art of Theory, that she came away from writing the book wishing that contemporary philosophers had “a bit more of the poet in them, a somewhat deeper understanding of metaphor and its power to transform imaginative landscapes. This is not to say that political philosophers or public philosophers should be casting aside argument, not at all. The point rather is that metaphor can help clear a field for argument to plow and sow.”

As noted, the book is aimed by its humanist polymath author at citizens at large, not merely fellow academics. Alongside her intellectual achievements, Allen has maintained a steadfast commitment to engaging with the world outside the university. Some of that engagement involves writing: she is now an opinion columnist for The Washington Post. It’s not unusual to see her responding point-by-point to her critics on Twitter. She’s also politically active, working briefly in the 2008 Obama campaign as a field organizer and special-projects manager in southern California, where she grew up, and advising the Labour Party of the United Kingdom. But most conspicuously, she has been extensively involved in the communities where she has worked during her career—in Chicago in particular, where she launched the Civic Knowledge Project, an initiative to open the resources of the University of Chicago, especially in the humanities, to the largely low-income and minority community of the South Side. (She first proposed such outreach in the form of an open letter to the university’s faculty senate at the conclusion of Talking to Strangers—capping her most theoretical book with 10 pages of specific policy proposals.)

The style of Our Declaration captures certain aspects of what it’s like to talk with its author. Allen has an easygoing demeanor and a wide smile, yet speaks with a flowing urgency in neatly structured, lucidly reasoned paragraphs that suggest she could have dictated her books in a single well-considered draft.

“I believe that the language of the Declaration of Independence does give us a lot of what we need by way of symbolic supports for a commitment to equality,” she explains in her Safra Center office. Allen believes that the Declaration operates not just on the deliberative plane analyzed by many political scientists, but also serves as what she calls prophetic speech—“language which engages with our values and our commitments,” in the mold of Martin Luther King Jr.’s speeches and writings. Our Declaration aims to rely on the “existing resource” of the Declaration to try to revive the nation’s commitment to equality.

In a January-February 2016 essay for Foreign Affairs building on the work of Michael Walzer, Ph.D. ’62, Allen acknowledges that there are several kinds of equality—moral, political, social, economic—that must be balanced in a “virtuous circle,” where each feeds the others. “Political equality ultimately rests not on the right to vote or the right to hold office but on the rights of association and free expression,” she writes. But the same rights that are necessary for human dignity also inevitably generate and protect the wealth disparities of capitalism and certain kinds of social discrimination. As a result, she believes society needs structures that help avoid the emergence of phenomena, like a caste system or economic exploitation, that undermine the basic project of political equality.

Allen calls the social vision that incorporates her work on equality “egalitarian participatory democracy.” It evolved out of a belief that civic republicanism and liberalism, the most robust traditions of thought addressing democratic political equality, needed modification in order to work in a diverse modern society. Allen is trying to answer the same questions about liberty—about freedom from domination, and freedom to participate—that concern proponents of civic republicanism and liberalism, but says that, given the contemporary American context of great diversity, “the only way in which all the different parts of a population can be protected is if we focus first on political equality.” Her egalitarian participatory democracy is “participatory like civic republi-
"I realized, in thinking about Athenian democracy, that I could really sharpen my skills and capacities for thinking about politics" in the contemporary context.

canism; it’s egalitarian like a combination of civic republicanism and liberalism, but the emphasis is on democracy in order to underscore how important it is to secure political equality for everybody as the underpinning for achieving both kinds of freedom: the republican freedom and the liberal freedom."

The Accidental Classicist
On paper, it is not immediately clear that Danielle Allen, classical historian, would someday become Danielle Allen, political theorist and philosopher of education. But to her, politics was the plan and classics was the surprise: “I never had any intention to be a classicist,” she avers, almost as if apologizing to herself. But she did have exactly the right background for it when she arrived as an undergraduate at Princeton in 1989. Her father, William Allen, was a professor in the government department at Harvey Mudd College in Claremont, California, where she grew up. He saw to it that she had Latin from fourth grade on, and went as far as running for the school board while she was in high school, to make sure it remained in the curriculum. (Once she graduated, he stepped down, and Latin disappeared.)

Still, Allen had every intention of majoring in political science in college. That changed only when she took a course on Athenian democracy with ancient historian Josiah Ober (then in his first year in Princeton’s classics department, now at Stanford), “one of the best teachers I have ever had.” He convinced her to major in classics while taking just as many courses in politics. (At the time, Princeton didn’t permit double majors.) “She was a pretty remarkable standout right away,” Ober remembers. “She was unsatisfied with the standard answers and kept on wanting to go further than the existing literature seemed to take her. We were encouraging her because she did have such a love” for Greek history and a “literary sensibility that isn’t taken away,” Ober remembers. “She was unsatisfied with the standard assumption for history for its own sake, for getting things right about the past. But I think we agreed early on, and encouraged each other, in this immediately collegial relationship, that that’s not enough, that having a deep love for something as specialized and almost otherworldly as classical history—neither of us felt that, for our purposes, it was enough to justify a career.”

The thesis project that Allen took up as an undergraduate—did the Athenians ever use prison as a punishment?—expanded into her Ph.D. dissertation at Cambridge, which in turn became her first book, *The World of Prometheus* examined a much broader set of questions about punishment in classical Athens, including: How did one person punish another? Who did the punishing, and what reasons were seen as legitimate? What forms did punishment take? Her approach infused a topic that had previously focused mainly on procedures and institutions with theoretical insights from sociology and modern history. It also marshaled a dazzling array of evidence from nearly every genre of Athenian writing: historiography, oratory, drama, and philosophy. (Allen says that one joy of working on the “case study” of Athens is that it is possible to read all the available evidence, and *Prometheus* leaves little doubt that she has done so.)

That range of sources has become a hallmark of her writing about and beyond classics, demonstrating her belief in the importance of rhetoric, sensitive critical attention to works of art and literature, and, most of all, her conviction that normative philosophy—philosophy that addresses questions of “What should we do?” or “How should we act?”—is not merely a theoretical endeavor, but can make practical interventions in a dynamic society. The final section of *Prometheus* analyzes Plato and Aristotle’s respective attempts to challenge and reform the Athenian understanding of punishment, specifically by developing new conceptual vocabulary for thinking about the issue: in Plato’s case, by using words for making sense of punishment as correction; in Aristotle’s, by examining what it means to “deserve” a punishment.

Allen’s 2010 book *Why Plato Wrote*, which grew out of lectures delivered at the University of Bristol, advances that project a step further. Her vision of Plato as an intellectually fully engaged in an attempt to transform his political community, who wielded language with tremendous artfulness as his chief tool for changing minds, challenges the long-held vision of many readers that sees Greek philosophers as willfully detached from public life: Socrates shunning politics to preserve his own virtue, Aristotle contrasting lives of contemplation and politics.

Allen also proposes a vision of what a modern political philosopher might hope to do, and how. She sets Plato’s notorious attack on writing in the *Phaedrus* against his defense of writing as a philosophical tool in the *Republic*, and from the argument implicit between the two works, constructs a vision of how Plato justified his literary endeavors. Allen argues that in Plato’s view, language and writing are vital parts of human life, but some symbols lead toward knowledge, others away from it—so the philosopher has a responsibility to traffic in good symbols. Moreover, by constructing models with those symbols and then recording them in writing, the philosopher can convince readers to act as if they knew the truth, and eventually lead them down the road to actually knowing it.

But that’s only the first blow in the book’s one-two punch. Allen proceeds to argue that Plato wrote with the motive of affecting his contemporaries’ actual political behavior—and that he succeeded in doing so. Having examined the surviving speeches concerning the Athenian response to the rise of Macedon in the fourth century B.C., she builds an elaborate argument (hinging
at points on minute particulars of historical events) that defies easy summary but leads her to conclude that technical vocabulary from Plato’s teachings and writings percolated into fierce policy debates. Adherence to Platonism, she contends, became grounds for suspicion in the political contests involving some of the city’s most famous orators: Demosthenes, Aeschines, Lycurgus. She draws from this “culture war” a pointed lesson that pushes back against the materialist interpretation of ancient Greek history (prominent in the mid-twentieth century), which emphasized economic and social realities as the basis of cultural phenomena. Rather, Allen vigorously maintains that ideas have the potential to be independent sources of change.

Allen has long believed that carefully examining the alien concepts of the ancient world can sharpen contemporary readers’ sense of their own times. Although she hasn’t published about equality in classical Athens, she has clearly thought about it in depth. “I think the most interesting expression for equality that [the Athenians] used was a phrase about the importance of ‘having a share in the constitution’—metechen têς politeias,” she reflects. “That idea, that at the heart of equality is human beings’ political capacity for self-government and collective decisionmaking, remains the center of the concept until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century.” A cardinal moment in articulating the transition away from that concept was Benjamin Constant’s 1816 essay “The Liberty of the Ancients Compared with That of the Moderns,” which proposed that in contrast to the ancients, for whom freedom was a matter of being able to participate in government, modern citizens are too preoccupied with commerce and other aspects of private life to have time to do so. That transition, for her, creates “a fundamental problem—because if you cease to think front-and-center about guaranteeing a share in the constitution to everybody in a real, lived, enacted sense, then those populations who don’t have that share become vulnerable to various forms of oppression and domination.” As a result, she says, “I don’t think we can really deal with our various justice questions—concerns of social justice that people raise—if we don’t in the first instance restore the idea that everybody needs a share in the constitution.”

From Allen’s undergraduate days to the present, many students have reacted against the bodies of literature that most engage her—ancient literature and political theory—as an unrepresentative procession of white men. Allen stands out in the context of both classics and political theory as a talented and visible academic who also happens to be a black woman—a professor to whom an undergraduate feeling marginalized on account of gender or race might look for guidance. What advice does she give such students, in light of her own long involvement with the likes of Plato, Hobbes, and Jefferson? “I try to model a way of being in the world where there’s no intellectual resource that’s off limits to me,” she explains. “Why would I want to put any intellectual resource off limits to myself? It’s for me to determine what I do with those resources. They don’t define me, by any stretch of the imagination. They are nothing but the feasts that the world as a whole, across the globe and over time, has prepared for us. And why not consume as much as possible, and then decide what you want to do with it?”

Building Trust in an Era of Division

For all her professional training in ancient history and philosophy, Allen’s intellectual self-identification rests elsewhere and, she says, always has. In a brief essay for Critical Inquiry in 2004, she wrote, “I have always thought of myself first as an analyst of politics and second as a literary critic”—an unusual conjunction of roles. She names as her heroes George Orwell, Hannah Arendt, and Ralph Ellison, all of whom had “a combination of literary sensibility and political acuity” to which she aspires. In her view (which fits nicely with her reading of Plato), politics is made, substantially, out of words, so any interpreter of politics has to engage with the rhetorical quality of public life—a quality which seems all the more important at the current moment in American politics.

Both her political and literary sides have roots going back to childhood. Allen writes briefly in the early chapters of Our Declaration about growing up in a household saturated with books, thanks to her Latin-loving father and her mother, Susan, a librarian. “In my childhood, at an early point, we twice read the Bible through from...
start to finish,” she writes—out loud, one chapter per night. When she was seven, her family moved to France for a sabbatical year, and she was allowed to take two books: both of hers were volumes of poetry. “I don't know how I knew this, but I knew that they would just last me longer,” she says. Her love of poetry has been lifelong: dismayed to find that the University of Chicago had no poetry series, she created one, inviting students, South Side residents, and career poets into the same space to read their work.

Allen’s father was politically active when she was growing up, serving first on the National Council on the Humanities, and then as chair of the Commission on Civil Rights for an extremely turbulent 14-month period late in the second term of President Ronald Reagan and the early George H.W. Bush administration. A 2013 profile in The Guardian characterized her as quite conservative well into her undergraduate years; she was an intern at National Review. By her account, it wasn’t until the summer of her junior year that contemplating statistics on income inequality in America led her to reconsider her political beliefs, beginning what would become a major transformation.

There was a period of time after this when she didn’t talk to her family much about politics: “I needed to establish my independence first, before I could re-engage.” Now, she says with a smile, “They tolerate me...We have good conversations. We don't always agree, but we still agree about some things.” She adds that some of her most dramatic childhood memories are of explosive arguments at family gatherings between her father and his sister, who ran for office in California on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket. “The Reagan conservative and the Peace and Freedom Party person” she says, laughing. “As I started to change my opinions about certain things,” Allen says now, “she was a kind of anchor for me about how to hold my own in political debate.”

Allen stands out among progressive commentators for her even-handedness and generosity toward conservatives.

As a commentator, Allen stands out among progressive writers for her even-handedness and generosity toward conservatives. She has been unsparring about the candidacy of Donald Trump—though she will argue with rationality and great restraint with individual Trump supporters—but her columns otherwise contain little in the way of the gripes, insults, or insinuations about Republicans destroying the country in which some liberal op-ed writers traffic. Past columns on issues like government power and drug policy take pains to build middle ground between left and right. Her writing reads like the product of a more civilized, less polarized time, when American communities were sufficiently purple that people generally thought about how their words would make their neighbors—or relatives—feel before they spoke in public.

The same equipoise is evident in Allen’s theoretical writing. She describes her 2004 book Talking to Strangers, which grew out of her second doctoral dissertation, as a work “about how you develop healthy civic relationships—trust-generating civic relations—in the context of demographic cleavage and division.” Talking to Strangers begins by analyzing an instance of what Allen calls “trustworthiness”: Elizabeth Eckford, in an act of self-sacrifice and courage, earning respect and trust by walking, nonviolent but determined, through the jeers of a mob in front of Central High School in Little Rock in 1957. The book is ambitious in theoretical and historical scope, engaging with thinkers from Aristotle and Hobbes to Arendt and Habermas—and including an elegant reading of Ellison’s Invisible Man as a work of social theory. At barely 200 pages, it is what the intellectual historian Quentin Skinner once approvingly called a “small book about big things.” (It may also be the only work of political theory with an admiring cover blurb from Toni Morrison.) Allen argues that Brown v. Board of Education was, in effect, a constitutional re-settlement: the national understanding of citizenship and its attendant rights was transformed. But that settlement was not accompanied by a solid consensus about how the nation might frankly address differences—religious, cultural, linguistic, but especially racial—that involve substantial sacrifice by groups within the democracy for the health of the nation as a whole.

In Allen’s vision, democracy necessarily entails sacrifice: in any contentious decision, some groups of citizens win while others lose. That means democracies need good ways to moderate, acknowledge, and appreciate those sacrifices, while assuring reciprocity of sacrifice in the long term. How is this possible? Allen crafts her solution out of materials drawn largely from Aristotle. She thinks that citizens in a democracy should think of themselves as friends, not out of love, but out of utility: they are in a project together, and that project works best when they can presume each other’s good intentions. And rhetoric (a good thing, she insists) at its best can forge that trust, making it possible to talk to strangers as equals, respecting what they have to give, and signaling a willingness to give in return.

Even in 2004, the book’s argument provoked some skeptical re-actions: what about people who just want to be offensive or domi-neering, or benefit from the disempowerment of other groups—and whom no amount of reasoning will change? Talking to Strangers looks even more sanguine when seen against the background of everything that has happened since its publication: Trayvon Martin, the death of immigration reform, Ferguson, Charleston, Mizzou, the incendiary and exclusionary rhetoric of the current presidential primary campaign.

Allen stands by her conclusions. She believes that strong institutions matter here—that “the more a society’s institutions generate the possibility of the formation of bridging ties across cleavages and lines of difference, the more likely it is that the society will have egalitarian outcomes in domains like health, the labor market, education and so forth.” Where trust and rhetoric are concerned, she argues that even though citizens have a responsibility to show themselves to be trustworthy, a free society can’t make them speak respectfully. But, she adds, “You can call out problematic behavior in an assertive way without yourself becoming untrustworthy,” when dealing with intentionally offensive citizens, who often seem not to understand that their right to offend others doesn’t immunize them from objections to their own speech.

Education and Equality

Allen’s appointment at Harvard’s Safra Center this past fall, a year before its thirtieth anniversary, was in keeping with the
institute’s original concerns: how to connect moral theory with ethical practice. Founded in 1986 as the Program in Ethics and the Professions, it was envisioned by former Harvard president Derek Bok as a means to bring philosophers into dialogue with professionals, starting within the University, but quickly reaching, he hoped, into the world at large. It was Harvard’s first program to bridge schools internally, as well as the first major interdisciplinary ethics initiative at any university. As director, Allen succeeds Lawrence Lessig, Furman professor of law and leadership, who for five years led the Center in an extended laboratory-style project of research into the problem of institutional corruption.

Allen envisions keeping the structure introduced by Lessig, but changing the themes every year or two. Her inaugural project is “Diversity, Justice, and Democracy”—all topics of enduring concern from her doctoral thesis to her 2014 Tanner Lectures at Stanford (to be published this June as Education and Equality). She defines these topics broadly: “From my point of view, anything that’s about civic education in America in 2016”—the subject of one

“I don’t think it’s possible to compensate for the insufficient social education that you get at an elite private school. So we went for public schools.”

Safra fellow’s lunchtime talk—“has to be about diversity to some extent, because this country is living through such a remarkable demographic transition.” She is eager to amplify the voices of Safra fellows in the public sphere through op-eds, magazine articles, and social media. “We call what we’re doing here the Web of Conversation,” she says. “Whatever we’re talking about here, we’re trying to make sure it extends out into the world more broadly.”

The other major project she is eager to tackle in her new post returns the center to its roots in curricular design. With the College refurbishing its General Education system (see page 31), the Business School reviewing its ethics training, the Medical School launching a master’s degree in bioethics, and the Graduate School of Education considering development of an ethics curriculum, her eyes light up: “This is an amazing moment.”

Talking to Strangers led Allen to her current role at the education school. To her mild surprise, one of the biggest audiences for the book turned out to be teachers: “I discovered that the things I was working on—about healthy social interactions, civic relationships, generating trust in conditions of diversity—are front-and-center for K-12 teachers. So ever since then, I’ve had one foot in that pedagogical world.” Education and Equality attempts to lay out a comprehensive philosophical justification for schooling. She proposes that the economic and egalitarian benefits that societies (and their politicians) seek from education—higher individual incomes and national productivity, along with greater social mobility and equality of opportunity—can best be assessed and structured by pursuing education because it enables full human development, as understood along the lines of Aristotle’s concept of eudaimonia: activity of mind in accordance with excellence. It’s another enormous project streamlined into a slim volume.

Educational practices have been on her mind in more ways than one lately. Since moving to Cambridge, Allen has enrolled her kindergartner in the city’s public schools, and her preschooler will enroll next year; all of them ride the MBTA bus to school together most mornings. Allen says that she and her husband, James Doyle (a lecturer in the philosophy department), see their children’s education in terms of what experiences are hardest to replicate within the home. “My basic take on the matter is that there’s no school that can give your child comprehensive education, and the family has to take responsibility for all the things that the school isn’t doing,” she explains. “So for us, the question was: did we want to be in the public schools and get the best academic education the children could out of the public schools, plus a truly excellent social education, and compensate to some extent on the academic side of things ourselves? Or did we want to be in a private school and get perhaps a top-of-the-line academic institution, but from my point of view, an insufficient social education? I don’t think it’s possible to compensate for the insufficient social education that you get at an elite private school. So we went for public schools.”

Different kinds of educational challenges await as well. Concerned about her failure to reach a middle-school audience with

Our Declaration, Allen is in the early stages of developing a video game about the Declaration of Independence. “It’s a genre, like a book or poem—it’s just a different form for intellectual and aesthetic expression,” she exclaims. “I’m learning a lot right now!” The challenge lies in finding a way to create a game that can teach its players how to read closely, and how to see the conceptual architecture of the Declaration: the idea of premises leading to a conclusion, and how a conclusion like equality then serves as the foundation for further insights. “The Declaration turns around this notion that we are pursuing our individual and collective safety and happiness, and makes a very strong argument about the building blocks that are necessary for those things: rights and good government, equality and liberty,” she points out. One can imagine how those building blocks might literally fit together—how they might be joined in a kind of philosophical Minecraft.

It’s symbol-work, Allen says, of the kind Plato engaged in. “All adults should read the Declaration closely; all students should have read the Declaration from start to finish before they leave high school,” she proposes at the end of Our Declaration. If this newest project succeeds, maybe she’ll beat her own expectations and lower that age to eighth grade. Meanwhile, she estimates that only half the undergraduates at the highly selective colleges where she has taught have read the Declaration in full. In response, her fervor to get every American to read the same 1,337 words carefully (achievable or not), and her faith that doing so might help save the nation, set forth a vision in which close reading can empower, philosophical reasoning can inspire, and history can recall the country to its loftiest ambitions.

Spencer Lenfield ’12, a former Ledecky Undergraduate Fellow at this magazine, lives in Washington, D.C. He profiled poet and translator David Ferry, Ph.D. ’55, in the May-June 2015 issue. He has also reviewed books for Slate and published poems in the Colorado Review.

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On November 28, 1942, during a Thanksgiving weekend dinner party at a colleague’s home, a phone call abruptly summoned Champ Lyons, M.D. ’31, a surgeon who specialized in treating bacterial infections, to Massachusetts General Hospital. A horrific fire had destroyed Boston’s Cocoanut Grove nightclub, of the more than 1,000 patrons present, 490 eventually died. Years later, Lyons told his son that he found the hospital’s long brick hallways lined with dead partygoers still in their evening clothes. He began treating survivors immediately and did not return home for three days. His work with the burn victims would change his career forever, taking him to army hospitals across the country and then to the Mediterranean—all because of his use of the revolutionary new antibiotic, penicillin, to treat his patients.

Benjamin Champneys Atlee Jr. had medicine in his genes. His father’s family included many distinguished physicians; a great-grandfather was president of the American Medical Association. Even after his parents’ divorce and his mother’s remarriage gave him a new home in Mobile, Alabama, and a new surname, medicine beckoned. At the University of Alabama, Lyons helped fellow students found the national premedical honor society, Alpha Epsilon Delta. At Harvard Medical School, he became interested in microbiology while finding a mentor in surgeon Edward D. Churchill; when he later joined the MGH surgical service under Churchill, he kept up with microbiology, studying surgical infections.

Penicillin had been discovered in 1928, but was not used to treat humans until 1941. Although it showed great promise, particularly for treating anticipated wartime casualties, it was very difficult and expensive to produce in quantity. But the senior U.S. government official charged with evaluating its use by the armed forces knew of Lyons’s work in surgical bacteriology and saw the Cocoanut Grove disaster as an opportunity to test the drug’s efficacy. He arranged for all the penicillin then available—less than a liter—to be released to Lyons to treat a select group of 13 burn patients at MGH. Initially, they received 5,000 units of penicillin intramuscularly every four hours, but Lyons soon learned that the drug wasn’t toxic and the dosage was inadequate. He then tried penicillin with sulfadiazine, which had been used for infections since its discovery in the 1920s. That made it impossible to distinguish the individual effects of the two drugs, but the patients benefited from the combined therapy, which controlled infection in their wounds.

This success prompted the U.S. Surgeon General to set up a pilot unit for penicillin therapy at a Utah military hospital, with Lyons in charge; after a disastrous Allied defeat in Tunisia in February 1943, many soldiers were sent there for care. Lyons used the new antibiotic in increasing doses, eventually treating 209 men with intramuscular penicillin; more than 80 percent showed immediate improvement. A second study unit was established, on Staten Island, again with Lyons in charge, and the U.S. Army began an all-out effort to increase the manufacture of penicillin, rightly convinced that it was vital to prosecution of the war. Thanks largely to this and other advances in medical care, only 3 percent of the wounded treated in front-line hospitals during World War II died of infections; between 12 and 15 percent had died in World War I.

Lyons, meanwhile, had been inducted into the army as a major and assigned to the Mediterranean theater, where he ensured that the additional knowledge he gained about wound management, and the usage and dosage of penicillin, was widely disseminated. In 1945, he contracted a severe case of hepatitis when an inexperienced surgeon accidentally nicked him during an operation. He was sent home on a stretcher and discharged in June; later that year he accepted a position at the Ochsner Clinic in New Orleans.

In 1949, the dean of the Medical College of Alabama offered him its new chair in surgery. Lyons took full advantage of the opportunity, training a generation of surgeons—“Lyons’s boys”—who remembered him with respect and admiration. At a dinner given in his honor 30 years after his death, they were still in awe of him. As residents, they thought him a taskmaster, but a fair man who led by example. One recalled that Lyons once “yelled at a resident for dressing a hand in a way he didn't approve.” The resident, a veteran and former medic, replied that he’d seen and done the worst a man could do during the war, and did not appreciate being yelled at in public. Lyons never did so again. He was also known for not accepting excuses: when a lab failed to finish tests before the weekend, Lyons located the technician involved and waited on the phone for the test to be completed. But when a faculty colleague threatened to terminate a young doctor’s residency if she took a month’s leave to help in a family crisis, Lyons interceded, though he insisted she never say that he had done so.

One July day in 1965, Lyons was finishing rounds when he announced, with a sly grin, that he had one more case to present. His residents and his family had shared their concerns about his increasing facial palsy and personality changes, including forgetfulness and uncharacteristic levity; that day, he produced a brain scan showing a left cerebral lesion. A subsequent craniotomy confirmed the terminal diagnosis. In two months, Lyons was dead. “Before he died,” a colleague recalled, “he asked me if he had faced death gallantly. I assured him that he had."

“Lyons’s boy” Martin L. Dalton is a cardiothoracic surgeon and medical historian. Independent historian Laurence A. Lyons’60 is not related to his subject.
While on active duty in the Mediterranean Theater in 1944, Dr. Lyons (at left) received the Legion of Merit for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services and achievements.
Editing an End to Malaria?

The promise, and possible perils, of a new genetic tool

by Jonathan Shaw

At Harvard, experiments involving mosquito sex are the purview of Flaminia Catteruccia, director of the insectary at the Harvard Chan School of Public Health. She is often consulted about mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, and chikungunya, which together infect almost 600 million people worldwide each year. Most recently, she has called for genetic analysis of the Zika virus, also carried by mosquitoes, which has been linked to children born with small heads and underdeveloped brains. But what sets her apart from other scientists in her field is her genetic work on the mosquitoes that spread these diseases.

Within the insectary, locked behind multiple layers of biocontainment, the heat and humidity are reminiscent of the tropics in high summer. Stacks of mosquito-filled cages made of white mesh line the walls, loosely covered with clear plastic to keep the moisture especially high. Although wild mosquitoes are extraordinarily fecund, lab mosquitoes are somewhat deficient in the sex department, Catteruccia explains, as a doctoral student, having snipped the head and legs off a male mosquito, dangles the corpse from a pair of tweezers above a female, wings pinned akimbo in a petri dish. “This lucky fellow,” the student remarks, “is going to get his genes passed on to the next generation.”

Lab-bred male mosquitoes, it turns out, aren’t always this fortunate. Wild females typically won’t mate with them. Researchers learned this during field experiments: they released sterilized males into the environment, hoping that they would mate with females, who would then fail to produce offspring, leading to fewer mosquitoes in the next generation. The strategy has worked well with other insects, but not mosquitoes. In the wild, mating “happens in flight, in swarms,” Catteruccia explains. “There’s a lot of male competition for females.” And male mosquitoes raised in a lab, even from wild eggs, she says, can’t compete on the sexual battleground. If a female has to choose between a lab-released male and a field male, “she will know exactly how to go, but we still don’t know what makes a male a male in the eyes of a female.”

For researchers and public-health officials who hope to control mosquito populations, this acute preference is a potentially severe stumbling block in their efforts to build and disseminate safer, genetically modified mosquitoes. Yet research is steadily and rapidly nearing that goal, and the implications for success have prompted some scientists to raise significant ethical concerns.

Breeding a Better Mosquito

Imagine a mosquito genetically engineered so that it could not carry Plasmodium falciparum, the single-celled malaria parasite. (Research on the parasite’s genome is the subject of “An Evolving Foe,” March-April 2010, page 42.) Certain mosquitoes already have some immunity to P. falciparum—and permanently introducing that trait into wild populations of the mosquitoes that carry the disease and enhancing it, might prevent 200 million human cases of malaria, and save 600,000 lives, every year.

But the toll in human life doesn’t capture the full impact of malaria (detailed in “The Landscape Infections,” November-December 2001, page 42). Three billion people—nearly half the world’s population—live in areas where the disease is rampant. That has powerful economic effects. The burden on health systems alone is immense, Catteruccia points out. The disease also leads to reduced productivity, as well as loss of foreign investment. For already impoverished nations, she says, malaria is a poverty trap from which escape is difficult. And in Europe and North America, she says, the disease potentially could spread again, along with new threats like the Zika virus, because the climate is warming, and “insecticides are not as effective anymore, because mosquitoes adapt.”

Now an associate professor of immunology and infectious
Catteruccia began studying mosquitoes as a graduate student in Italy, where “malaria was prevalent until the Second World War.” Though initially trained as a chemist, she joined a project studying mosquitoes and successfully adapted genetic techniques developed for use in lab animals to the insects. It was a first, but solving technical problems in research wasn’t her main interest, so she switched fields, ultimately earning a Ph.D. in molecular biology in order to focus on biological questions.

At Harvard, she began creating “knock down” insects, in which the function of a particular gene is dialed back—but not eliminated. One gene might control wing growth, for example, and mosquitoes with a modified version would be unable to fly. By knocking down genes and observing the effects in this way, she has been mapping mosquito genes to their biological functions, identifying those most important in development and reproduction.

More recently, advances in gene editing technology have allowed Catteruccia to create true “knock out” mosquitoes, in which a particular gene’s function is completely eliminated; this is now the state-of-the-art approach. Knockouts have been commonplace in standard lab animals such as mice for a long time, but their use in mosquitoes is new, and is a main focus of her lab. “Now we can generate stable mosquito lines that have [a particular] property, so you can study lots of mosquitoes at the same time and have reproducible results,” she explains. “It has really revolutionized mosquito research.”

The new tool that has made this possible, Crispr-Cas9, enables researchers to easily and inexpensively make precise edits to the genomes of a wide range of organisms (see “Speaking Nature’s Language,” page 55). But it has also opened the door to a previously unthinkable prospect: the possibility of editing the genes of entire species of mosquitoes, or any other sexually-reproducing animal or plant in the wild, potentially conquering plagues like malaria.
Gene Editing Untethered

When Andrea Smidler, one of Catteruccia’s research assistants, decided in 2013 to pursue a Ph.D., Catteruccia encouraged her to rotate into the labs of other scientists as part of her training. One of those scientists was George Church, Winthrop professor of genetics at Harvard Medical School. In Church’s group, Smidler met a young postdoctoral fellow, Kevin Esvelt, who had just had a revelatory thought: that Crispr-Cas9 could be used to create a gene-editing tool that could propagate beneficial traits through wild populations of any organism. Malaria could be eliminated. Mosquitoes could be wiped out in places like Hawaii, where they weren’t native and are spreading avian diseases, driving certain birds to ever-higher altitudes—and to the brink of extinction. Invasive plants could be tamed, corals modified to resist bleaching caused by warming seas. The possibilities seemed endless.

The tool Esvelt was describing is called a gene drive. In sexual reproduction, offspring inherit two versions of every gene, one from each parent. Each parent carries two versions of the gene, as well, so chance normally governs which particular variant of the gene will be passed on. But a gene drive ensures that one gene variant will win the lottery of life virtually every time and will almost always be passed on.

Church, a genetics and genomics pioneer (see “DNA as Data,” January-February 2004, page 44), remembers seeing a naturally occurring gene drive for the first time while he was a graduate student at Harvard in the 1970s. His collaborator, Bernard Dujon, found that when his yeast carried one particular gene variant, all its offspring from all matings would, too. “We didn’t know what we had at first,” Church recalls, but “clearly, this element was spreading” fast with each new generation. Eventually, what the researcher had uncovered became clear: molecular machinery (called Meganuclease) that enables a particular gene variant to be inherited with relentless certainty.

The general public was just becoming aware of the possibility that genes might be subject to the same evolutionary pressures as individual organisms. In 1976, evolutionary biologist Richard Dawkins had published a controversial book, The Selfish Gene. Darwin had argued that evolution acts on individual organisms. In 1976, Dawkins focused on genes as the level of heredity that genes might be subject to the same evolutionary pressures as individual organisms. And Dawkins made a little more sense. Genes that are passed down the generations through millions of years, Dawkins argued, could be considered almost immortal. But they were still subject to the same fitness requirements that Darwin postulated.

A gene drive ensures that one gene variant will win the lottery of life virtually every time and will almost always be passed on.

Gene drives, in this scheme of survival of the fittest, are cheaters, card-sharks. They don’t play by the rules of evolution. They are genes that have figured out how to game the system, how to directly alter the molecular machinery of replication and spread more rapidly than chance would allow—even if there is a fitness cost to the organism in which they reside.

Some gene drives do this by carrying their own set of safecracking tools for hacking into DNA. Their toolkit contains a description of the genetic code to be replaced; scissors for cutting out that target sequence; and a new, altered sequence that will take its place. Once introduced into the DNA of an egg or sperm—the germline, which is passed on to offspring—the whole kit is bequeathed to the next generation. If a wild male mosquito mates with a female that has been equipped with a gene drive, any offspring will be altered to match the female, and the change will in time pass to all progeny.

The idea of using this kind of gene drive to manage ecosystems was first proposed in 2003 by Austin Burt, a professor at Imperial College London, who wrote a paper describing the possibility of using gene-cutting enzymes (meganuclease) to edit the genomes of wild mosquito populations in order to fight malaria. By inserting those gene cutters and instructions of what to cut, as well as replacement sequences, into germline cells, Burt hypothesized that one could push a change from altered mosquitoes into all their offspring, and so on, until virtually all the individuals in a species carried the change. In organisms with short life spans, changes could push through a population in a matter of months. Burt’s proposal was prescient, but the state-of-the-art gene-editing tools he proposed using were not good enough at the time to make development practical. That changed suddenly in the autumn of 2013, when Esvelt realized that incorporating Crispr-Cas9 (DNA cutting scissors that can be directed to cut any gene sequence specified) into the germline of an organism could make Burt’s vision viable. Andrea Smidler’s arrival from the lab of a leading mosquito geneticist was thus fortuitous.

From Technology to Ethics

But Esvelt realized that such a system would have application beyond mosquitoes—that gene drive biotechnology could change the way humanity interacts with the global environment. Scientists could make crops more nutritious or impervious to infection, and alter rodents and biting insects so they don’t transmit disease. Such drives are powerful: once released, they are designed to operate autonomously and, potentially, forever—barring a mutation in the target sequence—and to spread worldwide wherever the host organism lives.

And they could be built easily and inexpensively (with equipment costing less than $100,000, Esvelt estimates) in someone’s garage, by small groups or even an individual. They thus present a range of risks: that a bright but irresponsible teenager might alter the local housefly population so that it fluoresced; that an experimental drive designed to kill or alter a population of organisms might escape a lab before its use had been approved; that an
approved and released drive might have unanticipated ecological impacts; that someone might use a gene drive for bioterrorism. In all these cases, Esvelt says, it would be possible to create a new gene drive to target and counter the effects of the undesirable drive. The real damage, he worries, would be to public opinion. “Which brings us to the further point: how are we going to deal with this technology? We have never before been faced with the capability to unilaterally alter the shared environment” with biological tools. Safety considerations are not trivial.

He and Church invited representatives of “every lab that had ever published a new method of using Crispr and fruit flies, every laboratory that ever published anything on DNA cutting and gene drives, including Austin Burt,” to develop safety protocols. “In all,” he recalls, “there were 27 of us who, over four months, hashed out guidelines...to ensure that no accidental release would happen.” Together with bioethicist Jeantine Lunshof, a visiting fellow who works in Church’s lab (“George is the only scientist I know,” says Esvelt, “who has a bioethicist working in his lab at all times”), they began publishing in 2014 a series of recommendations in Science for researchers working with gene drives—even before any such drives existed. (There are now four, all in laboratories: one in yeast, developed in Church’s lab; one in fruit flies; and two in mosquitoes).

In addition to multiple layers of biocontainment, they recommended conducting experiments only where the modified organism could not survive outside a controlled environment. Because Anopheles gambiae, the main carrier of the malaria parasite, requires constant high temperature and humidity, for example, working with them in temperate climates like Boston helps ensure that they could not reproduce if they escaped. The researchers also recommended intrinsic safeguards. A reversal drive can undo the effects of an earlier gene drive, if the original drive escapes the lab or fails to perform as desired. Immunization drives can “make a population resistant to a particular gene drive,” Church explains, protecting against an accidental release or unwanted spread of a drive. Another innovative safety mechanism he and his collaborators have proposed is to separate the Crispr guide RNA from the Cas9 cutting enzyme. Omitting the Cas9 scissors from the germ-line DNA would prevent editing of the genome in offspring, allowing researchers to safely test a genetic change without the risk that an accidental release might allow the alteration to spread through an entire species.

Church, who is among the few safety engineers in bioengineering, says it’s not common for biologists to suggest all the safety mechanisms before doing their first experiment. “It’s usually the other way around. They do a few experiments, maybe something goes wrong or it dawns on them” that something might go wrong. But with gene drives, he stresses, safety planning was the first step, because “there is no such thing as a limited release.” The second step has been testing those safety features in yeast, and the third will be testing them in mosquitoes like those in the insectary run by Catteruccia, who’s been deeply involved in these conversations. Testing might include trying to determine whether a gene drive could jump to another mosquito species, Church says. “You can compensate for the fact that your lab is small, relative to the wild, by putting them in closer proximity. Typically, species are isolated not just by their sexual preferences and morphology and chromosome behavior but also by opportunity.” The opportunity, he says, “you could force” in the lab.
“If you are talking about something that alters the shared environment,” Esvelt says, “you had better get it right.” He aims for a large collaborative effort to “figure out what can go wrong,” in order to “end up with the safest possible gene drive system ready for deployment. How can we in good conscience even begin those sorts of experiments without telling people what we are doing first?”

**Alluring Applications**

Despite these risks, Esvelt (now an assistant professor at MIT) believes that a carefully engineered gene drive might be far less harmful to the environment than traditional methods of controlling mosquitoes. Historically, the best way to combat malaria was to spray DDT. Until that insecticide’s toll, on birds in particular, became apparent in the last century, such chemical methods of control seemed elegant, and far less harmful to ecosystems, he says, than “the single most effective way we have right now to deal with malaria: Drain the swamp. Use bulldozers. Obviously that has tremendous ecological impact. You can imagine that a better way would involve learning to speak nature’s language. Gene drives present for the first time the possibility of targeting only one species, leaving the rest of an ecosystem intact.”

“Admittedly,” he acknowledges, “we don’t understand ecosystems. Ecology is more complicated than standard and molecular biology.” Evaluating a gene drive’s ecosystem effects, he explains, starts with understanding exactly what it is designed to do. Two mosquito gene-drive experiments published in late 2015, for example, use very different strategies to combat malaria, and thus yield very different outcomes. A U.K.-based group that includes Austin Burt has created what is known as a suppression drive in *Anopheles gambiae*, in line with Burt’s 2003 paper. Suppression drives affect an organism’s ability to reproduce; this one would render all female offspring of the species sterile. If released into the wild, it could lead to extinction, unless there were mutants that escaped. No one has ever mourned the loss of an individual mosquito—but killing an entire species might have consequences. Some mosquitoes may pollinate flowers; some provide food for dragonflies. On the other hand, the single study on this subject done in a region where malaria is endemic found that no known flower relied on the local *Anopheles* mosquitoes for more than 10 percent of its pollination needs, and no predator relied on them for more than 10 percent of its diet. Wiping out *A. gambiae*, then, might be acceptable when weighed against the health risk and devastating economic effects of malaria.

A second experimental mosquito gene drive, published in December 2015 by researchers at the San Diego and Irvine campuses of the University of California, reengineers the genome of the Asian malaria-carrying species *Anopheles stephensi* so that it generates antibodies to the malaria parasite. This resistance drive confers immunity by ensuring that more than 98 percent of mosquitoes inherit malaria-resistant genes.

The differences between these malaria-fighting strategies are
The powerful new gene-editing system Crispr-Cas9 “is a revolutionary tool,” says Kevin Esvelt; he and many other scientists already consider it one of “the pillars of molecular biology right now.” A technology-development fellow at Harvard’s Wyss Institute, Esvelt has worked to refine this technique that allows researchers to make precise edits at multiple locations in the genomes of all kinds of living things, including plants and animals.

Crispr-Cas9’s function in bacteria as a kind of primitive immune system against viruses was first described in 2012 by Jennifer Doudna, Ph.D. ’89, of the University of California, Berkeley, and French scientist Emmanuelle Charpentier, now director of the Max Planck Institute for Infection Biology in Berlin. In early 2013, Winthrop professor of genetics George Church and Feng Zhang, of the Broad Institute of Harvard and MIT, separately described the first uses of Crispr-Cas9 to edit human cells. Its subsequent rise as a gene-editing tool has been swift. The system consists of two parts: Crispr, an RNA-guided targeting system, and Cas9, a protein that acts like a pair of molecular scissors. The Crispr portion carries a RNA-guided sequence that directs Cas9 to precisely cut any DNA sequence that matches the target. If scientists then inject a replacement DNA sequence similar to the excised segment, the cell’s own repair mechanisms will stitch the new sequence into the cut. Researchers can easily change the RNA guidance system to target any stretch of DNA, and supply a new, altered sequence that will be placed in its stead.

Crispr-Cas9 occurs naturally in about half of all bacteria. The Crispr portion (the name is an acronym for the Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats that Doudna and earlier researchers observed in bacteria) carries RNA sequences for viruses that commonly invade the bacterial cell. When that happens, Crispr guides the Cas9 protein to cut out, and thereby disable, the viral DNA. The Crispr guidance system can carry target sequences for many different viruses that attack bacteria, thus providing functional immunity (500 is the maximum number of sequences observed thus far in nature).

This ability to carry and target many different sequences at once is an additional reason that Crispr-Cas9 is such a powerful tool for editing the genomes of plants and animals, Esvelt explains. Because it can change multiple genes at once, Crispr-Cas9 can be used to change complex traits that are controlled by multiple genes.

In the autumn of 2013, Esvelt became the first person to realize that, if inserted into germline cells (those passed from one generation to the next), the Crispr-Cas9 gene editing system, including its targets and replacement sequences, would be passed fully intact from one generation to the next, autonomously editing the DNA of generations of offspring ad infinitum, thus pushing genetic changes through entire populations of organisms. The idea had been floated a decade earlier by British geneticist Austin Burt, but without tools to execute it, remained a theoretical possibility only. With Crispr-Cas9, Esvelt realized, all that had changed. He alerted Church, his academic adviser, and contacted Burt. And then immediately, before undertaking a single experiment, he and Church, together with like-minded scientists, began to develop safety protocols to guard against the possibility of an accidental release of the technology into the wild. The gene drive had become a reality.

parasite is itself notorious for its ability to adapt, so it, too, might “escape” the immune resistance of altered mosquitoes, if it could adapt quickly enough to remain fit in a changed environment. For that reason, Church says, it might be preferable to use both approaches—suppression and resistance—so the parasite has fewer chances to evolve.

How can scientists like Esvelt hope to predict the environmental consequences of a gene drive? “In exactly the same way as we do everything else in science,” he responds. “Through rigorous evaluation, hypothesis, testing—and repeating the cycle. If we do it transparently, and we invite people’s feedback on what we’re doing, then you have more heads looking at the problem. You are more likely to detect something that might have slipped by than if you were just

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working in a small team in a laboratory, as in conventional science.”

Andrea Smidler, working with Esvelt, Church, and Catteruccia, has been engaged in trying to create a mosquito gene drive of her own. She hopes to build one that would target and alter a single gene in more than one place. That way, a random mutation in any one of the gene drive’s target sequences would not disable the entire drive. At the same time, she hopes to prevent the risk of “escape,” through innovative means: by linking the drive to sequences in which a mutation of any kind would prove so costly to the mosquito’s fitness that it would not survive.

Gene drive technology will likely be ready for application, whether in mosquitoes or another species (perhaps the wild mice that carry the bacterium that causes Lyme disease), before the public fully understands the ramifications of taking such a step. That’s why Church, Esvelt, Catteruccia, and others—in parallel with their own work on safety testing and development—have emphasized the need for public engagement and discussion, not only in their own countries but worldwide. “There’s tremendous humanitarian need for a lot of these applications,” says Esvelt. “And the limiting factor may not be the time required for us to build a gene drive in the laboratory. It may be the time required for society to decide whether or not it should be used.”

And scientists, he adds, must accept the possibility that society could say no, halting gene-drive research entirely. “I, for one, would much rather be told ‘no’ at an early stage,” he says, “before I’ve invested a lot of time and effort working on [a project].”

Catteruccia notes one practical detail that should not be overlooked. Even if governments embrace gene-drive technology for its promise in a specific application, and the ramifications are fully and publicly debated, gene drives still require sexual reproduction to work. In the case of malaria, “Research in that area is really lagging,” she says, but it is “key to the success of this technology. Because you can have the fanciest technology on earth, the perfect gene drive, but if your lab mosquitoes can’t mate with wild mosquitoes, then it’s not going to work at all.”

Jonathan Shaw ’89 is managing editor of this magazine.
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Ellen Harvey '89 is between shows, so most of her work is packed up, the walls of her studio baring their industrial concrete. Only one piece, unfinished, is propped by the entrance: a massive grayscale cityscape. Blending in with its surroundings, it at first resembles a blown-up photograph. Careful scrutiny gradually reveals thin strokes of oil paint, which bring out the window ledges of warehouses and a water tower's spindly legs; daubs name the trees and clouds. Where most of her work takes the form of multi-part installations, this painting stands alone. But in another sense, it's a classic Harvey: its power lies in the accumulation of small moments into an overwhelming whole.

Harvey works in other media, but may be best known for her exhaustive collections of paintings about painting: a copy of every nude in Miami's Bass museum; a miniature version of every work in the Whitney Museum of Art; an exhibition of 870 photographs by Edward Hopper; and the first ever trip to Russia by a museum curator, touring 16 Russian museums. She is also the author of a book about art. Her next project is a series of installations inspired by the architecture of the Whitney Museum of Art. She hopes to spend the next five years traveling the world, painting and photographing the people she meets, creating installations that reflect both the artist and the city.
Facing crises in Syria and Ukraine, many critics in the United States have pushed President Obama to employ military force to “solve” these problems. His public approval ratings have fallen as the criticisms have mounted. Obama has tried to use other foreign policy instruments that he feels will be more effective. He has pushed for large trade negotiations with Asian and European allies; he has signed new defense agreements; he has worked to put into place multilateral sanctions against Russia; he has tried to use diplomacy and aid to make progress in the Israeli-Palestinian peace negotiations; and he used diplomacy to get Syria to give up its chemical weapons. As Obama himself said, “Why is it that everybody is so eager to use military force? After we’ve just gone through a decade of war at enormous cost to our troops and to our budget. And what is it exactly that these critics think would have been accomplished [by using force in Syria or Ukraine]?”

The pressures to use the military are accompanied by constraints on using other foreign policy instruments. Congress has made international trade negotiations difficult since there is not enough support to delegate trade authority to the president. The fiscal austerity imposed by Congress has made increasing foreign aid very difficult. Immigration policy has been blocked in Congress. Sanctions face interest group resistance in the United States and elsewhere in a globalized economy, but at least provide some leverage for the president internationally. When it is very difficult to get approval to employ these other foreign policy instruments and easier to use military force, it is no wonder that U.S. policy has become militarized. And this, we fear, is a major source of American foreign policy failures.…

To build and sustain a liberal, internationalist world order, the U.S. government has to be able to use not just its military and coercive instruments of statecraft. It must be able to use more cooperative instruments. It needs to be able to sign trade and investment agreements, to work with others on climate change policies, to reform the global institutions it created years ago, and to provide foreign aid to countries in need. But these types of policies are difficult to pass through the domestic political system.

President Obama welcomes the crown prince of Abu Dhabi. But U.S. politics can pressure a president to use military, rather than diplomatic, foreign-policy tools.
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Montage of starting complicated conversations. Her series New York City Beautification Project, completed between 1999 and 2001, interrupted urban grit through guerilla oil painting. She painted palm-sized oval landscapes, depicting placid fields and bowers, directly onto street signs, graffiti murals, and dumpsters. The images themselves are sweet and innocuous, borrowing from what Harvey calls “the refuge of the Sunday painter,” but the project engaged with the difficult truths of its context. Under New York mayor Rudolph Giuliani’s “tough on crime” programs, Harvey’s profile (as a young white woman with a British accent) lent her an artistic legitimacy unavailable to others. Conversation about the series became heated: critics assumed that she was blindly exercising, rather than attempting to expose, her privilege. The public, meanwhile, became surprisingly invested in the upkeep and preservation of the paintings, which Harvey had intended to be temporary. Her small pictures of rolling green hills proved more controversial than anyone had expected.

Since then, she has targeted art’s privileged institutions more directly. The Nudist Museum’s pile-on of flamingo-pink flesh lampooned the body-obsession at the heart of the history of the classical nude, and of modern Miami culture. A Whitney for the Whitney revealed the absurdities of treating art as a commodity. Lately, Harvey has taken a gentler approach, in work that offers up the lost, the neglected, the forgotten, and the unloved. A mirrored installation gives glimpses of the paintings collecting dust in museum storerooms in Bruges. Paintings based on the recollections of Hurricane Katrina survivors attempt to restore their lost possessions. A collection of abandoned good-luck charms falsely promises a second chance for Las Vegas gamblers. Explanatory documents detail the absurdist future-history of aliens excavating a fallen Washington, D.C. The prevailing theme seems to be that time and randomness—not a museum—decide what lasts and what fades. But what might depress some artists inspires Harvey: if nothing matters, then everything might. And so with her own work: already prolific, she keeps a running list of 20 to 30 potential projects she’d like to make a reality. There’s no way they’ll all come to be. She finds that “rather lovely.”

Unlike most of her work, the unfinished cityscape in her studio is not meant for public consumption. It will hang in the lobby of the warehouse where she has lived and worked alongside other artist-tenants for two decades and counting, as a gift to her landlord. The actual cityscape is best seen from her building’s roof. There, she reflects and distorts details of the landscape using a Claude glass—a dark, palm-sized convex mirror in a velvet case, an eighteenth-century curio used by landscape painters to parse a scene into light values. Harvey loves Claude glasses: their intimacy, their redundancy, their useless but beguiling ornamentation. “Art is an unreliable mirror, a dark mirror,” she says, focusing hard on the tiny world she holds in her hand. Held at an angle, high and to the side, the glass returns the cityscape behind her, darkened and slightly warped, but also, somehow, sharpened, lent depth.
Hopkinson Smith, Beyond the Instrument

A lutenist pursuing “beauty and gesture”
by LARA PELLIGRINELLI

Hopkinson Smith ’70 describes J.S. Bach as a musical ecologist. “He recycled so many of his own works,” Smith explains. “He never stopped trying to adapt what he’d written.” It was an accepted musical practice at the time, but one imagines the composer was driven at least in part by pragmatism: his posts in a number of German cities required him to produce new compositions at a fierce pace. Refashioning musical materials helped him keep up with those demands. “Even so,” Smith adds, “writing a cantata a week would not have been a manageable task for the rest of us mortals.”

As a lutenist, Smith has had to contend with the Baroque composer’s propensity to repurpose. Bach wrote little for the instrument, mostly transcriptions of existing works. Smith’s latest recording is a collection of Bach’s Sonatas and Partitas (BWV 1001–1006), six pieces ostensibly for violin, and the Suites (BWV 1007–1009, 995, 1010, 1012), widely recognized as scored for cello. But as Smith writes in his liner notes for the violin sonatas, “The music is conceived on such an abstract plane that the score already appears to be a kind of adaptation” from a theoretical ideal. Bach’s arrangements highlight a rigor and logic to his compositions not rooted in individual instruments but able instead to transcend them.

Smith himself has always possessed a polymorphous musicality. Growing up, he played electric guitar, banjo, and mandolin, and in high school, he remembers, “I’d learn how to play whatever they needed in the band, without a teacher.” It was the 1960s, and Smith, inspired by the likes of the New Lost City Ramblers, delved into folk and Appalachian music. “Then I latched on to classical guitar—or it latched on to me. It was clear what I wanted to do, and there was no looking back, and there was no choice.” That is, until he discovered the lute in college.

He found ready opportunities to play within Boston’s incipient early-music scene. Upon graduation, he opted to study for a year at the prestigious Schola Cantorum in Basel, Switzerland, where he’s lived ever since; Smith likens it to “stepping out of the Middle Ages and into the Renaissance.” The burgeoning community there included the late vocalist Montserrat Figueras and her husband, viol player Jordi Savall, with whom Smith performed and, in 1974, officially founded Hesperion XX, arguably the most acclaimed early-music ensemble of all time. The performers’ imaginative yet scholarly approaches breathed life into Hispanic and European repertoires from before 1800, music that had been all but forgotten. Smith performed with the ensemble until the mid-1980s, when, he says with good humor, “Hesperion’s projects got bigger and bigger—

Chapter & Verse
Correspondence on not-so-famous lost words

Orin Tilevitz writes, “One day early in Chem 20, Professor Doering told us that if your experiment was inconsistent with your hypothesis, there must be something wrong with the experiment. (He was joking.) Is there an original source for this?”

“the music they love” (March-April). Jeremiah Jenkins and Sarah Hamilton were the first to identify this borrowing from the first chapter of Indian Summer of a Forsyte, the second part of John Galsworthy’s Forsyte Saga. The direct quote is, “By the cigars they smoke, and the composers they love, ye shall know the texture of men’s souls. Old Jolyon could not bear a strong cigar or Wagner’s music.”

Send inquiries and answers to “Chapter and Verse,” Harvard Magazine, 7 Ware Street, Cambridge 02138, or via e-mail to chapterandverse@harvardmag.com.
The Language Animal

13-course Baroque lute and its lower-pitched sibling, the theorbo—of Bach’s compositions. His instruments were built by Joel van Lennep, incidentally an old Somerville, Massachusetts, neighbor.

Smith compares the sonatas and partitas, when played on the violin and cello, to “the sound of a storm raging against the coast.”

The technical challenges of those works and the suites—among the most formidable a performer can face—foster their own sense of time and drama. “For example,” Smith explains, “if you look at the beginning of the Chaconne [from Partita no. 2 in D Minor], the violin has a three-voice chord—and it’s impossible for the violin to play the three voices. But Bach wrote it as a three-voice chord. I’m sure what he’s saying is that this is what you must hear inside. It points you in a direction. What you want is beauty and gesture.”

Yet with the lute, a stringed instrument that is inherently choral and plucked, not bowed, Smith can realize Bach’s notations in a more literal fashion. As a result, his versions naturally feel more pastoral and at ease than their violin and cello counterparts. Rather than waves dashing against rocky shores, the variations of the Chaconne in D Minor sound more like gentle rain on a quiet pond. On cello, the Prelude from the Suite in C Major makes the heart race with its joyful striving, the bow pivoting boldly across the strings. On lute, it is all warmth and intimacy, the fingers showering precious dewdrops.

“With any instrument, what one wants to do is find perfect union of physical gesture with musical gesture,” Smith says. “This is the lifelong task of a musician.”

In 2013, office-bound in a high-stress architecture job in Manhattan, Anna Agoston, M.Arch. II ’04, then an occasional photographer, rarely ventured outside. “I was let go in March,” she recalls, “and it was as though I had never seen spring.”

Once she saw, she couldn’t stop looking. Camera in hand and flush with time, she began taking pictures of what grew in the sidewalk cracks on her street in Brooklyn, and in the nearby parks and botanic gardens. The result is a series, hundreds strong, that examines floral features in extreme close-up: the ridge along a stem; a thistle’s spikes. Agoston attributes her delight in these details to her limited contact with nature while growing up in Paris. “I was stunned by the countryside,” she says, especially during family hiking trips to the nearby forest of Fontainebleau, with its huge formations of white rock. “Maybe now with my macro lens, looking at tiny things with a lens that makes them look much larger—maybe I’m looking for the boulders of my childhood.”

Even in close-up, her plants don’t look like monuments of a distant geological age. But captured in black and white, against a plain background, a bulb is made sculptural, and the curve of a leaf, architectural. The intensity of Agoston’s focus abstracts these forms, making them seem durable, almost timeless.

For an earlier series, Dorm, she knocked on dozens of her graduate-student neighbors’ doors during finals week and asked to take their pictures. Where that class assignment documented the diversity within a local ecosystem, Agoston’s current project removes life from the context of habitat. (And her current subjects—numbered, but unnamed—don’t object to being studied so closely, from every angle.) A tendril curls, doubling back to coil around itself; two woody twigs reach to braid together. Her true subject seems to be the mysterious elegance of adaptation, finding pragmatic solutions to unseen problems.

When her ongoing series hits 300 images, she plans to publish a third book, and one day, a single collected volume. By late February, Agoston had taken photograph 245. “The winter,” she says, “is a little slow.”
How America Grew

A definitive economic history—and a debatable, despairing forecast

by SHANE GREENSTEIN

Human existence changed irrevocably after the innovation of indoor plumbing and municipally supplied water and sewage treatment. The advent of electricity—and of pasteurization, automobiles, the telephone, penicillin, the polio vaccine, and many more inventions—also changed life as we know it. Analyzing such familiar, seemingly commonplace innovations, Robert J. Gordon ’62 addresses a question of pressing importance in the United States today, and indeed around much of the world: how does economic growth occur? He distills many of these innovations, and presents a lucid history of their economic impact on living standards in the United States during the last century and a half.

Although the topic might at first seem dull, this panoramic book makes good reading because Gordon, Harris professor of the social sciences at Northwestern University and one of the foremost analysts of economic growth, displays exemplary self-awareness about what standard economic measurement can and cannot do well. He uses the standard government statistics, but does not stop there, drawing widely from other sources and anecdotes (hence the information on plumbing, cars, and so on) to tell a rich story about changes in living standards.

The marriage of “innovation,” “history,” and “economics” might sound like too much for one book. But Gordon organizes copious details about history into very readable chunks, and his narrative moves forward at an engaging pace. Nonetheless, a tension arises when he turns to the present, in the last fifth of the volume. That section is almost a different book in tone and substance, containing unresolved policy debates and questions, and consequential conclusions that have generated professional disagreements with wider import for innovation policy: is the era of innovation-fueled growth over, and does the United States face a more challenged economic future?

Innovation and GDP. One proposition motivates Gordon’s inquiry: Innovations come along only once in the history of a country’s growth, so each unique innovation changes Gross Domestic Product (GDP, a measure of the total flow of economic activity in the domestic economy in a given year) only once. Gordon, a master of GDP measurement, sets himself a tall task: to trace the links between different innovations and measured growth in GDP.

He doggedly pursues this somewhat technical project through a “greatest hits” list of post-Civil War and twentieth-century innovations: electricity, telephony, rail shipping, sanitation, the automobile, mass-market medicine, housing, and television.

The book wanders delightfully into unobvious territory, too, devoting many pages to the rise of frozen food, the use of time-saving devices in households, the importance of air conditioning for the South and West, and the spread of retail catalogs into rural America.

But not even a book as sweeping as this one can do everything, and that poses a problem, because in practice there cannot be a clear bound-ary between Gordon’s “greatest hits” and those innovations not on his radar. Some of the missing discussions are puzzling. Consider his treatment of communications technology: Gordon has a great discussion on the invention of the telephone and its spread, and later acknowledges the contribution of cell phones and smart phones. I would have liked more on the value of mobility. Does Gordon think the new mobility of communications is of minor importance for living standards? Mobile devices have certainly rendered the telephone booth obsolete—and a large fraction of the residential landline business has gone away. Nor does he delve deeply into innovation at the Bell System, beyond token stories about the invention of the transistor. Despite its lumbering size and regulatory obligations, the Bell System could be innovative. For example, it deployed electromechanical and then digital switches—major technical achievements that linked the country. Did Gordon not devote time to the topic because he did not think it mattered, or because he did not look into it?

The present—and prospects. As noted, Gordon turns his attention in the final 20 percent of his book to contemporary events: an important and seemingly volatile period. Following strong growth for almost three decades after World War II (when per capita growth averaged more than 2.5 percent per annum), the United States experienced slow growth in the 1970s and ’80s (far less than 2 percent between 1973 and 1995), until the Internet boom between 1995 and 2001 (when the per capita growth rate accelerated to over 2.5 percent again). Economic growth has since slowed once more (to notably less than 2 percent), reflecting the dot-com bust, the financial meltdown during the last decade, and the sluggish recovery since. That might seem like a small change, but growth rates compound and accumulate, and can make enormous differences if they persist.

Gordon foresees more slow growth ahead, a forecast that has generated attention and criticism from within the economic profession. The writer who so celebrated historical innovations transforms into someone else. Although he makes upbeat

Illustrations by Susan Hunt Yule

Montage

observations about airline deregulation, the personal computer, the CT (computed tomography) scanner, and e-commerce, his mood becomes mostly dismal. He does not foresee many major innovations on the horizon (he illustrates the argument with discussions about medicine and information technology)—and so he concludes the growth engine has declined.

This discussion is incomplete and unbalanced. Gordon poses a question that requires a thorough and definitive analysis of why the market for information technology contains or lacks the capacity to renew itself. A thorough analysis must grapple with the many pathways through which radical innovation emerges today. Yet Gordon pronounces his skepticism with breezy confidence.

In examining the Internet, for instance, he takes note of the value of mobile telephony and the PC, but remains skeptical of exaggerated claims for information technology (as are most of us). But perhaps he protests too much: Gordon seeks important innovations that simultaneously change consumption, alter the allocation of leisure time, and upend standard business processes across the entire economy—and finds the IT revolution lacking. Again, perhaps, the scope of his inquiry is too limited. One would have expected him to embrace the rise of the commercial Internet, which has wrought all of those changes for a sustained period, and continues to do so. Gordon lauds some of these effects, such as the ascent of Amazon, but then displays no serious appreciation for how much business processes have changed as a result, nor how those changes supported the expansion of world trade—and specifically, U.S. exports and imports. Indeed, he remains a skeptic, providing reasons why no major, innovative information technology is likely to arise tomorrow or contribute to vigorous economic growth.

His discussion about medical technology reflects the same tension. Many issues merit attention, and Gordon highlights those, but his discussion is incomplete without a survey of advances in many areas of medicine. Assessing the capacity of the system to yield radical improvements in living standards requires a nuanced, thorough analysis. Again, Gordon has posed a question and reached a conclusion that seems unresolvable given the scope of his treatment.

By his final chapter, the ebullient economic historian has disappeared, replaced by a downbeat macroeconomic forecaster who enumerates a number of challenging social and economic factors, such as inequality in consumption and underfunded entitlements (collectively, Gordon calls them “headwinds”), that make growth difficult. He argues that these headwinds will overwhelm the impact of any but major innovations, and forecasts that few of those will appear on the horizon. If that is the case, the social implications are enormous. But if this forecast is unsupported and fundamentally unresolvable on the basis of the evidence presented, then his conclusion seems unwarranted and hasty.

I respect Robert Gordon for what he has achieved. He has assembled an enormous amount of historical evidence, and framed a provocative argument about contemporary experience. It certainly made me ponder some big questions. If prior generations picked the low-hanging fruit, do modern innovators face a thornier and costlier set of challenges? What changes would raise the likelihood of major innovations from the U.S. university system, corporate labs, the Department of Defense, and Silicon Valley?

If prior generations overcame their headwinds, why can't ours? Today’s headwinds do not look any worse than yesterday’s: primitive scientific instrumentation, bank panics, world wars, and the Great Depression, not to mention the fires that razed Chicago and San Francisco, to name just a few. And what are we to make of the unique status of the United States on the global stage today? It is still the world mecca for innovators, and governments around the globe still admire the U.S. innovative engine. I wish Gordon would lighten up, and cut the present generation of innovators some slack.

Silent Sparks: The Wondrous World of Fireflies, by Sara Lewis ’75, RI ’90 (Princeton, $29.95). The author, an evolutionary biologist at Tufts, appropriately begins this profusely illustrated book, about the magical creatures that first lured many a child to science, with a preface titled “Confessions of a Scientist Enraptured.” Her informed, enthusiastic guide to “the best-loved insects on Earth” is reason enough to look forward to summer nights.

Labor of Love: The Invention of Dating, by Moira Weigel ’06 (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, $26). Turning from insect to human courting: The author, now dissertating at Yale, examines the public and private management of love and sex since the late 1800s. Melding a feminist perspective with historical and economic contexts and her appealing personal insights, the book proceeds from the pang of realizing that “dating itself often feels like the worst, most precarious form of contemporary labor: an unpaid internship.”

On Being Human: Why Mind Matters, by Jerome Kagan, Starch professor of psychology emeritus (Yale, $35). Essays by the developmental psychologist raise fundamental questions with observations that are winningly accessible and clear. For example: “Some biologists are certain that research will eventually reveal direct links between particular genes and equally particular talents, mental illnesses, and personality traits. This hope is overly optimistic.”

How to Grow Old, by Marcus Tullius Cicero, translated by Philip Freeman, Ph.D. ’94 (Princeton, $16.95). You think you have it bad? Cicero, in his sixties, was twice-divorced, had lost his daughter, and been pushed from public life by Julius Caesar, as Freeman, a classicist at Luther College, notes in his sprightly introduction to this translation of De Senectute. Among the “ancient wisdom” on later life that it offers, he notes, are sensible lessons on exercising the mind and on liberating oneself from the excessive youthful focus on sensuality.

The Path, by Michael Puett, Klein professor of Chinese history, and Christine Gross-Loh, Ph.D. ’01 (Simon & Schuster, $24.99). Drawing upon Ethical Reasoning 18, a General Education course that immerses students in the wisdom of Confucius, Mencius, et al., the authors suggest that ancient Chinese philosophers have much to teach about living a good life today. In an age of raucous self-assertion, the idea that influence can stem from self-restraint might come to have viral appeal.

The Big Picture, by Sean Carroll, Ph.D. ’93 (Dutton, $28). Proceeding along a different path from the ancient sages, Carroll, a theoretical physicist and cosmologist at Caltech, begins at the beginning (“We are small, the universe is big”), and proceeds to explore “the hardest problem of all, that of how to construct meaning and values in a cosmos without transcendent purpose.” Note to publicists: the book may be too modestly titled.

5 Easy Theses, by James M. Stone ’69, Ph.D. ’73 (Houghton Mifflin, $24.99). During an especially loud, unilluminating election campaign, a former financial regulator and insurance executive outlines “commonsense solutions” to “obviously consequential problems”—keeping Social Security solvent, delivering affordable healthcare, and so on. Of course, as those problems loom larger, “it seems that our politics become smaller.” But Stone, summoning Adam Smith, remains hopeful.

Economics Rules: The Rights and Wrongs of the Dismal Science, by Dani Rodrik, Ford Foundation professor of international political economy (W.W. Norton, $27.95). An economist, concerned that his peers “do a bad job of presenting their science to others,” reveals the field’s “large and evolving variety of frameworks, with different interpretations of how the world works” and diverse policy implications. The rap (that economics is a “single-minded paean” to markets and self-interest) is self-inflicted, he tells practitioners and lay readers alike.

Inside Ethics, by Alice Crary ’89 (Harvard, $49.95). A philosophy professor now at the New School critiques approaches to ethics, and explores the use of moral imagination. The subsequent applications, particularly focusing on the moral kinship of humans and animals, may prove more accessible to lay readers or those concerned with the issues apart from philosophic theory.

When We Are No More, by Abby Smith Rumsey ’74, Ph.D. ’87 (Bloomsbury, $28). The subtitle (“How digital memory is shaping our future”) suggests some of the tensions this archivist and historian explores. In an era of information overload and evanescent storage technologies, the future emphatically isn’t what it used to be.

Emblems of the Passing World, by Adam Kirsch ’97 (Other Press, $24.95). The poet and critic, a contributing editor to this magazine, attempts the audacious: crafting poems to accompany August Sander’s austere portraits from Weimar Germany. The results range from just right (“After so many decades in the sun/The man of the soil begins to look like soil—”) to qui-

Male blue ghost fireflies (Phasis reticulata) weave glowing paths in the forest as they search for wingless females.
Grandpa Robert Frost with Lesley Lee (left) and Elinor, circa 1941-42. (Image 44x554 to 209x713).

etly devastating (“Cities are destroyed by fire/And rise again./Conquering armies melt away./Hemorrhaging men;...”).

You Come Too: My Journey with Robert Frost, by Leslie Lee Francis ’52 (University of Virginia, $34.95). The iconic poet’s granddaughter illuminates his life and work in a family memoir.

Nothing Ever Dies: Vietnam and the Memory of War, by Viet Thanh Nguyen, RI ’09 (Harvard, $24.95). A novelist turns to criticism and cultural inquiry to reveal how it is that “all wars are fought twice, the first time on the battlefield, the second time in memory.” The conflict in question, of course, is the one that engaged his two countries; that it is known as both the Vietnam War and the American War makes the point bluntly.

Approval Junkie: Adventures in Caring Too Much, by Faith Salie ’93 (Crown, $27). The gold stars on the cover say it all. As the television and radio host and actor amusingly notes, her craving for approval “kept my high school GPA very high. It’s kept my BMI somewhat low.” But there is a serious point lurking. Accept your flaws? “You should probably do that if you can.”

The William Hoy Story, by Nancy Churnin ’78, illustrated by Jez Tuya (Whitman, $16.99). As the National Pastime resumes, children and adults will enjoy this charming picture book about a deaf Major Leaguer who excelled in center field and at stealing bases. The Dallas-based author is a Rangers fan.

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Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute

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Potholes, Pensions, and Politics

Houston's new, homegrown mayor promises a “transformative” tenure.

by Michael Hardy

In January, the newly elected mayor of Houston, Sylvester Turner, J.D. ’80, donned work gloves and safety goggles, picked up a shovel, and spread hot, smoking asphalt over a gaping pothole on Neuens Road in West Houston. As news reporters watched, the small-framed, powerfully built 61-year-old announced that this was the 936th cavity plugged since he took office.

In a city facing budget deficits, $5.6 billion in total pension liabilities, and plunging oil prices that are gutting the local energy-driven economy, potholes might seem like a low priority. But drivers who endure the notoriously cratered streets have welcomed Turner’s focus on road repair; roughly 10,500 potholes were filled in January and February—nearly all of them, as he had promised in his inaugural speech, within one business day of being reported.

“The campaigning is over, and now it’s time to govern,” Turner said during a recent interview at City Hall. Filling potholes is his way of showing residents historically skeptical of government that he can actually improve their lives. And Turner will need at least that burgeoning trust to accomplish his more pressing goals: stabilizing municipal finances, hiring a new permanent police chief and enlarging the force, and redirecting transportation funding from ever-wider freeways toward mass transit. Developing regional public transportation—an issue long promoted by other elected officials and environmental activists—has significant public support. Adding suburban highway capacity, he told the Texas Transportation Commission in an unusually strong speech in February, is “not creating the kind of vibrant, economically strong cities that we all desire.”

Turner has also called for “shared sacrifices.” That means, he says, “Everyone needs to participate in the financial stability and viability of the city. The sacrifice is not necessarily the same for everybody. As we say in my church, ‘It’s not equality of giving, it’s equality of sacrifice.’ Some can give more because it won’t hurt them as much.” Turner, a career trial lawyer and former state legislator, plans to be “a transformative mayor in these challenging times—and you can’t be transformative by being an incrementalist,” he adds. “Either you go bold, or you go home.”

In truth, Turner has always been home. Born and raised in Houston, the centrist Democrat spent 26 years in the Texas legislature, most of them on the appropriations committee, where he earned a reputation as a pragmatic coalition-builder. Yet he has long sought the mayoral office: after two failed attempts in 1991 and 2003, he won last December’s runoff election over Republican businessman Bill King by just under 4,100 votes.

Houston is one of the most diverse U.S. cities, demographically divided almost evenly among whites, blacks, and Latinos, with foreign-born residents comprising almost 30 percent of the population. Turner, the city’s second African-American mayor, was elected largely because he won 93 percent of the majority-black precincts. (King, who is white, won 71 percent of majority-white precincts, but Turner also won the Hispanic vote.) Turner insists those numbers are “only relevant to analyzing what took place in 2015. My term started on..."
January 2, 2016, and my challenge and responsibility are to represent all the city of Houston, not just those who voted for me. I’ve worked with Republicans, Democrats, conservatives, liberals, however you want to define it. I don’t see the distinctions.”

Turner grew up in Acres Homes, a semi-rural African-American neighborhood in northwest Houston, where he still lives. “I didn’t realize I was poor,” he notes, “until people told me I was. My parents always found a way to make sure there was food on the table. I had a roof over my head. I had clothes.” He shared a single bedroom with his eight brothers and sisters. His father, a handyman, died when Turner was 13, leaving his mother to support the family on her salary as a maid at a downtown hotel.

In seventh grade, he was in the first group of black students bused 18 miles away, under a court order, to an all-white school. He recalls “a lot of fights. You have to picture, here come these buses with these black kids pulling up to the school. The doors come open, and we were walking as a group, going into a school that was 100 percent white. We’re looking at them, and they’re looking at us, for the first time.” The students on both sides were just “responding to what adults were putting in their ears,” he adds. “I tell everyone, if you leave kids to themselves, they find a way of getting along. After two or three years, things started to level out and improve.”

He remembers listening closely to Texas congressman William Reynolds Archer Jr., who visited the school and talked about the “role of government and the importance of participating in politics,” Turner says now: “I was impressed, even though he was a Republican.” By the time Turner graduated as valedictorian, he had been elected president of the student council and “Mr. Klein High School,” and had been the school’s debate champion for four years. Among his heroes were Martin Luther King Jr. and John F. Kennedy, he recited their speeches over and over again at home, practicing his delivery. “I would pull out JFK’s speeches and get in front of the mirror and do my thing,” he says with a laugh.

At the University of Houston he studied political science and was the only African American on the school’s debate team. He applied to law school despite not knowing a single lawyer (nearly everything he knew about the profession came from television shows like Perry Mason), and was bound for the University of Texas at Austin until two of his professors took him to lunch and urged him to reconsider Harvard, where he had also been accepted. “For any student, it would be a tremendous plus to go to Harvard,” one of them told Turner, “but especially for an African American.” Turner did some research, talked to his mother and friends on the debate team, and then, despite never having lived outside Houston, headed to New England.

In 1977 he landed at Logan Airport with all his belongings in a single footlocker. He soon met a fellow African-American first-year from Wyoming, and the two rented an apartment in Central Square. “Both of us came from relatively poor families, so we went to the Salvation Army” thrift shop to buy furniture, and carried it home through the city streets, Turner reports. “It was only when we went to pick up the television, that the cops stopped us,” he adds. “Somebody saw two black guys carrying furniture and had called the police.” The young men had to produce their Harvard IDs before the police let them go.

That incident, and struggles to fit in among wealthier, more cosmopolitan classmates, stand out, Turner says of his experiences while at Harvard, which he terms “a different world for me.” Because those around him had money to go out to lunch at restaurants, he went to see a financial-aid officer, “and I’ll never forget what she said: ‘At Harvard, we want everyone to have a meaningful experience. We don’t want anyone to feel any less than anyone else.’” She increased his stipend and had it deposited directly to his bank account. “After that, I started living large,” he jokes. “To heck with trying to prepare these little sandwiches, ‘Let’s go to the restaurant and order off the menu!’ I gave her a lot of credit to this day because prior to that it was difficult. She helped put me on a level playing field.”

He did well at Harvard; after graduation he had a corporate-litigation job waiting at one of Houston’s top firms, Fulbright & Jaworski. Within a few years, though, eager for more independence, he and two other young African-American lawyers, Barry Barnes and Rosemarie Morse, J.D. ‘79, founded their own firm. They sometimes represented corporations, like a local utility, Centerpoint Energy, but most of their clients were smaller, black-owned businesses. Creating a practice “was a huge risk,” admits Barnes, a longtime friend who’s continued running the firm since

“I didn’t realize I was poor,” Turner says, “until people told me I was.”
was at the bottom of the economic ladder,” Turner says, “so I know what I’m talking about when I talk about income inequality. I know about the importance of education, since neither of my parents graduated from high school."

Houston has been celebrated for its economic dynamism and racial diversity, but now the protracted collapse in the price of oil and a looming reversal in its overheated real-estate market will likely exacerbate the city’s financial problems. The police force is considered understaffed, and faces controversies and lawsuits over questionable officer-involved shootings that have been detailed in The Houston Chronicle and The Texas Observer. Meanwhile, Turner took office facing an estimated $160-million budget gap that must be addressed by July, atop the city’s $3.3 billion in general obligation debt that will come due in the next five years and a $2.4 billion in unfunded pension liabilities, among the highest in the nation. (The total pension bill is $5.6 billion, with retirement payroll contributions now consuming 20 percent of the city’s budget, according to Texas Monthly.)

But the main reason Houston can’t fix its streets or hire enough police officers to patrol them is that in 2004 its voters approved a draconian revenue cap that limits increases in property-tax collections to the combined rates of inflation and population growth, or 4.5 percent, whichever is lower. Last year the city took in too much money, so it was forced to cut tax rates to the lowest level since 1987. “We’ve got a cap that says, even when a growing city generates taxes now consuming 20 percent of the city’s budget, according to Texas Monthly.)

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a certain amount of revenue, we can't take advantage of it," says the mayor, clearly frustrated. In March, citing that cap, the city’s high fixed costs and unfunded pension liabilities, and low oil prices, Moody's Investor Services downgraded Houston's general obligation limited tax rating to Aa3 from Aa2.

Turner ran a diligent, if anodyne, campaign, during which his opponent accused him of not having the stomach to implement reforms to fix Houston's financial crises. But he has moved surprisingly fast since moving into City Hall. He has already announced layoffs and across-the-board budget cuts for city departments and city councilmembers' discretionary funds; the only sector spared was the police force. He is also developing a 10-year fiscal plan that is likely to take on the “self-imposed” revenue cap, a divisive issue among voters. “I think you win people over by showing them that there is new management, and that government can work for them,” he asserts. “That it’s responsive to their needs—not to my needs.”

An optimist as well as a fighter, Turner takes a long, somewhat personal view: “I’ve lived through hard financial times, and the city’s facing financial challenges right now. We are going to engage in shared sacrifice, and we will work through it.” Once the crises are resolved, infrastructure can be developed to sustain the population growth, he says. “Quite frankly, I don’t think there’s another city in the country that’s in a better position than we are.” He pauses, leaning forward in his chair, a slight grin on his face. “And we’re going to keep fixing the potholes.”

Michael Hardy is a freelance journalist based in Houston.

The HAA nominating committee has proposed the following candidates for Elected Director (three-year term):

- **David Battat ’91,** New York City. President and CEO, Atrion Corporation.
- **Susan M. Cheng, M.P.P. ‘04, Ed.L.D. ’13,** Washington, D.C. Senior associate dean for diversity and inclusion, Georgetown University School of Medicine.
- **Victor Jih, J.D. ‘96,** Los Angeles. Litigation partner, Irell and Manella LLP.
- **Eliana Murillo ’10,** San Francisco. Head of multicultural marketing, Google Inc.
- **Trey Grayson ’04,** Fort Mitchell, Kentucky. President and CEO, Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce.


**Michael C. Payne ’77, M.D. ’81, M.P.H. ’82,** Cambridge. Attending physician, department of internal medicine, division of gastroenterology, Cambridge Health Alliance.

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contact Gretchen Bostrom at 617-496-6686, or e-mail classifieds@harvard.edu.
Mary Saunders, curator of the Harvard Club of New York, has sent Primus this dispatch: “For many years in the old bar of the club hung a framed set of two small pen and ink doodles of a jolly man drinking. One of them appears below. It was signed with an ambiguous monogram, but not dated or labeled in any way. It seemed of some importance as it appears displayed prominently on the fireplace mantel in an 1895 photograph of the club’s entrance hall. A new bar that opened in 2003 had much less wall space, and the doodles were relocated to one of the bedroom hallways, where they have hung for the past 14 years. They joined the list of items called Mysteries of the Collection.

“Recently I saw a notice in the October 1892 issue of Harvard Graduate’s Magazine describing the club’s collection of Harvardiana. The article mentions ‘a couple of curious pen-and-ink caricatures of President Walker, drawn by a member of the Class of 1857.’ I compared the mystery drawings to a photograph of James Walker, Harvard president, 1853–1860. I wonder if you will agree that the drawing can be identified as a humorous depiction of the president, joining his students and colleagues at the bar. This would explain why it needed no identifying label for many of the club’s early years.”

Saunders finds in club records that the drawings were donated by John Codman Ropes, A.B. 1857, L.L.B. ’61, L.L.D. ‘97, Harvard Overseer and founder of the Jacobite Club. “The artist cannot be identified with certainty,” she writes, “but my guess on the monogram is SW, and the only such initials in the Class of 1857 belong to Samuel Wells, a Boston lawyer and businessman and fellow member of the Jacobite Club. Described as a man of remarkable humor, he made the most ordinary things bubble with fun.”

The living who haunt Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge and Watertown, Massachusetts, do so for a host of reasons. The cemetery is at once a lovely place for a stroll, a wildlife sanctuary full of birdwatchers and frog lovers, a trove of superb trees and shrubs usefully labeled, and the resting place of many interesting people. To the list we add “museum.”

The Friends of Mount Auburn has recently published an informative, pleasant, and elegantly produced publication, The Art of Commemoration and America’s First Rural Cemetery: Mount Auburn’s Significant Monument Collection. The authors are Melissa Banta, consulting curator at Mount Auburn and curator at Harvard’s Weissman Preservation Center, and Meg L. Winslow, curator of historical collections at the cemetery. Of the more than 60,000 memorials on the grounds, they focus on 30 of special artistic and historical significance.

The marble sculpture of a Newfoundland, above, was made in 1843 by Horatio Greenough, best known for his statue of George Washington at the U.S. Capitol. It lies above a tomb housing members of the Perkins family. “Born into a mercantile family,” the authors write, “Thomas Handasyd Perkins formed one of the largest American trading houses in China in the early 1800s. A patron of the arts, he helped found the Boston Athenaeum and was a major benefactor of what was later named the Perkins School for the Blind. He died in 1854 and was buried in Boston. The Perkins family bought a lot at Mount Auburn and in 1914 moved his body to it. Greenough’s dog became one of the cemetery’s iconic memorials. An early guidebook explained that as “history makes record of so many acts of fidelity, watchfulness and sagacity of the Dog, it is here considered appropriate to place him, as an apparent guard to the remains of the family who were his friends.”
THE CLASSES

Edited by Colleen Lannon ’89

1920s

1930s


The co-chairs of the 2016 Barlow Foundation Gala, Barlow Black & White, honored Royce Diener and Jennifer Flinton Diener ’67, M.B.A. ’72, with the 2016 Community Leadership Award for their service and dedication to the medical community and their many charitable causes. Diener is chairman emeritus of American Medical International, Inc., a multinational health-care services organization.

1940s

1941

REUNION

Secretary: Clifton E. Helman, 43 Lester St., Brookline, Mass. 02445; bucty.gram@verizon.net.


1943 Secretary: Galen L. Stone, Fox Hill Village, Apt. 422, 10 Longwood Dr., Westwood, Mass. 02090; astone4@comcast.net.

1944 Secretary: Dan Huntington Fenn Jr., 59 Potter Pond, Lexington, Mass. 02421-8243; fenndh@aol.com.

1945 Secretaries: Sherwood E. “Joe” Bain, 10 White Oak Drive, Z 207, Exeter, N.H. 03833; jsobain.41@gmail.com; and Rosemary S. Cancian, 55 Hill Rd., #500, Belmont, Mass. 02478.

1946

REUNION

Secretaries: Roderick Nordell, 100 Newbury Court, Apt. 408, Concord, Mass. 01742-4157; rmoddell@comcast.net; and Elizabeth Moore, 118 Stevensville Rd., PO. Box 63, Underhill Center, VT. 05490; bettymoore25@gmail.com. Class website: H1946.classes.harvard.edu.

1947 Secretaries: Myke Simon, 60 Seminary Ave., Apt. 272, Auburndale, Mass. 02466-2671; mssimon47@gmail.com; Ben Soble, Orchard Cove, 214 Del Pond Dr., Apt. 224, Canton, Mass. 02021-2749; bensoble@verizon.net.

Richard Porter reports: “Two years ago, Ruth and I sold our home of 40 years, a former apple orchard in Acton, Massachusetts, and moved to Brooksby Village, a retirement community in Peabody. Our interesting 1,700 residents include a variety of professions and many veterans of World War II and Korea. Downsizing (“rightsizing” in modern corporate lingo) to three rooms and a mini kitchen was challenging, but we saved our piano, library, art, and CD collection. I play oboe in a small ensemble here, volunteer in the library, and Ruth volunteers in our continuing-care unit. More than 40 Harvard graduates live in Brooksby. The Harvard Club of the North Shore meets in neighboring Salem’s historic Hawthorne Hotel. Two recent conferences moderated by our president, John Casler ’67, featured guest speakers on the subjects of global warming and the troubled Middle East. I am about to publish my first book, Music in Concord, a collection of essays written during my 40 years as program annotator for the Concord (Mass.) Orchestra.”

1948 Secretaries: Walter Eagleson Robb III, P.O. Box 126, 35 Farm Rd., Sherborn, Mass. 01770; werobb35@aol.com; and Elise Odmann Parker, 33 Lonsdale Ln., Kennett Square, Pa. 19348-2045; eliseodmann@gmail.com.

Margaret (Thayer) Hollingsworth, approaching 90, notes that she is “healthy and content, swimming in Y pool aerobics, all three children frequent visitors from all over the country—all this and wonderful neighbors just next door!”

1949 Secretaries: The Reverend Thomas W. Buckley, ugh Centre Ave., Abington, Mass. 02351-2208; tom@buckley@verizon.net; and Virginia Cass Mayo, 51 Holly Ln., Centerville, Mass. 02632; vcmayo@aol.com.

Robert T. Abrams writes, “I go into my law office five days a week and continue to play my cornet. It is better to wear out than rust out!”

1950s
1950 Secretaries: Gerald Lauderdale, 193 Nashoba Rd., Concord, Mass. 01742, Glauderdale@verizon.net; and Zelda Sokal, 130D Seminary Ave., Apt. 221, Auburndale, Mass. 02466; nathansocks@gmail.com.

1951

REUNION


1952

Harvard secretary: William L. Bliss, 586 Bridge St., Dedham, Mass. 02026; wbbliss@comcast.net. Ambassador John L. Loeb Jr., M.B.A. ’54, founder
of the Loeb Visitors Center at Harvard’s historic Touro Synagogue (built in 1763), has endowed the Loeb Institute at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He writes, “To pass the baton of our educational efforts in Rhode Island to GWU is immensely reassuring. The University will inherit the academic resources we’ve created and the relationships we’ve built with our partners.” Dean Ben Vinson III, of GWU’s Columbian School of the Arts and Sciences, welcomed the institute’s new approach to teaching religion: “Ambassador Loeb’s gift will be transformational for students and faculty across academic disciplines as they address the pressing issues of religious diversity and freedom in contemporary society.”

1953
Secr etaries: Charle s M. Wade, 307 Willow Brook Dr., Wayland, Mass. 01778, wade@charles@comcast.net; and Jeannette Beat ty Ashed, 554 V intage Reserve Ln., Unit A, Naples, Fla. 34110, 2asbeds@gmail.com.

Jeannette Beat ty Ashed, RF ’86, writes, “My dear husband, Norig, died peacefully last fall after a very long illness. I drove north from Florida after the funeral and spent a few months with my children in Massachusetts and Northern Virginia. While there, I was able to visit with several classmates. Their news appears below.”

Florence Potter Fosgate has moved from Cape Cod to independent living at Stafford Hill in Plymouth, Mass. Her new home is convenient to her daughter, and Florence says she is enjoying having all her needs met for active living. She has retained her remarkable photo collection, and we spent a delightful afternoon browsing down memory lane via some of her photos of classmates, friends, and family.

Sally (Lane) Gould and Forrest Gould ’52 are still active in their HVAC business in Needham, Mass., although their son, Peter, has taken over most of the management duties. They have several Harvard grandchildren, two of whom are current undergraduates.

Barbara Healey Killian has lived in an assisted-living facility in Duxbury for the past few years, but after the death of her husband, Charlie, her children arranged for her to move back into her home of 50 years. Her daughter, Mary Doyle, and Mary’s husband have moved in with her to help with her care. There, she enjoys the frequent visits of lifelong friends and family.

Chester J. Salkind is “living in Durango, Colorado. Have become a geezer poet.”

Acey Carbonaro Welch has documented the history of the Committee for the Equality of Women at Harvard for the Schlesinger Library; it is online at http://hrs.harvard.edu/urn-r?RAD.SCHL:scho089. Classmates will remember this committee grew out of our thirty-fifth reunion, and the concerns of classmates at that time, Acey a leader among them. She is also involved in fundraising for the Peggy Schmetzler Leadership Lectures Fund, an annual lecture in memory of our classmate who gave significant direction to this committee and its success over the decades (see the March-April class notes).

1954
Secr etaries: John T. Bethell, 59 School St., Manchester, Mass. 03144, john.bethell@verizon.net; and Nancy Fisher Smith, 1011 Chester Village W., Chester, Conn. 06412-1080, nrsfishtm33@comcast.net.

1955
Secr etaries: Warren M. Little, 35 Brewster St., Cambridge 02138-2203, renlittle@comcast.net; and Rebecca Ketchum Richardson, 58 Winter St., Nahant, Mass. 01908, rebeckah.k.richardson@gmail.com. Class website: www.harvardclassof1955.org.

The Harvard secretary reports, “The Class Committee will hold its annual meeting, followed by lunch, on Wednesday, August 3 at the offices of the Harvard Alumni Association, 6th Floor, 124 Mount Auburn St., Cambridge. All classmates are invited.” Those who wish to attend or bring up matters at the meeting should contact class secretary Renny Little (renlittle@comcast.net; 617-491-3937).

1956
REUNION
Secr etaries: Kenneth R. Rossano, 63 Hundreds Cir., Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02481, krossano@hotmail.com; and Paula Budlong Cronin, 3 Lincoln Ln., Cambridge 02138; pcrorin@mit.edu. Class website: 1956 classes.harvard.edu.

The Harvard/Radcliffe Class of 1956 Fourth Tuesday monthly luncheons at the Harvard Club of New York City continue on May 24 and June 28, before a summer hiatus; for details, contact Bob Ballard (robertlballard@cushwake.com) or Thor Thorsj (thorsj@yahoo.com). The Harvard Club of Boston First Tuesday luncheons continue on May 3 and June 7, prior to their summer break; contact Ken Rossano (krossano@hotmail.com) for details. Non-club members are always welcome.

John Austin, L.L.B. ’60, reports the completion of music for MacArthur grantee Naomi Wallace’s heartbreaking one-act play “No Such Cold Thing,” the last of 13 plays in the collection The Great Game: Afghanistan (Oberon Books, London 2009), commissioned by London’s Tricycle Theatre. “Brief as NSCT is, one exposure cannot sufficiently convey its mercurial journey through layers of denial to the ultimate acceptance required of the play’s two teenage Afghan girls and young GI. Accordingly, the plan is to present the play twice—the first time straight, the second time accompanied by music emanating mostly from its own sphere, as a kind of free-floating elegy for youth sacrificed to conflicts of others’ making. Adventurous companies interested in presenting an unusual and provocative evening of theater, take note!”

Taylor J. Smith is the author of Into the Air, a sci-fi detective novel that explores environmental issues and chemical industry crimes.

1957
Secr etaries: James L. Joslin, 145 Forest St., Wellesley Hills, Mass. 02481, jljoslin@comcast.net; and Airlie Cameron Lennon, 33 Gramatan Court, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708; arcl1@caa.columbia.edu. Class website: www.harvard57.org.

George Sadowsky, G’58, reports, “I have been selected to fill a third three-year term as a member of the board of directors of ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers).”

Richard Allen Williams, M.D., is president-elect of the National Medical Association (NMA), the world’s largest group of African-American doctors, with 45,000 adherents. “I will be installed as the 117th president of the NMA this coming August, in time for our sixtieth reunion in 2017.”

1958
Secr etaries: John H. Finley III, Creative Development Co., P.O. Box 95, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 02464; and Elisabeth R. Hatfield, 3 Pottery Pond, Lexington, Mass. 02421, betsyhatfield@rcn.com.

To Our Readers
Alumni of Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences are invited to share their news in this section. Send material to “The Classes,” 7 Ware Street, Cambridge 02138; via classnotes@harvard.edu; or via the website, using the class-notes form provided. (Note that we welcome wedding and birth announcements, but do not report engagements or pregnancies.) The addresses of College class secretaries and of class websites and Facebook pages are printed as a service. Please note: News sent to the Harvard Alumni Association’s online class-notes section now appears in these pages, but Harvard Magazine class notes do not yet appear on the HAA site.

For privacy reasons, class notes and obituaries are accessible at www.harvardmagazine.com only to those with post.harvard addresses. Alumni may specify that their news is to be printed only in the print edition; all other submissions appear on the website.

Readers who submit information electronically may be disappointed when their news does not appear in the next issue. Production deadlines are October 15 for the January-February issue, December 15 for March-April, February 15 for May-June, April 15 for July-August, June 15 for September-October, and August 15 for November-December.
**Labor of Love**

Fred Crafts ’50 was six when in 1935 his father took him hunting on Monomoy, which juts into Nantucket Sound “at the elbow of Cape Cod some 70 miles southeast of Boston,” as he puts it in the introduction to his first book, *Remembering Monomoy*. The sometime island(s), sometime peninsula, now a National Wildlife Refuge, “has been my second life,” he writes, and the future lawyer, land planner, and developer began collecting information about the spot in 1950.

In 2012, staff members at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service headquarters in Chatham, Massachusetts, asked him, as the last surviving hunting-camp owner on Monomoy, to share his recollections. That “simple request turned into a very enjoyable project”: his 360-page omnibus contains personal reminiscences and photographs; copious reprints or summaries of related newspaper and magazine articles; copies of relevant maps, charts, and official documents; reproductions of duck stamps from 1939 to 1971; and even a 15-page memoir of Monomoy Point “circa 1900” written in the 1980s by another one-time resident. Besides fishing, hunting, and camp life, Crafts covers the Coast Guard on Monomoy and tells how, geologically and historically, the wildlife refuge came to be, recalling now-vanished places like Wildcat Swamp, a songbird haven with abundant highbush blueberries, “the healthiest and...best flavor I have tasted.”

Crafts’s father, Judge Frederic A. Crafts Sr., went duck hunting on Monomoy with state game wardens in 1934. He liked it so much he bought a three-room “camp” there (adding his son’s name to the deed), where his family spent almost every weekend, from April to December, until 1950. By then, terrain and use were both altering. Approval for Monomoy’s “taking” for public use was given by all federal and state agencies in 1940. The judge “worshipped” Teddy Roosevelt, his son recalls, and as “a conservationist as well as a duck hunter, he realized there was a crying need for a wildlife refuge,” but he also negotiated life tenancy for existing camp owners on the then-peninsula.

When the author’s children were growing up, in the 1960s, beach buggy access to Monomoy had ended. The family rented a cottage for a few weeks each summer and visited what was once again an island by small boat during their stay; later, he supervised annual Boy Scout camping trips to Monomoy until 1987. But “Mother Nature pretty much does what she wants to,” he writes; in 1991, he let Fish and Wildlife burn the remains of his vandalized, much-eroded camp.

Crafts is happy his self-published first printing of 900 copies is running out, and his book is going back to press. His goal was to collect as much information as possible about all aspects of Monomoy, past, present, and future...[in] one book so readers could better understand what is going on, as nothing stays the same on Monomoy or the outer Cape barrier beaches.” Wetlands preservation, he stresses, should be a primary concern: “They are the life source of so many different species. You see this if you’re a duck hunter, sitting in the marsh all day.”

~Jean Martin

**Lewis M. Steel** writes: “Finally, after saying for many years in our class reports that I was working on a memoir, it has arrived. Thomas Dunne Books/St Martin’s Press will publish *The Butler’s Child* on June 14. Written with Beau Friedlander, the book, subtitled *An Autobiography*, tells how, as a privileged white child who had a close, but eventually conflicted, relationship with the African-American butler who worked for my family, I grew up to be a lifelong civil rights lawyer. The book includes reflections on being born for my family, I grew up to be a lifelong civil rights lawyer. The book includes reflections on being born for my family, I grew up to be a lifelong civil rights lawyer. The book includes reflections on being born for my family, I grew up to be a lifelong civil rights lawyer. The book includes reflections on being born for my family, I grew up to be a lifelong civil rights lawyer. The book includes reflections on being born...”

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**1959**

Secretaries: **David Dearborn**, 16 Beaver Pond Rd., Beverly, Mass. 01915, dearborn@post.harvard.edu; and **Stephanie Martin**, 241 Perkins St., sC-303, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130; stephaniemartin@post.harvard.edu.

**1960**

Secretaries: **Henry O. Marcy 4th**, Four Summit Dr., #508, Reading, Mass. 01867-4054; hmarcy@comcast.net; and **Jane Classen Simon**, 2901 Brookwood Terr., Minneapolis 55410; jcsimon60@post.harvard.edu. Harvard class website: www.harvard60.org; Radcliffe class website: www.radcliffe60.org.

**Remembering Monomoy**

Fred Crafts has filled his book with snapshots; he is at right, with classmate Bob Krumveida (left) and a friend, Bob Ciccone, in November 1949.

“Labor of Love” is going back to press. His goal is running out, and his book is going back to press. His goal was to collect as much information as possible about all aspects of Monomoy, past, present, and future...[in] one book so readers could better understand what is going on, as nothing stays the same on Monomoy or the outer Cape barrier beaches.” Wetlands preservation, he stresses, should be a primary concern: “They are the life source of so many different species. You see this if you’re a duck hunter, sitting in the marsh all day.”

~Jean Martin

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... I have now turned my attention to its inner workings. 
Benet Kolman '63
Sharing Stories

“YOU DON’T STEAL PHOTOGRAPHS,” explains Leslie Tuttle ’72. “You engage, and the photograph should show something of your relationship to the people in it.”

A social documentary photographer, curator, and archivist, Tuttle has had a lifelong focus on women’s work, in developing countries and closer to home. The former visual and environmental studies concentrator shifted career plans away from architecture when she was introduced to photography at Harvard and fell in love with photojournalism. By her definition, “You’re not [a social documentary photographer] if you think you’re going to go illustrate an idea you already have. You go look for the story, and you listen, and you see what the story is once you get there, and then you document it.”

With this in mind, Tuttle decided to live overseas after graduation “and see the world from a different perspective.” She was offered a job documenting agricultural projects in rural villages in Turkey, and went, intending to stay one year—but she learned Turkish, and the single year stretched to four. That experience with rural communities launched her into a job with Oxfam America. Traveling from Cambodia to India to Mali, she continued narrating stories through images and writing, trying to condense complex circumstances into pieces that were understandable, but not oversimplified.

Gaining entry into private communities with vastly different social expectations is central to doing her work properly, Tuttle explains, especially when her focus involves observing people in their everyday lives. She stresses the importance of honoring local culture, whether that means dressing conservatively or taking off shoes indoors: “You can avoid barriers if you show that kind of respect. I think in a lot of places I would have been rejected or shunned if I hadn’t done something as simple as covering my head.”

After Oxfam, Tuttle changed gears, “got an M.B.A., had children, and started a nonprofit with my husband,” the Consensus Building Institute. But several years later, when asked to do a photo exhibit about Turkey, she opened up her dark room and printed 60 black and white images from the mid 1970s for display in London and Istanbul. She credits those shows with returning her to the roots of her career. Since then, she has worked for organizations that allow her to photograph, curate exhibits, and create new materials.

In 2000, she began an independent project in Turkey, connecting with some of the women she’d met in the mid 1970s, and their daughters. In photos and interviews, she has documented a remarkable generational change. Many of the older women married young, with relatively few resources; their daughters are “getting education, getting birth control, [and] making their own life choices.” She calls the project her “unpublished book”; its working title is “Don’t Judge a Woman By Her Headscarf.”

In 2013, she saw a chance to work on a local project about New Hampshire farms. She and Helen Brody, a friend with a background in food writing and local agricultural concerns, produced New Hampshire Women Farmers: Pioneers of the Local Food Movement (University Press of New England), published last fall. They didn’t initially focus on women, but during their research, she and Brody realized that many factors supporting farm prosperity—adding value to the product, promoting farmers’ markets, and interacting directly with customers—were strongly driven by women. “We never said that the men aren’t involved…there are lots of exceptions and lots of partnerships,” Tuttle explains. “But a lot of the women are doing the things that are pushing the local food movement.”

At the New Hampshire Farm and Forest Expo, she and Brody spoke with commissioner of agriculture Lorraine Stuart Mill, U.S. senator Jeanne Shaheen, and Governor Maggie Hassan about how their material could be used for “everything from running workshops for young farmers to tourism”; the pair hope to design an exhibit for the state Department of Agriculture to further these causes. “I didn’t want this book to be just another picturesque rendering of the New England countryside,” Tuttle writes, but instead a “tribute to women,” sharing their stories and telling their tales.

—OLIVIA CAMPBELL
The SIGnboard: Reunion Week

Many Shared Interest Groups (alumni.harvard.edu/haa/clubs-sigs/sigs-directory) host get-togethers during Commencement and Reunion week. Some early listings appear below; updates will be posted at harvardmagazine.com/2015/05/the-signdboard and at alumni.harvard.edu/events/haa-shared-interest-group-2016-reunion-events.

Harvard Gender & Sexuality Caucus
HGSC holds its annual Commencement Dinner on Thursday, May 26, at Lowell House, with featured guest Annise Parker, mayor of Houston from 2010 to 2016. For details, visit www.hgsc.org.

Harvardwood
On Friday, May 27, local members and reuniting alumni will gather at Charlie’s Kitchen in Harvard Square to meet and mingle from 5 to 7 p.m. Cash bar. This event is free, and guests and family members are welcome. RSVP requested; visit www.harvardwood.org/harvardwood_2016_reunion_mixer.

Holden Alumni
Join fellow Harvard Glee Club/Radcliffe Choral Society/Harvard-Radcliffe Collegium Musicum alumni on Saturday, May 28, at 3 p.m. in Paine Hall for the only reunion event where you can relive your Holden years! This Marvin double-header features sing-throughs of the Faure Requiem and Haydn Lord Nelson Mass, with Dr. Jameson Marvin, conductor, and Noam Ellkies, orchestra. No RSVP required. Details at www.hrcmf.org.

Phillips Brooks House Association Alumni
All alumni interested in public service, whether former PBHA volunteers or not, are invited to an Open House on Saturday, May 28, from 2:30 to 5 p.m. at Phillips Brooks House to recon-nect with classmates and meet PBHA staff and current students engaged in exciting public service projects in homelessness advocacy, child and youth services, and elderly and prison services. Light appetizers and refreshments will be served. Learn more at alumni.pbha.org.

du, and Peggy Mass Padoos, 1088 West 27th St., Hol-lond, Mich. 49423; peg@padoos.com.

Mark Gerzon writes of The Reunited States of America: How We Can Bridge the Partisan Divide (Berrett-Koehler): “At a time when loyalty to party seems to be overpowering love of country, the book not only explains how we can bridge the partisan divide but also tells the untold story of how our fellow citizens already are doing it.” Learn more at Mark-Gerzon.com or BridgeAlliance.US.

1971

Secr eta ries: Rod Kessler, 3 Winter Island Rd., Salem, Mass. 01970-5730; rodakessler71@gmail.com; and Cynthia Blanton, 1751 Giles Gate, Oakville, Ontario, L6M 2S4, Canada, cjblanton@me.com. Class website: www.hr71.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw75j.

1972

Secretaries: Joseph F.X. Donovan Jr., P.O. Box 38103, Cambridge 02218; joseph_donovan@harvard.edu; and Linda Watson Robinson, robinson.lw@hotmail.com. Class website: harvard72.org.

1973

Harvard secretary: Nat Guild, Square One Analytics, 53 Main St., Concord, Mass. 01742; guild@post.harvard.edu. Radcliffe secretary: Louise Ritchie, 2003 Hastings Dr., Tallahassee, Fla. 32307-2179; Azir2310@aol.com. Class website: hhr73.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw7aw.

Richard Carey writes, “Last fall, the University of New England Press published In the Evil Day, my non-fictional account of a 1997 gun-violence incident in little Colebrook, NH.”

MIT Sloan business ethicist Leigh Hafrey has published War Stories: Fighting, Competing, Imagining, Leading, which examines how to “demilitarize” our nation’s concept of leadership. War Stories illustrates the effect on individuals and communities of an economy perpetually flirting with, or engaged in, conflict. For the business reader, it emphasizes the need to re-think how we manage our organizations, and how to advance the cause of ethical business and leadership practices that work. Hafrey taught at the Business School from 1989 through 1993, and served as co-master of Mather House from 1993 through 2010. He is also a senior moderator for the Aspen Institute, which focuses on values-driven leadership.

1974

Secretaries: Thomas G. McKinley, 3321 Clay St., San Francisco 94108-1623, tom@vendomecapital.com; and A’Leila Bundles, 4009 Garrison St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20016, ABundles@gmail.com. Class website: www.hhr74.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw73e.

Anthony Jenkins has been named a “2016 Leader in the Law” by Michigan Lawyers Weekly. He is a member, and chief diversity officer, in the Detroit office of Dickinson Wright PLLC.

1975

Secretaries: Christopher H. Duble, Fred C. Church Insurance, 41 Wellman St., Conector Park, Lowell, Mass. 01851; cduble@post.harvard.edu; and Joan Porter MacIvor, The Mill, Raythorne End, Essex CO9 4AJ, UK; jpmaciver@post.harvard.edu. Class website: hr75.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw77j.

1976

Secretaries: Peter ("Zik") Ivan Armstrong III, 300 Cascade Rise Ct., SW, Atlanta 30331; peter_zik_armstrong@post.harvard.edu; and Dana Robinson Krumholz, 136 Dunbar Rd, Palm Beach, Fl. 33480; larc28@aol.com. Class website: www.hr76.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw750.

1977

Secretaries: Alexander C. Tilt, 4475 N. Ocean Blvd., Apt. 2C, Delray Beach, Fl. 33481; alextilt@post.harvard.edu; and Regina Pisa, Goodwin Procter LLP, 53 State St., Boston 02109; rpsia@goodwinprocter.com. Class website: www.hhr77.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw732.

1978

Charles G. Curtis Jr. has been elected a member of the American Law Institute. He is a partner in Perkins Coie’s litigation practice in Madison and Washington, D.C.

1979

Secretaries: Jonathan J. Ledecy, 570 West Broadway, Jackson, Wyo. 83001; JLedecky@aol.com; and Rachel Kemp, 39 Hewins St., Boston 02121; rachekvke@google.com. Class website: www.hhr79.org.

1980

Secretary: E. Anthony McAuliffe, 65 Goddard Ave., Brookline, Mass. 02445-7418; tony.mcauliffe@post.harvard.edu. Class website: harvardclassof1980.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw70E.

Javier Gonzalez returned to Cambridge at the end of February to attend this year’s Detur Prize award ceremony in the board room of University Hall. Among the hundred or so honored sopho-mores were my son, Xavier Gonzalez ’18, and Daniel Nightingale ’18, son of our classmates and Leverett House residents Jack Nightingale and Anne Reitman.

It was a special moment for me. I received this same prize in 1978. At the award ceremony I encountered an old friend, Tom Dingman ’67, Ed.M. ’73, formerly Alston Burr tutor at Leverett House and now dean of freshmen—he looks just like he looked 35 years ago!

Speaking of continuity, when I was a sophomore the head coach of varsity tennis was Dave Fish ’72. He is also a senior moderator for the Aspen Institute, which focuses on values-driven leadership.

Many Shared Interest Groups (alumni.harvard.edu/haa/clubs-sigs/sigs-directory) host get-togethers during Commencement and Reunion week. Some early listings appear below; updates will be posted at harvardmagazine.com/2015/05/the-signdboard and at alumni.harvard.edu/events/haa-shared-interest-group-2016-reunion-events.

Harvard Gender & Sexuality Caucus
HGSC holds its annual Commencement Dinner on Thursday, May 26, at Lowell House, with featured guest Annise Parker, mayor of Houston from 2010 to 2016. For details, visit www.hgsc.org.

Harvardwood
On Friday, May 27, local members and reuniting alumni will gather at Charlie’s Kitchen in Harvard Square to meet and mingle from 5 to 7 p.m. Cash bar. This event is free, and guests and family members are welcome. RSVP requested; visit www.harvardwood.org/harvardwood_2016_reunion_mixer.

Holden Alumni
Join fellow Harvard Glee Club/Radcliffe Choral Society/Harvard-Radcliffe Collegium Musicum alumni on Saturday, May 28, at 3 p.m. in Paine Hall for the only reunion event where you can relive your Holden years! This Marvin double-header features sing-throughs of the Faure Requiem and Haydn Lord Nelson Mass, with Dr. Jameson Marvin, conductor, and Noam Ellkies, orchestra. No RSVP required. Details at www.hrcmf.org.

Phillips Brooks House Association Alumni
All alumni interested in public service, whether former PBHA volunteers or not, are invited to an Open House on Saturday, May 28, from 2:30 to 5 p.m. at Phillips Brooks House to recon-nect with classmates and meet PBHA staff and current students engaged in exciting public service projects in homelessness advocacy, child and youth services, and elderly and prison services. Light appetizers and refreshments will be served. Learn more at alumni.pbha.org.

edu, and Peggy Mass Padoos, 1088 West 27th St., Hol-lond, Mich. 49423; peg@padoos.com.

Mark Gerzon writes of The Reunited States of America: How We Can Bridge the Partisan Divide (Berrett-Koehler): “At a time when loyalty to party seems to be overpowering love of country, the book not only explains how we can bridge the partisan divide but also tells the untold story of how our fellow citizens already are doing it.” Learn more at Mark-Gerzon.com or BridgeAlliance.US.

1971

Secr eta ries: Rod Kessler, 3 Winter Island Rd., Salem, Mass. 01970-5730; rodakessler71@gmail.com; and Cynthia Blanton, 1751 Giles Gate, Oakville, Ontario, L6M 2S4, Canada, cjblanton@me.com. Class website: www.hr71.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw75j.

1972

Secretaries: Joseph F.X. Donovan Jr., P.O. Box 38103, Cambridge 02218; joseph_donovan@harvard.edu; and Linda Watson Robinson, robinson.lw@hotmail.com. Class website: harvard72.org.

1973

Harvard secretary: Nat Guild, Square One Analytics, 53 Main St., Concord, Mass. 01742; guild@post.
1981 REUNION
Secretary: David L. Ramsey, 53 Beatrix Cir., Belmont, Mass. 02478; ramme@post.harvard.edu. Class website: www.hr81.org. Facebook: http://hrvd.me/uw6ZB.
Reunion committee member Barbara Watson reminds classmatess of these thirty-fifth reunion events: a class dinner on May 25, a class dinner at the Harvard Museum of Natural History on May 26, a dinner in renovated Dunster House on May 27, a class dinner at Annenberg on May 28, and a jazz brunch in Dunster House on May 29. A detailed schedule appears at www.HR81.org. Watson adds that “Photos of classmates’ creative works (books, buildings, art, etc.), along with photos from our college days, are desired to put on display.”

1982
Secretary: Ellen G. Reeves, 27 Washington Square North, #3D, New York City 10011-4715; ellenreeves@post.harvard.edu. Class website: www.hr82.org. Facebook: http://hrvd.me/uw66X.

1983
Secretary: Ellen G. Reeves, 27 Washington Square North, #3D, New York City 10011-4715; ellenreeves@post.harvard.edu. Class website: www.hr82.org. Facebook: http://hrvd.me/uw66We.
Debi Ramos, J.D. ’87, writes, “January 27 was the one-year anniversary of my husband’s death. In the past year, my 14-year-old son, Rafael, and I worked through our loss. Thankfully, I have had the support of many friends, particularly my friends from the Harvard community. Everyone has been extremely kind and patient in allowing us the time and space to deal with the shock and the death. Thank you for all of the calls, cards, flowers, and care that you have lavished upon us. We also would like to express our deepest gratitude to Terrie McLaughlin ’79, J.D. ’82, and Rebecca Spang-Polly, G ’92, who have been our lifelines during these difficult months, providing moral support and gentle prodding to keep us going. We very much needed it. My husband and I were together nearly 20 years. Terrie and Rebecca helped remind me of who I was before, and who I can still be after losing my husband. We hope that you will continue to think of us in the year to come, and to keep us in your prayers.”

1984
Sarah Chayes, G ’91, is the author of Thieves of State: Why Corruption Threatens Global Security (Norton). The book makes a strong case that acute corruption not only causes social breakdown but also violent extremism. A former reporter, entrepreneur, and government adviser, Chayes is now senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Frances Hochschild sends greetings from San Francisco, the land of the Giants and Warriors (she and her daughter, Isabella, are avid sports fans), where she enjoys running into Liz Hodder Corbus at the local Peet’s. On the work side, in the fall of 2014, Hochschild started working with Anne Coyle for Storbeck Pimentel on higher-education and school searches. She and Anne just successfully recruited the new president of Lesley University, although sadly she missed out on Cambridge campus visits (and having dinners with Anne Holtsworth).

1985
Secretary: Mary K. Warren, 2700 Woodley Rd., NW, Unit 206, Washington, D.C. 20018-4495; mkwarren@me.com. Class website: hr85.org. Facebook: http://hrvd.me/uw8TL.
David L. Finegold, Ph.D., has been named president of Chatham University in Pittsburgh. He has dedicated his career to education reform, the design of high-performance organizations, and extensive research on education and skill-creation systems around the world.

1986 REUNION
Secretary: Robert Payne Fox Jr., 61 Highland Ave., Apt. #342, San Francisco 94123; bknauang@gmail.com. Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/groups/Harvard88.
Tony Silbert writes, “I am wrapping up my term as chair of the board of The Harmony Project (www.harmony-project.org), a nonprofit I cofounded in 2000 to build healthier communities through the study, practice, and performance of music. It’s been quite a ride. We have won three awards from the White House during the Obama administration, and, as I write, our kids are getting ready to perform at the Super Bowl halftime show! The next step is to build on the 2,000-student flagship program we created in Los Angeles and expand nationally. We are already in eight other cities across the country and hope we can help other disadvantaged communities bring our research-based, scientifically proven program to the kids who need it most.”

1987
Secretary: Janet Dickerman Pearl, 31 Amherst Rd., Wellesley, Mass. 02481; janetpearl@post.harvard.edu. Facebook: http://hrvd.me/uw6R.
Former FTC lawyer Alicia Batts has joined Squire Patton Boggs as partner in Washington, D.C.

1988
Assistant secretary: Bill Kaufmann, 3573 Fillmore St., Apt. #342, San Francisco 94123; bkauffman@gmail.com. Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/groups/Harvard88.
Tony Silbert’s book, The New York Times bestseller, is written for an educated lay audience. Weiner terms “contextual error.” The work is based on sending actors on hundreds of undercover visits into clinical practices as patients, and also on over a thousand visits in which real patients audio-recorded their interactions with their physicians. The book is written for an educated lay audience.

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and ideally has a crossover adult appeal. "กลาง the Manson family. The novel is darkly comic,
summer from Flatiron/Atom Books and follows
My Favorite Manson Girl (U.S.)/ (U.K.) releases
of history at Indiana State University.
them as sites for commerce, political maneuvering,
to exert their power in the trading posts by using
Americans and U.S. government authorities sought
ers. Nichols demonstrates in his book how Native
eliminating competition from unscrupulous fur trad-
strongen economic ties with Indian nations while
post.harvard.edu. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw6h0.
Ross Gresham has published his first novel, White
Shark, a thriller, set on a fictionalized Martha’s Vine-
and Coen: Framing Religion in Amoral Order
ment and implementation of hospital-physician
counsels health care systems, hospitals, physicians,
of the health care practice group and is based in the
hvrd.me/uw4Sz.
check out the reunion calendar and sign up. Remem-
reunion news. You can visit there to
hvrd.me/uw6Bm.
In the firm's Washington, D.C., office.
She advises US- and foreign-based multinationals
Dodson Parker Behm & Capparella P.C. in Nashville.
les.harvard.edu. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uw6zr.
provides savings and investment options to middle-
le-based digital financial-services company that
pays the firm, which donates 10 percent of its revenue
to charity. The company motto: "Do Well. Do Good."
Married: Russell Schmidt and Janet Kramer, in Los
angeles on February 13. "Guests included Michael
Cal Collins, Yosemite Sam Edwards, Christopher Tod-
Magic Michael Sobel, and the esteemed Dr. Trygve
Van Regenmorter Throntveit, Ph.D. ’08, RI ’10). Other
Harvard folk in attendance included Piper Kaminis,
M.P.P. ’12 and Benjamin Fussiner, Ed.M.’00.
Benjamin A. Cowan’s Securing Sex: Morality and Repres-
in the Making of Cold War Brazil (UNC Press) is a history of right-wing politics in Brazil that puts the
spotlight on the Cold Warriors themselves. Drawing
on little tapped archival records, he shows that by
midcentury, conservatives—individuals and organ-
zations, civilian as well as military—were firmly
situated in a transnational network of right-wing
cultural activists. The confluence of an empowered
right and a security establishment suffused with
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2003
Secretary: Lauren Jiggetts-Donovan, jiggetts@post.harvard.edu. Class website: harvard03.com. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvw4Y.

Amara (Murray) Mulder and Matt Mulder ’05 “welcomed our fourth child, Naomi, on Christmas day, joining big brother Micah (6), sister Eliza (4), and brother Clayton (2). Matt has finished his teaching degree but will be quite busy staying home with the children for another year; I’m enjoying work as a primary-care doctor south of Boston.”
Born: to Katherine Wiltenburg Todrys and Eric Todrys, a daughter, Elizabeth Sayre Todrys, on August 20, 2015. She joins proud big brother Alexander Welch Todrys (3).

2004
Secretary: Katherine Richard, 5951 N. Classen Blvd., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73118; katherine.richard@post.harvard.edu. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvw4Lw.

Born: to Ashleigh Williams Corker and Zachary A. Corker, a son, William Tahkoma Corker, on February 1. They live in Seattle; Ashleigh is on parental leave from Boston-based Wayfair and Zac from the Boston Consulting Group.

Caroline Simons is now a principal in the intellectual-property litigation group of Fish & Richardson.

2005

Matt Mulder is a father. See the class of 2003.

2006

Born: to Merav Weil Galper and Ben Galper ’02, a daughter, Ella, on October 13, 2015. “It is a blessing to watch our family grow. Ella’s smile is already brightening our world regardless of the hour, and her big brother Jonathan (4) is such an amazing help.” Ben is completing a subspecialty cardiology fellowship in structural and peripheral vascular intervention at Brigham and Women’s, and recently accepted a position as director of the advanced valvular and structural heart interventional program for the Kaiser mid-Atlantic region. Merav, completing residency in diagnostic radiology at the Lahey Clinic, will begin a fellowship in musculoskeletal imaging and intervention at Mass. General. They live in Brookline, and look forward to seeing everyone at Merav’s tenth reunion.

2007
Secretary: May Habib, 45 Wall St. Apt. 406, New York 10005; mayhabib@post.harvard.edu. Class website: crimson07.com. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvw4E.

2008
Secretary: Frankie S. Assaf, 62 Maple St., West Roxbury, Mass. 02132; fassaf@post.harvard.edu. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvw4Ar.

2009
Secretary: Madeleine Lissner, 135 Charles St, 38, New York City 10014-6500; MLissner@post.harvard.edu. Class website: harvarddog.com. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvw4HyL.


2010

Maria Carla Chaisen writes that her first book, Achieve the College Dream. You Don’t Need to Be Rich to Attend a Top School (Rowman & Littlefield) focuses largely on her Harvard experience, and has been endorsed by Dean Fitzsimmons. It will be published in August. The publisher calls it “the definitive resource to help high-achieving, low-income students access the best possible college.”

2011 REUNION
Secretary: Alix Olian, 6 Soldiers Field Park #612, Boston 02163; axiol10@post.harvard.edu. Class website: harvard011.com. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvh13d.

2012

2013
Secretary: Francis Thompsonery, 2001 Hopewood St., Bethesda, Md. 20817; fthompsonery@post.harvard.edu. Class website: harvard13.org. Facebook: http://hvrd.me/uvGx4g.

Jesse Downing is coauthor, with Norton Reamer, M.B.A. ’60, of Investment: A History (Columbia), which not only looks back at the history of investing, and its legacy of risk, but also provides an account of the opportunities and challenges facing the modern investor. The authors thus hope to better educate readers about the individual and societal impact of investing and ultimately level the playing field. Downing currently works at an investment management firm in Boston.

Phil Gillen will star in the world premiere of a play about another Harvard alum: the celebrated and enigmatic twentieth-century artist and author Edward Gorey ’50. Performances run from April 30 to May 22. For more information on Gorey, see the Secret Lives of Edward Gorey, visit www.LifeJacket-Theatre.org.

“...It has certainly been a busy and exciting year.”
Katherine Mallett ’14
Carl Zimmerman ’14

2014

Married: Katherine Mallett and Carl Zimmerman on October 10, 2015, at Memorial Church, followed by a celebration at the Wellesley Country Club. “We were blessed with a stunning fall day, surrounded by incredible friends, family, and Harvard classmates, including bridesmaids Georgina Winthrop, Edith Jordan Taylor ’12, Nicole Delany, Sarah Pierson, and too many other dear Harvard friends to list.” She is pursuing her M.D. at UMass Medical School, and he is serving as an infantry officer in the U.S. Marine Corps. “It has certainly been a busy and exciting year!”

2015
Secretary: Mandi Nyambi, 305 Chatterton Plk., Hartsdale, N.Y. 10530; mandi@post.harvard.edu.


2011 Arts & Sciences

A.M. ’66—Renata Adler has been named to the shortlist for the PEN/Diamonstein-Spielvogel Award for the Art of the Essay for After the Fall: Collected Non-Fiction (New York Review Books).

Ph.D. 74—The Economist chose the greatly expanded paperback edition of Circus Maximus: The Economic Gamble Behind Hosting the Olympics and the World Cup, by Andrew Zimbalist, as one of the best books of 2015. (See “A Fiscal Faustian Bargain,” July-August 2015, page 33, for a sampling from Zimbalist’s work.)

Ph.D. 68—Scott M. Gelles’ second book, Courtrooms and Classrooms: A Legal History of College Access, 1850-1980 (Johns Hopkins), “upends” the conventional wisdom that “American courts historically deferred to institutions of higher learning in most matters involving student conduct and access.” Instead, he argues that “colleges and universities never really enjoyed an overriding judicial privilege.” Geller is an associate professor of education and (by courtesy) history at Wheaton College. His first book was The University and the People: Envisioning American Higher Education in an Era of Populist Protest.

A.M. ’11—Matthew Kustenbinder, a Ph.D. candidate in history, last year received a Dan David Prize scholarship from the Dan David Foundation and Tel Aviv University for outstanding achievement and future promise in the field, and in recognition of historical work using unique, rare, unfamiliar, or hitherto unknown sources in the pursuit of teaching us new pasts. He also received a Schmidt Research Grant from the American Historical Association, and published “South African Elections 2014: After the Party, the Long View,” in Democracy in Africa (21 & 23 July 2014).
OBITUARIES
Edited by Deborah Smullyan ’72

CLARENCE MENDEL AGRESS ’33 died February 24 in Santa Barbara, Calif. A charter member of the American College of Cardiology, he founded the department of cardiology at Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles and established the first coronary-care unit on the West Coast. He developed the first chemical test for a heart attack, the transaminase test, and pioneered thrombolysis as a technique for dissolving clots in obstructed heart arteries. He invented the heart monitor worn by Neil Armstrong during his 1969 moon walk. He wrote Energics, one of the first books to demonstrate the health benefits of exercise for heart patients, promoting the regime known today as interval training. As a prominent cardiologist in Los Angeles for many decades, he counted many celebrities among his patients, including the late Warner Brothers, Peter Sellers, Steve McQueen, Judy Garland, and Elizabeth Taylor. He was an accomplished painter and writer; enjoyed singing, carving, and cooking; and was an excellent golfer with a perfect swing. During World War II, he volunteered with the army’s 38th Evacuation Hospital in the China-Burma-India theater, attaining the rank of major. He leaves his wife, Joan Berliner, and two daughters, Carol and Edith.

WILLIAM GRESHAM MANSON ’41C, M.D. ’51, died January 20 in Palm Springs, Calif. Drafted into the army in 1943, he was awarded the Bronze Star for valor for his service in World War II. He moved to the San Francisco Bay area to start his pediatric practice, joining Ross Valley Medical Group. He was a beloved pediatrician in Marin County for three decades, and continued making house calls until his retirement in 1987. He was a gracious host and a graceful ballroom dancer. He leaves his partner, Peter; two daughters, Carolyn and Elizabeth; and a son, Jeffrey.

CHARLES LEE BURWELL ’40 died February 26 in Winchester, Va. He was studying at the Sorbonne when World War II broke out, and drove an ambulance for the Comité Américain de Secours Civil. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, he was commissioned an ensign in naval intelligence and assigned to the 8th Amphibious Force in Plymouth, England. There, as a 26-year-old member of General Eisenhower’s staff, he helped plan the assault on Utah Beach in Normandy; subsequently he helped plan the beach landings at St. Raphael in southern France, the Lingayen Gulf in the Philippines, and on Okinawa. He retired from the naval reserve in 1946 as a lieutenant commander. That same year he co-founded an import-export firm in Shanghai, when the communists came to power, he moved his offices to Hong Kong. Later he formed a new company, ThaiBock Fabrics Ltd., to import Thai silks to the United States; the company gained fame when Thaibok silks were used to make a costume worn by Spirit in the 1980s film The King and I, which won the Academy Award for best costume design. Later he formed a new company, ThaiBok Fabrics Ltd., to import Thai silks to the United States; the company gained fame when Thaibok silks were used to make a costume worn by Spirit in the 1980s film The King and I, which won the Academy Award for best costume design. He leaves his wife, SWAT, and a daughter, Belinda, and a son, Carter ’77; his wife, Joan, his children, and his grandchildren.

ANDREW LOUIS GLAZE II ’42C, died February 7 in Birmingham, Ala. He was a poet and playwright who first attracted attention in the 1960s with his book Damed Ugly Children, selected by the American Library Association as one of its 50 books of the century. It was published on eight more books of poetry, and his poems appeared regularly in The New Yorker, Atlantic Monthly, Poetry Magazine, the New York Quarterly, and the Saturday Review. After 30 years in Manhattan he retired to Miami, and still later to his hometown of Birmingham. In 2013 he was named poet laureate of the State of Alabama, and in 2015 he was elected into the inaugural class of the Alabama Writers Hall of Fame. His last collection of poems, Overheard in a Drugstore, was published in August 2013. He leaves his wife, Adriana Keathley, a daughter, Elizabeth Searle, and a son, Peter.

WILLIAM THOMAS FREEDMAN ’43 died January 7 in Bedford, Mass. While raising her family in Dayton, Ohio, she was an active volunteer, holding leadership positions on the local school board, in the Girl Scouts, the League of Women Voters, the United Way, and a number of mental-health and social-service agencies. In 1978, at age 55, she enrolled in graduate school in psychology, earning a master’s degree in mental health counseling and a Psy.D., then worked as a clinical psychologist until her retirement in 2002. She was a devoted alumna for many decades, she counted many celebrities among his patients, including the late Warner Brothers, Peter Sellers, Steve McQueen, Judy Garland, and Elizabeth Taylor. He was an accomplished painter and writer; enjoyed singing, carving, and cooking; and was an excellent golfer with a perfect swing. During World War II, he volunteered with the army’s 38th Evacuation Hospital in the China-Burma-India theater, attaining the rank of major. He leaves his wife, Joan Berliner, and two daughters, Carol and Edith.

GORDON ABBOTT SPENCER ’40 died January 1 in San Antonio, Tex. An Army Air Corps veteran of World War II, he flew 28 missions over Germany in B-17s, earning the Distinguished Flying Cross. He went on to a long military career, including service as a navigator in a rescue squadron based in Thule, Greenland, during the Korean War, and retired from the army with the rank of commander. Later he taught mathematics in Oregon. After moving to San Antonio, he studied art and continued his lifelong love of choral singing, lending his bass voice to the San Antonio Choristers and, for 30 years, the choir of Christ Episcopal Church. He leaves his wife, Patricia (Sholders), two daughters, Margaret Schultz and Elizabeth Bruinsma, and two sons, David and Robert.

HUGO MONNIG ’44 died December 25 in Palm Springs, Calif. He served in the army during World War II. Later he practiced law in New York City, first in the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy LLP, then with Shearman & Sterling LLP, and finally as general counsel at Kennecott Corp. He was a member of the board of directors of Empire State Building, the Empire State Development Corporation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield. He leaves three daughters, Lore, Lindsay Holbrook, and Lisa Miller, and a brother, George; three wives Lulie (Engelsmann), Jacqueline (Forsythe), and Lisa (Powers), predeceased him.

LEE RIPLEY LYON ’45 died February 25 in Aspen, Colo. He took a leave from Harvard after the attack on Pearl Harbor to enlist in the U.S. Army Air Corps and served a year flying transports in the China-Burma-India theater. After graduation he entered his family’s cattle ranching business, M. Lyon & Co., in Kansas City. Mo. He developed modern handling methods, held several patents in the area of processing-by-products, and built one of the world’s largest tanneries. In 1978 he sold the business and moved to...
Aspen to ski, ride his road bike, and pursue a professional career as a studio potter under the "nom de pot" M.C. Fire. He maintained a winter studio at the Anderson Ranch Arts Center, eventually joining the ranch board and serving as president. Later he became interested in the nascent studio-glass movement and installed a studio for the production of hot cast glass, producing one-of-a-kind doors, walls, windows, furniture, and sculpture. He leaves a daughter, Pat Brown, and a son, Mike; his wife, Joanne (Redek), predeceased him.

ROBERT MURRAY DRENNAN, S.M. '49, of Medford, Mass., died January 31. A former lineman on the Crimson football team, during the 1930s he served on the Medford City Council and also as the city's deputy mayor. Later, with his brother Peter, he co-founded Industrial and Commercial Appraisals Co., specializing in industrial and commercial real estate, valuation of machinery and equipment, and business valuations. A decorated army veteran of World War II, he received two battle stars for his combat service in Europe; Fluent in German, he was among the American troops who liberated and debriefed the prisoners of the Buchenwald concentration camp. In 2000 he was honored by the French consul general with a certificate of appreciation for his service during the war. He was a loyal member of the 10th Mountain Division Veterans Association and a benefactor of Harvard College. He leaves a sister, Ann Forsyth.

GLORIA LAWRENSON COX MACKEE, 86, of Glenburn, Me., died December 30. During World War II she served for the Army Office of Strategic Services in Washington, D.C., providing research and clerical support on Chinese issues. Later she was a homemaker and a devotee of the arts. She enjoyed folk dancing, bridge, and tennis. She was a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist. She leaves a daughter, Alison Cox, and a son, Douglas Cox; two husbands, Jay Cox and Stuart Mackey, predeceased her.

BURNS QUARTON NUGENT, 86, died January 13 in Lake Forest, Calif. A retired broadcasting executive, he was sole owner of Nugent Broadcasting Corp., which operated television and radio stations in the Mid-Columbia region of Oregon. He was past president of the Oregon Broadcasters Association. From 1972 to 1977 he was executive vice president for station relations at the National Association of Broadcasters, in Washington, D.C., providing research and clerical support on Chinese issues. Later she was a homemaker and a devotee of the arts. She enjoyed folk dancing, bridge, and tennis. She was a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist. She leaves a daughter, Alison Cox, and a son, Douglas Cox; two husbands, Jay Cox and Stuart Mackey, predeceased her.

EASON CROSS JR., 74, M.Arch. '51, died January 28 in Springfield, Va. He was a prominent architect in the Washington, D.C., area for more than a half-century. In the early 1950s, under architect Charles Goodman, he was a lead designer of the noted modernist community of Hollin Hills, in Fairfax County, Va.; he and his wife raised their family in Hollin Hills, which is now on the National Register of Historic Places. In the 1980s he founded a collaborative practice, Virginia Architects Accord. He won many national and regional awards for his designs, which included the gymnasium of Washington-Lee High School, in Arlington, Va.; the Wynkoop housing development in Bethesda, Md.; a circular nursing home (Oak Meadow, in Alexandria, Va.); and Pohick Regional Library, in Burke, Va., known for its soaring bell tower. He was a passionate advocate for professional licensing of architects, working with legislators against opening licensing to contractors. He was a recipient of the Noland Award, the highest honor of the Virginia Society of Architects, and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He served in the navy at the helm of a destroyer escort in the North Atlantic during World War II. Active in local Democratic politics, he was a voter sign-up poll volunteer until his eighty-eighth year. He leaves three daughters, Rebecca, Amy-Willard, and Susan, and a son, Ben; his wife, Diana (Johnson), predeceased him.

JOSEPH HOWARD CASEY, 84, died April 1, 2015, in Huntington, W.Va. He retired in 1989 from a long career as a United Methodist minister, having found satisfaction in leading public worship, supporting people in their times of crisis, and participating in community affairs. He left behind many years' worth of journals chronicling his life and work. He leaves his wife, Martha (Hoffner), a daughter, Margaret, and a son, Thomas.

EDWARD BARTON HAMLIN, 84, J.D. '51, died February 6 in Lexington, Mass. He was a longtime attorney in the actuarial services firm of Kenneth D. Anderson Co., in Concord, Mass., where he specialized in employee benefits and pensions. For a time he also practiced in the Concord, N.H., law firm of Sulloway, Hollis & Soden. His wife, R. Elaine (Gus- tine), died in 2006. He leaves a daughter, Diana, and two sons, Chris and Seth.

BARBARA SUTTELL REIGHARD, 84, died January 14 in Bethesda, Md. She was a psychologist. She leaves two daughters, Marthe Reighard and Janet O'Brien, and a son, Paul; her husband, Homer "Rick," M.P.A. '61, died in 2000.

LLOYD IRVING RUDOLPH, 84, M.P.A. '50, Ph.D.'66, died January 16 in Oakland, Calif. He was a professor emeritus of political science at the University of Chicago, where he taught for 35 years before retiring in 2002. A specialist on India and South Asia who did much of his work in collaboration with his wife and fellow faculty member, Susanne (Hoeger), Ph.D. '55, he studied sociopolitical and economic issues such as the effects of the caste system on the rapidly modernizing country, capitalism against the backdrop of traditional Indian values, and the legacy of Gandhi in the contemporary era. He and his wife lived in India every fourth year for nearly half a century. The couple coauthored The Development of Tradition, first published in 1967 and still in print, and in 2008 Oxford University Press published a three-volume collection of their writings, Explaining Indian Democracy: A Fifty-Year Perspective. They received the Padma Bhushan Award from the Indian government in 2001, in recognition of their distinguished service to India. He leaves two daughters, Jenny '84 and Amelia; a son, Matthew; and a brother, Wallace; his wife died in December.

TIMOTHY GILFOLE FOOTE, 84, M.A. '52, died December 21 in Beavercreek, N.Y. He joined the staff of Life magazine as a reporter in 1949, and five years later became a foreign correspondent for Time-Life in Paris, sparking a lifelong love affair with all things French. He covered the Hungarian uprising against the Soviet Union in 1956, the French war in Algeria, and Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser's 1956 takeover of the Suez Canal. On his return to the United States he became an editor at Life, then the book reviewer at Time magazine; he retired from Time as a senior editor in 1982. An active member of the literary community, he served as European editor of the International Book Society in Paris; fiction judge for the National Book Awards; an executive board member of the National Book Critics Circle; and a member of the selection committee for the National Medal for Literature. He judged the happiest times of his life to be the summers he had spent on Martha's Vineyard, where he was a redoubtable racer of Sailfish. He leaves two daughters, Victoria Blackman and Valerie, and two sons, Colin FooTe '72 and Andrew Todhunter; his wife, Audrey (Cham- berlain), M.A. '49, died in 2012.

ANNE MOSER HOPKINS, 84, died February 25 in Kent, Ohio. She leaves two daughters, Mary '79 and Elizabeth, and a son, Samuel.

PETER MAZUR, 84, M.C.I. '53, died December 30 in Oak Ridge, Tenn. After graduate school he served for four years in the U.S. Air Force Research and Development Command, reaching the rank of captain. In 1959 he joined the staff of Oak Ridge National Laboratories (ORNL), where he enjoyed a career of nearly 60 years. A pioneer in the field of cryobiology, he was coauthor of a seminal 1972 study of technologies and procedures that led to the successful freezing and thawing of mouse embryos without cell damage. This discovery opened the door to numerous other techniques for preserving the genetic lines of endangered species. He also devoted much time to the study of Drosof-
igha, exploring methods of freezing and maintaining thousands of mutant lines for valuable genetic research. He received numerous honors from ORNL, including its R&D Award and its Distinguished Service Award. He leaves a son, Timothy, and a stepdaughter, Jennifer Dawson; two wives, Drusilla and Sara Jo, predeceased him.

EMANUEL PARZEN, 84, M.C.I. died February 6 in Boca Raton, Fla. He was a distinguished professor emeritus of statistics at Texas A&M University, where he taught for three decades. He pioneered the use of kernel density estimation, which is named the Parzen window in his honor, and wrote
one of the classic defining texts in probability theory, Modern Probability Theory and Its Applications (1960). He played a central role in the development of the theory of stochastic processes and made groundbreaking contributions to the fields of time series and spectral analyses and nonparametric statistics. Before going to Texas A&M in 1978, he held faculty appointments at Stanford and the State University of New York, Buffalo. He was an elected fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Statistical Association, which honored him with its Wilks Memorial Medal in 1994. He leaves his wife, Carol (Tenoitzi), a daughter, Sarah Schandelson, and a son, Michael, S.D. ’39.

ROBERT EDWARD COUGHLIN ’50 died January 7 in Philadelphia. He served in the navy before and after college, attaining the rank of lieutenant junior grade, and later pursued a career as a city and regional planner. He first worked for the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, helping prepare the city’s comprehensive plan. From 1963 to 1980 he was vice president of the Philadelphia office of the Regional Science Research Institute, where he directed research relating to regional and urban economic issues and the effects of urbanization on the environment, open-space preservation, and farmland protection. In 1981 he co-founded Coughlin, Keene & Associates, a consulting firm specializing in policy planning and analysis; he and his partner, John C. Keene, produced a seminal 1981 study, The Protection of Farmland: A Reference Guidebook for State and Local Governments. He taught at the University of Pennsylvania as a senior fellow in the department of city and regional planning. He was a devoted member of the Episcopal Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, in Chestnut Hill, where he was a vestryman, diocesan canon, and dedicated change ringer. He leaves his wife, Louisa Spotswood, two daughters, Nina Cook and Bess, a son, Eli, a sister, Patricia Guevitch, and a brother, William ’53; his first wife, Jane (Keagy), died in 1996.

ROGER PARRISH ENGLISH ’50cl died December 10 in St. Louis. Before entering Harvard he was drafted into the army, serving overseas in World War II on the headquarters staff of General Douglas MacArthur and attaining the rank of staff sergeant in the Signal Corps. He later pursued a career in the insurance business as a chartered property and casualty underwriter in his family’s firm, E.D. English & Co. For 20 years he and his wife lived at English Acres, in Pacific, Mo., where they enjoyed raising cattle and gardening and hosted midday family get-togethers that came to be called Camp English; they continued to host Camp English after moving to The Gates-at-Worth, a St. Louis retirement community, in 2002. He was past president of the Harvard Club of St. Louis. He was predeceased by his first wife, Kathryn (Crockett), who died in 1968, and a son, David; his second wife, Alice (Methudy), died December 23. He leaves two daughters, Rebecca D’Alewine and Sara Crook, and a stepson, John Koch.

ELIZABETH SPENCER HARRIS ’50cl died September 6, 2015, in Weston, Mass. She taught secondary-school English, first at Shipley School, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., and then at Beaver Country Day School, in Chestnut Hill, Mass. After retiring from Beaver in the 1980s she continued teaching students one-on-one at the MIT Writing Center. Music was a lifelong passion. A former member of the Harvard-Radcliffe Chorus, she later sang with the Boston Cecilia and the Back Bay Chorale, and in recent years sang madrigals with friends. She also played the viola in string quartets. She leaves a daughter, Numi Mitchell, a brother, William Spencher, and her partner, William Atkinson.

MARVIN LEE MINSKY ’50cl died January 24 in Boston. He was Toshiba professor of media arts and sciences and professor of electrical engineering and computer science at MIT, where he taught for many years. He was a founding father of the field of artificial intelligence. In 1949, with his colleague John McCarthy, he established what is now MIT’s Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory. His 1960 paper “Steps Toward Artificial Intelligence” is considered a seminal work in the field. While a junior fellow at Harvard he invented the confocal scanning microscope, which became a standard tool in the biological sciences, and at MIT he invented mechanical hands with an arm that were precursors to modern robotics. He was the author of two books, The Society of the Mind and The Emotion Machine. His many honors include the prestigious Turing Award, in 1980, for contributions to artificial intelligence; the 2000 Frontiers of Knowledge Award, in 2014. A music lover, he enjoyed improvising classical fugues on the piano. He leaves his wife, Gloria Rudisch, two daughters, Margaret and Juliana, a son, Henry, and a sister, Ruth Amster.

HARRY LOUIS SCHULTZ ’50cl died November 9 in Lee’s Summit, Mo. He retired in 1992 as president of U.S. Life of California after a career of more than four decades in the insurance business. After retiring to Scottsdale, Ariz., he and his wife were founding members of Desert Foothills Lutheran Church. He leaves his wife, Marjorie (Marcum), three daughters, Susan Wolfram, Mary Meade, and Melanie Clark, two sons, Richard and Roger, and a sister, Jean Schell; another daughter, Sandra, predeceased him.

JAMES JARED TRACY III ’50, M.B.A. ’53, died February 1 in Newport Beach, Calif. His varied business career included accounting, corporate management, real-estate management and sales, and legal administration, and took him from Ohio to Colorado to Texas to California; at his retirement he was an administrator in the law firm of Kasdan, Simonds, McIntyre, Epstein & Martin, in Irvine, Calif. Over the years he volunteered actively for the Cleveland Society for the Blind, Rotary International, and the Newport Beach Library Literacy Program. He leaves his wife, Judy (Cooper), three daughters, Jane Ahrens, Lisa Jenkins ’81, and Molly Rosen, a son, James, and four stepchildren, Wayne, Laurie, Jamie, and Cathy.

GEORGE LAWSON WRENCH ’50cl, J.D. ’54, M.Arch. ’60, died January 28 in Concord, Mass. He devoted his career to historic preservation, working first for the National Park Service in Philadelphia and the Boston area, where one of his projects was the restoration of the Adams mansion in Quincy. Later he was an associate director of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. After retiring, he lived in Costa Rica for a decade, then returned to Falmouth, N.H., where he opened a bookstore, Freedom Bookshop, in 1988. An enthusiastic traveler, he visited every continent, including Antarctica. He leaves no immediate survivors; his partner, William Gordon, predeceased him.

EDWARD ANTHONY BLAGDON ’51 died January 2, 2015, in Bradenton, Fla. He was retired from a career in real-estate sales, management, and investment. He leaves three daughters, Mary, Sharon, and Barbara, three sons, Christopher, Anthony, and John, and a sister, Barbara Stanton; his wife, Margarett (Joyce), died in 1993.

SUSANNE MALLOY KIMBALL ’51 died February 26 in San Francisco. She was formerly a 58-year resident of Topsfield, Mass., where she was active in the community, volunteering with the League of Women Voters and serving as the first female chairman of the Masconomet school board. She also volunteered as a docent at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. From 1981 to 1991 she was president of Malloy Construction Co., of Rumford, Me. She enjoyed art, history, and world travel. She leaves her husband, John, LL.B. ’78, died in 2002.

ROBERT LASZLO BERGER ’52 died January 1 in Boston. A pioneering cardiothoracic surgeon, he helped lay the groundwork for today’s transcatheter aortic-valve replacement surgery, considered transformational in the field. He was the longtime director of clinical research in the division of thoracic surgery and interventional pulmonology at Beth Israel Hospital. He was also known for promoting diversity among the cardiac surgeons he trained, welcoming more women and minorities into the specialty than any other program in the country. A native of Hungary who fought with the resistance as a teenager during World War II and spent time in a displaced persons camp, he arrived in New York City in 1947, speaking no English. An article of his in the May 1990 New England Journal of Medicine analyzed the bad science underlying the brutal hypothermia experiments the Nazis conducted on hundreds of prisoners in the Dachau concentration camp during the Holocaust. He leaves his wife, Patricia Downs, two daughters, Ilana and Shana, a brother, Thomas, and a sister, Gabriela Gordon.

JOHN BERTRAND HOOK ’52cl, J.D. ’55, died February 16 in San Francisco. An attorney in San Francisco for nearly six decades, he was senior partner in the firm of Long & Levit LLP, specializing in insurance law. He and his wife were regular patrons of the cultural offerings of the Bay Area, including the San Francisco Ballet and the Berkeley Repertory Company, and enjoyed the world together. He was fond of tennis and spectator sports and of his succession of beautiful Jaguars. He leaves his wife, Gina (Daves), a son, Steven, and two half-siblings, Susan Goulain and Ernest.

WILLIAM PRENTISS HOWE III ’52 died February 11 in Chatham, Mass. He enlisted in the navy after graduation and served as an officer during the Korean War. After his service he settled in Wayne, Pa., to begin a long career at SmithKline Pharma ceuticals, retiring in 1985 as executive vice president. An avid golfer, he split his time in retirement between Scottsdale, Ariz., and Cape Cod. He leaves his wife, Christine Hardy, and three sons, William, Warner, and Andrew.

EDWIN KRONFELD ’52, LL.B. ’58, died February 13 in Tulsa. He began his career as a Washington lawyer, first with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and later as a partner in the international law firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP. He also taught corporate law as an adjunct professor at the Georgetown University Law Center. In 1979 he moved with his family to Tulsa to embark
on a second career as an oil man and entrepreneur. He launched Plymouth Resources, a natural gas investment firm, and later Plymouth Exploration, an oil and gas exploration and production company. A passionate music lover and philanthropist in the arts, he chaired the board of the Tulsa Philharmonic and was a strong supporter of Chamber Music Tulsa, the Tulsa Symphony, the Tulsa Ballet, and the Tulsa Opera. He was also a knowledgeable and enthusiastic collector of wines. He leaves his wife, Lydia (Bebe), a daughter, Alice Fernelius, and two sons, Nicholas and Alexander.

GEORGE WILLIAM MILLER III '52, M.B.A. '54, died February 11 in Devon, Pa. After active duty in the U.S. Air Force from 1945 to 1948, he entered a career in banking, first with Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades Co., then with First National City Bank, and finally for many years with Provident National Bank in Philadelphia. All the while, he rose through the air force reserve to the rank of major general, and in 1985 he left banking to return to active duty at the Pentagon, after retiring from active duty in 1987 he remained at the Pentagon for nearly 20 more years as a civilian financial consultant. He also lectured on finance at West Point and the U.S. Air Force Academy. He leaves no immediate survivors.

CHARLES LEE AUSTIN JR. '53 died February 15 in New York City. He tried out a career in finance for a decade, in Boston, London, and New York, but found a better fit in teaching. He taught Latin, English, and history to sixth- and seventh-grade boys at St. Bernard's School, in Manhattan, for 40 years and also served for a time as head of the middle school. Beloved by students, he was considered by his colleagues to be a wizard in the classroom, able, with a light touch and a knack for unpredictability, to unlock things in his students that they didn't even know were there. He leaves his wife, Dee, three children, William, Peter, and Julie McGleghlin, and a brother.

FRANK L'VAN FIELD '54cl, Ed.D. '64, died October 23, 2015, in Titusville, Pa. He interrupted his Harvard years to serve in the army during the Korean War, recalled from the reserve in 1957, he was assigned as an adviser to Central American commands. He was an associate professor, coordinator of counselor education, and staff psychologist at the University of California, Santa Barbara, before becoming associate dean of students at the College of William & Mary in 1974. He also spent a year as director of counseling services at Bowdoin. In 1978 he began a clinical practice in public mental health in New Hampshire, serving as head of the adolescent unit at New Hampshire State Hospital. At his retirement he was a medical resident therapist in the Titusville office of the Meadville (Pa.) Medical Center Mental Health Counseling Center. For some years he wrote a column, "A Counselor's Notebook," for the Titusville Herald. A longtime motorcycle enthusiast, he switched to a scooter when he could no longer ride. He leaves his wife, Frances (Drusko), a son, Frank, and two stepchildren, Emily and Matthew Nelson.

AUSTIN CHRISTOPHER FLINT '54cl died February 1, 2015, in New York City. He was a playwright and a professor of the arts at Columbia, where he taught for more than 45 years. He was director of undergraduate studies in literature/creative writing and an instructor in playwriting. After retiring from full-time teaching in 2004, he remained in the department of the arts as an adjunct professor until 2011. His plays include The Flaming Spider: Jonathan Edwards, a three-dimensional portrait of the eighteenth-century New England clergyman, which was performed in a full-cast production at Yale; later he adapted the play into a one-man show, with himself in the role of the misunderstood and ill-fated minister. He relished time spent with family and friends at his summer house in Eastham, Cape Cod. He leaves his wife, Ali (Warti), a daughter, Christina Grossman, and a son, Petri 82.

PHILIP ALDEN KUHN '54cl, Ph.D. '64, died February 11 in Bedford, Mass. He was Higgins professor of history and of East Asian languages and civilizations emeritus at Harvard and a pioneering scholar of Chinese social history. His leading role in utilizing the historical archives of China, which were not generally available to foreign scholars until the 1970s, and his friendships with Chinese academics helped introduce a generation of Western scholars to the Chinese intellectual world and advanced Harvard-China relations. He taught at the University of Chicago for 15 years before coming to Harvard in 1978 and served as director of the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies from 1990 to 1998. He also chaired the department of East Asian languages and civilizations. Among his graduate students he was appreciated for both his generous mentoring and his wicked, pun-laced sense of humor. His books include Rebellion and Its Enemies in Late Imperial China: Militarization and Social Structure, 1756–1864 and Souleطت: The Chinese Sorcery Scare of 1768. He leaves a daughter, Deborah '09, and a son, Anthony.

JOHN JOSEPH DESMOND III '55 died January 8 in Newton, Mass. He practiced law for many years before becoming senior vice president of Boston Edison Co. He was a navy veteran of the Korean War. He leaves his wife, Elizabeth (Cheney), a sister, and a brother.

ROBERT PETER BUCCIARELLI '56cl, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., died February 4. A Catholic priest in the Prelature of Opus Dei, he was ordained in 1960 and went on to serve ministries in Chicago, Washington, New York, Rome, Milwaukee, Dublin, and Boston. He was vicar of Opus Dei for the United States from 1966 to 1970, from 1978 to 1992 he lived in Rome and worked in the Prelature's central offices; and from 2000 to 2011 he served as the vicar for Opus Dei in Ireland. After returning to the United States in 2012 he provided spiritual direction to many lay persons and clergymen in the Boston area and preached retreats at the Arnold Hall Conference Center, in Pembroke, Mass. He leaves two sisters, Diane Cerreto and Joan Yim, and a brother, Louis.

ROBERT OTIS JOHNSON '57, M.B.A. '62, died December 17 in Dover, N.H. He joined the army after graduation from the College. Later he worked for several high-tech companies in the Cambridge area before starting his own business, H.F. Staples Co., in Merrimack, N.H., which he served as both executive vice president and president before retiring in 2000. He was a founding member of the Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of the Eastern Slopes. In retirement he moved to Pound of Tea Island, in Maine's Casco Bay, where he indulged his lifelong love of boating and sailing and became a masterly crab picker. A member of Friends of Peary's Eagle Island, he also volunteered many hours at Eagle Island State Park. He was an avid runner who competed in more than 400 road races, including 17 marathons and 16 Mount Washington races. He leaves two daughters, Heath-er and Holly, a sister, Barbara Boviard, and his dear companion, Kathy Noah.

PETER LAWRENCE SCULLY '57, of Cambridge, died January 19. He worked in the family business, Scully Signal Co., before embarking on a long career in real estate management. He was president of Graystone Management Co., managing numerous buildings in Boston and Cambridge—including the one he himself had lived in since 1967, 1010 Memorial Drive. He was an ardent bibliophile, a Boston Symphony regular, a sailor, and the longtime alumnus trustee and secretary of the Spec Club. He rarely missed his daily circuit around Fresh Pond in the company of a succession of beloved Norfolk terriers, all but the first named Vicki. He leaves a sister, Abigail Norton, and a brother Robert '51.

RICHARD FRANKLIN STERN '57, M.B.A. '61, died November 5 in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. He worked for IBM and Control Data Corp. before launching his own financial planning and insurance firm, Net Worth Planning. A snow bird who happily divided his year between New Jersey and Florida, he devoted his time in retirement to reading, book discussion groups, travel, theater, and films. He leaves a daughter, Laura '90, and a son, David.

JOAN DORMER STROMSVOLD '57, A.B. '88cl, died February 25 in Nashua, N.H. She left Radcliffe after sophomore year to marry and enrolled in the Extension School after raising her children to complete her bachelor's degree. She enjoyed cooking, reading, writing, and camping. She leaves her husband, Chester '55, two daughters, Ellen and Karin '82, M.D. '91, and a son, Eric.

STEVEN ROBERT RIVKIN '58clmcl, L.B.B. '62, died February 6 in Bethesda, Md. Early in his legal career he worked in the Department of Defense and on the White House staff. Later he practiced law in Massachusetts, Washington, D.C., and Maryland, specializing in telecommunications and energy law. He was the author of several books, including Technology Unbound: Transferring Resources from Defense to Civilian Purposes and A New Guide to Federal Cable Television Regulations. He leaves his wife, Mary (Stimpson), a daughter, Sarah, a son, Jesse, and two stepchildren, Caroline and Robert Seckinger.

FREDERICK CONVERSE CABOT '58clmcl, Ph.D. '66, died January 31 in Weston, Mass. He was a professor of English and American literature at Middlebury College and Pine Manor College. He was also an oarsman and crew coach. In retirement he taught for many years at Lasell Village, a senior housing community in Auburndale, Mass. He was a former trustee of Pine Manor College, the Longy School of Music, and the Boston Landmarks Orchestra. He was a weather watcher and a lover of nature, particularly the woods and mountains of Vermont and the seacoast of Maine. He leaves his wife, Elizabeth (Kahl), Ed.M. '64, two daughters, Margaret Cabot '87 and Katherine Essington, and two sisters, Virginia Wood and Elizabeth Minot.

LEO FISHMAN '59 died January 12 in Charleston, S.C. He served two years of active duty in the Marine Corps after high school. A lawyer, he spent several years in the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., helping to organize, launch, and fund Head Start and other programs in President Johnson's War on Poverty. Later he entered the private practice of law in Washington, focusing on
public-private real estate development, government grants, and $40,000 tax law. He and his wife moved in 1996 to Kiawah Island, S.C., where he became active in civic affairs as a member of the town planning commission and the town council. He organized and chaired the Town of Kiawah Island Arts Council and helped found the Kiawah Island Natural Habitat Conservancy, of which he was an honorary trustee. He also promoted live performance of classical music in the greater Charleston community as a board member of the Charleston Symphony Orchestra, Chamber Music Charleston, and the Charleston Academy of Music. He and his wife led the Herzman-Fishman Foundation, supporting local tax-exempt organizations in the areas of classical music, economic and social justice, education, and Jewish culture. He leaves his wife, Carol (Herzman).

MICHAEL DAVID GOODMAN '59mcl, LL.B. '62, of Northbrook, Ill., died January 24, 2014. He was an attorney in the Chicago area for more than a half-century. He spent 20 years with the Exchange National Bank of Chicago before entering private practice, and later started his own practice concentrating in trusts and estate matters. He retired in 2010. He volunteered as a director of the Board of Jewish Education of Metropolitan Chicago. A dedicated do-it-yourselfer, he was highly skilled in construction and carpentry. He leaves his wife, Adrienne (Simon), a daughter, Lindsay Sweet, and two sons, Adam and Justin.

ANNE HADLEY HOWAT '59cl died January 6 in Manhattan. She was an executive volunteer in the area of family planning through EngenderHealth, a New York-based nonprofit that promotes women’s sexual and reproductive health throughout Africa, Asia, and the Americas. She leaves two daughters, Karen and Laura, her husband, John “Jock” ’59, A.M. ’62, died in 2005.

BRUCE LANGWORTHY CHALMERS '60cl died December 11 in Riverside, Calif. He was a professor of mathematics at the University of California, Riverside, for more than four decades. His particular field of interest was approximation theory, about which he published many papers and lectured internationally. He was an inspirational mentor to generations of graduate students. He loved sports. He leaves his wife, Patricia (Ploessl), two daughters, Cynthia Bartlett and Heather Singarella, and two sisters, Diane Johnson ’65 and Candace Bickford.

MICHAEL ANTHONY CURRAN '60mcl, Ph.D. ’68, died April 21, 2015, in Arlington, Mass. After graduation he lived for some years in the Soviet Union and Poland. A gifted linguist who spoke and read Russian, Spanish, French, and Hungarian, he was a former member of the Slavic department faculty at the University of Illinois, Chicago. At his retirement he was an economic analyst at Data Resources Inc., the economic forecasting firm, in Lexington, Mass. He leaves no immediate survivors.

MARTIN LOUIS GROSS '60mcl, J.D. ’59cl, died January 26 in Ushuaia, Argentina, after taking ill during a trip to Antarctica. He was a New Hampshire attorney and longtime Democratic politician. He practiced law for more than 50 years in the Concord, N.H., firm of Sullivan & Hollis, beginning in 1959, serving as senior counsel at the time of his death. He advised three governors, chaired the state’s legislative ethics committee, chaired the state’s Board of Bar Examiners, and twice was elected to New Hampshire’s Constitutional Convention. As a three-term mayor of Concord in the 1970s and ’80s, he championed historic preservation, presiding over major revitalization projects for Bicentennial Square, the Firehouse Block, and Eagle Square; he also advanced cleanup efforts in the Merrimack River. He was instrumental in the creation of New Hampshire Public Radio, the Capitol Center for the Arts, and the New Hampshire Center for Public Policy Studies. He was known for his wealth of knowledge, exacting standards, and his dependable fairness. He leaves his wife, Deirdre (Sheer), and a brother, Woolf ’56, his first wife, Caroline (Lord) ’62, M.A.T. ’64, died in 1993.

STEPHEN FORDYCE KISSEL '60cl, of Argyll, Scotland, died December 20. He was a writer who lived for many years in England. In recent years he was a tenant in the small Scottish village of Kames, Tighnabruaich, in Argyll, where he pursued his passion for painting and in the summers played a good deal of golf. He leaves no immediate survivors.

HARVEY LEON OZER ’60cl died September 13, 2015, in Newark, N.J. He was a professor emeritus of biomedical research at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, where he also chaired the department of microbiology and molecular genetics and was the founder and first director of the University Hospital’s Cancer Center. He leaves his wife, Anna (Bartosz), a daughter, Julie, and a brother, Mark ’53.

JOHN KEVIN SILK ’60, of Cambridge, died December 19. Trained as an astrophysicist, he pursued a career in professional, leading R&D projects for AS&E (American Science & Engineering) in Cambridge and Bloch Engineering in Pittsburgh. He was a talented cook and writer and a lover of the arts who supported the Boston Symphony, the Handel & Haydn Society, and the American Repertory Theater for many years. He leaves a daughter, Christy; a son, Sean; his partner, Charlotte Trubsh; his wife, Laura (Wright), and a dear friend, Rosa Shinagel, predeceased him.

PRISCILLA ANNE TROWBRIDGE '60mcl died December 15 in Albuquerque. She taught at Drexel University in Philadelphia, for some years and also worked with the American Nurses Alumni Association. After returning to her hometown of Albuquerque to care for her ailing mother, she volunteered for several years with the American Red Cross. She was a keen connoisseur of Albuquerque eateries, a devoted listener to the city’s public radio station, KUNM, and a lover of nature. She leaves a son, Josh.

ALAN MORRIS WOLF ’60cl, M.B.A. ’65, died November 19 in Cincinnati. He was the president of Zero Breeze Co., a Cincinnati roofing and sheet metal business. He was a board member of the National Roofing Contractors Association, chair of its local apprentice committee, and a recipient of the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Spirit of Construction Foundation of Greater Cincinnati in 2006. A leader in community affairs, he was vice president of the Jewish Vocational Service, president of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati, and a longtime volunteer with Big Brothers Big Sisters. He was also a competitive tennis player all his life, continuing to win senior tournaments until 2003. He leaves his wife, Louise (Cohen), two daughters, Michele Bernstein and Meredith Schizor ’95, and a son, Jonathan, a sister, Nancy, and a brother, Roger ’62; a son, Laurence, predeceased him.

HOLLY CURYS ZEEB ’60cl, Ed.D. ’85, of Newtonville, Mass., died January 28. She was a licensed clinical psychologist in private practice in Water- town, Mass., and a longtime volunteer at the Community Legal Services and Counseling Center, in Cambridge. She was also a gifted poet and teacher. Her chapbook, White Sky Raining: Poems of Memory and Loss, was published in 2012. She enjoyed gardening, hiking, and spending time with family in Maine. She leaves two sons, Noel and Peter, and a sister, Cathey Cyrus-Clark; her husband, Robert ’60, M.A.T. ’63, died in 2009.

MAI MILK AVORY ’60cl died January 16 in Washington, D.C. She pursued amateur dramatics after graduation and later was a homemaker. Suffering for many years from a degenerative illness, she became an expert on nutrition and alternative medicine; she was also keenly interested in spirituality, and traveled to India seven times. She leaves her husband, Christopher ’62.

ROBERT MICHAEL IMMERMAN ’60mcl, M.Arch. ’64, died January 21 in Larchmont, N.Y. He joined the Peace Corps after graduation from the Design School and later began his architectural career in the New York City firm of Condlin & Rossant. Later he was a principal of his own firm, Horowitz/Imerman. He designed countless renovations of private residences and office buildings and developed a specialty for Jewish communal and religious spaces; he was proudest of his design for the Ramaz Middle School, on Manhattan’s Upper West Side. He was a devoted member and past president of Larchmont Temple. He was a gifted sketch artist, an avid gardener and cook, and a lover of the arts. He leaves his wife, Minna (Levine), and two daughters, Gabrielle and Suzanne.

ALICE ALBRIGHT ARLEN ’60cl died February 29 in Manhattan. She was a journalist and screenwriter whose credits include the 1983 Mike Nichols film Silkwood, for which she and her collaborator, Nora Ephron, were nominated for the Academy Award for best screenplay. Her many screenplays included another collaboration with Ephron, the 1989 comedy Cookie, for which she also served as executive producer. She began her career in Chicago as a free-lance journalist and culture critic for the local CBS-TV affiliate. After moving to New York in the 1970s, she worked in a studio as a film editor and entered postgraduate film studies at Columbia. She was the author of biographies of two trailblazing women in her family, Cissy Patterson, about a great-aunt, and The Hungry Adventures, Essays and Triumphs of Alicia Patterson, about an aunt; the latter book is due out this year. She was a founder of the Impact Repertory Theater, a nonprofit performing arms group for Harlem teens, a major supporter of the Central Park Conservatory, and a board member and past president of the Alicia Patterson Foundation, which awards fellowships to working journalists. She leaves her husband, Michael ’52, a daughter, Alicia Adams, two sons, James Patrick and Robert Hoge, four stepdaughters, Jennifer ’81, Caroline, Elizabeth, and Sally Arlen, her brother, Joseph Albritt, and two stepchildren, Adam Albritt and Blenda Rojek.

LAURENCE STACEY BROWN ’62 died January 21 in Bryn Mawr, Pa. He pursued a career in the steel
importing business, first at Kurt Orban Partners LLC, then at Toyota, and finally with his own firm, LSB Steel Sales, focusing mainly on trade with Asia. He was an avid sports fan, a gifted athlete, and a longtime member of the Wynnewood Lanes Bowling League. A 35-year member of Alcoholics Anonymous, he derived much strength and support from that community during the good deal by his own efforts. He leaves a daughter, Melissa, a son, Fraser, a stepson, David Byerley, and a sister, Marian MacFarlane.

CAROLINE RAND HERRON ‘64cl died January 5 in Brooklyn, N.Y. She was retired staff editor of the New York Times Book Review, a job she held from 1993 to 2005. Her other roles at the Times, beginning in 1973, were assistant editor in the Washington bureau and editor and writer for the “Week in Review.” From 1965 to 1978 she was an editor at the Partisan Review. She was also formerly executive consultant to New York’s Poets and Writers, founding director and treasurer of The Print Center Inc., and executive director of the Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines. In retirement she served as president of Highland Affordable Housing Inc, in Truro, Mass., where she grew up and had a summer home for many years. She leaves a brother, Rand.

JAN VAN DEKKER ‘62 died October 22, 2015, in Yonkers, N.Y. She traveled to Yugoslavia for her graduate education, worked and traveled throughout Eastern Europe, and later worked as a translator of Serbo-Croatian. She also served as children’s librarian and horticulturist at the Hastings Institute, in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y. She was an early practitioner of both karate and tai chi, a bagpiper in New York City’s St. Patrick’s Day parade, and a lifelong booklover. She leaves a brother, Benjamin.

JAMES FRANKLIN LEATH JR. ‘64, of Haverhill, Mass., died January 20. A distinguished schoolboy athlete in basketball, football, and track and field, he still holds the New York State record for the 100-yard dash. Later he pursued a varied career, serving as a deputy contract manager at Abt Associates, compliance officer for the Massachusetts Port Authority, and senior computer operator at Education Loan Services and EMC. In 1980 he fulfilled his long-time dream of practicing acupuncture and herbal medicine and became a member of the Acupuncture Practitioners Section of the Massachusetts Medical Society. A music lover possessed of a beautiful tenor voice, he had a particular fondness for three- and four-part harmony and was a founding member of two ensembles, Onyx and Joyful. He leaves two daughters, Michelle Leath and Sara Senat, a son, James, two sisters, Carrie Baskey and Natasha, a brother, Jeffrey, and his former wife, Leslie.

TAYLOR AYRES McLEAN ‘86cl, Ed.M. ’88, died February 25 in Jersey City, N.J. After graduation he studied under the sculptor Mirko Basaldella. Later he maintained his own studio in Boston’s Fenway neighborhood for 16 years, creating lithographs, sculptures, paintings, ceramics, and handcrafted drums. He also worked as a jazz percussionist, dancer, film producer, and writer. He worked closely with the Mohawk Artists Group, an artists run center for experimental work in the visual, performing, and media arts. His sculpture Tent Bay, an homage to his ancestral home of Barbados, was commissioned by the City of Boston in 1988 and installed in Harry Ellis Dickson Park. After moving back to his hometown of Jersey City in the 1990s he served for more than a decade as percussion accompanist for dance classes at the Alvin Ailey and Merce Cunningham studios in New York City. Enamored of the music, language, culture, and people of Cuba, he traveled there many times and wrote extensively about Cuban art and society. He leaves a daughter, Sienna McLean-Logreco, two sons, Ornán and Ulysses, and a brother, L. Deleck ’85.

ALLAN RICHARD LIEBGOTT ’60cl died December 18 in Littleton, Colo. He served for two years in the U.S. Public Health Service after medical school, stationed on the Navajo Reservation in Chinle, Ariz. In 1975 he joined Denver Health, where he practiced internal medicine until his retirement in 2007. He was a man with a great zest for life and many interests, including cooking, travel, baseball, photography, camping, golf, the arts, and especially community theater. He was a founder and first president of the Main Street Players of Littleton and a board member of the Colorado Community Theatre Coalition. He leaves his wife, Sue (Frey), and two daughters, Robin Liebgott and Heather Nolan.

PATRICIA LOUISE HARRISS ’67 died November 18 in Greenwich, Conn. She worked for many years in the treasury department of AT&T in New York City; during a three-year assignment in Omaha, she indulged her love of riding and owned two horses. She spent some years back in Bronxville, N.Y., where she grew up, to provide support to her parents, and while there was active in the League of Women Voters and Plateau Cirque, a painting group. After her parents’ deaths, she settled in Greenwich, where she volunteered for At Home in Greenwich, providing services and activities for the town’s seniors. She was an avid solver of crossword puzzles, especially the Sunday New York Times ones, enjoyed gardening, and was a great reader of mysteries and science fiction. She leaves a sister, Martha ’71, and two brothers, Gordon and Brian ’71.

STUART JAY BECK ’68cl died February 29 in Manhattan. A New York lawyer who served as president of Granite Broadcasting Corp., a group of television stations, he first visited Palau, a diminutive trust territory in Micronesia about the size of Philadelphia, in 1976 on an environmental-impact fact-finding mission and soon was enlisted to help guide the island to sovereignty. After Palau gained its independence in 1994, he persuaded the new nation to claim a seat in the U.N. General Assembly, he went on to serve for a decade as Palau’s U.N. ambassador for a salary of one dollar a year. A tireless advocate for the interests of the tiny nation, after giving up his seat in 2013 he was named Palau’s envoy for oceans and seas at the United Nations, leading its successful campaign to ban commercial shark fishing, bottom trawling, and export fishing, mining, and drilling in the waters off its coasts. He leaves his wife, Tullik, two daughters, Johanna Beck and Emadch MacNee, two sons, Ornan and Ulysses, and a brother, Peter Whitman MinKler.

CYNTHIA HAIMES GORALNIK ’71 died December 29 in a car accident in Mesa, Ariz. She was a radiologist with a passionate interest in early detection of breast cancer. While director of mammography at Valley Radiologists in Phoenix and then at SimonMed Imaging, she became one of the state’s preeminent experts on breast imaging. Among her colleagues, she was also known for her bedside manner. When a patient came to her, she strove to learn about her patients’ lives, so they would have nonmedical topics to chat about during doctor visits, and she insisted on personally delivering cancer diagnoses whenever possible. In her off-hours she enjoyed skiing, dancing, and world travel; for rest and relaxation, she often headed to Puerto Penasco, Mexico. She was a sports fan and a Netflix buff, and she loved her rescue dogs. She leaves her husband, Gary ’77, a daughter, Sara Womack, two sons, Nathan and Harry, and two brothers, Howard and Mark Haimes.

THOMAS FRANCIS XAVIER COLE ’80 died February 17 in Somerville, Mass. He was a newspaperman whose career straddled the news and advertising sides of the business. He joined the Worcester Telegram & Gazette as a copy editor in 1984, but had left the newsroom to work in marketing, advertising, and digital operations by the time he moved to the Boston Globe in 2005. As executive director of business development at the Globe, he played a role in the paper’s deciding to charge readers for online content and assisted the producers of the movie Spotlight, winner of this year’s Academy Award for best film.
A music lover who formerly played the tuba in the Harvard Band, he was a devoted alumnus and reunion enthusiast. He ran his first half-marathon in 2015. He was a student of history and an ebullient gourmet cook. He leaves his wife, Elizabeth Cooney, two sons, Benjamin and Daniel ’14, two sisters, Judith Jones and Mary Beth Curnen, and two brothers, Michael and Frank.

NANCY ANNE ABELMANN ’81mc died January 6 in Urbana, Ill. She was Preble professor of anthropology, Asian-American studies, and East Asian languages and cultures at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. A leading anthropologist of Korea and Korean America, she co-founded the UI’s Ethnography of the University Initiative in 2002, served as director of the Center for East Asian and Pacific Studies from 2005 to 2008, and since 2009 had been associate vice chancellor for research in the humanities, arts, and related fields. Her numerous books include Echoes of the Past, Etics of Dissent: A South Korean Social Movement, The Melodrama of Mutility, Women, Class, and Talk in Contemporary South Korea, and The Intimate University: Korean American Students and the Problems of Segregation. She treasured her many friendships spanning the globe, sending nearly 400 handwritten holiday letters each year. She loved the ocean, and planning family trips abroad; she was an excellent cook and an avid swimmer. She leaves her husband, Andrew Gewirth, twin daughters, Carmen and Simone, a son, Isaac, her mother, Rena, two sisters, Karen Gross and Ruth, and two brothers, Arthur and Charles, Ed.D. ’96.

DAVID WICHs ’01mc died February 5 when a construction crane collapsed on him as he stood beside his parked car in Lower Manhattan. A native of Prague who emigrated to the United States as a teenager, at the time of the accident he was on his way to his job at the computerized trading firm of Tower Research Capital, where he had worked for 15 years. He was a strong supporter of the Yeshiva of Flatbush, his alma mater. He leaves his wife, Rebecca Gutmann-Wichs, his parents, Adela and Thomas, and a brother, Daniel.

Graduate Schools

CHARLES COULSTON GILLISPEE, Ph.D. ’42, died October 6, 2015, in Princeton, N.J. He was Dayt-Stockton professor of history emeritus and professor of history of science emeritus at Princeton, where he had been a member of the faculty since 1947. A towering figure in the history of science, he and his Princeton colleague Thomas S. Kuhn ’41, Ph.D. ’48, founded the history and philosophy of science as an academic discipline, beginning with his first course on the subject in 1956. “The History of Scientific Thought from Galileo to Einstein.” He was also founding advisor for the Daniel M. Sachs Institute. He was the author of several books on linguistics in Dutch, German, Russian, Chinese, and Turkish.

To submit information for an obituary by mail, write to Obituaries, Harvard Magazine, 7 Ware St., Cambridge 02138; send faxes to 617-495-0234; address e-mail to obituaries@h.harvard.edu; or complete the on-line form at www.harvardmag.com/submitobituary. Please specify “Print only” if you do not wish the obituary to appear in the online version of the magazine. Submissions will be edited for space and house style.

Robert Lee, Ph.D. ’74, died February 29 in Harrisonburg, Va. A member of the Mennonite Church, he taught in the religion departments of the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Amherst College, Southwestern University, where he was the Wilson-Craven professor of religion, and Boston University, where he was a University Professor. In 1988 he moved to Japan to accept a teaching position in the Department of International Studies at Meiji Gakuin University, in Tokyo. Later he became founding director of the Tokyo Mission Research Institute. He was the author of a book, The Clash of Civilizations: An Intrusive Gospel in Japanese Civilization. After taking up residence in the Virginia Mennonite Retirement Community, in Harrisonburg, he was a founding member of the Anabaptist Center for Religion and Society at Eastern Mennonite University. He leaves his wife, Nancy, a daughter, Brynna, a son, Timmons, two step-daughters, Clese and Mary, and a stepson, Michael.

Faculty and Staff

PHILIP ALDEN KUHN, Higginson professor of history and of East Asian languages and civilizations emeritus, died February 11. His obituary appears on page 76M.

GERALD CHANDLER SCHWERTFEGER, retired head of stacks and tracings at Widener Library, died December 1 in Boston. He worked in the College Library’s access-services division for 25 years. In the 1990s, when it was discovered that some 600 books had been stolen and destroyed by a single individual—the FBI was called in after librarians received ransom notes and threats—he played a key role in the library’s response, devoting the equivalent of six months’ full-time work to the case. (The thief was identified, tried, and convicted.) He put into place the training system for tracings operations at Widener still in use today. His many interests included American clocks, pottery and ceramics, especially art tiles, and gardening, and Asian art; he traveled widely in Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia. He was a passionate advocate of human rights. He leaves his husband, Bryan Li, and a sister, Ann.

OBITUARIES
LETTERS
(continued from page 8)

stead of funding the Royall professor of law position, HLS should track down all the descendants of Isaac Royall Jr. living today, and return the funds to them.

I hope the Harvard Corporation rejects the recommendation to change the shield, something that would make the school a laughingstock outside the rarefied air of politically correct academia.

Kaj Ahlburg, J.D. ’84
Port Angeles, Wash.

Editor’s note: The Corporation has agreed that the shield be abandoned; see page 29.

Is there any principled way in which Harvard will be able to resist demands that the entire institution should be taken down because it was established by a group of fundamentalist Protestants who harbored what are by current politically correct “standards” sexist, racist, anti-Semitic, anti-papist, anti-Islamic, you name your “progressive” cause of the day “ist” views? Isn’t all money tainted in some fashion? Is the law school going to start checking all donors for adherence to whatever feelings need to be accommodated before accepting their dollars and, more to the point, is Harvard going to return to the Royall heirs their ancestor’s disgusting donation?

I laud the faculty member whose portrait was defaced [Professor Annette Gordon-Reed] for having the courage to stand up to this wave of anti-intellectual bullying for reasons that make solid sense. There’s not much difference between removing this shield and the Communists’ photoshopping out of May Day parade pictures people who were purged by the dictators. You have to be able to face the whole of history and its legacy, not just the parts that aren’t “upsetting” or “controversial.” It’s particularly ironic that this gesture is being made at the Law School, where students are supposed to be trained to deal with thorny controversies professionally.

This is a profoundly embarrassing day to be a Harvard graduate—almost as embarrassing as the stupid “how to deal with controversial issues” placemats and dropping the name of House “Master”—by the way, what are you calling the degree between a bachelor’s and a Ph.D.?

Rosa Cumare, Ph.D. ’77
Pasadena

CELEBRATING CHANDELIERS
I was delighted to see the story of the magnificent chandelier in Sanders Theatre (“A Treasure Way Up High,” January-February, page 84) and applaud recent sustainability and energy saving efforts, bringing this historic treasure into the twenty-first century. As a Divinity School alumna, former freshman proctor, and director of education at the Memorial Church, I have many memories of performances under this beautiful chandelier! I now serve as one of the two clergy at Church of the Covenant on Newbury Street, where we, too, have been engaged with many sustainability efforts as a faith community deeply concerned with environmental justice. Church of the Covenant is home to another magnificent chandelier and thus, it was a particular delight to see the reference to our Tiffany chandelier from your recent article, another nineteenth-century jewel now lit with LEDs.

The Tiffany art glass chandelier, originally displayed at the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, became the centerpiece of a sanctuary completely redecorated by Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company the following year. Two features take center stage: the huge chandelier at the crossing of the transept and the 42 stained glass windows. Art historian Virginia Ragun has described the program of windows as “one of the most impressive collections of glass in America,” and the National Park Service recently recognized the importance of the sanctuary by designating the Church a National Historic Landmark. I hope you have a chance to visit! The sanctuary is open for self-guided tours from mid April through mid December. Consider walking about with a brochure on the Tiffany art...or sitting in the beauty and peace of the space.

Rev. Julie M. Rogers, M.Div. ’12
Boston

LANGUAGE MATTERS
You might want to check this with one of the college’s English professors, but I believe there is a grammatical error in Drew Faust’s recent “View from Mass Hall” (January-February, page 5). In paragraph two, she writes, “Today the School’s faculty lead and inspire students...” I believe that the word “faculty” is a collective noun and is therefore singular. Faculty members lead, whereas the faculty leads.

Paul I. Karofsky, OPM ’79, Ed.M. ’90
Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.

Editor’s note: The president’s office forwarded this response from Johnstone Family professor of psychology Steven Pinker, author of The Sense of Style: The Thinking Person’s Guide to Writing in the 21st Century:

As a member of the Usage Panel of the American Heritage Dictionary, President Faust can be expected to choose her words with care, and there is nothing wrong with her sentence. You can look it up: Sense 2(a) of faculty in the Fifth Edition of the AHD indicates that the noun may be “used with a sing. or pl. verb.” Examples go back at least to 1843, when the Yale Literary Magazine observed that “the faculty were funny fellows.” Faust is not even the first in her position to use the noun in this way: In his 1968-69 President’s Report, Nathan Pusey wrote that “not all faculty even yet concur in this resolve.”

What we’re seeing here is a linguistic phenomenon called notional agreement, in which the grammatical number of a noun depends on whether the writer conceives of its referent as singular or plural rather than on whether it is grammatically marked as singular or plural. It’s common, for example, to read We know a couple who never argue or The committee disagree about the solution. Notional agreement is more common in British English; Americans do a double take when they read The government are listening at last, The Guardian are giving you the chance to win books, or Microsoft are considering the offer. At the same time, what could be more American than “When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another...”?

ERRATA
How many people in the room remember what they were listening to on their bedroom radios in 1945 when the broadcast was interrupted with the news that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had died? This correspondent remembers. He was listening to The Lone Ranger: “Return with us now to those thrilling days of yesteryear! From out of the past come the thundering hoofbeats of the great horse Silver! The Lone Ranger rides again!”

The Collection of Historical Scientific Instruments, in the Science Center, has opened a new exhibition in the second-floor Special Exhibition Gallery called “Radio Contact: Tuning In to Politics, Technology & Culture.” It runs through December 9 and is open to the public free of charge.

Radio broadcasting roared onto the scene in the 1920s, when the first commercial broadcasting stations hit the air with a variety of programs. An introductory text panel for the exhibition sets the scene: families gathered around their sets to hear news on the day it happened. An opera performed in the city could be enjoyed upstate; a Chicago baseball game on the farm. The next 30 years were a Golden Age. Radio delivered dramas such as The Shadow and Mary Noble, Backstage Wife. It introduced millions to jazz, the comedic duo of Abbott and Costello, the iconic voice of newsman Edward R. Murrow.

The exhibition examines the changing technology and culture of listening, tinkering, and broadcasting. The listening section includes a six-speaker sound installation and interactive radio. Museumgoers can listen to once-live news broadcasts of historic events, play-by-play of sporting events, oldie-but-goodie songs, and past political harangues.

“Radio Contact” offers temptations to explore to visitors of most ages, from the old boy wanting to revisit the thrilling days of yesteryear, to today’s well-wired child. Several curatorial students helped assemble the exhibition, and some of them may have learned to their surprise that tuning a radio might require more than pushing a button. They may have learned that grandparents or parents, as teenagers, were out in the garage messing around with crystal sets they had built themselves, fiddling with the so-called controls to hear the faint, unamplified voice of another human being out there on the airwaves trying to communicate.

~Christopher Reed
Announcing the Davis Lectures at the Radcliffe Institute

The Davis Lectures at Harvard’s Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study will bring leading thinkers to the University to share emerging and important work of public interest. These lectures, supported by a generous gift from Kim G. Davis ’76, MBA ’78 and Judith N. Davis, will be free, open to the public, and available online shortly after they take place.

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—Kim G. Davis ’76, MBA ’78 and Judith N. Davis

UPCOMING DAVIS LECTURES

May 10, 2016
DIANA C. MUTZ
Samuel A. Stouffer Professor of Political Science and Communication, Annenberg School for Communication and Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania

November 15, 2016
GARTH RISK HALLBERG
Novelist; author of City on Fire (2015)

February 9, 2017
BRIAN GREENE
Professor of physics and mathematics, Columbia University

April 13, 2017
DAVA SOBEL
Science writer; author of Longitude (1995), Galileo’s Daughter (2009), and The Glass Universe (forthcoming)

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They say
constant change hampers transformation

We constantly keep the process nimble

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