Into the Woods: The Living Laboratory at Harvard Forest

Big Jobs: An Encyclopedia of Macroengineering

New Writing from Harvard Faculty: David Blackbourn, Roderick MacFarquhar, and Lisa Randall

Alumni Books

Squirrels, in a Nutshell
The Smithsonian's Richard Thorington on All Things Sciuridae
Sciuridae Forever
Squirrels: How (and where) do they live and what are they doing there? If you have questions about the Sciuridae, alumnus Richard Thorington, curator of mammals at the Smithsonian Institution’s Museum of Natural History, has the answers.

Lands’ Sake
The Harvard Forest in Western Massachusetts has for many years been a quiet force in scientific research into climate change, managing hurricanes and erosion, and land conservation in New England.

New Writing from Harvard Faculty
Historians David Blackbourn and Roderick MacFarquhar write on taming the waters of Germany and the life of Mao, respectively, while physicist Lisa Randall explains warped dimensions.

Big Jobs
With Building the World, a new encyclopedia of macroengineering projects, alumna Kathleen Lusk Brooke presents the histories of and personalities behind the Eiffel Tower, Taj Mahal, and other really big construction jobs.

Recently Received
In this issue, we note new alumni books on reliably diverse subjects: Jerome Kern, the Balkans conflict, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and the globalization of sports, among many others.

On the cover: A black-tailed prairie dog dines. This member of the squirrel family resides on the great plains of southern Canada, mid-America, and northern Mexico. Photo courtesy of Scary Squirrel World.

Correction: In the News and Notes section of the fall 2006 issue we incorrectly stated the departmental affiliation of alumnus Sidney Spielvogel. It is economics.
from the dean

Meeting Alumni, Meeting Goals

This past fall, I attended alumni chapter events in New York and Chicago, where two distinguished colleagues—economist Benjamin Friedman and historian John Coatsworth, respectively—discussed their recent scholarship with an audience of University alumni and their guests.

These events and others like them—held throughout the United States and, increasingly, the world—represent an outstanding opportunity for our alumni to catch up on Harvard faculty research and writing, visit with former classmates, and add new contacts to their network. By turns seminar and reunion, such events offer an excellent way for alumni to stay connected to the Graduate School and the University.

Alumni events are also important for those of us in the administration. Although alumni do contact me with thoughts and suggestions about programs and other topics, I’ve found that for gaining insight into what matters to them, nothing matches a face-to-face meeting.

I’ve found that for gaining insight into what really matters to alumni, nothing matches a face-to-face meeting.

The jam-packed Global Series meetings are an intellectual banquet, analogous to several chapter events distilled into two days. They are a superb way for alumni to chat with deans and faculty at topical discussions and, more informally, at breakfasts and luncheons.

The theme of this year’s Global Series is “Crossing Borders.” Plenary speakers at this event will include Harvard’s Interim President Derek Bok and our Vice Provost of International Affairs, Jorge Dominguez (the Antonio Madero professor of Mexican and Latin American politics and economics).

I will also be at the Toronto meeting and very much look forward to moderating a discussion of “Multiculturalism, Immigration, and Social Integration,” which will feature the work of three superb scholars.

Participants from Harvard will be Michele Lamont, the Robert I. Goldman professor of European studies and professor of sociology, and of African American studies, and Mary Waters, the M. E. Zukerman professor of sociology. They will be joined by Jeffrey Reitz, the Robert F. Harney professor of ethnic, immigration, and pluralism studies, and professor of sociology, at the University of Toronto.

I hope that many GSAS alumni will be able to join us in Toronto, at an upcoming chapter event, or at GSAS Alumni Weekend here in Cambridge this April. And I look forward to seeing you. In the meantime, I encourage alumni to contact me at my office here: University Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

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The GSAA is the alumni association of Harvard University’s Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. Governed by its Council, the GSAA represents and advances the interests of alumni of the Graduate School by sponsoring alumni events and by publishing Colloquy four times each year.

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Sciuridae forever

One scientist’s fascination with the scurrying rodents, from the African pygmy squirrel to the North American yellow-bellied marmot.

BY SUSAN LUMENELLO

The family Sciuridae—squirrels—has been the centerpiece of Richard Thorington’s research life for about 50 years. The longtime curator of mammals at the Smithsonian Institution’s Museum of Natural History, Thorington has published his first book (with his former research assistant Katie Ferrell), Squirrels: The Animal Answer Guide (Johns Hopkins University Press).

Eminently interesting, Squirrels is full of answers to questions on the creatures’ behavior, communication, life cycles, habitat, and other topics (how do they open hard nuts?). It covers the whole family—ground, tree, and flying squirrels, as well as chipmunks, prairie dogs, and marmots (also known as groundhogs or woodchucks)—and reveals the family’s enormous variety, with 278 species distributed on every continent except Australia. As Thorington notes: “The sun never sets on the Sciuridae.”

The book also has an engaging section on squirrels in literature and popular culture. (Britons, for example, may remember “Tufty” warning children how to safely navigate traffic.)

Thorington, who earned his PhD in organismic and evolutionary biology from Harvard in 1964, recently discussed his beloved Sciuridae in a phone interview.

How did you choose to focus your research on squirrels rather than on another mammal?

Richard Thorington: I’ve long been interested in squirrels. In my dissertation at Harvard I did a study on rodent form and function, and managed to squeeze a few squirrels into that study...After I graduated from Harvard, I worked at the New England Primate Center and did primate studies for the remainder of the ’60s and through the ’70s. But as I gradually became quadriplegic, I couldn’t do fieldwork in the tropics anymore. It just became more convenient to work with animals that I could still continue to observe, as well as study their anatomy and taxonomy.

What interests you about squirrels?

RT: You can get to know the individuals, and observe the interactions between individuals which makes it more enjoyable to try to figure out what’s going on with respect to signaling, chases, and the like.

In the book you tell the story of Old Yellow Beads. How does that relate to squirrel intelligence?

RT: Intelligence is a tricky subject, as we know in trying to define it with respect to humans. Old Yellow Beads was an animal I caught in the backyard, and I put a collar with some yellow beads on him so I could recognize him. He became what we know as “trap happy.” He would go into the trap and eat the bait, then wait for me to come out and release him. My procedure was to put a bag over the end of the trap and steer the squirrel into the bag so I could weigh him and then release him.

In Squirrels, the authors present examples of squirrels in literature, including Humbert Wolfe’s “The Grey Squirrel.” It reads, “Like a small grey / coffee-pot, / sits the squirrel.”
Well, Old Yellow Beads caught onto this very quickly. He’d sit there and when I put the bag on the trap, I didn’t have to trick him. He would quietly walk in, wait to be weighed, and when I’d let him out of the bag, he would just walk out; he would not run. If I held a knife with peanut butter on it out to him, he’d crawl out and eat peanut butter before he’d walk back to the tree and climb up it. You could ask the question: who trained whom? Did Yellow Beads train me, or did I train him?

What do you think?
RT: I think it was some of both. He probably thought that he had the best deal.

What are squirrels communicating to each other with all their noises?
RT: Some sounds are easy to explain; others are not so easy. The most common sound you’ll hear gray squirrels making is the alarm call. In our neighborhood [in suburban Maryland], it’s usually [about] a cat. They’ll give this chuk-chuk-churr-churr call. The other squirrels will take [notice] of that and note where it is. The squirrel calling will usually flick its tail as well, so it’s more conspicuous and can be seen by other squirrels.

Many mammals seem to have one alarm call for terrestrial predators that aren’t too threatening immediately and one for aerial predators that really are. You’ll find that chipmunks and others will give alarm calls that differ in that way, recognition of a fast and dangerous predator, as opposed to a slow-moving one.

There are some other signals that I don’t understand very well. If you watch a squirrel carefully, you’ll see (in going along a branch) it will lower its butt and probably leave some urine on the branch. And you would think that another squirrel would come along and sniff that and would know something, but it’s very difficult to know what a squirrel knows! But there is that chemical signaling that’s going on.

There are visual signals as well. In the summer, the gray squirrels are more brown and do not have any real spots behind the ear. Whereas in the winter, they are more gray and there’s a big white spot behind the ear. That is being used for signaling in some way, but I’ve never been able to figure out how. That’s one of the unanswered questions I have. The more you watch squirrels, the more you see what you don’t understand.

What is the typical life of a North American city squirrel? How does it live and for how long? And how does it usually die?
RT: It looks as if they die most often from being run over by cars, but I don’t think that’s the case. [Squirrels are] born in the spring, though there may be a summer litter as well. Gestation is about six weeks, and it’s about ten weeks before they’re out of the nest. You can get quite high mortality in the first year. Maybe 75 percent, maybe even 90 percent, will die depending on a number of environmental factors.

After they’ve survived for a year, they’re becoming fairly wise to the ways of the world. They become streetwise in the city, certainly wise to predators, knowledgeable about their own environment—good places to hide, the best routes from tree to tree, where the best food is, and the like.

After that, you get survivorship that tends to be about 50 percent per year. So where they’ve been studied, one out of about a thousand will live to be ten years old. With that very high infant mortality, statistics don’t look very good. Most tend to die within that first year, probably due to the availability of resources. You get high survival rates if, like we had last year, there’s a very heavy seed crop—lots of hickory nuts, lots of beechnuts. You get good winter survival. Probably what’s going on when you have poor winter survival is that the animals are simply starving to death.

What are some of the rarer squirrels in the world?
RT: The diversity of squirrels in Southeast Asia is truly phenomenal. I call that area headquarters of the world for squirrels.

continued on page 10
A visit to the Harvard Forest could forever change the way you look at New England’s stone walls—and the woods that have reclaimed long-abandoned fields and pastures.

This year is the centennial of the Harvard Forest, located in the town of Petersham, Mass., some 70 miles west of Boston. The Forest’s brick headquarters for research and education is on a former farm site, and the surrounding hilly land, like so much of New England’s, was once pastures, orchards, and fields...but now is overgrown with maple, oak, and pine. In 1990, the Forest staff clear-cut some of the encroaching forest, effectively recreating the denuded agricultural landscape of 150 years ago. Saplings have already filled in much of this cleared land, but elsewhere cows have beaten back the arboreal encroachments, keeping the grass trimmed around one gnarled old apple tree.

A self-guided nature trail that’s open to the public (and available on the Web at harvardforest.fas.harvard.edu/museum/trails.html) highlights significant environmental factors as well as some of the 100 years of research that’s been undertaken at the Forest. A few strides up a dirt road into the woods, a rock wall along a hillside turns a corner and changes character with the addition of smaller stones. A sample pit dug into the ground on the low-lying side reveals plenty of plow-stopping rocks below the surface, suggesting that this area was only used for grazing. None but the biggest stones were moved to the wall. But the story is very different higher up, where the wall contains telltale small stones. Excavation there reveals much finer soil—evidence of years of removing even quite small rocks, which were then added to the wall. Here the dirt has also shifted downward, piling against the uphill side of the wall and creating an ad hoc terrace, a sign of severe erosion. Most likely, the farmer furthered this erosion by choosing the easiest direction in which to plow: straight downhill. Although the wall is disappearing under the fast-growing forest, its boundary-making role endures in the differences in soil chemistry and composition from one side of the wall to the other. And such differences continue to affect the future biology of the forest.

As Harvard Forest researchers have documented and investigated for decades, today’s forest carries a strong cultural legacy of human activity, which continues to influence the local ecology with global consequences. The forest came back as agriculture moved to the Midwest and people who were spread evenly across the land moved and concentrated in cities, seeking the new factory jobs. Today, trees cover New England as much as they did before the Revolutionary War, making the Northeast the most densely forested region in the country. The environmentalist writer Bill McKibben has called this accidental reforestation the single greatest environmental story in the United States. Yet these forests are measurably different from those that came before.

“Every landscape has its history,” says David Foster, director of the Harvard Forest. “Forests in time are a synthesis of history and ecological consequences. In order to understand the forests, you need to understand people, history, basic biology, ecology, physical sciences, policy and management. Those are the pieces we bring together here.”

The Harvard Forest is internationally known for its pioneering integration of social, physical, and biological sciences. During the 1960s and ’70s, research in the woods waned as intellectual interest traveled indoors to labs and greenhouses and tropical questions, Foster says. But in the early 1980s, director John Torrey reinvented the forest as a modern research station and educational forum.

Today, the Forest is a well-used lab and classroom for ecology and environmental studies, supplemented by a century of data. Except for the absence of forestry studies, “we’re returning to our roots,” Foster says. Forty-five people work at the Forest fulltime. About that many more Harvard
faculty members and their graduate students and research staffs use the forest as a lab, conducting studies in earth and planetary sciences, design, public health, archeology, environmental history, and applied mathematics. About 100 more non-Harvard-affiliated scientists from New England and beyond also conduct research at the Forest.

Beyond these many individuals, the Forest is used by Harvard undergraduates on undergraduate fieldtrips and other class visits and weekend labs, and for educational activities involving students of all ages from around the region. And this accounting still leaves out the many nature lovers and outdoor enthusiasts who hike and cross-country ski the Forest trails (see Website for trail maps). Nor does it include those who come to view the Fisher Museum (housed in one wing of the three-story main building) and its exquisite dioramas of New England forests through time.

“It’s really open to anyone,” says Posy Busby, who graduated last year from the Forest’s own small graduate program with a masters in forest science and is now pursuing her PhD at Stanford. “The trail to the fire tower is my favorite.”

The Harvard Forest covers about 3,000 acres. Foster and his colleagues are working with regional land trusts, conservation organizations, the state, and private individuals to help conserve more of the surrounding land as open space for people and wildlife and as a resource for experiments and education. Foster says that thanks to good relations with public and private landholders and with officials of the town of Petersham and the nearby Quabbin Reservoir, the acreage available for research is effectively ten to twenty times larger than that of the Forest proper.

Even for those researching elsewhere, the Forest serves as a good intellectual home base. “There are great forest ecologists everywhere,” says Busby, “but there are not a lot of ecologists really engaging in both historical sources and field data.”

Busby uncovered the origins of an unusual beech forest on privately owned Elizabeth Island near Woods Hole on Cape Cod. She pulled the historical records of timber harvests and sheep numbers, and studied maps of fields dating back to the 1780s. She cored trees to analyze their rings. Foster and forest ecologist Glenn Motzkin helped her by analyzing 14,000 years of pollen data from a sediment core pulled from the bottom of a lake. So, what happened? A hurricane, in combination with human land-use patterns, changed the forest from mixed trees to entirely beech. Busby and her colleagues concluded. continued on page 13
“The Man Who Tamed the Wild Rhine”
By David Blackbourn

ONE SUNDAY MORNING fishermen set off from a village near Leimersheim on the Rhine to haul in their nets from one of the old arms of the river. Pleased by their catch of tench, roach, and eels, they pulled up their oars and let the flat-bottomed boat drift. Then they heard the sound of distant bells, more solemn than any bells they had ever heard and growing louder as they approached the middle of the river. The men looked at each other: the sound was coming from below the surface. The boldest, Hansadam, bent over the side of the boat, and after gazing into the water called his friends over to look. The bells were tolling from the tower of a church that was visible beneath them, surrounded by a few simple huts. The boat moved slowly overhead. Fearful that they would capsize, the men grabbed their oars and pulled as hard as they could for the bank. Stowing the catch quickly, they hurried to the village and told their story. It was met with disbelief and mockery, until other fishermen reported having the same experience on another quiet Sunday morning. From then on fishermen avoided the spot. But the sound of the bells was still heard in the village when the river rose and floods threatened.

This 17th-century legend belongs to a familiar type. Bells are often associated in Christian culture with driving away supernatural beings, warding off the devil, or warning about an impending natural disaster. The Rhineland, like other regions in Germany, boasts many stories of ghostly bells that ring to admonish or warn. Often they are based on the fate of real villages, as this one is. The fishermen in the story came from New Pfotz; the bells belonged to the former village of Pfotz where their ancestors had lived. Like many left-bank settlements along this stretch of the Rhine, Pfotz had been founded in the late 13th century as a fishing village. It disappeared less than 300 years later. The site on a broad bend of the meandering Rhine was steadily eaten away by the river. Finally, in 1535, the village was moved to higher ground a few hundred yards to the west and renamed New Pfotz. Old Pfotz, abandoned, eventually slid entirely under the water.

“The First Salvos”
By Roderick MacFarquhar and Michael Schoenhals

ON FEBRUARY 24, 1965, Mao Zedong sent his wife Jiang Qing to Shanghai on an undercover mission to light the first spark of the Cultural Revolution. She knew the city well, having been a minor actress on stage and screen there in the 1930s, before moving to Yan’an during the anti-Japanese war and marrying Mao. By the 1960s, Shanghai’s prewar bohemian demimonde had long since disappeared, and the city had become a Maoist bastion. The Chairman relied on its leftist party leader, Ke Qingshi, for total support for his more extravagant schemes. It was the obvious place to send his wife to launch his most extravagant scheme yet.
Jiang Qing had been frustrated for years by her inability to influence cultural policy. When she married Mao in Yan’an in 1939, she bore the stigma of causing his divorce from an admired revolutionary heroine, Mao’s comrade on the Long March. Mao’s senior colleagues insisted that she devote herself to caring for the Chairman and stay out of politics for 25 to 30 years. By the mid-1960s that prohibition was nearing its term, and Jiang Qing was making increasing efforts to play a role in the cultural sphere. She was not content to be just the consort of a great man. In her acting days, her favorite part had been Nora in Ibsen’s A Doll’s House, the drama of a woman who broke free from her stifling conventional role as a housewife. Unlike Nora, Jiang Qing could not leave her husband because she wanted power, but she was determined not to be stifled by the party bureaucracy.

“The Entryway Passages: Demystifying Dimensions”
By Lisa Randall
Randall, PhD ’87, physics, is a professor of physics.


THE WORD “DIMENSION,” like so many words that describe space or motion through it, has many interpretations—and by now I think I’ve heard them all. Because we see things in spatial pictures we tend to describe many concepts, including time and thought, in spatial terms. This means that many words that apply to space have multiple meanings. And when we employ such words for technical purposes, the alternative uses of the words can make their definitions sound confusing.

The phrase “extra dimensions” is especially baffling because even when we apply those words to space, that space is beyond our sensory experience. Things that are difficult to visualize are generally harder to describe. We’re just not physiologically designed to process more than three dimensions of space. Light, gravity, and all our tools for making observations present a world that appears to contain only three dimensions of space.

Because we don’t directly perceive extra dimensions—even if they exist—some people fear that trying to grasp them will make their head hurt. At least, that’s what a BBC newscaster once said to me during an interview. However, it’s not thinking about extra dimensions but trying to picture them that threatens to be unsettling. Trying to draw a higher-dimensional world inevitably leads to complications.

Thinking about extra dimensions is another thing altogether. We are perfectly capable of considering their existence. And when my colleagues and I use the words “dimensions,” and “extra dimensions,” we have precise ideas in mind. ... We’ll soon see that when there are more than three dimensions, words (and equations) can be worth a thousand pictures.
In *Building the World*, editors Frank P. Davidson and GSAS alumna Kathleen Lusk Brooke have engineered their own impressive feat—a two-volume encyclopedia of important engineering projects throughout history.

*Building the World* tells the stories behind 41 key projects, giving readers a look into the visionary individuals and often combative teams behind these projects, their historical contexts and surprising facts, and even the real estate contracts and other essential paperwork. As Brooke says: “We have all seen photos of the Taj Mahal, but how many of us have had the chance to read the real estate contracts?”

Davidson and Brooke, who earned her PhD in 1975 in English and American literature and language, have known each other since the 1970s, having co-taught a seminar called Failure of Human Systems at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s School of Engineering, a course they later adapted for the Radcliffe Institute.

Although Davidson is a lawyer by training, he was the American cofounder, in 1957, of the Channel Tunnel Study Group, whose work was instrumental in the creation of the “Chunnel,” the underwater tunnel connecting England and France. A Harvard College and Law School alumnus, Davidson went on to head the Macro-Engineering Research Group at MIT for 25 years. Brooke, by training a medievalist, is a consultant on macro-engineering projects and coauthor of *Mobilizing the Organization: Bringing Strategy to Life* (with John Bray and George H. Litwin, 1996).

In recent decades, governments, organizations, vast teams of engineers, architects, investors, and others have advanced macroengineering projects. But in earlier times, such projects were often the brainchild of a single visionary individual.

“These projects...are usually dreams that one or two people will begin to believe in to such an extent that funds can be raised,” says Brooke. She cites France’s Canal des Deux Mers—the Canal Between the Seas—envisioned by Pierre-Paul Riquet, known as the Baron de Bonrepos, and Louis XIV, as an ideal example. Nearly 150 miles long, the canal runs between the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, beginning in Bordeaux.
The Taj Mahal was a macroengineering monument to love. Largely completed in 1643, after more than a decade of construction, it was ordered built by Shah Jahan, the fifth emperor of India’s Moghul dynasty, as a memorial to his wife, who died in childbirth in 1631.

The project was Riquet’s childhood dream. Dragged along by his father to a business meeting of the Council of the Counts of Languedoc, the boy aristocrat found himself quite fascinated when the adults’ discussion turned to the idea of a canal between the two seas. Riquet never abandoned his fascination with the concept, but it wasn’t until his retirement as a collector of salt taxes that he took action.

“Riquet brought the idea of a canal to Louis XIV, who said, That’s a great idea, let’s do it!” says Brooke. Building includes Louis’s edict of 1666 to authorize what was then called the collector of salt taxes that he took action.

“The idea was made public,” says Brooke, “it aroused a big protest from the artists of France, who said it was an abomination and an atrocity.” These would-be tastemakers included Emile Zola, Guy de Maupassant, and Alexandre Dumas.

The Tower was intended to stand for just 20 years and then taken down, says Brooke. “But in that 20-year period, radio was invented, and this was a very high structure in Paris, so they put radio towers on the top... and kept it up for a few more years. Then, television came, and pretty soon the Tower was an essential structure, much beloved. They had mastered the elevators, and it was a great tourist attraction. And it’s still there. But it was considered to be a temporary work of art.”

—Susan Lumenello

Music
Roe-Min Kok, PhD ’03, recently published a book (with Susan Boynton), Musical Childhoods and the Cultures of Youth (Wesleyan University Press, 2006). The essays offer case studies of music’s role in human development across centuries and continents. Kok is an assistant professor of music at McGill University.

Regional Studies—East Asia
Susan B. Weiner, PhD ’84, has launched a Website for her writing and editorial services at www الاستثمارwriting.com. A chartered financial analyst, she has also introduced a workshop on “The Six Deadly Sins of Investment Commentary, or How to Write What People Will Read.”

Romance Languages and Literatures
Deborah Parker, PhD ’85, was awarded a two-year grant of $184,060 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The grant will fund further development of her multimedia electronic teaching resource, The World of Dante (www3.iath.virginia.edu/dante). Parker is a professor of Italian at the University of Virginia.

In Memoriam
Constance Helen (Richard) Streeter, PhD ’72, the classics, died March 27, 2006, in Odessa, Texas. She taught Greek, Latin, and the classics at North Shore Country Day School near Chicago, the University of Iowa at Iowa City, and the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton and St. John.

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I don’t think we really know what the rarest squirrels are. We don’t know whether some of them are extant or not. I was deeply concerned to hear one of my friends say that the one place he knew of on the Malaysian peninsula, where there was a small species of flying squirrel, he’d returned to that same forest and it had been cut down. We don’t know if [this squirrel is] extant or if it’s an extinct species.

There are other ones that have been recorded on the basis of a few specimens and have never been seen again. The smallest of the flying squirrels was one of those. There are two specimens in the British Museum, that’s it.

What about the giant tree squirrels of Asia?
RT: Those run about three to four pounds, maybe more. Two-kilogram animals are not unusual among giant tree squirrels. They have very long tails. They’re very striking animals in the wild, but they don’t seem to make good zoo exhibits. We had one at the National Zoo, and it would sit in its box and not come out. It was very disappointing. In the wild, most of the giant squirrels live in the treetops and are very seldom seen down low.

Can you talk about the fact that rather than run from snakes, squirrels actually confront and even tease these predators?
RT: The difference between a snake and some ... other predators is that if you know where the snake is, it’s not really very dangerous to you. They’re not really quick except within the short distance around them. Whereas with a hawk, you have to worry about him even if you know where he is. Or a weasel, because he’s quick and can pursue you most anywhere. But a snake is probably most dangerous to young animals...so mobbing is very successful.

Mobbing?
RT: Yes, a number of squirrels may join in, kicking sand at it. And once the snake is seen, it doesn’t stand a very good chance of catching anything and may have its own motives for getting out of there. It’s being irritated, being harassed. One of the really intriguing things that people have documented is that adult California ground squirrels have developed an immunity to rattlesnake poison in areas where they co-occur. But it’s not the young that have this. So [harassing snakes] is not as dangerous a job as it appears to be at first, but it is for their young. It’s more harassment than teasing.

Is the phenomenon of female squirrel infanticide unusual among mammals?
RT: I’m not sure. It’s a fascinating story that John Hoogland [of the University of Maryland Appalachian Environmental Laboratory] found with respect to prairie dogs. Prairie dog females are committing infanticide and are killing approximately 40 percent of the infants born in a colony. Since the females are supposed to be related to one another in a coterie, which is one division within the colony, it is surprising that the females would be the ones committing infanticide because they must be killing the young of sisters or half-sisters.

So John was very puzzled by this, but surmised that there would be a number of advantages to the female committing the infanticide. Number one, it’s just lactating females who do it, so if you kill the other lactating females’ young, then she is no longer lactating and will not kill yours. She will no longer defend an area for foraging on the ground, so that area becomes common for you. Also, you get to feed on her young, which provides nutrients to your young....There is an overall strategy within evolution that you want to get your young to be the survivors of the next generation. Your offspring carry 50 percent of your genes, and your sister’s offspring will carry 25 percent, and if it’s a half-sister, 12 1/2 percent. It would be an advantage to assure that your genes were the ones that are dominating the next generation, in terms of the evolutionary game.

How do squirrels remember where they’ve buried their food for the winter?
RT: They seem to have very good memories. If you have a squirrel that buried nuts and a squirrel that didn’t bury nuts, the squirrel that buried nuts will do a much better job of finding the nuts than the other. But if it’s wet soil, then the odor becomes important. If it’s dry soil, then it becomes much more difficult to detect [buried food] by odor, so they have [to rely on] memory. It’s quite incredible to watch a squirrel on a snow-field just dig down and find a nut. Because there’s no smell, there’s no other way he could do it except by memorizing where it was. That brings us back to intelligence, because intelligence involves memory.
So are squirrels smart?
RT: Intelligence is not a single factor. Squirrels don’t have the abilities of some other animals who are very good at out-running [their] foe and knowing when to start running and what distance they need to maintain between them and carnivores. Animals have different knowledge bases and learning skills, so it’s difficult to judge. But if your intelligence is adequate if you’re able to get your young into the next generation, then, yes.

Do squirrels make good pets?
RT: No. The flying squirrel is the most pet-like [of all squirrels], but no squirrel can be potty-trained.

How large is the Smithsonian squirrel collection, and how is it measured?
RT: We have about 30,000 squirrel specimens in the collection. The [mammal collection] overall is approaching 600,000, which is the largest in the world. We measure size by number of specimens. But every time I do a study, I find the collection is deficient in some way.

What’s missing?
RT: Well, there are a number of squirrels I would like to have specimens of, but it’s becoming more difficult to acquire them. Some are so rare it’s unlikely we’ll get any. One…that would be particularly nice to have is the woolly flying squirrel, which is the biggest of the flying squirrels. That occurs in Northern Pakistan and Afghanistan, not areas you want to go to at the moment.

What squirrels are endangered?
RT: There are a lot of them. Tree squirrels do not do well if you cut down all the trees, and that is happening in many tropical areas, which have the greatest variety of tree and flying squirrels—also tree-based animals. I worry a lot about what’s going on in Southeast Asia in terms of the logging that’s going on there for tropical hardwoods. There are other problems being brought about by climate change. The most dramatic one is found on the tops of mountain peaks, like the Mount Graham red squirrel, found in Arizona. A colleague who is studying them there is concerned that as climate change proceeds, their habitat will no longer survive on the top of the mountain. They’ve been pushed up the mountainside by climate change, and now they’re going to be pushed off the top.

Also, as the forests become dry in the Southwest, they’re more prone to fires. So it doesn’t look good for the Mount Graham red squirrel, just as it doesn’t look good for some of the Southeast Asian tree squirrels.

And the demise of squirrels affects the lives of other species.
RT: And plants. Some squirrels feed on the truffles that are formed by the fungi associated with roots of trees. The fungi and the trees are important to one another because the fungi...bring in nutrients the tree cannot get otherwise. The fungi produce truffles; the squirrels eat the truffles and proceed to spread the spores through the habitat. Without the spores you wouldn’t have the…fungi, and without the fungi, you wouldn’t have the trees. More directly, squirrels spread seeds. When there are a lot of acorns around, squirrels do bury them. But they don’t get them all.

I enjoyed the section on squirrels in mythology, pop culture, and literature. Do you have a favorite squirrel tale, as it were?
RT: I would say it’s Ratatosk, the squirrel that….carries nasty messages back and forth between the serpent that’s been gnawing at the tree of life and the eagle at the top of the tree. It’s from the Nordic culture. I like the image of the squirrel taking messages, and if you hear a squirrel scolding you, you get an impression of what the squirrel thinks of you. In Sweden, gossip columnists often called themselves Ratatosk.

Finally, can you explain the “Harvard Law of Animal Behavior” as it applies to squirrels?
RT: I would paraphrase it as “under the best controlled of experimental conditions, the animal will do whatever it darn well pleases.” Others may express the phrase more vehemently. If I tell you that ground-hogs are marmots and that marmots are giant ground squirrels, the next place you may see a marmot is up a tree. That would typify for me the Harvard Law of Animal Behavior. The moment you lay down some generality, you’ll find squirrels who haven’t read your book.
GSAS ALUMNUS IS NOBEL LAUREATE IN MEDICINE
Craig Mello, professor of molecular medicine and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, shared the prize in medicine with Andrew Z. Fire of MIT, the Nobel Committee announced last October. Mello received his PhD in biology from Harvard in 1990. He and Fire were recognized for their discovery of RNA interference—or silencing—which opens up exciting possibilities for use in gene technology. Plans are underway to develop silencing RNA as a treatment for virus infections, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, endocrine disorders, and several other conditions, according to a Nobel Foundation statement.

ALUMNUS ELECTED TO 110TH CONGRESS
Joe Sestak, MPA ’80 and PhD ’84, political economy and government, was elected Representative from Pennsylvania’s 7th Congressional District. A Democrat, Sestak defeated Republican Curt Weldon, a ten-term incumbent. A former Vice Admiral in the US Navy, Sestak retired in January 2006, after 31 years of service. During the Clinton administration, he also served as a defense policy director on the National Security Council. During his campaign, he focused on issues of national security and defense, health care, and education. According to the House historian, Sestak is the highest-ranking former military officer to serve in the US House of Representatives.

GSAS ALUMNI AWARDED NATIONAL HUMANITIES MEDAL
Classiﬁst Mary Lefkowitz, PhD ’61, the classics, and historian Kevin Starr, PhD ’69, English and American literature and language, were presented the 2006 National Humanities Medal by President Bush in November. Starr, who received the Graduate School Centennial Medal last year, is the California state librarian emeritus and a longtime member of the University of Southern California faculty. In a series of books, over recent decades, he has depicted the story of what he terms “America and the California Dream.” Lefkowitz is a professor of classics emerita at Wellesley College and the author, most recently, of Greek Gods, Human Lives. Other medal recipients were Middle East scholars Fouad Ajami and Bernard Lewis, economist James M. Buchanan, television mogul Nickolas Davatzes, literary scholar Robert Fagles, theological scholar Mark Noll, biographer Meryle Secrest, and the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University.

ALUMNUS CLIFFORD GEERTZ DIES
Renowned anthropologist Clifford Geertz, PhD ’56, anthropology, died last November in Princeton, New Jersey. He was 80. A professor emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study, Geertz made landmark contributions to social and cultural theory that have inﬂuenced not only anthropologists but also geographers, ecologists, political scientists, and historians. He was the author of 17 books, including The Religion of Java (1960); Islam Observed: Religious Development in Morocco and Indonesia (1968); and The Politics of Culture: Asian Identities in a Splintered World (2002). He received the National Book Critics Circle Prize in Criticism in 1988 for Works and Lives: The Anthropologist as Author. At the time of his death, Geertz was working on the general question of ethnic diversity and its implications in the modern world. In 2000, he was honored at a conference held in Morocco, where he had conducted work for a decade. According to a statement, Geertz said the honor was particularly gratifying because “anthropologists are not always welcomed back to the site of their field studies.”

HOUGHTON LIBRARY JOINS IN LONGFELLOW BICENTENNIAL
Harvard’s indispensable humanities repository will present “Public Poet, Private Man: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow at 200” through April 2007. Using manuscripts, drawings, and photographs from Longfellow’s papers at the Houghton and the Longfellow National Historic site in Cambridge, the exhibition is intended to show a multidimensional poet. Through such poems as “Paul Revere’s Ride” and “The Courtship of Miles Standish,” Longfellow helped create an American cultural identity. He served as a professor of modern languages at Harvard for nearly two decades. Rounding out the University’s involvement in the bicentennial will be a Longfellow gala at Sanders Theatre in March 2007. For more information, go to www.longfellow200.org/.

—Compiled by Susan Lumenello
“The history itself is interesting, and then there are all these environmental ramifications,” Foster says. “This is a New England that a lot of Harvard alumni don’t know.”

RESEARCHING THE FOREST

At the heart of the ecology and conservation program at the Harvard Forest is the Long-Term Ecological Research (LTER) study. The Forest was one of 15 original sites (since expanded to 26 sites, including ones in the Arctic and Antarctic) for this multi-site study, which began in 1988. This year, the National Science Foundation awarded the Harvard Forest $4.9 million for the fourth phase of its LTER study: forest responses to natural and human disturbances and environmental change.

The research has included an experimental hurricane, which involved pulling down trees to simulate the most intense New England storm on record, from 1938, to study forest reorganization; soil warming experiments to study climate warming impacts; and the chronic effect of nitrogen emissions (principally from motor vehicle exhaust) when deposited by rain in the soil. Three towers level with the tree canopy have tracked the respiration of water and carbon dioxide for 15 years in a study led by Harvard’s Steven Wofsy, the Abbott Lawrence Rotch professor of atmospheric and environmental science.

In one modern consequence of the social and economic patterns of the late 19th century, the re-grown forest trees—especially red oaks—are slowing the rate of global warming by sopping up some of the accumulating excess atmospheric carbon dioxide.

“The northeast United States is globally important,” Wofsy says. “It’s a term in the equation you want to keep.” Wofsy was the first to apply the carbon dioxide–respiration-monitoring equipment to trees (it was developed to measure crop productivity) and to show that it could be measured round the clock, year round. Now, scientists are making those same carbon-dioxide-and-water-vapor-exchange measurements at 200 sites around the world.

The reforested Northeast poses intriguing new conservation quandaries: beavers, bear, and moose are back with a vengeance, accompanied by animals that are relatively new to the region, such as the coyote. On the other hand, many grassland bird species (such as the upland sandpiper), which invaded the farmlands and briefly thrived in deforested lands, are on the brink of regional extinction.

In the last few years, the northeastern forest cover appears to have peaked, and New England may have entered a new phase of deforestation. The remarkable return of the forest is threatened by the same sort of uncoordinated human activity that spawned it, says Foster. In response, he and his colleagues have proposed an evidence-based strategy for conserving roughly half of the state as protected lands.

The plan, called “Wildlands and Woodlands,” calls for conservation of undeveloped lands in Massachusetts to allow natural processes to continue, and to allow land managers to preserve other landscapes and animal habitats. The proposal received a key boost recently from conservation finance experts (see the sidebar on pg. 5 for more on this proposal).

“Those two societies in history get to make a decision twice. In the 18th century, New Englanders cleared the forest for agricultural land that reforested in the 19th and 20th centuries. Today, we have a unique second chance to decide the fate of our forest.”

Carol Cruzan Morton is a science writer.
JEROME KERN

By Stephen Banfield,
GSA ’76, special
students program
Yale University Press,

Although he is considered the father of the American musical (Show Boat, Roberta, Swing Time), Kern’s work has never been critically investigated in full, and biographies have been remiss in their musicology, writes Banfield. He sets out to fill both vacuums in a book that presents the development of Kern’s musical style, covers previously overlooked compositions, and reassesses old favorites like “Ol’ Man River” and “Smoke Gets in Your Eyes.” Banfield is the Stanley Hugh Badock professor of music at the University of Bristol (England).

THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY
Can It Survive?

By Arthur J. Bellinzoni,
PhD ’63, sociology and
the study of religion

Christianity will become irrelevant, writes the author, unless its leaders and subscribers “catch up with the future.” He looks at four key issues that must be revisited: the question of God and whether the current Christian concept is outdated, the question of the Bible and its interpretations, the question of Jesus and his life as a man, and the question of myth and its place in Christians’ understanding of the world. Bellinzoni is professor of religion emeritus at Wells College (New York). His previous works include The Sayings of Jesus in the Writings of Justin Martyr and The Influence of the Gospel of Saint Matthew on Christian Literature Before Saint Irenaeus.

BECOMING A CITIZEN
Incorporating Immigrants and Refugees in the United States and Canada

By Irene Bloemraad,
PhD ’03, sociology

Based on studies of Portuguese and Vietnamese communities in Boston and Toronto, Bloemraad looks at why Canadian immigrants are more integrated and involved in their communities than their US counterparts. She finds that while immigrants in both countries experience similar settlement patterns—they search for others from their homelands, for example—their reception by the two governments differs substantially. Bloemraad is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley.

CLASSIC CHIC
Music, Fashion, and Modernism

By Mary E. Davis,
PhD ’97, music

If you were a reader of Vogue or Vanity Fair in the early 20th century, you’d expect to read about fashion trends and society figures. Interestingly, writes Davis, you would also be reading about cutting-edge composers such as Erik Satie and Igor Stravinsky, as well as fascinating new artists like Picasso and Cocteau. In this engaging new book, the author demonstrates the important link between modernist culture and the fashion world that helped support it. Davis is an associate professor of music at Case Western Reserve University. Her book on Satie is forthcoming this year.

RECONSTRUCTING THE UNIVERSITY
Worldwide Shifts in Academia in the 20th Century


Using a range of documentary sources, sociologist Frank and Harvard PhD candidate Gabler chart the course of university curricula and faculty rosters over the last century. The main change is the ascendancy of the social sciences where the humanities and natural sciences once dominated. Influences cited include a democratizing world, various corporate interests, and evolving societal priorities.
Still, write the authors, the university remains the place where pursuit of the truth, for all the flaws inherent in such a concept, is preeminent. Gabler will receive his doctorate this spring.

FAILING TO WIN
Perceptions of Victory and Defeat in International Politics
By Dominic Johnson, GSA ’01, special students program, and Dominic Tierney, GSA ’01, special students program

In modern warfare, why are some military failures perceived as successes and some apparent successes, failures? Such perceptions, grounded in group psychology and biases, can supersede facts and inform public policy, elections, subsequent military actions, and even the writing of history. The authors examine how victory and defeat have been measured in five key conflicts: the Cuban missile crisis, the Tet offensive in the Vietnam War, the Yom Kippur War, the mid-1990s US intervention in Somalia, and the current US war in Iraq. Johnson is a member of the Society of Fellows at Princeton University; Tierney, an assistant professor of political science at Swarthmore College.

GLOBALIZING SPORT
National Rivalry and International Community in the 1930s
By Barbara J. Keys, PhD ’01, history

When the Olympics were held in Los Angeles in 1932, the world community—including Stalin in the Soviet Union and Hitler in Germany—saw the political power of national pride garnered through athletic success. The next Olympics, held in Berlin four years later, were known as “the Nazi Olympics.” Keys investigates how the Games and other sporting events of the period, like the Joe Louis and Max Schmeling boxing matches, served the propaganda machines of totalitarian governments. Keys is a lecturer in history at the University of Melbourne.

PURPOSE
The Starting Point of Great Companies
By Nikos Mourkogiannis, GSA ’83, MBA ’93

“Purpose” is one’s “moral DNA,” writes Mourkogiannis, and it is the reason for organizational success. Although the author acknowledges that the idea of doing right to do well is a low priority in most business school curricula, he maintains, “Moral concerns have immense utility.” He looks at the practices of such companies as Marriott, Apple, IBM, Sony, and BMW. Based in London, Mourkogiannis is a senior partner at Panthea, a leadership consulting firm, and is an advisor on leadership to international consultants Booz Allen Hamilton. He helped create Harvard Law School’s Center on Negotiations with Roger Fisher, author of Getting to Yes.

ENDGAME IN THE BALKANS
Regime Change, European Style
By Elizabeth Pond, AM ’63, regional studies—USSR

Pond, a veteran international affairs journalist, takes readers from the late-1980s dissolution of the former Yugoslavia and subsequent regional wars, to the ongoing tensions behind European and American involvement. She is optimistic about the region’s future as part of a new Europe, noting, “Balkan peoples stumble often enough, but they are rushing through the political, economic, and social revolutions that it took Britain and France and the United States 200 years to get through—and this in one generation. In their attempt to escape from the 19th into the 21st century the Balkans are already light-years away from what the most optimistic observers foresaw in 1995 or 1999, or even 2004.” Currently a correspondent for the Washington Quarterly, Pond was the European correspondent for the Christian Science Monitor. Her previous books include Friendly Fire: The Near-Death of the Transatlantic Alliance (2003).

STANLEY CAVELL’S AMERICAN DREAM
Shakespeare, Philosophy, and Hollywood Movies
By Lawrence W. Rhu, AB ’67, MAT ’69, PhD ’87, comparative literature

The longtime Harvard scholar Cavell, now the Walter M. Cabot professor of aesthetics and the general theory of value emeritus, is perhaps most renowned for linking Shakespeare’s plays and Hollywood films from the 1930s and ‘40s, and finding in both forms of expression elements of Emersonian philosophy. This approach, writes Rhu, makes Cavell one of the most accessible of contemporary philosophers. Cavell’s Pursuits of Happiness: The Hollywood Comedy of Remarriage and Contesting Tears, among other works, are given close readings. Rhu is an associate professor of English and comparative literature at the University of South Carolina.

continued on next page
MAKING MEMORY MATTER
Strategies of Remembrance in Contemporary Art
By Lisa Saltzman, PhD ’94, fine arts

Much of contemporary art addresses political and social loss and remembrance, and even among today’s avant-garde, ancient impulses toward memorializing dark histories persist. Saltzman explores the meaning of Maya Lin’s Vietnam War memorial, as well as works by Rachel Whiteread, Kara Walker, and Glenn Ligon. The author is an associate professor of art history at Bryn Mawr College and published Anselm Kiefer and Art After Auschwitz.

A PENTECOST OF FINCHES
New and Selected Poems
By Robert Siegel, PhD ’68, English and American literature and language

As the title of his latest collection suggests, Siegel’s poems examine aspects of nature and Christian scripture, among other subjects. Selected poems are from the earlier books The Waters Under the Earth, In A Pig’s Eye, and The Beasts & the Elders. Dana Gioia described Siegel as a “compassionate observer,” and the London Times Literary Supplement said his work possesses “unpretentious versatility.” Siegel is a National Endowment for the Arts poetry fellowship recipient and professor of English emeritus at the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, where he also directed the graduate creative writing program.

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
Polarizing First Lady
By Gil Troy, AB ’82, PhD ’88, history

Newsweek said this brief life of the former First Lady and current New York Senator “shows how her elasticity as a public figure saved her husband’s presidency and ultimately led her to pursue power in her own right.” The book focuses on how Clinton has—or has not—navigated America’s still deeply conflicted view of women in power. Troy is a professor of history at McGill University and the author of Morning in America: How Ronald Reagan Invented the 1980s, among other books.

WHAT CHILDREN NEED
By Jane Waldfogel, AB ’76, EdM ’79, MPA ’91, PhD ’94 public policy

Policy-makers, writes the author, must respect three “core American values” when it comes to child-rearing: respecting choice, promoting quality, and supporting employment. Further, allocating public funds for daycare, education, and family leave, for instance, must honor two principles: economic efficiency and equity. Waldfogel explains how to balance these values and principles, and she stresses that good policy depends on families, parents, and employers speaking up. A professor of social work and public affairs at Columbia University, Waldfogel’s previous books include The Future of Child Protection: How to Break the Cycle of Abuse and Neglect.

—Compiled by Susan Lumenello

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Graduate Research Workshops: Understanding Islam in the West

By Abigail Adair

After anthropologist Zahra Jamal presented her doctoral research to the Islam in the West research workshop last November, one of her peers, sociology student Pete Dewan, admitted he had not fully followed her analysis. At first perplexed, they soon realized their fields employ different definitions for a term. After comparing terminology, Jamal laughed and said, “This is why interdisciplinary discussions are so valuable.”

The Islam in the West (IITW) research workshop draws graduate students from departments throughout GSAS and across the University. Students from a range of disciplines, including government, Islamic studies, languages, and law, who have a shared interest in Islam meet once every month to present and discuss relevant research. The workshop, made possible by gifts to the Graduate School Fund, is part of a broad IITW program in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The initiative aims to increase knowledge of Muslim minorities in Western societies, develop cross-disciplinary exchanges, and advance an increasingly important area of research.

Instituted in 1994 by GSAS, the research workshop program offers forums for graduate students to share and discuss their research. The IITW program in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The initiative aims to increase knowledge of Muslim minorities in Western societies, develop cross-disciplinary exchanges, and advance an increasingly important area of research.

Asani sees limitless opportunities for expanding the Islam in the West program, which he views as one step toward combating widespread ignorance about Islam. Citing media stories, Asani refers to the popular misconception of a “Muslim problem.” “It reminds me of the purported ‘Jewish problem.’ It’s scary, and implies the problem lies with the Muslims and not with the structures of society—issues of racism and class and religion are embedded in all of this,” said Asani.

In just three years, a small gathering of students and faculty over dinner has already led to significant opportunities for students and scholars and has positioned Harvard as a leader in a burgeoning area of inquiry. “This program has created an awareness throughout the country that Harvard is taking this topic seriously,” said Asani. “It has put Harvard on the map in this area.”

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

For information about supporting initiatives such as research workshops in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, please contact Marne Perreault, Director of GSAS Giving, at 617-495-1629 or marne_perreault@harvard.edu.
Alumni Events and Notices

Alumni Weekend and Career Options Days are held on campus. Chapter events are held in cities around the world and include a talk by a senior member of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, and time for alumni to network and socialize over food and drink. For more information about events in your area, visit the GSAS Website at www.gsas.harvard.edu, call 617-495-5591, or e-mail gsaa@fas.harvard.edu.

CHAPTER EVENT

Thursday, March 8, 2007 | New York, New York
Daniel Schrag, professor of earth and planetary sciences, will speak on “Global Warming: Ancient Omens and Modern Solutions.”

HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION GLOBAL SERIES

Friday and Saturday, March 23 and 24, 2007
Toronto, Canada
Keynote speaker: Canadian Prime Minister Stephen J. Harper. Other scheduled speakers or moderators include Derek Bok, Harvard Interim President; Jorge Domínguez, Harvard vice provost for international affairs; and the Antonio Madero professor of Mexican and Latin American politics and economics; Joseph Martin, dean of the Faculty of Medicine and neurobiology professor, Harvard Medical School; Theda Skocpol, GSAS Dean and professor of government; Alan Altshuler, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design and urban policy professor; and William Alford, law professor and vice dean of Harvard Law School. For more information on this event, go to http://post.harvard.edu/harvard/globalseries/html/index.htm.

CAREER OPTIONS PANELS

Thursday & Friday, April 26 and 27, 2007
Cambridge, Massachusetts
Academic Career Options Panels (April 26) will feature GSAS alumni panelists who teach and conduct research in academe. Non-academic Career Options Panels (April 27) will feature GSAS alumni panelists who have parlayed their advanced degrees into careers in the arts, publishing, public policy, international development, financial services, patent law, consulting, high tech, and biotech. For more information about this event, contact the Office of Career Services at 617-495-2595 or visit www.ocs.fas.harvard.edu.

ALUMNI WEEKEND

Friday, April 13, 2007 | Cambridge, Massachusetts
Department of Music Graduate Alumni Reunion

Saturday, April 14, 2007 | Cambridge, Massachusetts
GSAS Alumni Day
Hear from Harvard faculty on their recent scholarship; catch up with old friends; and enjoy a day of intellectual and social refreshment. Keynote speaker: Jorge Domínguez, Harvard vice provost for international affairs, and the Antonio Madero professor of Mexican and Latin American politics and economics. Other scheduled speakers include Kathleen Coleman, professor of Latin; David Foster, director of Harvard Forest and senior lecturer on biology; Jeffry Frieden, the Stanfield professor of international peace, Department of Government; and Farish Jenkins, professor of biology and curator of vertebrate paleontology.