Alumni Day 2006
Faculty Discuss Stem Cell Research, US-Cuba Relations, Economics and the White House, and More

The 2006 Centennial Medalists: Daniel Callahan, Sandra Faber, Robert Solow, and Kevin Starr

Images From the 355th Commencement
Division of Medical Sciences Alumni Celebrate Their First Reunion

Alumni Books
Alumni Day 2006
This year, distinguished faculty discussed US-Cuba relations, life as George W. Bush’s chief economist, Leonard Bernstein’s years in Boston, urban sprawl, the myth of the “great author,” and spiders around the world. Biologist Douglas Melton (pictured) gave the keynote address on the science and politics of stem cell research.

Division of Medical Sciences Alumni Celebrate Their First Reunion
After a century of science, it was time for alumni and faculty to reunite for food, drink, and more science.

The 2006 Centennial Medalists
At this annual event, alumni are honored for high professional achievement. This year, medical ethicist Daniel Callahan, astronomer Sandra Faber, economist Robert Solow, and historian Kevin Starr were recognized.

The 35th Commencement
A look at the annual ceremony inducting a new crop of graduates into “the ancient and universal company of scholars.”

Alumni Books
In this issue, we look at recently received books by alumni on topics ranging from political art of the 1930s, to the strange friendship between poet Paul Celan and philosopher Martin Heidegger.

On the cover: Stem cell research inside the lab of Douglas Melton, the Thomas Dudley Cabot professor of the natural sciences, is ongoing in an effort to find a cure for diabetes. Melton’s GSAS Alumni Day keynote address is covered on page 2. Photo by Justin Ide/Harvard News Office.

Corrections: This falls under the Our Just Deserts category. Astute alumnus J. Harold Greenlee, PhD ’47, classics, wrote to let us know that in the spring 2006 issue, we misspelled the phrase. In this case, “deserts” is a homonym of “desserts” and means something that is deserved, especially a punishment. And now we have ours! In Alumni Books, our note on Eric Chaisson’s Epic of Evolution should have read that the age of the universe is approximately 14 billion years.
from the dean

A Year in Review

This first year of my GSAS deanship has been exciting, busy, and auspicious. Last September in Sanders Theater, I greeted a large audience of enthusiastic and slightly nervous G1s, and this June in the Tercentenary Theater I ushered an unprecedentedly large crop of new—and highly accomplished—PhDs and AMs into the community of scholars. In between these high points of the academic year, the Graduate School has been unusually busy with new initiatives—and, of course, our efforts go forward even when the academic year is over. Here are some of the highlights of the past year, and some of the issues on which I will continue to work in partnership with faculty and staff colleagues.

• A new Graduate Policy Committee (GPC) was established this year, bringing together faculty leaders from PhD programs in the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences, and including leaders from programs based at the Medical School and the Business School as well as in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The GPC gave wise counsel on major policy issues, ranging from the establishment of a new “secondary field” in Film and Visual Studies, to the establishment of a new prize and seed grants to encourage improvements in graduate education, to the planning for regular conversations with faculty running our PhD programs. These conversations will begin in the fall of 2006, and will cover matters such as the shape of program curricula, mentoring and advising, and the steps each programs takes to ensure competitive admissions, the steady movement of students toward their degrees, and the optimal placement of graduates in academic and non-academic jobs. Of course, each PhD program has its own way of doing things. Requirements for receiving a degree in statistics necessarily differ from what is expected of a student studying comparative literature. Nevertheless, the GPC and departments can work together to discover “best practices” and spread them, with appropriate adaptations, from program to program.

• Last year, the Task Force on Women in Science and Engineering called for improvements in the professional training of all graduate students in the natural sciences. Although Harvard offers teaching fellows rich resources for pedagogical training through the Derek Bok Center for Teaching and Learning, it has become clear that all PhD students, whether they teach undergraduates or not, could also benefit from learning the best ways to evaluate co-workers or students, and create a collegial atmosphere in a lab or research setting. Laboratories, research groups, and classrooms are all places in which our graduate students need to know how to work effectively with men and women and people of all ethnic and racial backgrounds. The Graduate School is working with experts from the Bok Center to develop professional workshops to teach key skills—and allow students to practice them in real-life ways.

• This year, I became closely engaged with Harvard’s natural science programs. The Harvard Integrated Life Sciences consortium is flourishing, promoting cooperation among students and faculty across a dozen PhD programs in Longwood and Cambridge. This spring, I served on the University Planning Committee for Science and Engineering, which will soon propose major new steps to promote interdisciplinary research and enrich graduate and undergraduate education in Cambridge, the medical area, and the new Allston campus.

• Finally, we at GSAS are tackling new challenges in ensuring adequate funding for PhD students in the physical and life sciences. Federal budget woes are causing cutbacks in governmental funding for graduate education—cutbacks that hit us
Alumni Day 2006

It would not be April at Harvard without the Graduate School’s Alumni Day, now in its 17th year. For 2006, approximately 250 alumni and their guests returned to Cambridge for the day, taking in faculty symposia on music, international relations, literature, urban planning, biology, and economics.

Alumni came from throughout New England as well as from Arizona, California, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia, and represented a wide range of graduation years—from 1939 to current PhD candidates—and academic fields, from anthropology to urban planning.

The Science and Politics of Stem Cell Research

Keynote speaker Doug Melton, a leading stem cell researcher, gave a primer on the recent past, present, and future of this important—and controversial—field.

“In biology, the 20th century was the century of DNA,” said Melton. “The 21st century will be the century of cells and stem cell therapies.” A professor of natural sciences at Harvard, he is also the co-director of the University’s new Stem Cell Institute. HSCI is affiliated with eight area hospitals, and hosts approximately 40 investigators and 500 graduate and postdoctoral students.

Understanding stem cells, he went on, will lead to substantially greater insight into human biology and the nature of disease.

What is known right now is that embryonic stem cells—taken from rejected embryos created at in-vitro fertilization clinics five days post-fertilization—can copy themselves and become virtually any other kind of cell. This self-renewal is why embryonic stem cells are so valuable for researchers trying to find therapies and cures for diseases such as ALS, multiple sclerosis, Alzheimer’s, and diabetes, which Melton’s young daughter suffers from.

Stem cells may also be taken from adult tissue, but those cells can only self-replicate for blood and skin cells. Clearly, embryonic stem cells are the more useful type.

“However, the source of these cells,” explained Melton, “is the source of the controversy surrounding stem cell research. Critics say I’m destroying embryos. Scientists like myself say it is perfectly okay to use a blastocyst (an early human embryo). A blastocyst has the potential to become a person. I compare it to an acorn and an oak tree: stepping on an acorn is not the same as cutting down an oak tree.”

The science, Melton said, has “become connected to the tortuous politics of abortion, and sides were chosen early on. Stem cell research has become a political football.” Melton, a Catholic, has discussed his work with the late Pope John Paul II and President Bush, both of whom have opposed the scientific use of embryonic stem cells.

Since such research using new embryonic stem cell lines is no longer federally funded in the United States, HSCI...
BIOLOGY

Biology professor Gonzalo Giribet, a curator at Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology, and PhD student Sarah Boyer discussed their search for new species of invertebrates, specifically insects. A recent project took their team to Sumatra, where in recent years they have identified 15 new species of the spider commonly known as daddy long-legs. Giribet is also developing a “tree of life” for invertebrates using a biogeographical approach, which considers the importance of place in the development and survival of species.

ECONOMICS

From 2003 to 2005, Harvard economist N. Gregory Mankiw chaired what he called “the nerdiest office in the White House”—the Council of Economic Advisers. Mankiw discussed his years as President George W. Bush’s chief economist and fielded questions from a sometimes-contentious audience on issues of taxes, globalization and free trade, and media coverage of economic matters. Mankiw’s research includes work on price adjustment, consumer behavior, and financial markets, and he’s the author of two major textbooks—Macroeconomics and the introductory Principles of Economics.

GOVERNMENT

Jorge Domínguez, professor of international affairs, described relations between the United States and its socialist neighbor to the south as rather congenial for countries that supposedly are mortal enemies. The US prefers Cuba’s authoritarianism because it prevents, or at least inhibits, emigration, he said, while “US antagonism is politically productive for [Fidel] Castro.” Domínguez, who received a PhD from Harvard in 1972, has published The Cuban Economy at the Start of the Twenty-First Century and Constructing Democratic Governance in Latin America, among other books on Latin American politics.
A Biological IMPERATIVE
GSAS MEDICAL SCIENCES ALUMNI GATHER FOR FIRST-EVER REUNION

The division of medical sciences, which grants PhDs in subjects from biomedical sciences to virology, celebrated its centennial on the Medical School Quadrangle with a reunion of graduate alumni. Highlights included faculty symposia and a poster session.

Biochemistry alumni Joseph Eichberg, PhD ’62, and Jim Ellingboe, PhD ’66, chat during a reception. Eichberg is a biology professor at the University of Houston, Ellingboe a medical researcher at McLean Hospital in Belmont, Mass.

Nelson Kiang, a professor of physiology emeritus in the Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology, makes a point in conversation with GSAS Dean Theda Skocpol.

George Cahill Jr., professor of medicine emeritus, pauses with Carla Shatz, the Nathan Marsh Pusey professor of neurobiology and department chair. Shatz, a GSAS alumna, spoke at the reunion on the dynamic interplay between nature and nurture in human brain wiring.

Professor John Collier presents his latest research on the anthrax toxin. Collier, the Maude and Lillian Presley professor of microbiology and molecular genetics, is a GSAS alumnus who received his PhD in molecular biology in 1964.

The reunion poster session allowed students and alumni to present ongoing research projects. Here, Na Xu (right) reviews her work in genetics with fellow students Jie Quan (left) and Yao Chen.

All photos by Martha Stewart.
Herman L. Gilster, MPA ’65, PhD ’68, recently published his wartime memoir *Vietnam Diary: From Inside Air Force Headquarters* (Rosedog Books, 2005). He graduated from West Point in 1953 and served 26 years in the Air Force, including five years as a B-47 aircraft commander in the Strategic Air Command, eight years as an Air Force Academy professor, and four years in operations research in Vietnam, Hawaii, and Washington, DC. *Vietnam Diary* takes readers behind the scenes within the Air Force hierarchy in South Vietnam during the war in Southeast Asia.

Poet Stephen Sandy, PhD ’63, was among 17 writers honored by the American Academy of Arts and Letters in May, and was one of eight to be recognized for his “exceptional accomplishment” in letters. Literature prizes totaled nearly $125,000. His work was recently analyzed with that of Robert Bly in “Passion From the Prairie” in *The New Leader*, and he published the poem “Little Night Music” in *The Yale Review*. Sandy’s tenth volume of poetry, *Weathers Permitting*, was published by Louisiana State University Press last year.

Sheldon Goldman, PhD ’65, has been selected to receive the 2006 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Law and Courts Section of the American Political Science Association. Goldman has been a political science professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst since 1965 and a full professor there since 1974. In 2004, the University of Massachusetts designated him as a Distinguished Faculty Lecturer and recipient of the Chancellor’s Medal, the highest honor bestowed on a faculty member by the university. He is the author of *Picking Federal Judges: Lower Court Selection From Roosevelt Through Reagan* (Yale University Press, 1999).

Frank Popper, MPA ’68, PhD ’72, announces his recent election as board chair of the Great Plains Restoration Council, which is working to create a million-acre prairie reserve from South Dakota to Texas. In fall 2006, Popper and his wife Deborah will return to Princeton University as visiting professors in the Program in Environmental Studies.

Economics

English and American Literature and Language

Government

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IN PRAISE of EXCELLENCE

Four Alumni Receive GSAS Annual Achievement Awards

BY SUSAN LUMENELLO

This year’s recipients of the Centennial Medal are medical ethicist Daniel Callahan, astronomer Sandra Faber, economist Robert Solow, and historian Kevin Starr. The medal is given annually to GSAS alumni who have made important contributions to society. Past recipients include Margaret Atwood, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Jill Ker Conway, Roald Hoffmann, Elaine Pagels, and E.O. Wilson.

DANIEL CALLAHAN
PHD ’65, PHILOSOPHY

Daniel Callahan, one of the foremost medical ethicists, is perhaps best known as the cofounder of the Hastings Center, a think tank established in 1969. He is also the author or editor of 36 books, including Medicine and the Market (2006), The Research Imperative: What Price Better Health? (2003), The Troubled Dream of Life: In Search of a Peaceful Death (1993), and What Kind of Life: The Limits of Medical Progress (1990).

Callahan describes Harvard’s philosophy department during his time here during the mid-1950s and early 1960s as a competitive place with “a lot of one-upmanship” and where classmates included the late author Susan Sontag and civil rights leader Robert Moses. GSAS taught him to present “precise, careful arguments,” says Callahan, who has certainly used that skill to great effect in his books and articles.

“The Harvard Square of the early 1960s was a pretty austere place, exceedingly low-key New England,” he says. “Now it’s a glitzy scene. We rented a house from Harvard at DeWolfe and Mt. Auburn streets for $35 a month. The water in the sink froze—it was awful!” Fortunately, Callahan withstood such deprivations.

After receiving his degree, Callahan worked as an editor in New York and in 1970 published his first book, Abortion: Law, Choice, and Morality. That refined his interest in topical matters of public health. “I began to discover all sorts of other problems in medicine,” he said. “This was around the time of the first kidney dialysis, intensive care units, and oral contraceptives—all raising complicated ethical problems.”

Callahan began to work with other like-minded experts—including fellow...
If one accused Sandra Faber of being in another galaxy, she would take it as a great compliment. For that is precisely where she has spent her career, beginning with her years at GSAS.

As a graduate student, Faber, now an astronomer at the University of California’s Lick Observatory, did what so many students yearn to do: make an original discovery. In Faber’s case, it was learning what galaxies are and how they grow.

Faber spent most of her Graduate School years not really at GSAS but at the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona, which is where the most suitable instrument for her work was located.

The trend in astronomy had long been to study the stars, but Faber wanted to tread a new path, and she threw her attention to galaxies—where the opportunity for discovery was richest.

Using primitive computers, she had to punch 75,000 data cards by hand. The day she finally evaluated her observations was “terrifying,” she says. “Two and a half years of slogging and getting data boiled down to one day of making plots. The question was: Would I discover anything new or would I get just noisy relationships? This was before computers, and I remember vividly sitting down with graph paper and plotting my observations with a pencil. I saw that I had a trend, a couple of trends in fact, though it was the most stressful day of my entire career.”

Faber’s data showed more clearly than ever before that a galaxy’s spectrum—which is basically all of the galaxy’s colors—depends on the galaxy’s size. In short, she found that big elliptical galaxies were red and had strong absorption.
CALLAHAN, continued from page 6

GSAS alumni and previous Centennial Medalists Leon Kass and Sissela Bok—to create a place to study ethical problems in medicine and biology. This became the Hastings Center.

Callahan later returned to Harvard in the early 2000s to help develop the PhD program in health policy, working with students interested in ethics.

Today, Callahan directs the Hastings Center’s international programs and is working on a project on the combined problem of rapidly declining birthrates and a rising proportion of elderly people. He is also a senior fellow at the Harvard Medical School, directing its ethics track.

In addition, Callahan is an elected member of the Institute of Medicine and the National Academy of Science. He won the 1996 Freedom and Scientific Responsibility Award of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

FABER, continued from page 7

features, while small elliptical galaxies were blue with weak absorption features.

This essential clue helped reveal just how elliptical galaxies—which are somewhat circular, as opposed to spiral galaxies such as the Milky Way—are formed and how the chemistry of their stars reflects the history of the Universe. It also laid the foundation for further work on the stellar populations of elliptical galaxies. That’s good work for a professional astronomer—even more impressive considering it was done by a graduate student.

After receiving her PhD, Faber joined the faculty of the University of California at Santa Cruz, where she discovered a new law for elliptical galaxies. The Faber-Jackson Relation, after herself and a grad student, connects the brightness of the galaxy—the bigger the galaxy, the faster the stars whiz around. This was one clue to the establishment of the invisible but massive dark matter as a key ingredient in the galaxies we see.

Faber-Jackson paved the way to one of Sandra’s biggest scientific contributions: her work with the so-called Seven Samurai—a team of astronomers who discovered the “Cold Dark Matter” picture for the formation of galaxies.

This discovery refined the Big Bang Theory and helped us understand how the Universe went from a rather smooth initial state to the lumpy distribution of galaxies and their clusters we see today. This is today one of the best ways we have to measure the total mass density of the Universe—and to learn whether it will continue to expand or one day recollapse.

Faber also discovered that elliptical galaxies are also moving rapidly away from us. The faster they are moving, the larger the galaxy's brightness is. This is the Faber-Jackson Relation for elliptical galaxies. This discovery was one clue to the establishment of the invisible but massive dark matter as a key ingredient in the galaxies we see.

Later on, Faber also discovered what is called the Great Attractor—the largest structure known to man, a massive Supercluster of galaxies spanning some 450 million light years in the southern sky.

She has also helped design—and in one case repair—several important astronomical instruments. Faber, recently named one of the 50 most influential women in science by Discover Magazine, helped plan the celebrated Keck Telescope—the world’s largest—located at the summit of Mauna Kea in Hawaii. And she led the construction of the deep-imaging spectrograph known as DEIMOS, which Faber has described as her greatest professional challenge.

She was also part of the team that helped identify and fix problems with the Hubble Space Telescope and in so doing created the first Wide-Field Planetary Camera.

“arly, even likely, that market adjustment in wages and other prices could do the same thing, provided there is enough overall demand.

In a pioneering article, Solow later proved that increases in capital and labor were not the sole causes of economic growth as had long been thought—technological innovation was also a major factor.

In books such as Growth Theory (1970 and subsequent editions), Work and Welfare (1998), and recently The Roaring Nineties: Can Full Employment Be Sustained? Solow has sought to guide policy-makers toward more realistic and equitable responses to changes in the American work force and workplace, from the boardroom to the factory floor.

Rounding out his own research and teaching, Solow has also held governmental positions, as senior economist for the Council of Economic Advisers under President John F. Kennedy and as a member of President Nixon’s Commission on Income Maintenance.

After his retirement from MIT, Solow joined the Russell Sage Foundation, a think tank based in New York. And in his continual quest to find out how to right things gone wrong, Solow has lately presented findings on sustaining low unemployment and the impact of natural resources on economic growth.

The 2006 Centennial Medalists (from left): Kevin Starr, Sandra Faber, Robert Solow, and Daniel Callahan.
LITERATURE
Julie Buckler, a professor of Slavic languages and literatures, spoke on “Tolstoevsky: The Hopelessly Outmoded Notion of the ‘Great Author.’” Too many humanists obsess over authors’ biographies rather than their actual works, she said, and such is the case with Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky. Buckler received her PhD in Slavic languages and literatures from GSAS in 1996. Her most recent books include Mapping St. Petersburg and The Literary Lorgnette: Attending Opera in Imperial Russia, and her works in progress include The Over-Examined Life: New Perspectives on Tolstoy.

MUSIC
Music professor Carol Oja and PhD candidate Drew Massey discussed Leonard Bernstein’s formative years in Boston in the 1930s and ’40s, including his musically and politically active undergraduate career at Harvard. The topic was the subject of a graduate seminar this past spring and will be the focus of a scholarly conference at Harvard in the fall. Oja’s most recent books include Making Music Modern: New York in the 1920s and Copland and his World. She and Massey are collaborating on a forthcoming book about Bernstein’s musical theater work.

URBAN PLANNING
Is suburban sprawl necessarily bad? Margaret Crawford, a professor of urban design and planning theory, and Antoine Picon, a professor of the history of architecture and technology, presented a look at the ever-groving suburb. These satellite cities and towns are often portrayed as antithetical to the urban ideal of diversity and cultural richness. Yet Americans seem to choose the “bad” alternative more often than not, Crawford noted. City housing prices continue to drive people into the suburbs and spur unchecked development. But Crawford suggests that sprawl is driving a new kind of city—the megalopolis—something planners and “smart-growth” proponents may only be beginning to understand.

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alumni notes
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History
William Suarez-Potts, PhD ’05, won the first annual Labor History Dissertation Prize from the Organization of American Historians. The prize carries with it publicity in the Journal of American History and $1,500. His dissertation was “The Making of Labor Law in Mexico, 1875–1931.”

History of American Civilization
Barbara Gregorich, GSA ’67, recently published Waltur Buys a Pig in a Poke and Other Stories, an early reader chapter book, with Houghton Mifflin. The book features Waltur, a bear who takes adages literally but—through the humorous situations that ensue—discovers their actual meaning and wisdom. Her new Website is www.barbaragregorich.com.

Peter C. Rollins, AB ’63, PhD ’72, announces a number of recognitions: a total of four national-level book awards; the creation of 20 travel scholarships in his name; the establishment of an endowment in his name; and the creation of two book awards in his name, one in New England and one in the Southwest. He has also survived two hip replacements—“and a heart attack from working so hard.” Amazon.com has details on Rollins’s publications, including The Columbia Companion to American History on Film (2003). More information is available at www.filmandhistory.org.

Junior Fellows Program
John Jackson, GSA ’02, joined the faculty of the Annenberg School for Communication at the University of Pennsylvania in July as the Richard Perry university associate professor of communication and anthropology. He is also the University’s first Penn Integrates Knowledge (PIK) Professor. Jackson is a former fellow with the National Humanities Center and an associate professor in the Department of Cultural Anthropology at Duke University, where he had a secondary appointment in African and African American Studies. His book Real Black: Adventures in Racial Sincerity is forthcoming this year from the University of Chicago Press.

Middle East Studies
Richard C. Foltz, PhD ’96, was appointed associate professor in the Department of Religion at Concordia University, Montreal. His eighth book, Animals in Islamic Tradition and Muslim Cultures, was published in 2006 by Oxford University Press. An Arabic-language version of his 2004 book Spirituality in the Land of the Noble: How Iran Shaped the World’s Religions is due out with Al-Arabiyya al-ulum Publishers (Beirut) this year.
Although the University’s 355th Commencement was a soggy affair, the spirits of new graduates and their families and friends were undampened.

Harvard awarded 949 degrees to GSAS students: 483 doctors of philosophy, 405 masters of arts (including continuing degrees), 57 masters of science, and 4 masters of forest science—the greatest number of degrees conferred on any of the University’s graduate or professional schools. Per tradition, President Lawrence Summers, presiding over his last Commencement, welcomed new graduates to “the ancient and universal company of scholars.”

Among the University’s nine honorary degree recipients was GSAS alumnus and civil rights leader Robert P. Moses, AM ’57, philosophy, GSA ’87.

In remarks made at the Diploma Awarding Ceremony, held at Sanders Theater, GSAS Dean Theda Skocpol acknowledged that upon receiving their degrees at last, graduate students might be experiencing exhaustion as well as exhilaration. Quoting Garrison Keillor’s signature sign-off on public radio’s “Writer’s Almanac,” she advised new alumni: “Be well, do good work, and keep in touch.”

1 James Costantini and Hiroko Umegaki show off their degrees and their daughter Kyoka. Costantini received his PhD in business economics, Umegaki her AM in regional studies—East Asia.

2 The view from above: the Diploma Awarding Ceremony inside Sanders Theater.

3 Newly minted physics graduate Devin Walker (second from left) stands with his family who made the trip to Cambridge from Tennessee. His dissertation was “Theories on the Origin of Mass and Dark Matter.”

4 The Boston Globe headline tells the weather story for much of Commencement Week.

5 New PhD Martien Halvorson-Taylor has her hands and arms full of her children (from left) Heming, Fré, and Juliet. Halvorson-Taylor received her degree in Near Eastern languages and civilizations.

6 Orit Halpern soaks in some sunshine as the rain pauses. He earned his PhD in the history of science for his dissertation “Screen-Memories: Temporality, Perception, and the Archive in Cybernetic Thought.”

7 The degrees are conferred! Celebrating are (from left) Thomas Teufel, a philosophy PhD; Jason Woodward, an information technology and management PhD; and Won Kim, Wendy Smith, and Shoshana Dobrow, all organizational behavior PhDs.

8 Gabriel Aguilera exults in the Memorial Hall Transept. He received his PhD in political science for a dissertation on banking in Latin America.

9 Carolina Ana Aznar of Spain (on left) and GSAS Administrative Dean Margot Gill are all smiles. Aznar earned her PhD in Near Eastern languages and civilizations with her dissertation “Exchange Networks in the Southern Levant During the Iron Age II: A Study of Pottery Origin and Distribution.”
“Welcome to the ancient and universal company of scholars.”
HISTORIAN RECEIVES PULITZER PRIZE

Caroline Elkins, the Hugh K. Foster associate professor of African studies, won the prize for nonfiction with her book *Imperial Reckoning: The Untold Story of Britain’s Gulag in Kenya*, which was excerpted in a recent issue of *Colloquy*. *Imperial Reckoning* revealed for the first time how British troops imprisoned some one million Kikuyu, Kenya’s largest ethnic group, in response to a violent uprising by Kenyans demanding independence.

FORMER POET LAUREATE IS DEAD

Poet and GSAS alumnus Stanley Kunitz, a Pulitzer Prize winner and former US poet laureate, died May 14 in his New York City home. He was 100. His Selected Poems, 1928–1958 received the Pulitzer Prize in 1958. He taught at universities including Columbia, Yale, Princeton, Rutgers, and the University of Washington through the 1980s. In addition to his own poetry, he edited editions of works by Blake and Keats. His other honors include the Bollingen Prize, a Ford Foundation grant, a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship, the National Medal of the Arts, and the GSAS Centennial Medal in 1992. A founder of the Fine Arts Work Center in Provincetown, Mass., Kunitz earned his bachelor’s degree from Harvard in 1926 and master’s in English and American literature and language in 1927.

HARVARD FACULTY EARN GUGGENHEIM HONORS

April is traditionally the top month for the award of fellowships and other honors (also see the next two items). This April the Guggenheim Foundation announced 187 fellowship awards to artists, scholars, and scientists—from a field of almost 3,000 applications—totaling more than $7 million. Several Harvard affiliates were so honored. Sociologist Frank Dobbin will study equal opportunity in practice. Lakshminarayanan Mahadevan, who holds appointments in applied mathematics and mechanics, systems biology, and organismic and evolutionary biology, will work on the integrative pathophysiology of sickle-cell disease. Historian Daniel Lord Smail’s project is on Fama and the culture of publicity in medieval Mediterranean Europe. Arthur Goldhammer, an associate of the University’s Center for European Studies, will conduct a study of democracy in America since Tocqueville. Since 1925, the foundation has granted fellowships to just over 16,000 individuals.

ARTS AND SCIENCES ACADEMY INDUCTS HARVARD FACULTY

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences announced in April the election of 175 new fellows and 20 new foreign honorary members. New fellows include former Presidents George H.W. Bush and Bill Clinton; Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts; Nobel Prize-winning biochemist Sir Paul Nurse; 9/11 commission chair and vice chair, Thomas Kean and Lee Hamilton; and film director Martin Scorsese—as well as several members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. These are: Charles Alcock, professor of astronomy and director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics; Alberto Alesina, the Nathaniel Ropes professor of political economy; William Graham, the Murray A. Albertson professor of Middle Eastern studies and John Lord O’Brien professor of divinity; James Stock, professor of economics; and Mary Waters, professor of sociology. Founded in 1780 as an independent policy research center, the Academy has elected to its body influential leaders from George Washington to Winston Churchill.

SCIENCE ACADEMY TAPS ARTS AND SCIENCES FACULTY

The National Academy of Sciences elected 72 new members in April, including five Faculty of Arts and Sciences professors, in recognition of achievements in original research. New members include Peter Ellison, professor of anthropology and former dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Claudia Goldin, the Henry Lee professor of economics; Eric Heller, professor of chemistry and physics, Charles Langmuir, professor of geochemistry; and Robert Sampson, the Henry Ford II professor of the social sciences. A private organization of scientists and engineers, the Academy was established in 1863 to act as an official advisor to the federal government on science and technology matters.
GSAS DEAN ELECTED TO AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
Leading social scientist Theda Skocpol, dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Victor S. Thomas professor of government and sociology, was named to the American Philosophical Society in April. Stephen Owen, the James Bryant Conant University Professor in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, was also elected. Election to the APS honors extraordinary accomplishments in all fields, and membership comprises top scholars from across academic disciplines—mathematical and physical sciences, biological sciences, social sciences, humanities, and the “arts, professions, and leaders in public and private affairs.”

GSAS ALUMNAE ELECTED TO BOARD OF OVERSEERS
Elected in June to serve six-year terms are Sandra Faber, PhD ’72, astronomy; Leila Fawaz, PhD ’79, history; and Emily Rauh Pulitzer, AM ’63, fine arts. Faber, who won the GSAS Centennial Medal this year (see page 7 of this issue), is an astronomer and department chair at the University of California at Santa Cruz. Fawaz is the Issam M. Fares professor of Lebanese and Eastern Mediterranean studies and director of the Fares Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies at Tufts University. Pulitzer is the founder and chair of the Pulitzer Foundation for the Arts in St. Louis and is a former curator at the Fogg Art Museum. Eight candidates were nominated by a committee of the Harvard Alumni Association; five were elected. The Board of Overseers’ primary function is to encourage the University to maintain the highest attainable standards as a place of learning.

KNOWLES NAMED INTERIM FAS DEAN
Jeremy R. Knowles, dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences from 1991 to 2002, became interim dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences on July 1, replacing William Kirby, professor of history, who stepped down at the end of this academic year. Knowles is the Amory Houghton professor of chemistry and biochemistry and a Harvard University Distinguished Service Professor. Former University president Derek Bok also returned to his former post this summer as interim president following Lawrence Summers’s resignation.

RADCLIFFE HONORS ALUMNAE
The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study recognized GSAS graduates at a Commencement Week ceremony. Alumnae Recognition Awards were presented to Amy Gutmann, AB ’71, PhD ’76, government; and to Jane Roland Martin, AB ’51, EdM ’56, PhD ’61, philosophy. Gutmann is the president of the University of Pennsylvania. A world-renowned political philosopher, her many books include Identity in Democracy. Martin is professor emerita of philosophy at the University of Massachusetts at Boston and the author of Reclaiming a Conversation: The Ideal of the Educated Woman, among other works. GSAS alumna Elaine Pagels, PhD ’70, study of religion, received the Institute’s Graduate Society Medal for outstanding contributions to her profession. Pagels is the Harrington Spear Paine professor of religion at Princeton and the author of several books, including The Gnostic Gospels, which won the National Book Critics Circle Award and the National Book Award. The Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study was founded in 1999 as a scholarly community where individuals pursue advanced work across a range of academic disciplines, professions, and creative arts. Gutmann and Pagels previously received the GSAS Centennial Medal. continued on page 16

Regional Studies—Russia, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia
Fredo Arias-King, MBA ’97, AM ’98, published Transiciones: Las lecciones de Europa del Este (CADAL, Buenos Aires) in November 2005. Writes Arias-King: “The book is about the lessons of the post-communist transitions, why some were very successful and others such notorious failures.”

Romance Languages and Literatures
Jacqueline Cardinal, AM ’67, recently published (with Laurent Lapierre) Noblesse oblige: L’histoire d’un couple en affaires (Les Éditions Logiques), a biography of Philippe de Gaspé Beaubien, a Harvard Business School alumnus who served as “mayor” of Expo ’67 in Montréal and president of Télémédia Corporation, a successful Canadian communication company. Cardinal is a research associate at the Université de Montréal’s École des Hautes Études Commerciales.

Study of Religion
Kimerer L. LaMothe, MTS ’89, PhD ’96, won the 2006 Gertrude Lippincott Award, an annual prize given by the Society of Dance History Scholars “for the best English-language article on dance history or theory published during the preceding calendar year.” Her article, “‘A God Dances through Me’: Isadora Duncan on Friedrich Nietzsche’s Revaluation of Values” (Journal of Religion, April 2005), introduces themes developed in her second book, Nietzsche’s Dancers: Isadora Duncan, Martha Graham, and the Revaluation of Christian Values (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006). A choreographer, she is also the author of Between Dancing and Writing: The Practice of Religious Studies (2004). LaMothe and her partner Geoffrey Gee live in Hebron, New York, where they are establishing the Hebron Hollow Farm for Arts and Ideas.

In Memoriam
John V. Richards, SM ’48, applied sciences, died February 11, 2006. He lived in South Hero, Vermont. A World War II veteran, he was a director with the Vermont Department of Health and was Water Commissioner for the city of Burlington.

Submit Alumni Notes to: Colloquy, Harvard University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Byerly Hall 300, 8 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-3654; or e-mail your news to gsaa@fas.harvard.edu. Please include your telephone number or e-mail address. Alumni Notes are subject to editing for length and clarity.

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ALUMNI BOOKS

THE SOCIAL AND THE REAL
Political Art of the 1930s in the Western Hemisphere
Edited by Alejandro Anreus, Diana L. Linden, and Jonathan Weinberg, PhD ’90, fine arts

Most scholars point to the Great Depression as the beginning of a decade-long trend of political art in 1930s America. These editors, however, take a “hemispheric” view of this trend, spotting its origins elsewhere in North America, particularly in Mexico, which has a long tradition of issue-oriented art. Essays include a look at Cuban modernism, artists’ responses to lynch mobs, and the importance of Diego Rivera’s Detroit murals. Weinberg, whose essay is on portrayals of laborers in 1930s art, is a fellow at the Vera List Center for Art and Politics, New School University.

THE SAD STORY OF BURTON, SPEKE, AND THE NILE; OR, WAS JOHN HANNING SPEKE A CAD?
Looking at the Evidence
By W.B. Carnochan, AB ’53, PhD ’60, English and American literature and language

Which 19th-century explorer discovered the source of the Nile—Richard Burton or John Hanning Speke—has been the subject of some dispute, though most scholars tend to favor Burton. Certainly, Burton had more opportunity to defend his claim: Speke died of an apparently accidental gunshot wound a day before a scheduled debate between the two. Carnochan makes the case for Speke or at least for the certainty of historical ambiguity. The author is the Richard W. Lyman professor of the humanities emeritus at Stanford University. His previous works include Gibbon’s Solitude: The Inward World of the Historian (1987) and Momentary Bliss: An American Memoir (1999).

AT HOME IN NATURE
Modern Homesteading and Spiritual Practice in America
By Rebecca Kneale Gould, AB ’85, PhD ’97, study of religion

Gould examines homesteading—living off the land—in its historical and modern contexts, focusing particularly on the spiritual and religious decisions that often lead to a rejection of consumerism in favor of living “the good life.” Other topics include the political influence of homesteaders and how homesteading can be enacted when the natural world is not entirely available. The author is an associate professor of religion and an affiliate in environmental studies at Middlebury College.

ON THE FRINGES OF HISTORY
A Memoir
By Philip D. Curtin, PhD ’53, history

Africanist Curtin gives a very personal retelling of how his postwar generation’s global perspective changed the way historians studied that continent’s past. Where the perspective was once from that of Western conquerors, the focus shifted to the perspective of Africans themselves. Curtin’s remembrances of Harvard’s history department during the height of the Cold War make for interesting reading as well. The author is the Herbert Baxter Adams professor emeritus at Johns Hopkins University. His books include Cross-Cultural Trade in World History (1984).

TO EXERCISE OUR TALENTS
The Democratization of Writing in Britain
By Christopher Hilliard, PhD ’03, history

Spurred by Britain’s move toward greater cultural democracy, by the 1930s the English writing class included the English working class. Writing “circles” became established, as were literary magazines for the stories of
those who often lacked rooms of their own. Hilliard charts the movement and its post-war decline. The author is a lecturer in modern European history at the University of Sydney.

PAUL CELAN AND MARTIN HEIDEGGER

An Unresolved Conversation, 1951–1970

By James K. Lyon, PhD ’63, Germanic languages and literatures


Described as a “troubled attraction of opposites,” the student-teacher relationship of the poet Celan and philosopher Heidegger is the focus of this new work. Of the two, Celan was the influenced rather than the influencer, incorporating Heidegger’s existentialist writings into his poetry. This absorption is astonishing when one learns that before their first epistolary encounter in 1948 (they met in person in the 1960s), Celan had been a Holocaust survivor and Heidegger, briefly, a Nazi Party member. Lyon examines a relationship that was grounded in intellectual curiosity and personal admiration, but ended with the student, as it were, rejecting his master for not publicly renouncing his Nazism. The author is a professor of German at Brigham Young University.

CHINA’S TRAPPED TRANSITION

The Limits of Developmental Autocracy

By Minxin Pei, PhD ’91, government


In contrast to the predictions of many pundits, Pei questions whether China can become a great world power because of its authoritarian history. “Despite its awe-inspiring economic growth and progress, a set of self-destructive dynamics is weakening China’s most vital political institutions—the state and the ruling party,” writes Pei. In this book, he analyzes those dynamics. The author is a senior associate and director of the China Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

BLACKED OUT

Government Secrecy in the Information Age

By Alasdair Roberts, MPP ’86, PhD ’94, public policy


Can openness in liberal democracies compromise national security? Alternatively, can executive privilege be taken too far? And do right-to-information laws apply to the increasing number of private agencies performing intelligence and security work for governments? Roberts addresses these and other questions mainly as they relate to the United States, which has operated with reduced governmental “transparency” in a post-9/11 world. The author teaches public administration at Syracuse University, where he is also director of the Campbell Public Affairs Institute.

WHALE

By Joe Roman, AB ’85, PhD ’03, organismic and evolutionary biology


This is an eminently readable—and concise—work about how the world’s largest creature has figured in global cultural, literary, and economic history, as well as about contemporary efforts to protect the creature our ancestors deemed too useful not to kill. “Once humans descended below the surface of the sea with cameras and hydrophones, their perception of whales changed,” Roman writes. Further insight on this big subject is gained with the inclusion of pertinent historical illustrations, lyrics from whaling songs, and advertisements for whalebone corsets and 19th-century whale “exhibitions.” The author is a conservation biologist.

DIFFERENCES THAT MATTER

Social Policy and the Working Poor in the United States and Canada

By Dan Zuberi, KSG ’00, PhD ’04, social policy


Many working poor are employed as hotel staff, janitors, and hospital maintenance workers. But whether they do these jobs in the United States or Canada can make a big difference in the quality of their lives. In this comparative study, Zuberi looks at such factors as unions, health insurance, tax policy, and welfare and unemployment laws—and then offers some key recommendations for improving people’s lives in both countries. The author is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of British Columbia.

Authors: GSAS alumni who have published a general-interest book within the past year and would like it to be considered for inclusion in Alumni Books should send a copy of the book to: Colloquy, Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Byerly Hall 300, 8 Garden Street, Cambridge, MA 02138-3654. Questions? E-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu. Please note that the GSAS mailing address will be Holyoke Center, 3rd Fl., 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138, after August 17, 2006.
Although he was a mere teaching fellow at the time, Starr was “fully integrated” into the life of the Senior Common Room. “It was quite a change from the army!” he notes.

Starr’s experience in the Department of English and American Literature and Language was equally fulfilling, and he worked with highly influential faculty, taking Jerry Whiting’s course on Chaucer, Joel Porter’s on the American Romantic novel, and Jerome Buckley’s on Victorian-era literature.

As prominent as the faculty was, Starr says, “They did not try to dominate your mind. They were going to encourage you to be the best you could be. Our professors were exacting, but there wasn’t a party line.”

Studying with literary scholars Alan E. Heimert and W. Jackson Bate, Starr found himself becoming interested in writing on cultural studies: “the broad picture as opposed to more formal literary criticism,” he says.

He knew the approach but not the subject, though that would soon become clear. “I was browsing on the fourth floor of Widener in the American history and literature section, and came upon the section on California, which was substantial because Horace Davis, Class of 1849, had left money to Harvard for books on California,” Starr recounts. “I saw there could be written a history of 19th-century California. A lot of scholarship at Harvard did that kind of literary and social history combined.”

Which is just what Starr did, writing a dissertation that would win the Howard Mumford Jones Award for best English thesis.

Today, Starr is a University Professor at the University of Southern California and the California State Librarian Emeritus. His Harvard dissertation became the 1973 book Americans and the California Dream: 1850–1915, and his many subsequent works include most recently Coast of Dreams: California on the Edge, 1990–2003 and California: A History. A contributing editor to the Los Angeles Times, Starr has received two Guggenheim Fellowships and a Lifetime Achievement Award from PEN.

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**FACULTY AND STUDENT ADVISORY GROUPS FOR PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH ARE NAMED**

The faculty and student advisory groups for the Harvard presidential search were announced in May. Two GSAS students are part of the 14-person student group. Sarah Carter is a PhD candidate in the history of American civilization, Emile Dressaire in engineering and applied sciences. The 13-member faculty advisory group includes these members of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Stephen Greenblatt (Department of English and American Literature and Language), Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham (Departments of History and of African and African American Studies), Eric Jacobsen (Department of Chemistry and Chemical Biology), Ramesh Narayan (Department of Astronomy), and Sidney Verba (Department of Government), who will serve as group chair. Alumni are invited to submit nominations and advice to the search committee, in confidence, by e-mail to pssearch@harvard.edu or by regular mail to the Harvard University Presidential Search Committee, Loeb House, 17 Quincy St., Cambridge, MA 02138.

**GSAS STUDENT PROVES HEROIC ON EVEREST**

This May, Myles Osborne, a fourth-year PhD student in history and African studies, joined a five-man team attempting to scale Mount Everest. At about 10,000 feet, Osborne and his colleagues encountered a fellow climber in a near-death condition from oxygen deprivation. Rather than pass the man, as other climbers had, Osborne’s team stopped to help.

According to his entry on EverestNews.com, an Australian climber named Lincoln Hall was sitting cross-legged and changing his shirt in the sub-zero temperature. Osborne writes, “He had his down suit unzipped to the waist, his arms out of the sleeves, was wearing no hat, no gloves, no sunglasses, had no oxygen mask, regulator, ice axe, oxygen, no sleeping bag, no mattress, no food nor water bottle. … [He] had sustained severe frostbite in every finger, and did not want to keep his gloves or hat on. His fingers looked like ten waxy candle sticks. His head wagged and jerked around, his beady eyes embedded in a frosty face, trying to focus on something, anything. He seemed to be in deep distress, shivered uncontrollably, and kept trying to pull himself closer to the edge of the cornice, to the point that we physically held him back and eventually anchored him to the snow.”

Osborne and the team gave Hall food, hot water, and their precious oxygen. When they radioed for help, Osborne and his team learned that Hall had already been reported as dead by a sherpa the previous day. The information had been conveyed to Hall’s family.

Osborne’s team spent four hours with Hall until he was delivered to base camp by “a massive rescue effort.” By this time, they realized they had sacrificed their own, very expensive climb. “So after years of fundraising, and months of training and climbing, we made the tough call to turn around,” wrote Osborne.

The team returned to base camp and talked with the rescued climber. Wrote Osborne: “During the conversation, I could not help but wonder: ‘How in any way is a summit more important than saving a life?’ And the answer is that it isn’t. But in this skewed world up here, sometimes you can be fooled into thinking that it might be. But I know that trying to sleep at night knowing that I summited Everest and left a guy to die isn’t something I ever want to do. The summit’s always there after all.”

—Compiled by Susan Lumenello

from the dean continued from page 1

here at Harvard just as we are planning major expansions in the life sciences and engineering. In addition, many of the best young scientists are international students ineligible for most of the grants available to domestic students. The best international students are highly sought after by overseas universities, which can offer lucrative aid packages. So not only must lost funding be replaced, new funding must also be added if the sciences at Harvard are to remain fully competitive. We at GSAS are intent on furthering this goal.

I have every confidence that when I report to you a year from now, I will be able to describe important further progress in each of the areas I have mentioned here—as well as in other areas yet to appear on our agenda. In today’s highly competitive world, graduate education at Harvard must always be innovative and on the move.
Thinking Globally, Giving Locally

By Ann Hall

When your thesis depends on interviews with Kazakh Muslims, what’s a historian to do? If you are Eren Tasar, a third-year graduate student in history, you apply for a research and travel fellowship. After submitting a proposal detailing his scholarly direction, Tasar won a Roger Martin Travel and Research Award, which funds outstanding students studying Russian history at the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

RESEARCHING ON SITE
Tasar, who came to Harvard because of its strong Central Asian studies program, examines Soviet Muslim life of the region, focusing on that community’s development from Stalin’s death in 1953 to the period just before perestroika. His dissertation will in part concern the Spiritual Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, established in the 1940s, which served as the official religious administration for Muslim life until 1990.

“My research would not be possible without this fellowship because I can conduct it only in situ, collecting oral histories and gathering archival data,” Tasar explains.

Islamic studies specialists have paid relatively little attention to Central Asian Islamic civilization of the 19th and 20th centuries and, as a consequence, Tasar sees his treatise fulfilling an important need.

“The subject constitutes a ‘black hole’ in the scholarship, with broad appeal to those less academically inclined, because the region remains a hotbed of potential geopolitical instability. Current politics has its genesis in the period I intend to study.”

INVESTING IN THE FUTURE
The background of the fellowship’s donor, Roger Martin, AB ‘79, MBA ‘81, does not lie far from the steppes of Central Asia. His maternal grandmother, Margaret Horst, a Russian Mennonite, grew up in the Caucasus. After the turmoil following the Bolshevik Revolution forced her community to flee, she eventually settled in Canada. Horst instilled in her children and grandchildren the vital role of education, leading Martin and his four siblings to seek graduate degrees. “In part, the fellowship in Russian studies is a tribute to her place as the educational force in our family,” he says.

An economics concentrator while at the College, the Canadian-born Martin earned an MBA from Harvard Business School before embarking on a consulting career. After working for four years in his home country, he returned to the Boston area and joined the Monitor Group’s first team. Martin’s career at Monitor lasted for nearly 15 years, at which point he accepted the deanship of the University of Toronto’s Joseph L. Rotman School of Management, where he remains today.

“For Tasar, whose journey began with an international relations degree at Stanford University and continued with a Fulbright fellowship in Uzbekistan, the opportunity Martin’s fellowship offered him will advance Central Asian studies as well as his own path toward an academic career.

“I am greatly indebted to Roger Martin for supporting the work of students like me,” he says. “The processes by which scholarship on a particular question grows, matures, and therefore becomes more valuable—and through which prospective scholars gain the foundation necessary to make a genuine contribution to the field—are conditioned on assistance from individuals who perceive the value of this kind of work.”

Ann Hall is a senior writer in Alumni Affairs and Development Communications.

But his generosity derives from more than this connection to his alma mater: “Supporting graduate education at Harvard is tantamount to supporting higher education across the world.”

Martin’s belief in GSAS’s strength led him to make an additional gift. Earlier this year, he established the Roger L. Martin Cornerstone Graduate Student Dissertation Fellowship Fund. This endowment will benefit economics graduate students currently writing their dissertations. “You can’t have a great university without a great PhD program,” he says. “I decided to support graduate students in this way because they are an important part of Harvard maintaining its excellence.”

“Supporting graduate education at Harvard is tantamount to supporting higher education across the world.”

For more information about supporting fellowships in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, call Marne Perreault, director of GSAS Giving, at 617-495-1629.

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Alumni Events and Notices

For more information on GSAS alumni matters, contact GSAS Alumni Relations (e-mail: gsaa@fas.harvard.edu; tel.: 617-495-5591), or visit www.gsas.harvard.edu/alumni.

Save the Date
The 2007 GSAS Alumni Weekend will be held on Friday, April 13–Saturday, April 14, in Cambridge. Check the GSAS Website under “Alumni” for details as the event nears, or e-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu.

Chapter Event
On Wednesday, October 25, 2006, Benjamin Friedman, the William Joseph Maier professor of political economy, will speak on “The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth” at the Harvard Club of New York City.

Call for Nominations: Centennial Medal
Help GSAS recognize its most distinguished alumni through nomination for the Centennial Medal. Some of the 68 alumni who have received this honor since 1989 include theological scholar Elaine Pagels, historian Bernard Bailyn, authors Jill Ker Conway and Susan Sontag, and biologist E.O. Wilson. The medal is awarded each June in recognition of contributions to society that emerged from graduate study at Harvard. Send nominations to GSAS Alumni Association, Medals Nominations, 8 Garden St., Byerly Hall 300, Cambridge, MA 02138; or e-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu. Nominations will be forwarded to the Graduate School Alumni Association Council Medals Committee.

Call for Nominations: Graduate School Alumni Association Council
The GSAA Council is the governing body of the Harvard Graduate School Alumni Association. It meets twice yearly to represent and advance the interests of GSAS students and alumni. Typically, members will have achieved distinction in their careers or may have made significant contributions through community service. Council members share a strong commitment to Harvard and to graduate education. To nominate, submit a letter stating your reasons for selecting the candidate to: Harvard Graduate School Alumni Association, Council Nominations, 8 Garden St., Byerly Hall 300, Cambridge, MA 02138; or e-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu. Nominations will be forwarded to the Graduate School Alumni Association Council Medals Committee.

Save On Select IBM ThinkPads
Harvard alumni can save significantly on select ThinkPad notebook computers, and for each purchase of select ThinkPads, the Harvard Alumni Association will make a contribution to the University’s Presidential Scholars Program. For more information, go to http://post.harvard.edu/harvard/ibm/html/jibm.html.

Harvard Alumni Association Nominations
Alumni are invited to submit nominations for the Harvard Board of Overseers, elected directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and recipients of the HAA Award and HAA Medal. Go to www.haa.harvard.edu for details.

We’re Moving!
Please note that after August 17, 2006, the postal address for the Graduate School will be Holyoke Center, 3rd Floor, 1350 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.