mensionality to theories of the universe's shape and terrain; and grappling with the level of dark energy thought to exist in the universe today. Those beginnings, she hopes, will "launch more interaction between astrophysics and theoretical physics" at Harvard.

Randall notes that it is "good to get science in the door at Radcliffe right away," early in its incarnation as an institute for advanced study. For Grosz, who has long led efforts to support women in science at Harvard and elsewhere, opportunities like this figured in her decision to take on the science deanship (see "Radcliffe Ramps Up," September-October 2001, page 58).

Now, with one science cluster in place, she reels off follow-up possibilities, spanning FAS, the medical and public-health schools, and the schools of business and government: computational biology, computer security, the environment, bioengineering. "There is just no end to the scientific problems we need smart people to address," she says—and common to all of them are the possibilities for progress that come from getting people "to see Radcliffe as a place where they can try new things and bring new groups of people together."

Messenger from Pakistan

Amid what administrators and police said was the heaviest security ever for a Harvard speaker, Pervez Musharraf, president of Pakistan, told a packed audience at the Kennedy School of Government that the war on terrorism must reach deep to address the root causes of terror. Speaking at the first Institute of Politics Forum of the year on September 8—a day after most freshmen moved in and three days before the observance of September 11 (see page 51)—Musharraf presented his vision for Pakistan and addressed what he said he considers the biggest problems facing his nation in the years ahead—religious extremism and poor relations with India (which he said are at their "lowest ebb" in years).

Musharraf, an army general, has been the self-proclaimed president of Pakistan since June 20, 2001, and the country's chief

University People

Familiar Fellow

Robert D. Reischauer '63 was appointed to the Harvard Corporation (The President and Fellows of Harvard College) on October 6, succeeding Herbert S. Winokur Jr. '65, Ph.D. '67. Reischauer, president of the Urban Institute and former director of the Congressional Budget Office, is the son of the late University Professor Edwin O. Reischauer. More complete coverage will appear in the next issue.

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Robert D. Reischauer

Fiscal Farewell

Elizabeth Huidekoper, vice president for finance since 1996, relinquished the position on October 15—after 21 years of financial-management service at Harvard—to become executive vice president for finance and administration at Brown University. Harvard's senior financial officer oversees budgets, sponsored research, cash and debt management, and fiscal planning. At Brown, Huidekoper has a broader portfolio, including human resources, labor relations, police and security, facilities, and investments. In a letter announcing her departure, she said of Brown's smaller, more centralized structure, "In other words, you can get your arms around it...I hope!" and cited the personal opportunity as "the only one that could have lured me away from Harvard." Huidekoper is the third vice president, of five, to move on in the past 16 months; President Lawrence H. Summers hired a new vice president for government, community, and public affairs early in his administration (filling a vacancy) and must appoint a new vice president and general counsel (**Anne Taylor** also departed this fall). Calling Huidekoper "one of Harvard's most talented, versatile, and effective administators," he thanked her for teaching him "a great deal about how Harvard really works." Former Arts and Sciences financial associate dean **Ann Berman** will serve as acting vice president for finance.

JANE REED/HARVARD NEWS OFFICE

Elizabeth Huidekoper

Law Beyond Borders

William P. Alford, Stimson professor of law, is the new associate dean for the graduate program and international legal studies at Harvard Law School. An expert on Chinese law and on the resolution of international trade disputes, he oversees 200 students from several dozen countries enrolled in masters' and doctoral programs. Alford succeeds **Anne-Marie Slaughter**, who accepted a deanship at Princeton (see July-August, page 84).

Better Biology

Cabot professor of biology **Richard M. Losick**—named a Harvard College Professor for excellence in teaching—is one of 20 research scientists nationwide to receive $1 million each from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute to develop new, enhanced methods of undergraduate instruction. Losick, who teaches "Introductory Molecular Biology," plans enriched first-year experiences for disadvantaged students, high-level research partnerships for more experienced students, and a program of computer animation to illustrate molecular processes in motion.

KRIS SNIBBE/HARVARD NEWS OFFICE

Richard M. Losick

After Winthrop

Master **Paul D. Hanson**, Lamont professor of divinity, and his wife and co-master, **Cynthia Rosenberger**, who teaches at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, intend to leave Winthrop House next June. They will have served for a decade, after previously leading Dudley House. Both intend to focus on their teaching. Harry R. Lewis, dean of Harvard College, will initiate a search for their successors.

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President Pervez Musharraf

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executive since seizing power in a bloodless coup in October 1999. Since then, he has implemented some political reforms—including popular elections at the local and provincial level and the setting aside of one-third of all local government posts for women—while also trying to rebuild Pakistan's physical and educational infrastructure. He explained in his speech that the "remarkably hopeful moment" of Pakistan's founding in August 1947 quickly gave way to abuses of the democratic system in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s. "We lost our way," he said. Now he sees his challenge as building a "modern, moderate, tolerant and a progressive, democratic Islamic state." His work comes at a moment when Pakistan's role on the world stage is larger than ever before.

Historically shunned by the West for his government's support of the Taliban in Afghanistan, Musharraf found himself a key U.S. ally after he agreed to support the war on terrorism. He has been a vocal critic of religious extremism ever since, declaring in his speech that he was "determined not to allow a fringe element to hold [Pakistan] hostage and hijack our agenda for reforms." He told the audience that the war on terrorism must address the religious fanaticism that led to Osama bin Laden's rise: "Hate should have no market. It must be stamped out with the same zeal with which the fight against terrorism is being pursued....We must diagnose the malaise and treat the root causes of terrorism. What is it that conjures up such storms in the minds of individuals? What motivates a suicide bomber that his instinct for survival is overcome by a death wish?"

During a question-and-answer session after the speech, one exchange highlighted the uphill battle facing Musharraf as he pursues his reform agenda. When a student asked what he—a young, educated Pakistani living abroad—could do to help his homeland, Musharraf began, "It is often said that our generation has failed Pakistan," to which the student quickly replied, "That's true." Amid audience laughter, Musharraf pounded the lectern and asserted, "But I hasten to add that I'm not failing Pakistan!"

Elite Educators

When last seen, statistician Richard J. Light, Gale professor of education, had published his findings on what makes for an effective undergraduate education in the surprise Harvard University Press bestseller, *Making the Most of College* (see "The Storyteller," January-February 2001, page 32). Now Light has launched a fellowship program for junior professors, hoping to sow seeds for the transformation of American public schooling from kindergarten through high school. The goal, he says, is "bringing innovative change...to a nation whose schools very much need it."

The "Young Faculty Leaders Forum" aims to inspire and energize the people who will influence debate and research within the academic community, and lead reform of education systems in the years ahead. The forum, as Light has conceived it, involves unusual forms and strategies.

First, the participants, who hail from leading universities across the country, were deliberately selected from diverse disciplines and backgrounds. Light identified more than 100 candidates by asking pillars of the academy—Duke's president, MIT's chancellor, Yale's dean, Princeton's provost—to nominate the most promising young scholars they knew, and then rigorously interviewing all of them himself. (Those senior academic leaders, and others, have joined the forum's advisory board.)

Second, participants are being brought together in ways intended to foster fresh collaborations across disciplinary and institutional boundaries.

And finally, Light is taking pains to introduce the young scholars to people in business and government who care about the same education issues—exposing them to perspectives that, say, a junior professor in the humanities might never encounter otherwise. Accordingly, the forum is housed at the Kennedy School's Center for Business and Government (CBG); drawing perspectives from Light's dual perches at the Graduate School of Education and the Kennedy School, its advisory board includes private-sector, government, and academic leaders and scholars. Light's soulmate in organizing the project is Thomas J. Healey, M.B.A. '66, a Goldman Sachs alumnus and adjunct lecturer at the Kennedy School, who serves as forum vice chair.

In the last weekend in September, 34 fellows from around the country arrived in Cambridge for the first of a series of retreats scheduled to take place during the

Forum fellow Meira Levinson combines hands-on teaching experience with her scholarship.

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