Jeffrey Sachs on Economics for a Crowded Planet
GSAS Alumni Day 2008

Images from Commencement

The 2008 Centennial Medals: Susan Lindquist, Earl Powell III, Frank Shu, and Ezra Vogel

Alumni Books
GSAS Alumni Day 2008
At the annual gathering, Jeffrey Sachs delivers the keynote address on “Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet,” and Harvard faculty members and alumni discuss their research in the biological sciences, economics, engineering and applied sciences, and other fields.

Government Department Reunion
Pictures from the first-ever graduate reunion of the Department of Government, featuring symposia on current topics in political science and an address by Robert Putnam on religion in American political life.

The 2008 Centennial Medals
This year, four GSAS graduates—biomedical scientist Susan Lindquist, art historian and museum director Earl Powell III, astronomer Frank Shu, and Asia scholar Ezra Vogel—were honored for their accomplishments.

Commencement 2008
Images from the day on which we welcome our newest alumni/ae to the “universal company of scholars.”

Alumni Books
We note new publications on reliably diverse subjects, from religious extremism and poets in the public square, to impressionism and the modern landscape.

On Development
A graduate fellowship fund in the name of late FAS Dean Jeremy Knowles bears scholarly fruit.

On the cover: Illustration by Kerri Augenstein.
A Win-Win Situation

Last spring, the Faculty of Arts and Sciences—after a long and substantive debate—enacted legislation for a new General Education curriculum for Harvard College. This legislation marked the most intensive discussion of goals in our undergraduate curriculum since the initiation of the Core Curriculum a quarter-century ago. This new curriculum will have critical implications for the University in terms of the scholarly questions it raises, as well as our ability to develop and evaluate creative teaching strategies.

Graduate Seminars in General Education will offer our students an opportunity to work closely with faculty to develop new and innovative courses for the College curriculum.

Unfortunately, graduate students have not always been centrally involved in discussions about general education, pedagogy, and the liberal arts. As we move forward to develop the General Education curriculum, a new GSAS program is currently being developed to address how the graduate school can play a central role in the development and implementation of this new and innovative curriculum.

Faculty and students will analyze appropriate readings, primary materials, laboratory work, as well as theoretical themes that will be pursued under the eight newly developed Gen Ed rubrics.

In addition, faculty and students will consider alternative pedagogic strategies, teaching techniques and technologies, as well as the development of applicable research, writing, and evaluation skills. The Graduate Seminars in General Education will provide faculty and graduate students an excellent setting to explore broadly how.

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For this, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences’ annual “intellectual feast,” more than 240 alumni/ae traveled from far (Taiwan) and near (Cambridge) to renew contacts with their colleagues, enjoy the generous food and drink, and learn what their fellow scholars and scientists here at Harvard—and elsewhere—are writing, saying, and thinking.

**Keynote ADDRESS**

Jeffrey Sachs: “Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet”

Dramatic climate change, resulting in water depletion and food shortages, as well as extreme poverty, are profound challenges for the 21st century. And because these challenges link the world, we ignore them at our peril, said Jeffrey Sachs.

“The biggest mistake of our time is to say that the transcendent challenge of our age is Islamic extremism—as opposed to hunger, disease, water, hope, participation in a world economy, and environmental sustainability. The generals know this, but many politicians do not.

“But we live in an age of fear [and] division that hearkens back to a lot of hard-wiring in our heads that makes us see distinctions that don’t exist, of us-versus-them, and makes us presume that the way to survival is the fight between the clans on the savannah but this time with bombs from 40-thousand feet.”

For Sachs, the choice is obvious: the United States should approach its foreign policy using “sustainable-development logic” rather than relying on “militarized, us-versus-them, extremist-fundamentalism logic.”

Investing in sustainable development, he said, means the US government would be “fighting causes, not symptoms,” and reframing tough issues in terms of shared concerns rather than seemingly insurmountable differences.

Such investing would also boost American global economic development, said Sachs. Solar energy, for example, is
Sachs, one of the world’s preeminent economists, holds several posts at Columbia University, where he is the director of the Earth Institute, the Quetelet professor of sustainable development, and professor of health policy and management. With the Earth Institute, he leads large-scale efforts to encourage the mitigation of human-induced climate change and alleviate extreme poverty. Sachs is also special advisor to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon. His publications include, most recently, Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet (2008) and the New York Times bestseller The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time (2005). He earned his PhD from Harvard in economics in 1980 and received the Centennial Medal from GSAS in 2007. Before joining Columbia, he spent over 20 years at Harvard, including as director of the Center for International Development.

Following that comprehensive critique, Sachs presented his “memo to the next President,” comprising ten steps to ensure sustainable development goals to guide foreign and environmental policy.

The first step, said Sachs, is an immediate end to the war in Iraq. Instead of continuing to spend approximately $200 billion a year on the war, Sachs recommends putting $30 billion into a United Nations peacekeeping and development program, and another $30 billion toward systematically withdrawing American troops from Iraq within the first six months of the next President’s first term.
Other steps include ending the Bush Administration tax cuts ("We can’t afford them; we have to invest for our future.") and increasing the investments in sustainable energy ("Comparable to our National Institutes of Health, I’d have a National Institutes of Sustainable Technologies.").

Sachs also called for the next President to end ethanol subsidies ("We should not be using our prime food and feed for the gas tank."), triple the US contribution to the UN Population Fund, and establish a cabinet-level department for international sustainable development to handle climate change, biodiversity, and poverty reduction.

Finally, Sachs said the next President should commit to the Millennium Development goals, which emerged from Sachs’s work with the United Nations, as the centerpiece of international policy. Although the US has signed onto these goals, which commit a certain percentage of GNP to aid poor countries, Sachs questioned our full commitment.

Whichever steps are taken in terms of sustainable development, universities have a “special responsibility” in enacting the changes Sachs outlined. “There is no locus of such expertise in the world that compares with Harvard or other great universities,” he said.

“You can’t find it at the World Bank. You certainly can’t find it in the government. You can’t find it in a consulting firm. If the ideas are going to come, [universities are] where they’re going to be developed.”
Sachs closed with the words of John F. Kennedy, whom he called the greatest modern president for signing a nuclear test ban treaty and negotiating with the Soviet Union.

In his 1963 American University Commencement address, also known as “the peace speech,” Kennedy said, “So let us not be blind to our differences, but let us also direct attention to our common interests and to the means by which those differences can be resolved. And if we cannot end now our differences at least we can help make the world safe for diversity.

“For in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet, we all breath the same air, we all cherish our children’s future, and we are all mortal.”

Greg Morrisett is the Allen B. Cutting professor of computer science and a member of the Information Science and Technology Study Group of DARPA, the central research and development organization for the Department of Defense.

The problem of computer security is becoming harder to manage, said Professor Greg Morrisett. “When computer security ideas were designed in the early 1970s, they revolved around physical access to a shared machine,” he said. “Nobody dreamed that some kid in Macedonia could easily gain access to your home laptop or network, much less the businesses that we run. … Today attackers are blowing by whatever defenses we put up, like firewalls or virus scanners.”

The reason is that today’s computers are continually downloading and running code from potentially untrustworthy sources, such as Web pages, e-mail, and even Word documents. “Malicious code”

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alumni notes

Applied Sciences
Peter J. Basser, PhD ’86, received the Gold Medal from the International Society of Magnetic Resonance in Medicine for “pioneering and innovative scientific contributions in the development of Diffusion Tensor Imaging (DTI),” at the organization’s annual meeting held in Toronto in May 2008. Basser is senior investigator and chief, Section on Tissue Biophysics and Biomimetics, at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, part of the National Institutes of Health.

John Briscoe, PhD ’76, published two books with the World Bank in 2007: Pakistan’s Water Economy: Running Dry (with Usman Qamar) and India’s Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future (with R.P.S. Malik). Briscoe is the World Bank Country Director for Brazil and previously the Senior Water Advisor, responsible for the Bank’s water portfolio globally and in South Asia.

Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
Phillip D. Zamore, AB ’85, PhD ’92, was appointed an investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in May 2008. He is the Gretchen Stone Cook professor of biomedical sciences in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacology at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester, Mass., and a co-founder of Alnylam Pharmaceuticals in Cambridge, Mass.

Celtic Languages and Literatures
Joan Griffin, PhD ’75, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at California Lutheran University, was granted tenure, it was announced in March 2008. The promotion is effective August 2008.

The Classics
Louis H. Feldman, PhD ’51, recently published Philo’s Portrayal of Moses in the Context of Ancient Judaism (University of Notre Dame Press, 2007). The book is a comprehensive study of the life of Moses by the Jewish philosopher Philo, who was the leader of the
The Harvard Government Department Celebrates Its First Graduate Reunion

Harvard’s Department of Government hosted its first reunion for graduate alumni/ae in April, the day before GSAS Alumni Day (see page 2 of this issue for coverage), featuring symposia with faculty and graduate students, ample food and drink, and opportunities for old friends to catch up with one another.

Michael Sandel, the Anne T. and Robert M. Bass professor of government, discussed “Ethics at the Edge of Science: Stem Cells, Cloning, and Designer Children.”

Gary Bass, associate professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University, and Nancy Kokaz, associate professor of political science and conflict studies at the University of Toronto.

Nancy Rosenblum, Department of Government chair and the Senator Joseph Clark professor of ethics in politics and government, chats with Samuel Speck, PhD ’68, at the end-of-the-reunion reception. Speck is the former president of Muskingum College (Ohio). Rosenblum, also a GSAS alumna (PhD ’73), won the 2002 David Easton Award for her book Membership and Morals: The Personal Uses of Pluralism in America and is currently working on a theoretical study of political parties, On The Side of Angels.

"WHAT’S NEW IN POLITICAL SCIENCE?"
A panel of GSAS government alumni/ae discussed trends in the field.

Stanley Hoffmann (left), the Paul and Catherine Buttenwieser University Professor at Harvard; and Martin West, assistant professor of education, political science, and public policy at Brown University.

Samuel Beer (left), the Eaton professor of the science of government emeritus at Harvard, and Ioannis Evrigenis, assistant professor of political science at Tufts University.

Gary Bass, associate professor of politics and international affairs at Princeton University and Nancy Kokaz, associate professor of political science and conflict studies at the University of Toronto.

Isabela Mares, associate professor of political science at Columbia University.
SUSAN LINDQUIST  
PHD ’77, CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

One of the world’s most important biologists, Susan Lindquist has conducted groundbreaking work in medicine, including making substantive progress toward understanding diseases such as Parkinson’s, Huntington’s, and “mad cow.” She teaches at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is the former director (2001–04) of the Whitehead Institute.

Susan Lindquist writes: My years at GSAS had a life-changing effect on me, with an impact I can only compare to meeting my husband, marrying, and having children. They changed everything. That is not to say that those years were easy, or even pleasant. They were, in fact, very difficult. But I came away a very different person than the scared and apprehensive young lady who went in. Harvard set me on a course of study that has continued to fill me with wonder and astonishment ever since, and likely will for the rest of my days.

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IN PRAISE

of EXCELLENCE

FOUR NOTABLES RECEIVE THE ANNUAL GSAS ALUMNI/AE ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

EARL A. POWELL III  
PHD ’74, FINE ARTS

Earl A. Powell III is director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC, and an authority on 19th- and 20th-century European and American art. He was director of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, which he transformed from a local institution to a museum of international stature.

Powell, known as Rusty, arrived at Harvard for graduate study only weeks after finishing his three-year tour of duty as a naval officer and navigator in August of 1968.

Recalling his first class with the renowned Harvard museum curator and director Agnes Mongan (1905–96), “Criticism and Connoisseurship,” he said, “This wonderful, elegant lady walked in and put on a pair of white gloves, and I remember thinking how far I had come from the fleet. It was a great initiation. That’s when I knew I wasn’t on active duty any more!”

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FRANK SHU
PHD '68, ASTRONOMY

Frank Shu is known for pioneering theoretical work in the structure of spiral galaxies, and the birth and early evolution of stars and planetary systems. Currently a University Professor of the University of California's ten campuses and a Distinguished Professor of Physics at University of California at San Diego, he was president of National Tsing Hua University (Taiwan), 2002–2006.

Frank Shu writes: The award of the GSAS Centennial Medal came as a complete surprise and is somewhat of a guilty pleasure, as I do not feel that I have been an especially good Harvard alumnus. My time as a graduate student at Harvard in the 1960s was a turbulent one, both for the nation and for me personally. The turbulence stood in contrast with the idyllic setting of the Harvard College Observatory, where I spent most of my waking hours as a graduate student.

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This year’s recipients of the Centennial Medal are biomedicine pioneer Susan Lindquist, museum director Earl Powell III, groundbreaking astronomer Frank Shu, and preeminent Asia scholar Ezra Vogel. The medal—founded in 1989, the Graduate School’s centennial—is given annually to GSAS alumni/ae whose important contributions to society have emerged from their graduate study. Past recipients include Margaret Atwood, Jill Ker Conway, Roald Hoffmann, Elaine Pagels, and E.O.Wilson.

EZRA VOGEL
PHD '58, SOCIOLOGY

One of the foremost Asia scholars, Ezra Vogel is the Henry Ford II research professor of the social sciences emeritus at Harvard and the author of works on China and Japan, including Japan’s New Middle Class (1963), Japan as Number One (1979), and The Four Little Dragons: The Spread of Industrialization in East Asia (1991).

Ezra Vogel writes: In the 1950s I was lucky to be a graduate student in Harvard’s new Social Relations department. Under [sociologists] Talcott Parsons [1902–79], David Riesman [1909–2002], [social psychologist] Gordon Allport [1897–1967], and others, it was bursting with creative intellectual energy. Who could have hoped for more stimulating fellow students than Bob Bellah, Cliff Geertz, Chuck Tilley, Neil Smelser, Jesse Pitts, Bob Levine, and Ed Tiryakian?

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The 357th Commencement

Harvard awarded 963 degrees to GSAS students: 542 doctors of philosophy, 384 masters of arts (including continuing degrees), 68 masters of science, and one master of engineering—the greatest number of degrees conferred to any of the University’s Schools, graduate or undergraduate.

Per tradition, University President Drew Faust, in her first Commencement in this role, welcomed new GSAS alumni/ae to “the ancient and universal company of scholars.”

“Welcome to the ancient and...”

1 GSAS Commencement marshals pose before the start of the ceremony. From left: Yaqub Hilal (AM—Near Eastern languages and civilizations), Peter Kwon (AM—regional studies—East Asia), Ernesto Martínez (PhD—anthropology), Priscilla Song (PhD—anthropology), Bryan Kate (AM—engineering and applied sciences), and Zeba Wunderlich (PhD—biophysics). Marshals are chosen by a Graduate Student Council committee from among those graduating students who are nominated by their departments for their contributions to graduate student life. Marshals, carrying the GSAS and Dudley House banners, lead the GSAS Commencement procession into Tercentenary Theatre.

2 The traditional trio of bagpipers and drum leads the GSAS processional down Quincy Street and, here, into Harvard Yard. The Graduate School tends to make its fair share of noise on Commencement Day morning.

Photos by Martha Stewart.
3 Paromita Sanyal brandishes mini-flags for the Graduate School and Dudley House from her post in Tercentenary Theatre. She earned her PhD in sociology with the dissertation “Credit, Capital, or Coalition? Microfinance and Women’s Agency.”


5 An exultant moment: The graduate degrees are conferred, at long last.

6 Newly minted PhD Gillian Prowse waves to loved ones in the balcony at Sanders Theatre, where the GSAS Diploma Awarding Ceremony took place. Prowse earned her degree in English and American literature and language with the dissertation “Wanting a Name: Constructing Anonymity in Milton, Defoe, Johnson, and Sterne.”

7 GSAS Dean Allan M. Brandt addresses the assembled at Sanders Theatre, advising graduates to “celebrate, get some sleep, and then get back to your important work!”

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8 Nico, the son of PhD recipient Edmund Koundakjian, gazes at his “baby diploma,” which GSAS gives to all children who accompany their parents onstage at the Diploma Awarding Ceremony. Koundakjian earned his “grown-up” diploma in neurobiology with the dissertation “An Analysis of the Development of the Cochlear-Vestibular Ganglion.” An amused FAS Dean Michael Smith (far right) looks on.

9 Miriam Udel-Lambert beams beside her sons Jacob (left) and Isaac. She earned her PhD in comparative literature with the dissertation “Power in the Tongue: Speech and the Modernist Relocation of Ethics.”

10 Afua Banful (right) receives that Commencement Day parental beam of pride from her mother, Elizabeth Hannah Banful. Banful earned her PhD in economics with the dissertation “Essays on the Political Economy of Public Good Provision in Developing Countries.”
Katherine Kinzler (left) shares a moment with one of her advisors, Elizabeth Spelke, the Marshall L. Berkman professor of psychology, at the GSAS Commencement luncheon. Kinzler’s dissertation was titled “The Native Language of Social Cognition: Developmental Origins of Social Preferences Based on Language.”

Dan Wang (right) shares a toast with William Kirby, the Geisinger professor of history and director of the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research. Wang spent seven years in prison after participating in the 1989 pro-democracy protest at Tiananmen Square. He earned his PhD in history and East Asian languages with the dissertation “A Comparative Study of State Violence in Mainland China and Taiwan in the 1950s.”

Commencement Day luncheon is a multi-species affair. PhD-holder Shannon Kwa Roses (second from left) is all smiles, surrounded by son Benjamin, friend and Harvard doctoral candidate Anne Ng, and her guide dog Annalisa. Kwa earned her PhD in East Asian languages and civilizations with the dissertation “Songs of Ourselves: Xu Wei’s (1521–1593) Four Cries of a Gibbon (Sisheng yuan).”

Jessica Lim and Anders Corr find time for a bite to eat during their very busy—but happy—day. Corr earned his PhD in government with the dissertation “War, Technology, and Change: The Ratchet Effect and System Unification.”
GUGGENHEIM AWARD WINNERS INCLUDE HARVARD FACULTY MEMBERS
The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation announced in April 2008 the winners of its 84th annual competition. Nearly 200 fellowships were awarded to artists, scientists, and scholars, with awards totaling $8,200,000. Fellows are appointed on the basis of “stellar achievement and exceptional promise for continued accomplishment.” Among them were Torben Iversen, the Harold Hitchings Burbank professor of political economy in the Department of Government, for work on “democracy, distribution, and the representation of economic interests”; and Nicholas Watson, professor of English and American literature and language, for studies in “vernacular theology and the secularization of England, 1050–1550.”

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ELECTS NEW MEMBERS
In April 2008, the National Academy of Sciences announced the election of 72 new members “in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research.” The following Harvard faculty members were so honored: Michael E. Greenberg, professor of neurology and of neurobiology; Lars E. Hernquist, professor of astronomy; Eric N. Jacobsen, the Sheldon Emery professor of chemistry; Ronald C. Kessler, professor of health care policy; Lisa J. Randall, professor of physics; Anjana Rao, professor of pathology; Gary Ruvkun, professor of genetics; and Theda Skocpol, the Victor S. Thomas professor of government and sociology.

HHMI SELECTS NATION’S TOP SCIENTISTS
Three Harvard faculty members were among the 56 biomedical scientists named as the newest class of Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) investigators, it was announced in May. Danesh Moazed, professor of cell biology, works to understand how small RNAs control the transcription of genes at the molecular level and how these transcription patterns are inherited.

Bernardo Sabatini, associate professor of neurobiology, uses imaging technologies that his lab has developed to uncover the mechanisms behind synapse regulation in the mammalian brain, with a focus on human diseases, including Alzheimer’s.

Thomas Walz, professor of cell biology, uses molecular electron microscopy to study structural aspects of fundamental biological questions such as how lipids and proteins interact, how membrane proteins conduct specific solutions, and how protein complexes can change chromatin structure. HHMI chose the 56 scientists from among 1,070 applications submitted in a nationwide competition. HHMI, a nonprofit medical research organization, has made investments of more than $8.3 billion for the support, training, and education of the nation’s most creative and promising scientists.
CAREER OPTIONS DAY

Every April, GSAS alumni/ae gather at Dudley House to discuss their nonacademic career paths with current students. The event is cosponsored by GSAS and the Office of Career Services. The following individuals generously took time to meet with students and offer insights into the great variety of careers available to those with advanced degrees:

Naomi Calvo, consulting associate, Education Resource Strategies (PhD ’07, public policy); William Chapman, acting director of development and marketing, Opera Boston (AM ’81, regional studies—East Asia); Yasmine Ndassa Colday, Boston Consulting Group (PhD ’08, biophysics); David Goldsmith, chief investment officer, MDT Advisors (PhD ’77, economics); Isaac Hubner, technology specialist, Proskauer Rose (PhD ’06, medical sciences); and Emir Kapanci, scientist-principal consultant, Retail Global Business Unit, Oracle (PhD ’06, engineering and applied sciences).

Also participating were Kwa Liou, associate, PureTech Ventures (PhD ’07, medical sciences); Connie Marina, certified staff interpreter, Commonwealth of Massachusetts (PhD ’93, Romance languages and literatures); Betsy Ohlsson-Wilhelm, chief executive officer, SciGro, Inc. (PhD ’69, medical sciences); R. Dana Ono, managing director, life sciences, Vima Ventures (PhD ’81, organismic and evolutionary biology); Dodzie Sogah, Bain and Company (PhD ’08, medical sciences); Steve Szaraz, consultant, Monitor Group (PhD ’93, history of American civilization); and Yun-Ling Wong, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (PhD ’08, engineering and applied sciences). Also participating was Monique Rinere, associate dean of Harvard College, who received her PhD from Princeton University.

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COMMENCEMENT WEEK HONORS

This June, the Radcliffe Institute presented an Alumnae Recognition Award to Francine Prose, AB ’68, AM ’69, mathematics, author of the New York Times best-seller Reading Like a Writer and 14 books of fiction, including Blue Angel. Graduate Society Awards went to two accomplished women. Rouaqs Jahan, AB ’68, PhD ’70, is political scientist at the Southern Asia Institute and School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University. Harriet Ritvo, AB ’68, PhD ’75, is the Arthur J. Conner professor of history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and author of The Platypus and the Mermaid, and Other Figures of the Classifying Imagination.

The Harvard Alumni Association honored GSAS alumnus Richard M. Hunt, PhD ’60, history, with one of three Harvard Medals for 2008. The Harvard Medal recognizes extraordinary service to the University and is given by the University President. Hunt was a Harvard faculty member for 42 years and the University marshal from 1982 to 2002. He received the GSAS Centennial Medal in 2004.

—Compiled by Susan Lumenello

alumni notes

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Jewish community in Alexandria, Egypt, two millennia ago. Feldman is a professor of classics at Yeshiva University.

Comparative Literature


Laurence Senelick, PhD ’72, received the award for Distinguished Graduate Teaching (Doctoral Level) from the Northeastern Association of Graduate Schools. He was awarded a William Evans fellowship by the University of Dunedin, New Zealand, where he will give a series of lectures and a keynote address at the Australasian Drama Conference. Senelick, the Fletcher professor of drama and oratory at Tufts University, has published most recently A Historical Dictionary of Russian Theatre and a translation of Schiller’s Love and Intrigue.

Fine Arts

Anne McClanan, PhD ’98, published a co-edited volume, Negating the Image: Case Studies in Iconoclasm (2006, Ashgate) and was recently promoted to the rank of full professor at Portland State University (Oregon).

History

Marv Levy, AM ’51, published his autobiography Where Else Would You Rather Be? (Sports Publishing), recounting his five decades in professional football, including his years as head coach of the Buffalo Bills, and his youthful journey from Chicago to Harvard. Levy retired in 1997, after taking the Bills to four consecutive Super Bowl appearances. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2001.

Carlos Marichal, PhD ’77, recently published Bankruptcy of Empire: Mexican Silver and the Wars between Spain, Britain, and France, 1760–1810 (Cambridge University Press, 2007). The book, on the history of the fiscal continued on page 17
can try to steal confidential information like social security or credit card numbers, to “spam” computer users into spending money, or, in the case of national security, to invade military systems.

Current thinking focuses on “proof-carrying code,” which shifts the burden of verification from the code consumer to the code producer. “Now it’s Microsoft’s problem,” said Morrisett. “When they generate a piece of code, they have to be able to construct this proof that your machine can easily verify. ... PCC is the only way that not only the military but companies will be able to survive in the next generation with respect to software security.”

Professor Kenneth Crozier’s optical antenna was named one of the Top 10 Emerging Technologies for 2007 by Technology Review—and for good reason. With the antenna, Crozier explained, scientists will be able to make giant steps in improving sensing, manipulation, and imaging. Other optical tools being created or enhanced are optical microscopes, which “take beautiful images of biological structures”; optical tweezers “to move structures around in a non-contact manner”; and optical spectroscopy, with which to identify materials.

The very concept of foreign aid, then, he said, becomes almost irrelevant, since funds too often fail to reach their intended target.

Consequently, said Myerson, the solution to combating poverty in these countries is to improve governance. “The key to a successful democratic government is competition in the political arena,” he said, adding that more independent leaders must be found to strengthen institutions. “Development assistance should be applied in ways that encourage competition. National governments have to accept direct money to villages.”

Despite rampant corruption in Iraq, the substantial US dollars that have poured into that country have been useful, said Myerson, in helping create a democratic government there, because funds go to local councils. “Yes, there’s corruption and waste,” he said, “but democracy requires political competitors, and that involves patronage power.” That is, local leaders must have their own power in order to grow local governmental institutions.

Speaking on “The Age of Milton Friedman,” Shleifer linked the last 25 years of improved global economic conditions to a near-universal rejection of socialism.
An Alumni Day tradition is the presentation of commemorative pewter bowls from Tiffany to visiting alumni/ae who are celebrating the 25th or 50th anniversaries of their GSAS degrees. GSAS Dean Allan Brandt (pictured) hands an anniversary bowl to an enthusiastic Elizabeth Y. Forman, who received her PhD in 1983 in Slavic languages and literatures. Six other alumni/ae were honored with these gifts: Arthur Berger, PhD ’83, engineering and applied sciences; Barbara K. Biddle, AM ’58, anthropology; Janice Brodman, PhD ’83, government; Joanna Hopkins, AM ’58, regional studies—USSR; Christopher Hurst, PhD ’83, applied sciences; and Gregory E. Smith, PhD ’83, music.

H A P P Y A N N I V E R S A R I E S !
“From 1980 to 2005, world [gross domestic product] increased on an upward trajectory by 2.5 percent per year,” he said. “We’ve been part of a truly remarkable period in human history.”

Continued foreign aid to poor countries will only halt any chance of economic growth there, he said. “I would love foreign aid to help poor countries, but the truth is no evidence exists,” he said. “Foreign aid is a universal disaster. [It] subverts the development of institutions in recipient countries … [and] destroys the ability of governments to get tax income [from its citizens].”

In crises such as the tsunami disaster of 2006, a small amount of humanitarian aid is useful, Shleifer granted, but he noted that most foreign aid is military in nature; humanitarian aid is “a fraction” of that.

A second “bad idea” is for governments to continue cooperating with international institutions such as the World Bank and the United Nations, “the most corrupt and ineffective [of institutions].”

Shleifer’s “good ideas” for enhancing and expanding worldwide economic growth included free and open trade and investment (“the source of growth”), and supporting market economies. Equally important, he said, countries must provide educational opportunities for their citizens. An educated populace, Shleifer said, is the “single most reliable predictor” of a healthy—and wealthy—democracy. Education also makes people more productive, able to take advantage of economic opportunities, and more interested in politics.”

Catherine McKenna is the Margaret Brooks Robinson professor in Celtic languages and literatures.

In her discussion of “The Celtic Bard: Then and Now,” Professor Catherine McKenna remarked that, in centuries gone by, a bard was far more than a mere poet; He or (rarely) she was the very best in the region. “That,” McKenna said, “is why Shakespeare was not just a bard but the bard.”

In very early Celtic society, poetry was central to life, and bards “were the custodians of people’s history, telling the origins of kings and place names, keepers of tradition,” she said. Today, bards are victims of “our ironic age,” and are left generally to bemoan the diminishment of Celtic cultures, rather than celebrate regional triumphs.
David Van Vactor is professor of cell biology in Harvard’s Division of Medical Sciences and a member of the Cancer Cell Biology Program at the Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston.

With an emphasis on human and disease biology, Professor David Van Vactor described the great variety of important work being done by faculty and graduate students in the biological and biomedical sciences, not only within Harvard but also through a network of area clinics and hospitals.

The trend in labs is toward developing and applying molecular and biological agents for the treatment of disease, he said. “As we begin to look to the future, stem cell and regenerative approaches also are going to play a really significant role.

“We’re moving into an era where we can begin to think about the complex dynamics of the molecular components within a cell and, in fact, make new predictions at a higher level of complexity.”

Professor Diana Eck’s most recent book is *A New Religious America: How a “Christian Country” Has Become the World’s Most Religiously Diverse Nation.*

Diana Eck, the Fredric Wertham professor of law and psychiatry in society, spoke on “Locating India: Myth on Earth,” in which she observed that the “countless” places of pilgrimage in India have created a sense of national identity and cultural belonging.

“This profusion of Hindu myths, for which India is legitimately famous, gives us not simply an imaginative world of free-floating narratives but a world that is grounded in these stories, which are positioned and located,” she said. “They literally take place. Every story has its place, and every place has its story.”

Gary Urton is the Dumbarton Oaks professor of pre-Columbian studies.

In his talk, “The Surprising History of an Adobe Wall in Peru,” archaeologist Gary Urton described how a single wall in a small Peruvian village reveals much about cooperative work patterns and about what is valued in a subsistence community. The wall stands in the town of Pacariqtambo, also considered the place of origin for the Incan people—though the spectacular city of Machu Picchu was once thought to have held that honor.

from the dean

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attained exceptional experience in the crucial process of course development and implementation.

This initiative would not have been realized, however, without the generous support of the Richard L. Menschel Fund, which has been instrumental in fostering other efforts to improve teaching and learning at Harvard.

The collaborations in these seminars are sure to be exciting, and the results gratifying for our graduate students, faculty, and, ultimately, Harvard College students: a win-win-win situation.
LINDQUIST, continued from page 8

I went to Harvard for two reasons. First, I wanted to study biology. The question of how life works seemed an almost magical one—the greatest intellectual puzzle I could imagine, with a big bonus: a realistic possibility of leading to the betterment of the human condition. I had, however, no specific idea about what I wanted to do, whether to study animal behavior, the inheritance of genetic information, the development of embryos, or the mechanisms of evolution. Harvard had an extraordinary and a remarkably diverse faculty in the biological sciences, allowing me to put off that fateful initial decision for another year.

Second, the magic of the Harvard name provided legitimacy. I had not been raised to aspire to a professional career. Few women from working-class backgrounds were, in those days. Because I was going to Harvard my parents were just a little bit awed and willing to lend their approval to my crazy notion of going to graduate school. And I was myself apprehensive about the whole venture. The prospect of flunking out of Harvard seemed less embarrassing than flunking out of other places.

GSAS grabbed me by the throat and threw me into the most astonishing environment. The students and postdocs I encountered there were doing simply extraordinary things! And yet, despite a healthy sense of ambition and competition, they were by and large a wonderfully friendly and helpful lot. I forged friendships and a network of colleagues that has lasted a lifetime.

Classroom teaching was not at that time a high priority at Harvard. (I am delighted to see how that has changed!) But there were yet some very gifted teachers on the faculty, and I was lucky enough to encounter some of them. Foremost among them were Rich Losick [now the Maria Moors Cabot professor of biology] and Matthew Meselson [now the Thomas Dudley Cabot professor of the natural sciences], both of whom still grace the profession. Matt, in particular, was teaching a brand new course on a very murky but enticing subject: How do higher organisms organize their genetic material? It hooked me.

I decided then and there to work in his lab. Unbeknownst to me initially, Matt was also working tirelessly to uncover and stop chemical and biological warfare. It was a privilege to be witness to all this. Extraordinarily, he gave me the resources to pursue my own notions of what problems to investigate, while providing a frame of reference for honorable conduct in the profession and rigorous, creative investigation. As a graduate student I was able to help break open a new field thanks to his generosity. The sheer joy of discovery and the validation of my abilities set me on the course I’ve followed ever since.

POWELL, continued from page 8

Powell had been at Harvard before, briefly. Before shipping out, he was stationed in Boston and came into Cambridge to take night classes in German at the Extension School.

One day before class, he went over to the Fogg Museum to pick up a course catalog. “I was in my Navy whites and went into the Fogg and they looked at me as if I was from outer space.”

Powell was told by a receptionist they were not conducting interviews, though he hadn’t requested one, only a course catalog. There was some back and forth, until Seymour Slive (now the Gleason professor of fine arts emeritus) appeared and said to Powell, “Lieutenant, can I help you!”

“The fact that he knew my rank impressed me,” Powell says. “We ended up having a two-hour talk, and that solidified my decision to come to Harvard.”

SHU, continued from page 9

In retrospect, my decision in 1964 to switch from physics to astronomy was a happy culmination of events that began when I entered MIT as an undergraduate in 1959. Coming from the Midwest, I loved the intellectual vibrancy of Cambridge, but the Cambridge of MIT was and is very different from the Cambridge of Harvard. It was during my time at Harvard that I met my future wife; it was from Harvard that I went to my first job as a professional astronomer at [the State University of New York at] Stony Brook. And later, when I left Stony Brook for [the University of California at] Berkeley, it was because a job had opened up in theoretical astrophysics when George Field left Berkeley to become the first director of the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics. Thus, Harvard directly or indirectly ran as a common thread in the fabric of my social and scientific life as a young man.

The impact of what I learned at Harvard had a yet more lasting influence. The most valuable lessons were cultural rather than scholarly. MIT taught me the technical skills to be a good scientist, but Harvard prepared me socially and mentally to be a leader.

Many ingredients other than technical prowess lead to success in academia. To be a successful researcher and professor, a most important trait is the ability to express oneself clearly in verbal presentations and in writing. To be a successful university administrator, one

continued on next page
Later, as my friend Marion Levy [1918–2002, sociologist, Princeton University] said, I was an “over-graduate” student here learning about Japan and China. Just then, when the United States was beginning to accept the responsibilities of a world power, John King Fairbank [1907–91, professor of history and founder of the East Asian Research Center, now the Fairbank Center for East Asian Research] and [Edwin O.] Ed Reischauer [1910–1990, professor of Japanese studies and founder of the Japan Institute, now the Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies] were here developing East Asian studies, not only because it was interesting but also because our citizens and leaders needed to understand them. I am still moved by their vision.

The conceit of some national leaders and intellectuals that understanding other countries’ cultures and history is not necessary has gotten our nation into great trouble.

Is it unrealistic to hope that recent national failures will convince more leaders and more citizens of the need to learn more about other societies? If so, some of my Harvard mentors of great vision will have played a central role in paving the way.
ALUMNI BOOKS

“THE TROUBLED ROAR OF THE WATERS”
Vermont in Flood and Recovery, 1927–1931
By Deborah Pickman Clifford and Nicholas R. Clifford, PhD ’61, history

The authors present the dramatic story of the flood of 1927, which is said to have “closed a book on an old way of life.” The ordeal of the disaster and its aftermath changed this small New England state’s view of itself and its place in the nation. Nicholas Clifford is professor of history emeritus at Middlebury College and the author of six previous books.

BOURGEOIS HINDUISM, OR THE FAITH OF THE MODERN VEDANTISTS
Rare Discourses from Early Colonial Bengal
By Brian A. Hatcher, PhD ’92, study of religion

This is a history of the beginnings of modern Hinduism, based largely on the first-ever English translation of Sabhyadiger vaktrta, discourses of the Tattvabodhinull Sabha, a prominent religious discussion group, from 1841. Many members of the group went on to have prominent careers in colonial Bengal. Hatcher is the McFee professor of religion and department chair at Illinois Wesleyan University and author of Idioms of Improvement: Vidyasagar and Cultural Encounter in Bengal and Eclecticism and Modern Hindu Discourse.

UNVEILED VOICES, UNVARNISHED MEMORIES
The Cromwell Family in Slavery and Segregation, 1692–1972
By Adelaide M. Cromwell, PhD ’52, sociology

The author blends genealogy with sociology in this insightful volume documenting her family’s journey from slavery to achievement in academic, journalistic, and other professional circles. Partly through letters and interviews, the author shows the rise of this family into an emerging black intellectual class, as well as various family members’ thoughts on the issues of the day. Cromwell is professor of sociology emerita at Boston University and the author of five books, including The Other Brahmins: Boston’s Black Upper Class, 1750–1950.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE NOVEL
Reading, Neural Science, and the Form of Victorian Fiction
By Nicholas Dames, PhD ’98, English and American literature and language

IRREDUCIBLE MIND
Toward a Psychology for the 21st Century
By Edward F. Kelly, PhD ’71, psychology and social relations; Emily Williams Kelly, Adam Crabtree, Alan Gauld, Michael Grosso, and Bruce Greyson

The central subject of this comprehensive volume, writes Edward F. Kelly in his Introduction, is the problem of relations between the inherently private, subjective, “first-person” world of human mental life and the publicly observable, objective, “third-person” world of physiological events and processes in the body and the brain. Chapters assess historical theories of the mind-body problem in light of contemporary research, and examine phenomena such as genius, memory, automatism, and near-death experiences. Edward F. Kelly is research professor in psychiatric medicine at the University of Virginia and author of Computer Recognition of English Word Senses, among other works.

BAD FAITH
The Danger of Religious Extremism
By Neil J. Kressel, PhD ’83, psychology and social relations

Controlling religious extremism—of all faiths—while maintaining religious tolerance is the challenge at the heart of this book. Mainstream religious leaders, writes the author, must speak out more against violent and reactionary interpretations of doctrines, and citizens must be better educated about various faiths. Kressel, professor of psychology at William Paterson University, is also the author of Mass Hate: The Global Rise of Genocide, among other works.

FAITH IN SCHOOLS?
Autonomy, Citizenship, and Religious Education in the Liberal State
By Ian MacMullen, PhD ’04, government

The “voucher” issue regarding public funding of education has occupied political debate for many years and often reaches into the area of religious education. In this new book, MacMullen proposes that the state fund a “wide range” of religious primary schools, grounding his argument on an understanding of citizen autonomy within a democracy. The author is assistant professor of political science at Washington University in St. Louis.

MUSEUMS OF THE MIND
German Modernity and the Dynamics of Collecting
By Peter M. McIsaac, PhD ’95, Germanic languages and literatures

Drawing on texts by Goethe, Rilke, Sebald, and others, McIsaac creates a history of the relationship between literature, art collecting, the birth of the public museum, and the identification of the modern in Germany. In this book, McIsaac discusses a mode of cognition he calls “inventoried consciousness”—connecting writing to museum-making—and notes that “the values and priorities that make a museum possible are also articulated in literary form” in a culture. The author is assistant professor of German at York University (Canada).
POETRY AND THE REALM OF THE PUBLIC INTELLECTUAL
The Alternative Destinies of Gabriela Mistral, Cecilia Meireles, and Rosario Castellanos
By Karen Peña, PhD ’00, Romance languages and literatures

Mistral, Meireles, and Castellanos are three major Latin American writers whose work and lives intersected throughout much of the 20th century. Each was widely read in her time and each, through her work, boldly addressed “public square” issues, such as gender roles, reproductive rights, and economic justice. Peña is lecturer in Hispanic studies at the University of Glasgow (Scotland).

IMPRESSIONISM AND THE MODERN LANDSCAPE
Productivity, Technology, and Urbanization from Manet to Van Gogh
By James H. Rubin, PhD ’72, fine arts

Rubin examines the “other landscape” of impressionism: trains, factories, and people at work (rather than at leisure), and other markers of the industrial revolution. Impressionism, he writes, was the first art movement to acknowledge dramatic changes in the European way of life. The focus is on works by Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Guillaumin, and Caillebotte. The author teaches art history at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and at the Cooper Union. His previous books include Courbet and Impressionism.

FINANCING LOW-INCOME COMMUNITIES
Models, Obstacles, and Future Directions
Edited by Julia Sass Rubin, AB ’84, MBA ’90, PhD ’02, business studies, Russell Sage Foundation, 2007, 328 pp.

Because low-income communities traditionally have had only limited access to sources of capital, a condition that has only hampered efforts to improve economic conditions, government has often stepped in to redress the situation with a variety of financial products and services. Obstacles to growth still exist, however, and this book outlines several ways public and private institutions can address the financial exclusion of these communities in terms of housing, banking, and small businesses. Rubin is assistant professor of public policy at Rutgers University.

PRACTICAL MYSTIC
Religion, Science, and A. S. Eddington

At a time when the compatibility of scientific knowledge and religious belief is a point of contention, Stanley steps back to review the life of A.S. Eddington (1882–1944), British physicist, head of the Cambridge Observatory, and a devout Quaker. The author compares early 20th-century Britain’s insistence on choosing “sides” between secularism and belief with intellectual life in contemporary America, and finds lessons may be drawn from Eddington’s experience. Stanley is assistant professor of history at Michigan State University.

Authors: GSAS alumni/ae 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, Holyoke Center 350, 1350 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138-3846. Questions? E-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu.
A Tribute to the Dean, a “Blessing” to Students

Fellowship Fund Honors the Late Jeremy Knowles and Offers Critical Support

By Abigail Adair

With the April 2008 passing of Jeremy Knowles, the beloved former dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (FAS), Harvard lost one of its most vivacious and gifted champions. Alumni who knew and loved him are again paying tribute, as they did under more cheerful circumstances when he stepped down as dean in 2002. On that occasion, two dozen alumni joined together to create the Jeremy Knowles Graduate Student Fellowship Fund to honor Knowles’s commitment to supporting Harvard graduate students, his dedicated service to Harvard, and the man himself.

“He had such a natural grace and a knack for making all the hard work he did on behalf of Harvard seem almost effortless. But of course it wasn’t. He worked tremendously hard—and providing better support for graduate students was at the top of his list.”

To date, the fund has supported ten students at the Graduate School. Two current holders of the Knowles fellowship are Bob Hasegawa, a seventh-year PhD candidate in music, and Lydia Bean, a sixth-year PhD candidate in sociology.

“I’m very grateful for this fellowship, since it has given me the chance to concentrate on my research and complete my dissertation without the distractions of teaching or working another job,” says Hasegawa, whose work explores the ways that listeners make sense of musical harmony.

“This funding has enabled me to make some professional progress in my field too, including completing a conference paper and an article soon to be published.”

Bean agrees that the Knowles fellowship has been invaluable as she works to complete her dissertation, which analyzes the ways that people form political and civic identities in Baptist and Pentecostal churches in North America.

Graduate school takes a lot longer when we have to work and do research at the same time,” she says. “With fellowships, we can focus on getting our research done and beginning our academic careers. That’s such a blessing!”

Knowles, who was named the Amory Houghton professor of chemistry and biochemistry in 1979, before becoming FAS dean in 1991, understood this need and worked to increase fellowship funding to help reduce the time it takes doctoral students to complete their degrees.

“I am quite concerned about time-to-degree,” Knowles said in a 1996 interview with Harvard Magazine. “I am disturbed that in the humanities, the average time-to-degree of a graduate student is more than eight years,” he said.

“Young scholars are nearly 30 before they can spread their own intellectual wings. We could be more effective, and that is why fellowships and graduate student support are [fundraising priorities].”

Fundraising efforts over the past ten years have helped to bolster financial aid for doctoral students. The average time-to-degree for students in the humanities has decreased, due in large part to an increase in fellowship support. Gifts such as those to the Knowles’s fellowship fund enable GSAS to work toward providing ample support for its students, a charge that Knowles helped lead—with his usual persistence and panache.

“No one loved the ideals of scholarship embodied by Harvard more than Jeremy,” says Leah Zell Wanger, AB ’71, PhD ’79, history. She contributed to the Knowles fellowship fund in tribute to “an extraordinary man,” with whom each interaction was memorable.

“In conversations with him, his hands always moved, pointing at you for emphasis, or twirling together to contain the energy that animated his persona,” she says.

Former Harvard President Neil L. Rudenstine, PhD ’64, English and American literature and language, recalled

To The Harvard Gazette, shortly after Knowles’s death.

“He had wit and charm and taste,” Rudenstine said. “Above all, he understood the nature of a university and what it meant to search for knowledge, or discover even a single truth.”

Knowles was a tireless advocate for graduate students who aim to discover such truths. The fellowship fund in his name, which alumni can continue to support, will forever extend this important aspect of his legacy.

Abigail Adair is the assistant director for communications with the University Development Office.

For information about supporting the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, contact Marne Perreault, director of GSAS Giving, at 617-495-1629 or marne_perreault@harvard.edu.

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For more information on GSAS alumni matters, contact the GSAS Alumni Relations Office at gsaa@fas.harvard.edu or 617-495-5591, or visit www.gsas.harvard.edu/alumni.

SAVE THE DATES
The 2009 GSAS Alumni Weekend will be held April 3 and 4 in Cambridge. Check the GSAS Website (www.gsas.harvard.edu) under Alumni for details as the event nears, or e-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu.

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HARVARD WORLDWIDE
Alumni living abroad will find much of interest in this newly launched Website that explores the breadth of Harvard’s international activities, and lists services and information sources especially for alumni. Visit www.worldwide.harvard.edu to see what in the world is going on with Harvard students, faculty, and alumni.

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Recent programs include “The Geometry of 3-Manifolds,” with Curtis McMullen, the Cabot professor of mathematics; “The Installation of Drew Gilpin Faust”; and “The City of Sardis: Approaches in Graphic Recording,” with Elizabeth Gombosi, an associate director of the Harvard Sardis Expedition, and others. To view these and other programs, visit: http://athome.harvard.edu.