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HARVARD

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BY SOPHIA WENG '25

In the late 1960s, Harvard was marked by the tumultuous political activity taking place across the country. Male students at Harvard were feigning high blood pressure to flunk their physicals and prevent being drafted into the Vietnam War, while final exams were canceled due to anti-war protests. In 1968, Coretta Scott King took the stage at the Harvard Commencement address, filling in for her husband, Martin Luther King Jr., who had been assassinated two months prior.

Amid this backdrop, a lesser known, but equally monumental event was happening at Harvard: women were beginning to have equal access to education. In 1968, the women of Radcliffe were moving into the formerly all-male Harvard Yard for the first time in school history.

One hundred and fifty-three years ago, the world “knew next to nothing about the mental capabilities of the female sex,” or so Harvard President Charles Eliot asserted in his 1869 inaugural address to the College. In spite of Eliot’s resistance to grant women equal educational opportunity, reformers founded the Harvard Annex, a school through which women could “receive instruction from Harvard faculty,” without actually being a part of the College. In 1894, the Annex chartered Radcliffe, and graduates received diplomas that read “equivalent in all respects to the degrees given to the graduates of Harvard College,” signed by none other than Eliot himself, according to archives of Harvard Radcliffe Institute.

However, these words on paper did little to further Harvard women’s education. In 1923, Le Baron Russell Briggs left office as the second president of Radcliffe, and in his last presidential report wrote: “I believe... Radcliffe will become a women’s college in Harvard, but that neither institution is as yet prepared for such a union.” Aligned with his prophecy, the merger did not begin until 1943, when Harvard’s classrooms opened to women for the first time, according to the Harvard Radcliffe Institute website.

In 1962, women of Radcliffe received Harvard degrees, while remaining as two separate institutions. But only 50 years ago did Harvard and Radcliffe completely unify as one.

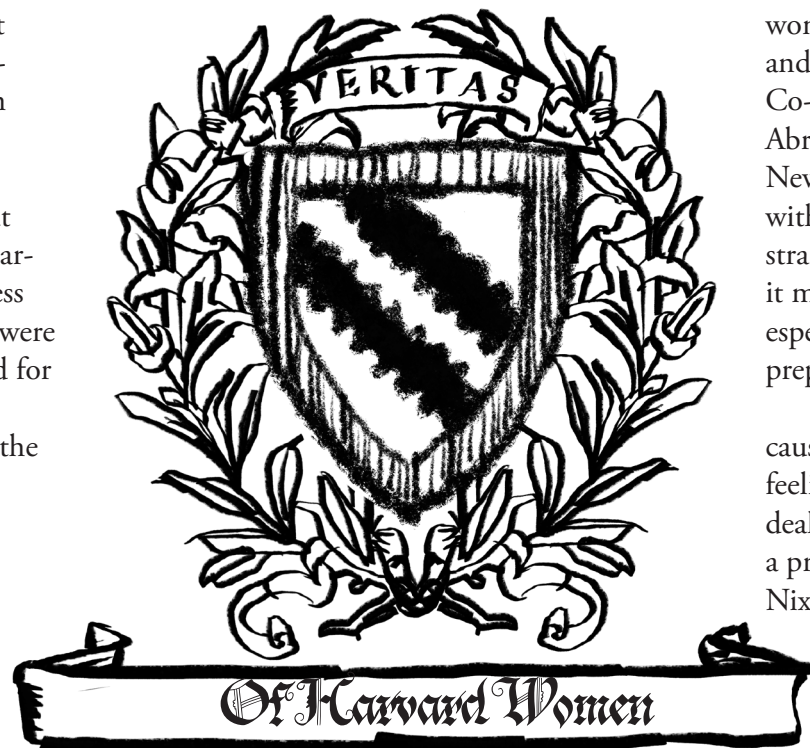
Dr. Elisabeth Cohen ’71, an Ophthalmologist and Professor at NYU Grossman School of Medicine, had the rare experience of applying to Radcliffe but graduating from Harvard. She entered Radcliffe as a freshman in 1967, and the transition into co-ed housing began the following year, with some upperclasswomen infiltrating River Houses and upperclassmen switching to the Quad. Housing was granted on a lottery system, and Cohen had the misfortune of remaining in the Quadrangle, where all Radcliffe women had historically lived. The Quad dorms were much less desired than Harvard housing, but were renovated during the merge, presumably for the benefit of the newly integrated male students.

Cohen recounted that “Everybody liked the idea of co-ed dorms,” and that she and her peers generally enjoyed the move.

Without a shuttle system, the women of the Quad made the frequent bike or walk to the Yard, sometimes even hitching a ride. After the merge, when men moved to the Quad for the first time, Harvard put in place a shuttle system. “The girls were tough. It was not an issue when only the girls and boys were walking back and forth, but all of the sudden, when the boys were there, it wasn’t good enough,” she said.

While the integration of Radcliffe women into Harvard was certainly a step in the right direction, it did not mark the end of Harvard women’s struggle for academic equality. In 1937, the year

Cohen’s mother graduated from Radcliffe, “Each lecture was given twice a day, once to the girls and once to the boys.” By the time Cohen came to Harvard, classes were not physically segregated, but her desire to be a doctor was considered outlandish as a female. When she continued to Harvard



*How HARVARD OPENED ITS GATES TO RADCLIFFE*  
BY GRACE VON OISTE '24, ELLA HILTON '24

Medical School, her graduating class was extremely male-dominated.

Her career aspirations were met with similar hesitations outside the classroom. “When I wanted to get a job as a freshman, they wanted to know how many words a minute I could type, and I said I didn’t want that kind of job,” she said. These experiences shaped Cohen’s interest in mentoring young women today.

Dr. Robin Freedberg ’75, Cardiologist and Associate Professor at the NYU Grossman School of Medicine, although graduating only four years later than Cohen, felt that there was more academic opportunity for women at Harvard. “There certainly were some female role models,” she said, such as her female thesis advisor in the History of Science Department.

Freedberg recalled choosing to enroll as an undergraduate at Harvard over Princeton and Yale due to its active efforts to merge with an entire female institution. Meanwhile, Princeton and Yale accepted only a small number of females into their previously all-male classes, leading to overwhelmingly male-dominated classes. “For me, I thought that there was a better history of women being integrated into Harvard,” Freedberg said.

However, Harvard and Radcliffe alumni expressed hesitancy for this institutional change. “Male faculty and administrators had feared a legal merger would eventually require a one-to-one male-to-female ratio,” Freedberg wrote in a 1973 article for *The Harvard Crimson*, where she was a managing editor. As she proclaimed, these concerns meant that the “Merger Yielded to Non-Merger Merger” would eventually require “equal admission of men and women, the logical next step for an institution with a decaying male tradition.”

Freedberg also wrote about the blurred lines between Radcliffe and Harvard, as the women of Harvard technically still applied to enroll as students at Radcliffe. “Apparently our affiliation with Radcliffe ends with the letter of admission we received when we were still in high school,” she said. “And if the dividing line between our associations with the two schools was back in high school, maybe the issue of merger isn’t an issue at all.”

Graduating a year later than Freedberg, Jill Abramson ’76 was in a class of around 400 women, the last to be admitted through Radcliffe. He first woman to serve as Executive Editor of the New

York Times and current lecturer at Harvard Shares that although upperclassmen housing was already integrated, she was one of the first females to live in Harvard Yard as a freshman.

While the dorms were co-ed as a whole, there were still separate entryways for men and women. She lived in the female entryway of Grays and was able to have both male and female visitors. Co-ed schooling didn’t seem out of the ordinary for Abramson. “I had gone to a co-ed high school in New York, so I was used to it. I had gone to school with boys since Kindergarten so it didn’t seem strange to me,” she said. However, she noted how it might have been strange for some of the men—especially those who stemmed from single-gendered prep schools.

With the country torn between a variety of causes and historic events, Abramson didn’t recall feeling that her move into Harvard Yard was a big deal: “It wasn’t that paid attention to. There was a presidential election going on, McGovern vs. Nixon, as well as a lot of opposition to the Vietnam War.” As a result, Abramson felt rather accepted as a student of Harvard College. “Radcliffe really didn’t play any part in my student life in my four years at Harvard,” she reflected.

She did not notice gendered biases in the classroom, and even reported having female role models and professors. Unlike Cohen, Abramson felt supported in her career choices by her peers and professors. “It seemed like all the women I knew wanted to do something professionally, whether it was academics, law, or medicine.”

In a counter-point piece to “Harvard Men,” titled, “...And Radcliffe Women,” which Abramson wrote for *The Harvard Independent*, she noted: “I remember little open hostility expressed about that first year of having women living in Harvard Yard. No one ever said to me, ‘You don’t belong here,’ and I don’t recall suspecting that many men even thought that.”

When contrasted with the experiences of the women who came before her, Abramson’s experience at the College speaks to the ability of Harvard women to overcome adversity and find a place for themselves on campus.

As Coretta Scott King said when she addressed the Harvard Class of 1968, “we have an inherent moral responsibility to become participants in the greatest creative venture in the history of our world: that of remaking, reshaping, yes, restructuring our whole world order.” Freedberg, Cohen, Abramson, and all female students to follow have fulfilled this obligation as women of Harvard.

*Grace von Oiste '24 (gvonciste@college.harvard.edu) and Ella Hilton '24 (ellahilton@college.harvard.edu) are proud to be ladies of Harvard.*





# DAY BY DAY



## Take a Walk on the Wild Side

REVISITING MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY AS A PLACE FOR REFLECTION IN MOMENTS OF TRANQUILITY

BY OLIVER ADLER '24

Months after starting to write for the Independent last spring, I learned from my mother that my father had once written for the publication. Searching for his work among the yellowed pages of the *Independent's* archives, I found his article from 1979: "Take a Walk on the Wild Side," a plea to his fellow students at Harvard to set aside their classwork and walk amongst some of the places of tranquility within reach—Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Concord, Massachusetts, and the tip of the Cape. A number of years, places, and people have passed since 1979, among them my father, who died and was buried in my hometown in New Jersey nearly eleven years ago.

When I first read my father's directive asking his classmates to "get out and saunter," I had never been to Mount Auburn Cemetery. In truth, by the time I first visited it this summer, six months after

reading his words, I had forgotten that he had even written about it. Since my father's death, cemeteries have felt like a special place—a realm to connect with one of the least talked-about but most thought-of aspects of my life. Cemeteries put me on a level playing field with my friends who grew up with two parents; memories flood in of a dinner table with every seat full. I have always subscribed to the belief that the reverberations of loved ones do not leave with their deaths, but in these places, I am aware that I am not alone. Cemeteries put me at ease. I worry not about playing the "strong man" at a cemetery, having cried many times while visiting my father's grave.

The first time I visited Mount Auburn this past summer, sweltering heat made the walk up and down its many hills feel eternal. I passed the graves of many great intellectuals and famous politicians of American history, including Julia Ward Howe, Mary

Baker Eddy, and Henry Cabot Lodge. The beauty of the carefully crafted gardens, created in part by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, lent grace to the sadness that hung in the air of death.

Though entering with a group of friends, I unknowingly took the advice of my father to "find an empty nook and relax," a venture with infinite permutations within the sprawling field. In one such grove blocked off by tall trees on three sides, I encountered a friend with whom I had disconnected over the previous few months. An inevitable point of conversation, the death of our respective parents brought us together, as it did when we first met. In recovering a friend I thought I had lost, I found joy in the type of place that can also bring me tremendous sorrow.

In much the same way, attending Harvard is a sentimental experience for me. I remember driving up to the 25th reunion of my parents' graduation



from Harvard Law School, the place where they met and fell in love. I spent one afternoon walking the streets surrounding Harvard College, the school my father attended after the premature death of his own father. Walking down the same streets over a dozen years later, I cannot help but think of Harvard as one of the last tangible connections between me and my father, a man who I looked up to and loved more than anything.

The second time I visited Mount Auburn, I came alone. The gravesite of the political philosopher Robert Nozick, whose work I studied in a political theory class, piqued my curiosity. Seeing Nozick's tombstone, marked as a "university professor," took me back to my father's own time at Harvard, perhaps at the peak of Nozick's prominence within the academic world. In a cemetery that was not where he lies, at the grave of a professor that he probably never even knew, I felt close to my father. After a decade

of sharing very little, we could share this cemetery: a connection to a larger-than-life man in this fortress of solitude within bustling Boston.

Over the past few months, I've recommended walking around Mount Auburn Cemetery to dozens of friends for its beauty alone. Perhaps more importantly, though, you'll also be able to find tranquility, a rare achievement in the perpetually active lifestyle of Harvard students and the undying buzz of Cambridge. A walk in solitude has a spiritual effect, removing a veil of ambition that obscures perspectives and values. "Get out and saunter," and you might just find that it gave you what you needed.

*Oliver Adler '24 (oliveradler@college.harvard.edu) wants to take more walks on the wild side.*

*I have met but one or two persons in the course of my life who understood the art of walking, that is, of taking walks—who had a genius, so to speak, for sauntering.*

Thoreau

Get out and saunter.



By John Adler



# Twice Old (White) Man and the Sea

*THE ROLE OF SAILING IN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AT HARVARD*

BY MARBELLA MARLO '24

I grew up in a Gilded Age. No, not the late 19th-century era of rapid industrialization and massive immigration. Rather, it was a time and place that falsely prepared me for the real world. Gilded refers to something covered thinly with gold; in my case, the exposure I had to this blissful setting inaccurately represented reality. Sunny blue skies and endless palm trees marked the first eighteen years of my life, a facade for the disparities and misfortune that exist outside my bubble.

Last summer, I competed at the 2021 Governor's Cup International Youth Regatta, World Sailing's most prestigious Match Race competition for sailors under 23 years old. Unlike traditional fleet racing, where every boat is competing against each other to cross the finish line first, match race competitions are organized in a round robin 1v1 format. Thirty-one sailors from North America, France, Sweden, and Denmark were at the event: thirty of them white men, and I, the only woman.

Two weeks later, at the Match Race Youth World Championships, the regatta organizers mandated female representation, and the number of women sailors participating increased from one to five. I didn't really think much of it; I grew up sailing and was desensitized to the homogeneity of the sport. Every regatta and team I had been a part of for the past thirteen years have all been both predominantly male and predominately white. Regatta organizers, volunteers, and practically anyone affiliated with the sport, as insinuated by the title of this piece, all had a similar appearance as well. But in response to the Supreme Court's recent decision to move forward in the lawsuit challenging race conscious admissions policies, my awareness and concern for this traditionally uniform community has heightened.

On January 24th, the Supreme Court announced its decision to pursue the eight-year trial from the Students for Fair Admissions (SFFA) against both Harvard and the University of North Carolina, arguing against both schools' usage of race in their respective admissions process. In short, the Supreme Court is opening the door to both Harvard and UNC's admissions practices being considered unconstitutional. The universities contend that their inclusion of race adds to the valuable diversity of the student body.

During the Gilded Age of my childhood, this announcement would not have caught my eye. At a public school in Southern California made up almost entirely of White and Asian students, a mandate to include race in an admissions file seemed superfluous. My sample size of peers and competitors that I interacted with all came from similar backgrounds, and I was never truly exposed to diversity. My gilded opinion of the college admissions process was limited to my nearly homogenous peers and those I sailed against. It took coming to Harvard and familiarizing myself with unfamiliar backgrounds to understand the significance and integrity of affirmative action policies. Unlike the community that I grew up in, the Harvard College student body, a product of the race-conscious admissions policies that SFFA is seeking to counteract, is the result of active efforts toward racial and financial inclusion.

Corinne Lee '23, current captain of Harvard's Sailing Team who is Chinese-Japanese American, and is a member of The Inclusivity, Diversity, and Equity Task-

force of collegiate sailing (TIDE), notes the disappointingly obvious shortcomings of the sport.

"As a smaller sport that's limited by geography, accessibility, and financial expenses, it's difficult for individuals to become involved without additional resources," Lee says. "In a 2020 survey of college sailors, less than 12% identified as black, indigeneous, or people of color, and less than 18% identified as LGBTQ+. Keeping sailing confined to this narrow scope of demographics will only hurt the community, limiting the pool of competitors and their contributions."

I'm not discrediting sailing—I am confident that each one of my teammates on the Harvard Sailing Team dedicate equivalent levels of time and effort as other varsity athletes on campus. Over the course of a year, we spend almost 700 hours training and competing for the sport, sacrificing nearly twenty weekends we could spend exploring other social or academic activities. Yet, it would be ignorant to disregard an elephant in the room, and one that brings sailing into the relevance of affirmative action policies. It's no secret that sailing is a niche, predominantly white, and affluent sport, and one that often struggles to reach lower-income communities.

Christopher Wang '23, a walk-on sailor who currently starts on the Varsity team, is Chinese-American and from Atlanta, a landlocked city with no access to a body of water to sail on. He had no sailing experience before coming to College, and is actively aware of the racial disconnect. "You definitely feel like an outsider," Wang says. "This community is built on white people... and it's a shame because people of color are definitely very good at this sport and really enjoy it."

What infuriates me so much about the continuous battle against affirmative action policies is the complete disregard for circumstance. If I did not live in Southern California, a hub for competitive youth sailing, and if I did not receive the coaching from my hometown yacht club and high school, I would likely not be at Harvard. These opportunities, however, are not common in low-income areas and are exactly what race-conscious admissions policies seek to counteract. "I'm really happy I get to enjoy it, I just feel like I exist on the outside. It's a shame that not everyone can enjoy it," Wang adds.

For those like Chris, who's geographic circumstance made it virtually impossible to have access to sailing facilities, competitive youth sailing would be out of the question. Luckily, inclusive college programs, like those at Harvard, open doors for those who want to pursue the sport at a high level.

On the other hand, a place like Hawaii fosters sailing. Tyler Masayuama '23 grew up sailing in Honolulu, and states that "the cultural history of sailing in Hawaii along with Hawaii's ethnically diverse population naturally resulted in a more diverse group of sailors, yet given all of the cultural, socioeconomic, and geographic barriers that prevent many people from getting early exposure to the sport, it's really valuable that Harvard's sailing team makes such an effort to take on students with no prior experience."

Intercollegiate sailing, in addition to its distinct tradition of reaching athletes from relatively homogeneous communities, is also unique in its reliance on walk-on team members. The Harvard Sailing Team is currently made up of thirty eight athletes, thirty of whom walked

onto the team once reaching campus without receiving athletic pull in the admissions process. This opportunity to join a varsity sport, especially one that inherently excludes a majority of the population, speaks to Harvard's pursuit of racial and socioeconomic inclusion.

To succeed either academically or athletically in a family or community burdened with financial struggles takes character and discipline that might not always see material results. Admitting students from low socioeconomic backgrounds, the ultimate intent of holistic admissions, not only gives them the opportunity to escape a cycle of poverty, but also incentivizes an often overlooked resilience. Not to mention, the heterogeneous student body that results from holistic admissions benefits everyone: learning from those with unfamiliar stories only broadens students' perspectives in a way that no academic course could ever do. Following the Supreme Court's decision, Harvard President Larry Bacow made an announcement defending the school's celebration of race in the admissions process and asserting that these procedures are consistent with legal precedent. "As the Supreme Court has recognized many times, race matters in the United States," Bacow asserted. "Diversity opens our eyes to the promise of a better future."

I wholeheartedly regard every student with equal reverence. I am in no way discrediting the work of athletes or individuals that do come from predominantly white and affluent backgrounds. Regardless of the quality of athletic lessons or geographic opportunities that certain individuals are born with, unwavering dedication to an individual sport requires character.

"While I grew up sailing, it was apparent who had money and who didn't. I'd see kids buying new boats and traveling all over the country with private coaches, and here I was sailing in an old boat and having to work two jobs to pay for my coaching and equipment... but that gave me more skin in the game," notes Diego Escobar, a current sophomore on the Georgetown Sailing Team and son of two Mexican immigrants. He argues that circumstance doesn't entirely dictate outcome.

"Because I had more to lose, I always told myself I wanted it more than anyone out there," Escobar says. "I practiced more and learned to sail with the resources at my disposal, and that drive helped me succeed in the end." Not only do recruited athletes contribute to the diversity of an academic class, but they also represent character traits that should deserve recognition. Sailing is unarguably an esoteric sport, reaching individuals from traditionally white and affluent backgrounds. These qualities, however, should not qualify the underlying discipline and passion that sailors both have for their sport and contribute to the overall nature of the student body. Circumstances are undoubtedly pivotal to our success. Holistic admission policies that seek to integrate those with less fortunate circumstances substantially improves the college experience for everyone. Leaving my Gilded childhood to come to Harvard has allowed me to recognize that five women in a regatta of over forty competitors is neither acceptable nor representative of what the real world looks like. Homogeneity is avoidable; it takes active measures to combat it.

*Marbella Marlo '24 (mmarlo@college.harvard.edu) is the Sports Editor for the Independent.*



# A River Runs Through it

BY KATRINA GEIERSBACH '25 AND

**2** /22/22, otherwise known as “Two’s Day,” was more than just a lucky date—it marked the very first strokes back in the water for Harvard and Radcliffe rowers since the Charles River froze back in December. The states of the Charles River mark the seasons for rowing: icing over in winter and driving the oarsmen inside, and thawing in the spring, signaling the beginning of spring racing. The construction of Newell Boathouse, permanent home to Harvard’s men crew team, was first attempted in 1899. The site was nearly complete when a construction worker accidentally left a heater running over Christmas break and burned the entire building down. Newell was rebuilt in 1900, and now proudly stands overlooking the Charles river.

The previous Harvard men’s boathouse was located across the river where Weld Boathouse (home to Harvard’s women’s crew) now stands. Interestingly enough, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt ’03 rowed out of this boathouse! Despite its Presidential heritage, the boathouse had significant architectural flaws, including the collapse of a balcony that injured several Harvard rowers before being torn down.

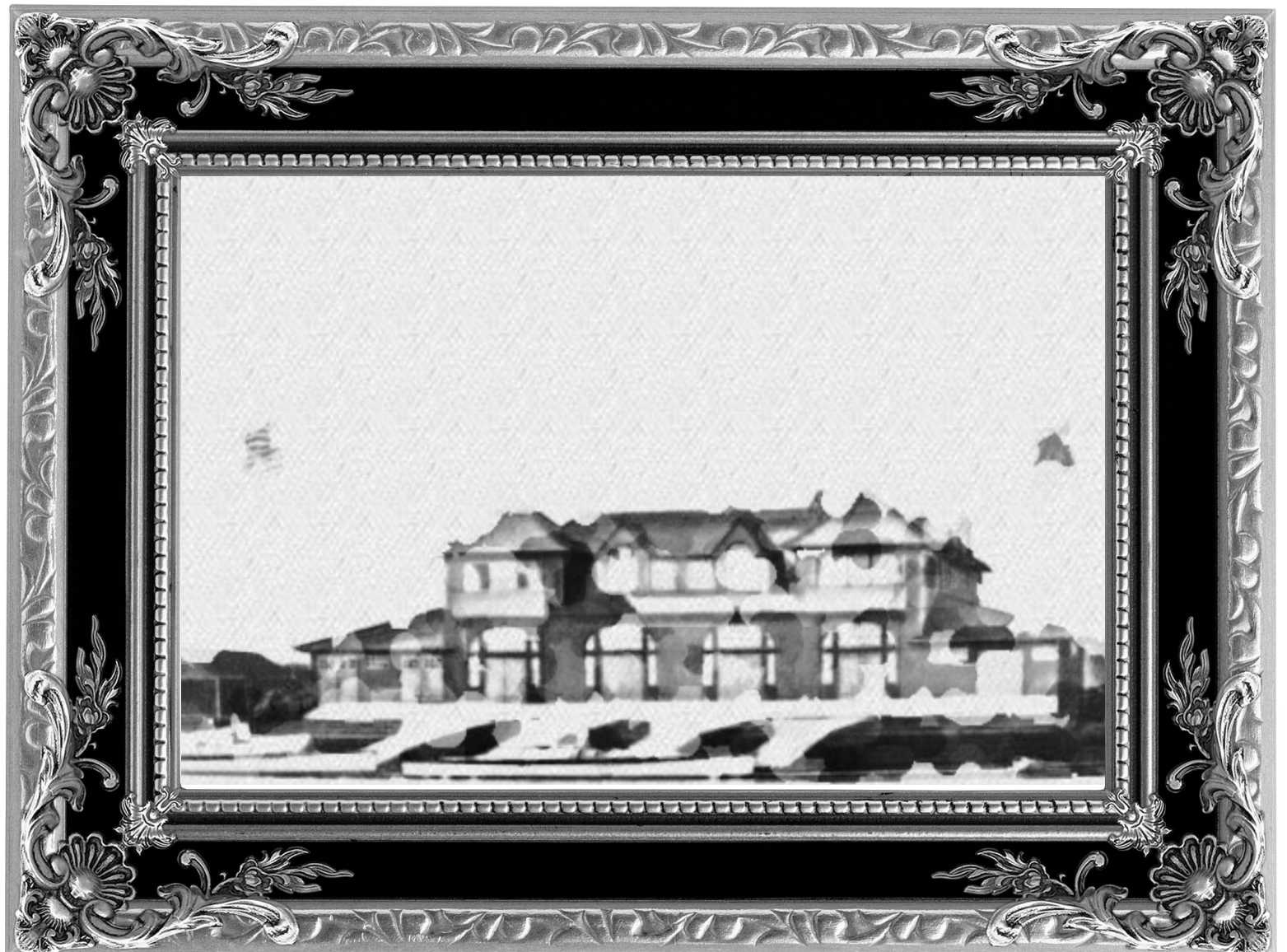
For more than a century, the Newell and Weld boathouses have been at the heart of the University’s tradition of rowing excellence and have helped produce 78 Ivy titles, 26 national titles, and 79 Olympians, making these boathouses among the most historically significant athletic facilities in the country and home to some of the finest rowing programs in all the world. Newell, which houses the men’s heavyweight and lightweight crews, is a true Boston City Landmark. Weld, which houses the women’s heavyweight and lightweight crews, recreational sculling, and the Undergraduate House intramural program, was built in 1906 and occupies an iconic position as a gateway to Harvard University. Both facilities have received periodic and routine maintenance over the last 100 years, but each boat houses’ original appearance has been almost entirely preserved.

Joe Shea, the current boatman of Newell, builds and repairs boats while caring for the overall maintenance of the boathouse. Hailing from Wiscasset, Maine, Shea began working for Harvard in 1998 and took me on a full tour of Newell, starting with the boat building room that houses countless artifacts from Harvard’s rich rowing history.

Several wooden boats from years past hang from the ceiling, including two more

vation.

Today much of Newell is constructed from wood, slate, stick and timber, and architects are working to preserve the boathouse’s historically significant facade. Inside, changes to plumbing, ceilings, boat racks, and the tanks will be undertaken. Shea attests that Newell is indeed in need of a fix-up on the inside, and the new utilities will be of great help. However, the Newell crew all



recent models that were carefully crafted by Shea himself. Each boat, according to Shea, requires a minimum of 80 hours of labor to construct. One racing shell proudly on display was taken to two Olympic games by Harvard heavyweight rower Andy Sudduth ’85.

Shea’s large workshop is the same size as the indoor rowing tanks directly adjacent to his office. The “old” tanks were built in 1900 as a means for oarsmen to practice indoors on a suspended boat with long pools of water beside it. The oar blades had wide holes in them, allowing water to pass through while giving the rower the sensation of pulling hard while sliding back and forth in the stationary boat. Under the watchful eye of their coaches, generations of Harvard rowers worked through the winter, waiting for a river to thaw that couldn’t come soon enough. The tanks, no longer in use, have been filled in as Newell awaits its latest reno-

agrees that they want the boat house to possess its same historic charm.

So far, the two tanks in the boathouse have already been filled to be converted into storage, as well as an erging and lifting room. Eventually, 100 feet of dock space will be added. Newell is also home to 25 wooden oars that were used in the 1870s to 1960s, that the current crew hopes to display in glass casing during the renovations.

*Katrina Geiersbach '25 (katrinageiersbach@college.harvard.edu) rows for Harvard-Radcliffe Women.*

*Graphic by Arsh Dhillon '23*



# A HISTORY OF ROWING—HARVARD'S FIRST SPORT—AND

## THE BUILDINGS THAT HARBORED IT

### LULU PATTERSON '24

**C**écile Ulbrich Tucker '91, a rower on Radcliffe's women's Heavyweight team, returned to Radcliffe in 2000 to coach the lightweight team for 7 years. She shared some lighthearted stories of Newell boathouse with me: Tucker recounts that the original crew team at Radcliffe was particularly scrappy. She notes, "in an elaborately planned event, a naked Radcliffe crew, wearing only painted 'R's and balaclavas, hid in the downstairs bathroom at Newell. Meanwhile a separate Radcliffe crew, dressed as

woman of Weld boathouse and its program is two-time Olympic competitor and three-time world medalist, Liz O'Leary. O'Leary began coaching at Radcliffe in 1986; 2022 marks her 36th year. She has also coached seven world championship teams, the 1988 US Olympic Team, and has helped lead 14 athletes to the Olympic Games and World Championships.

O'Leary began her competitive athletic career playing basketball and hockey, and only first tried rowing at University of New Hampshire through their club sculling program. At the time

to be considered as seriously as mens, a great deal of progress to reach equal opportunity.

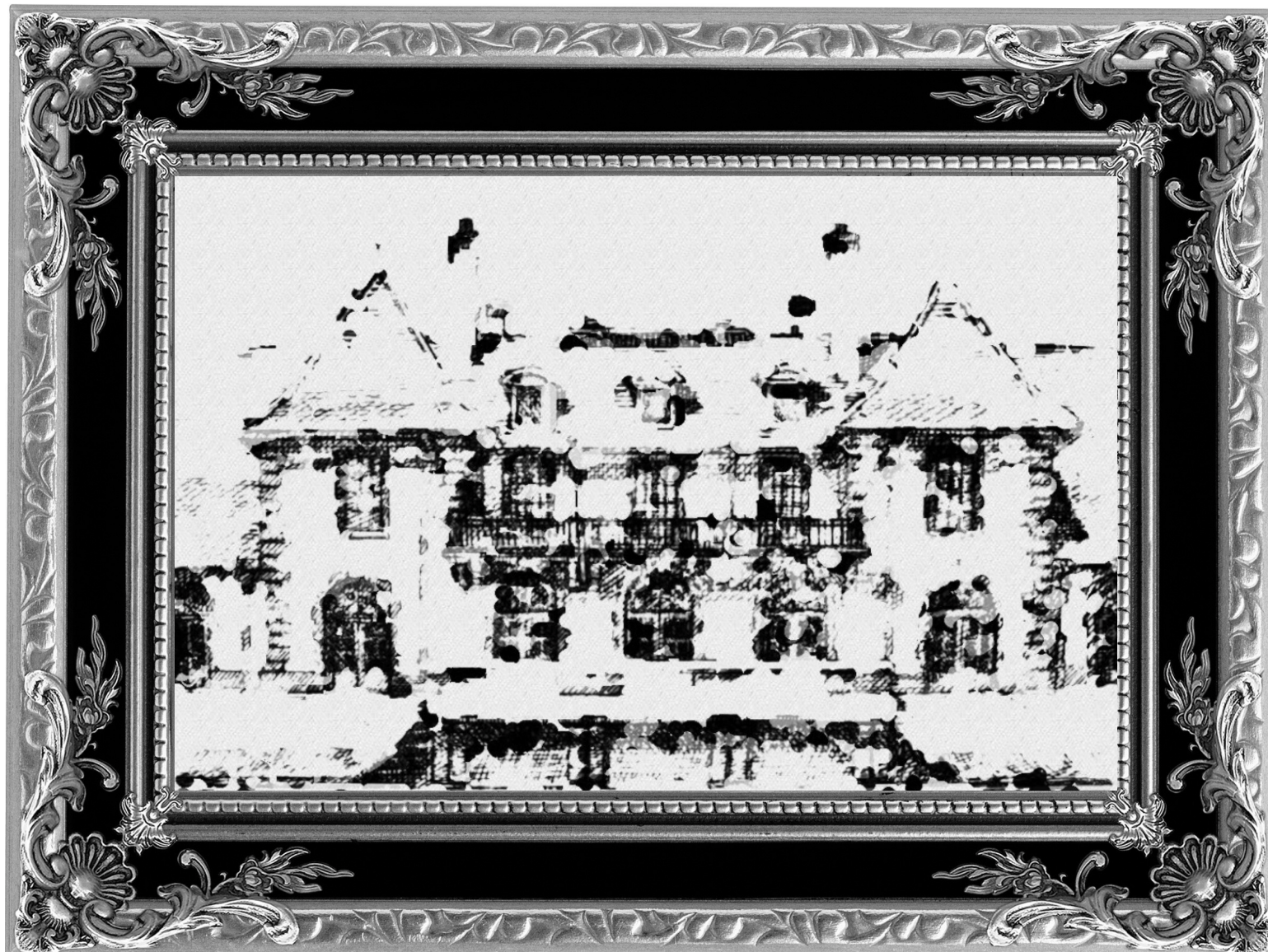
The sheer sight of any Radcliffe rower makes one thing clear—Radcliffe breeds strong women. Behind the sliding glass doors of the boatbays sit the key to this product; stronger women. Radcliffe boasts a four person, entirely female coaching staff, another unique factor compared to collegiate counterparts. O'Leary's intention behind her female coaching staff reflects her own moral principles. "I think it's really important that women are leaders and mentors, and set a standard of what [one is]

capable of doing and try to bring that out of everybody," she says. "I think it's really cool, and really important to have an all female staff. To me, there is something very valuable in a staff of women."

O'Leary's love for coaching was most obvious when I asked what her greatest joy had been during her years at Radcliffe, stating, "The greatest joy is all the athletes that have been involved—they are just amazing women who have been a part of the program, who I think feel a pretty strong connection to each other and to the program itself... We're a competitive bunch, for sure, but I think it's that the heart and soul of this team are all of the amazing, remarkable women who have come through this program all these years—so to me that's what means the most."

Ultimately the remodels of Weld and Newell will preserve most of their iconic, historic structures, although roofs, docks, and pilings can expect to see updates. The remodel between Weld and Newell will take about two years, but it is clear that the most

important components of these boathouses can be attributed to the internal culture of the teams they hold. With regard to future goals, O'Leary expresses "A national championship would be great. But I think this team continues ...to bring in great people who get a lot out of it and put a lot into it and find great success, and sometimes that's winning races, and sometimes that's learning how you come away from a defeat." Liz O'Leary has done nothing short of living up to her name as a local legend, even scoring a spot in the UNH hall of fame and being the inspiration for the "O'Leary Cup." Her passion and love for Radcliffe, is best understood when she describes the impact that rowing at Radcliffe has on an individual, "It gives you confidence, pride, energy, enthusiasm, friendships, and all these qualities and characteristics that to me are life long. And if here is where you find that strength, great. And if we can win races in the process, even better."



pirates, rowed over to Newell, left their boat on the dock, raced to the balcony, and hoisted the Radcliffe flag. Simultaneously, the naked eight streaked out onto the dock, shouted the Radcliffe cheer, hopped into their waiting chariot and sprinted to the Anderson bridge to put on their clothes. Lightweight coach Charley Butt, and heavyweight captain Didzis Voldins '94 got an eye-full, but Newell was otherwise empty."

Tucker explains that these pranks were fairly common, and that the men's and women's team enjoyed joking around with each other. She even recounts "the lightweight women releasing live lobsters into the lightweight men's shower one night. These crustaceans, post-discovery, were then cooked and shared, I believe by both squads. The men retaliated with gold-fish in the Weld showers—not nearly as tasty."

Evidently, Newell boathouse is not only a time capsule into the past, but a platform for future generations of Harvard Rowers to make history. The Boathouse currently sits across from Weld, which holds an analogous importance for Harvard's Women's Rowing Team, Radcliffe.

Radcliffe rowing at Harvard holds a rich history of female athletics. The most well known

US rowing was only beginning to introduce women's rowing as a competitive sport. She recounted the beginnings of her rowing success nonchalantly, stating, "I went out to California for my first National Championship in 1974, and the first trophy I ever won was for the Women's Novice Wherry, and I thought, 'I'm not sure if that's something I want to be proud of...'" Wherries are wide beginners skulls that move quite slowly and are primarily reserved for beginners. From then on, she was hooked. O'Leary notes that at the time, there were no development camps like the ones today; but instead, she owes her success to those willing to teach her and give her opportunities to compete. In California, O'Leary met her future doubles partner Lisa Stone, whom she went on to compete in the 1976 Montreal Olympics with and earn two bronze medals at the '77 and '78 World Championships.

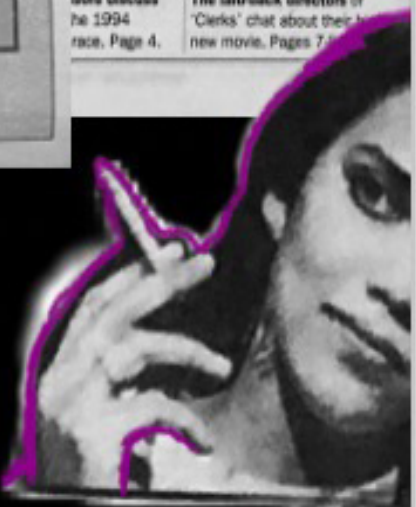
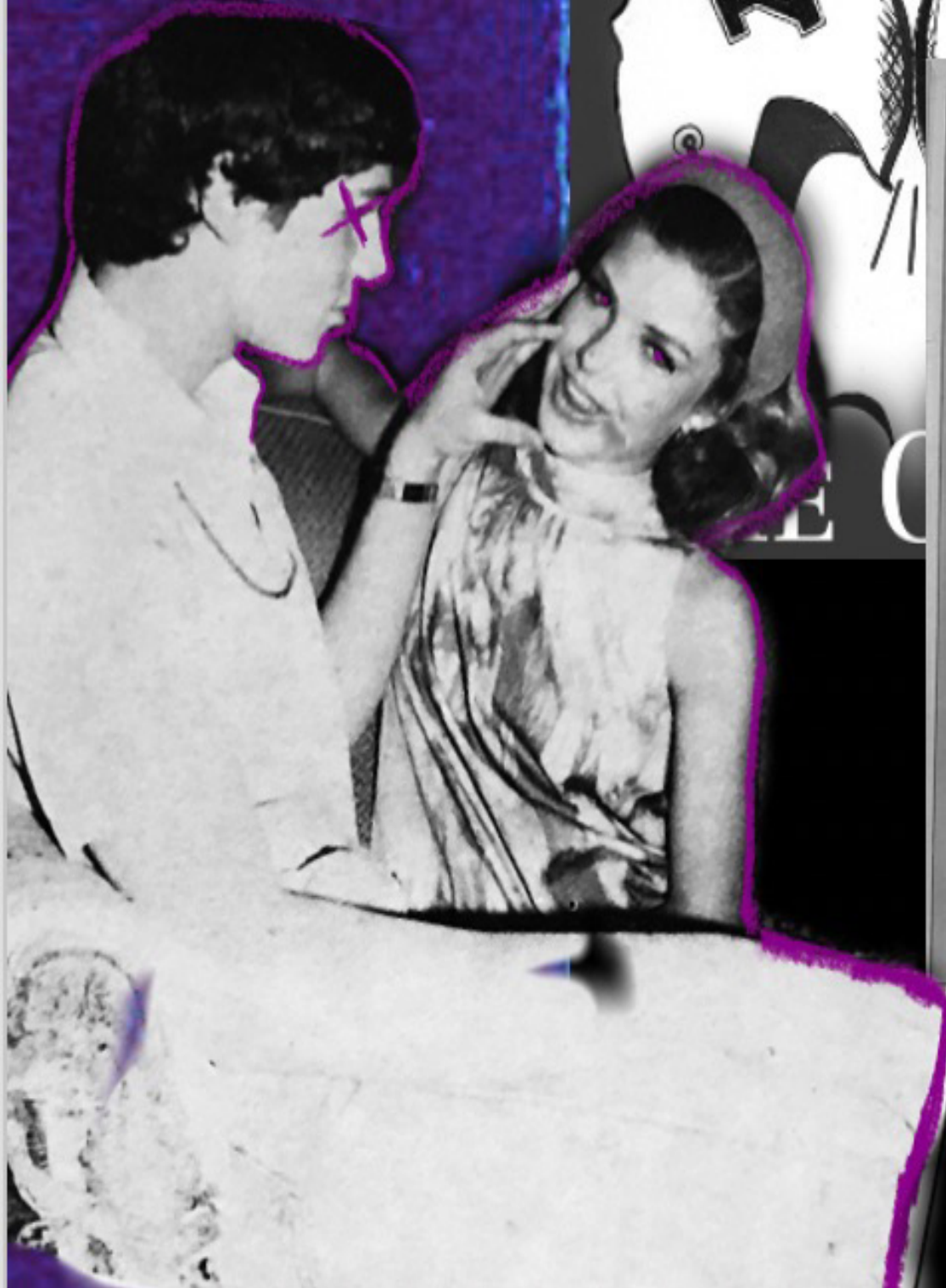
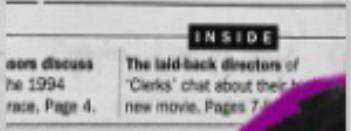
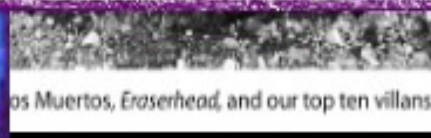
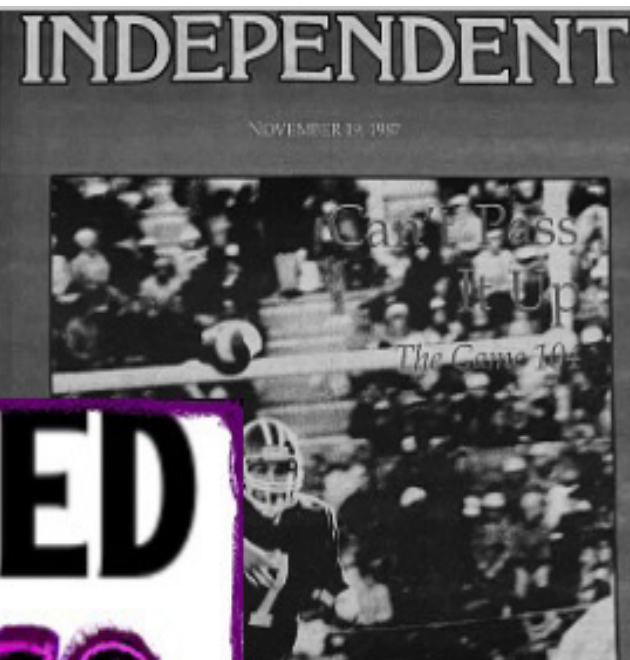
Reflecting on her time watching women's rowing over the years, O'Leary states, "I love seeing the opportunity [Radcliffe rowing] provides to women here, everywhere—and not just how to put an oar in the water, but what you gain from being part of a team, by realizing how strong you can be, by realizing how fast you can be..." O'Leary recognizes the hurdles women's athletics have overcome in order

*Lulu Patterson '24 (lpatterson@college.harvard.edu) rows for Harvard-Radcliffe Women.*

*Graphic by Arish Shillen '23*  
**News 17**



# ESTABLISHED 1969





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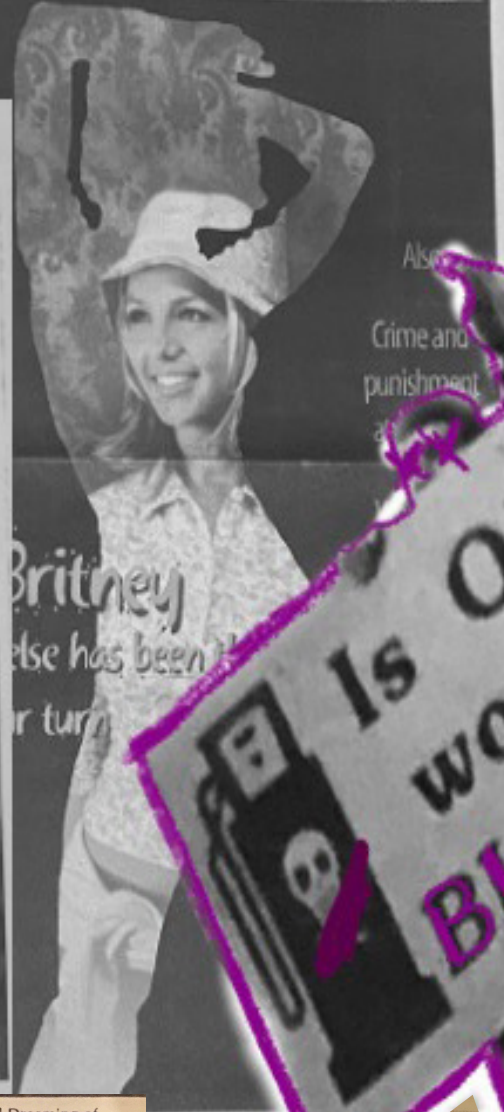


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# Vox Populi

## AN EXPERIMENT IN DIRECT DEMOCRACY

BY CADE WILLIAMS '23

Direct democracy—that libertarian pipedream—has entered the political scene at Harvard College. Since 1982, the undergraduate student body has been led by a group of 54 elected representatives known as the Undergraduate Council (UC). The Council's responsibilities include representing students from each of the College's first-year dorms and upper-classmen residential houses and interfacing with University administrators on student issues. There is, however, a new app that is looking to radically change the ways in which students make their voices heard on the issues that affect them most. Crimson OpenGov, available on iOS, Android, and the web, promises students an "unprecedented" opportunity to voice their ideas, opinions, and concerns directly to Harvard administrators.

How exactly does the app work? Does it live up to the hype? The Independent spoke with Harvard student and man behind the app Will McConnell '22 to get the scoop.

According to McConnell, the app at its most basic is "a way for students to connect with administrators, make their voices heard, and be the change they want to see on campus." The user interface for Crimson OpenGov is relatively simple, consisting of three sections, each of which contains multiple poll questions. At the top are "Timely" polls set to expire in a few weeks. Below those are "Permanent" polls posing general questions such as, "What ideas do you have to improve Harvard?" Students also have the opportunity to suggest questions of their own. Finally, at the bottom are "Finished" polls for which voting has concluded.

When a user taps on an active poll, they are taken to a new tab that expands upon the polling question and offers a list of responses. A comment box allows users to list their own responses if they do not agree with those already listed. Voting on a given response is as simple as tapping "Agree," "Disagree," or "Unsure/Neutral." The goal, McConnell says, is to "have the community on the app coalesce around the most supported ideas to bring the student voice together into something administrators can act on."

A driving idea behind the project is self-governance, particularly that mediated by technology. "Historically, when people try to bring democratic principles or ideals to bear, that's looked like a representative system," says McConnell. "There are many reasons for that, but one of them is definitely that it's impractical, or at least was impractical, to get a lot of people together to make decisions as a group."

But to McConnell and supporters of Crimson OpenGov, such

limitations might be a thing of the past. With the emergence of newer, safer, and faster technology, people should be able to voice their opinions at the touch of a button. As McConnell puts it, "Part of the idea behind this is seeing how we can use technologies to enhance democracy and the possibilities for group decision-making." While such a tool could theoretically make the current representative system obsolete in the future, McConnell stated that he views the project as being "augmentary" to the existing system, not necessarily a replacement.

Kirkland House UC Representative Arjun Bhattarai '24 shares McConnell's hope that the app will facilitate interactions between students, the UC, and the administration. He says the UC currently lacks, "a medium to understand the collective

been working to ensure that administrators respond swiftly to the student opinions shared in the polls. McConnell hopes that, in time, students will take note of the impact their voices have via the app and conclude that they can make concrete differences "with very little time investment."

The low-commitment nature of the app makes for ease of use, but some are concerned that the polls taken on the app and the data garnered from them will not be enough to sway administrators. Kirkland UC Representative Ivor Zimmerman '23 is among those skeptical of the app's effectiveness. "As a concept I really like it," he says. "Getting people to engage in any way with the UC is a really good step toward it being legitimized and building back up the trust that it needs to have from the

student body." In his eyes, however, there have been flaws in the app's implementation. He says, "The problem is it's just not formatted enough, it's not structured enough to pull any useful things out of there without being very biased." Consequently, he thinks the poll results are difficult to take seriously. Instead, he proposes building upon and improving the UC's referendum system which, he claims, provides a more robust and trustworthy dataset.

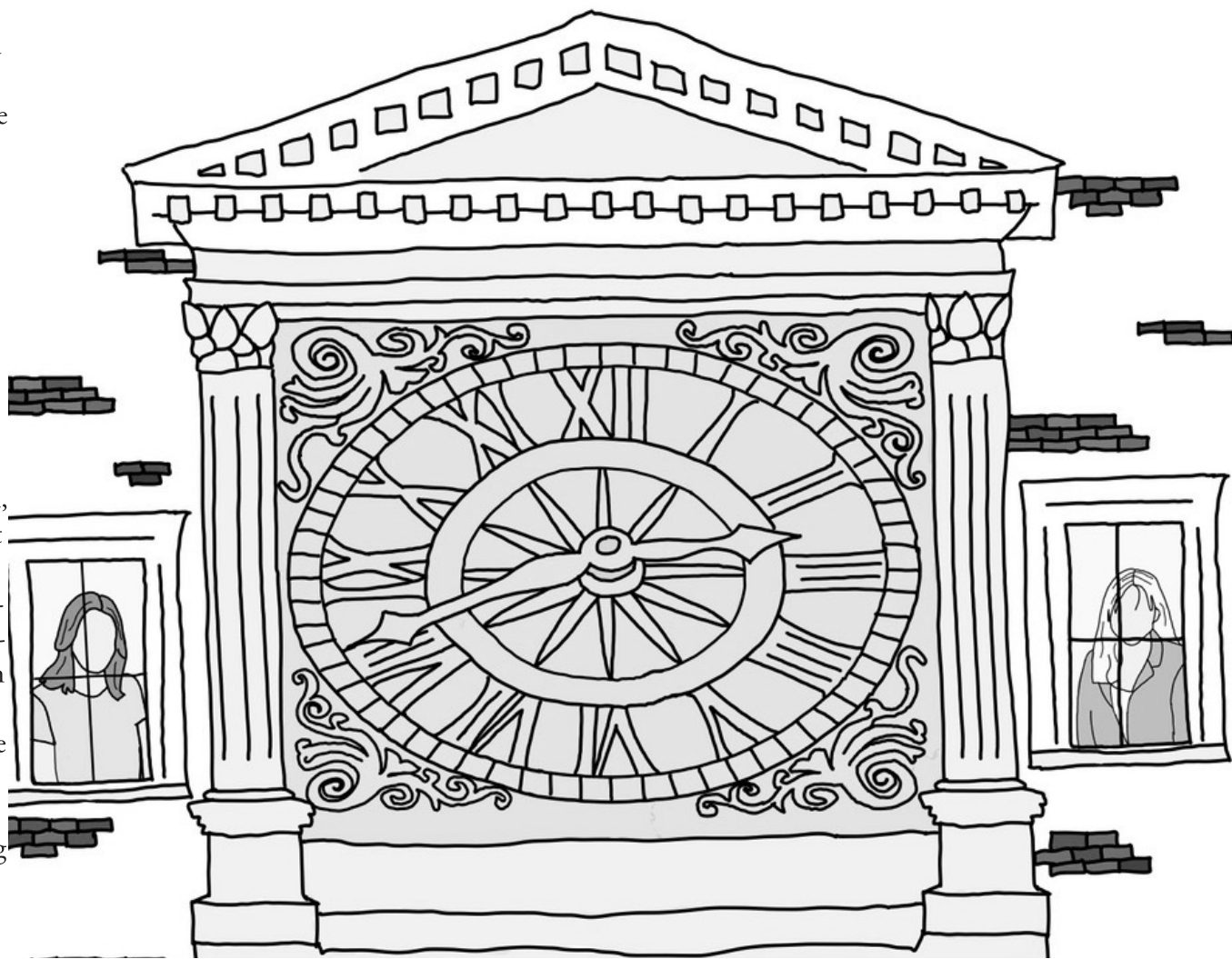
Zimmerman and Bhattarai agree that for the tool to have any use, more

students and administrators need to buy in. At the time of this article, the most voted upon polls on the app have around 170 votes, 30 votes less than the 200 required to place a referendum on the UC ballot. Time will tell whether Crimson OpenGov manages to become an everyday part of campus culture, but McConnell remains optimistic about the project's prospects. "In a year's time, I would like for most students to have heard of the app and have a significant chunk of those students recognize that, by participating in the app for even five minutes a month, they can actually enact change on campus," he says. However, he recognizes that such a feat will require a collective mindset shift in order for the student body to believe that "we actually run this campus or at least have a very serious seat at the table in this community."

For readers who would like to check out the app, it is available as "Crimson OpenGov" on iOS, Android, and on the web.

*Cade Williams '23 (cadewilliams@college.harvard.edu) is a Staff Writer for the Independent.*

*Graphic by Alma Russell '25*



and immediate inconveniences affecting student well-being at campus. In comes Crimson OpenGov, which could potentially act as a medium to channel the different voices of students in one place."

Advances in communication technology allow for instantaneous feedback, but they also pose their own unique challenges, not least of which is security. According to app developer Noah Rubin, the team is currently working on a number of measures to ensure users' safety and anonymity. "One thing is you have to be a Harvard student, you have to verify with your Harvard email address in order to get into the app at all," he says. Additionally, all of the data on the app's server is encrypted, "meaning that if a hacker were to hack into the database, they wouldn't actually know who did what."

In addition to these more technical difficulties, there is the age-old issue of political participation. "The political culture here is very disengaged, disillusioned, and apathetic," says McConnell, "Those are durable elements of the culture here that are not going to disappear in one day with a new app. But part of the project's goal is to build a more engaged culture over time." He says the UC Student Body President Michael Cheng '22 has



# 113 Years of Harvard Olympians

## A HISTORY OF HARVARD ATHLETES AT THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

BY KATE DE GROOTE '24

When the National Hockey League announced it wasn't sending any athletes to the Olympics this year, Sean Farrell '24 and Nick Abruzzese '23 of the Harvard men's ice hockey team stepped up to the plate. Their student-filled team finished as the top seed from the qualifying round, although they eventually lost to Slovakia in a shootout in the quarterfinals. Farrell and Abruzzese were two of the four current Harvard students and two alumni who competed at the Beijing Games. Keely Moy '22 competed for the Swiss women's hockey team, which ultimately finished fourth. The Canadian women's hockey team, including Emerance Maschmeyer '16, won gold.

Harvard Winter Olympians are nothing new. Throughout the history of the Winter Olympics, 56 Harvard students and alumni have competed in 23 games, winning a total of 17 gold medals and 18 silver medals. Harvard athletes have

affiliated hockey players have won 35 of Harvard's 43 Winter Olympic medals, with most of those coming in the past two decades. Since the introduction of women's ice hockey at the 1998 Nagano Olympics, female Harvard hockey players have won 9 gold medals, 12 silver medals, and 4 bronze medals.

The ice hockey legacy is especially meaningful to Moy. "I'm in awe of all the people that came before me," says Moy. "Regardless of if they're an Olympian, they're incredible hockey players and they're even better people. I'm pretty thankful to even be held in that regard." Hockey has always been a part of Moy's life. Introduced to the sport by her father, Moy recalls private lessons and family practices filling up any free time she had. When the pandemic hit, Moy found herself without a hockey season or team. Consequently, she decided to play for the Women's League in Switzerland, her mother's home country.

and being like no, you can't take this away from me. This is such an incredible moment and feeling."

Although Covid-19 created controversy surrounding the Winter Olympics, Moy and other athletes welcomed the competition with excitement. Rémi Drolet '24 spoke to me the day before his final event at the Beijing Games, the men's Nordic skiing 50KM Mass Start. Drolet spoke about the volunteers rather than his upcoming race. He said, "[the volunteers] have been really great and always smiling behind their masks. They're just really bubbly all the time and super happy to see you. What I've kind of realized is that when you go to the Olympics, everyone's fighting for good results. But there's only a select few athletes that actually get to have medals. When you come back home after your race, sometimes it can feel a little disappointing when you don't perform as well as you wanted to. Then having those volunteers there bringing in all the



competed in a variety of Winter Olympic sports, including figure skating, bobsled, Nordic skiing.

The first Winter Olympic games, held in Chamonix, France in 1924, included two Harvard athletes. Nathaniel W. Niles '1909, a figure skater, and Willard W. Rice '1922, an ice hockey player, the latter of which won a silver medal and thus kick-started a long history of Harvard Olympic medalists. Over the next 100 years, Harvard participated in every Olympics except for 1980, where the only Harvard affiliates were a coach and a cross country alternate. In 1992, Paul Wylie '91 broke the Harvard Olympic drought and won the silver medal in the men's figure skating singles event.

Although Harvard athletes have competed in many Olympic sports, no sport has seen as much Harvard representation as ice hockey. Thirty-eight Harvard

Two months ago, after the unexpected loss of her father in 2020, she found out she made the Swiss team. This news significantly impacted her relation to the sport. "[My dad] didn't know I was gonna go make this team," she said. "I think it was always his dream for me to play at the highest level and work as hard as I possibly can to reach my goals. So, it was really cool to think that my dad has some pull upstairs for this opportunity to fall into my lap."

For Moy, the most memorable moment was stepping onto Olympic ice for the first time. She said, "I'm on the ice looking up in the stands and seeing this big banner of the Olympic rings, and you're like wow this isn't a dream anymore...this is my reality. In warm up, looking across the ice and seeking the best players in the world, and in playing against Canada...

positive energy really makes it a lot easier and a lot more enjoyable."

As for coming back to school as newly crowned Olympians? Drolet and Moy are excited. Moy is in the middle of her senior season and is looking forward to coming back to the "most elite college students and minds in the world" after spending two weeks among the most elite athletes in the world.

Drolet said, "I'm excited to get back in the fall. It feels good to be showing that it can be done ... high level sport with a high level education. Hopefully I can encourage more skiers to come to Harvard and go to college in general."

*Kate De Groote '24 (katedegroote@college.harvard.edu) loves watching the Olympics and imagining she is as good at skiing as the Olympic athletes.*

*Graphic by Candace Gardner '25*



# From 1983 To 2021: Climate Change and Advocacy

PROFESSOR JAMES STOCK ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE PERCEPTION AND POLICY

BY HANNAH DAVIS '25 AND LAUREN MURPHY '25

**A**ny person born after the turn of the millennium has grown up weary of our doomed climate and stripped of the naive hope that the environmental consequences of the human footprint can be easily mitigated. Inspired by this messaging, the youth movement to confront climate change continues to grow its influence at Harvard and across the world. No one understands the years of research and education that brought this movement to power better than James Stock, Harvard's Vice Provost of Climate and Sustainability and professor of U.S. Energy Policy and Climate Change. A longtime climate economist, he has witnessed the stakes of climate change rise dramatically, the public discourse around the topic become widespread, and optimism for the future slowly rise as the movement progresses.

When Stock received his Ph.D. in economics in 1983, scientists did not understand much about climate change, and there was not widespread agreement regarding human impact, he said "When I was in graduate school, [climate change] was a new field. My education pre-dated most of the work. Looking back, a better benchmark would be the 1990s, when climate change was recognized as something that needed to be taken seriously." Stock witnessed early tensions between economics and climate. Despite the common sentiment that economists are too fiscally conservative, he believes climate economics to be essential to the climate problem. The field allows people to frame the problem as a cost-benefit analysis of how to maximize emissions reductions, within realistic budget constraints.

From 2013 to 2014, Stock pursued his goal of bridging economics and climate serving in President Barack Obama's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA). While the Obama administration was eager to make progress on climate issues, enacting significant climate regulations proved too challenging: the CEA failed to legislate a nationwide cap on greenhouse gasses via a trade bill called the Waxman-Markey Bill. "It became clear that there wasn't going to be significant climate legislation, so the strategy shifted to a regulatory approach using existing laws on the books to try to reduce greenhouse gas emissions," says Stock. "Everybody would love to see a legislative approach, but since that wasn't really on the table...we wanted to do what we could using a regulatory approach. It was really eye-opening for me what a complex and robust process that actually is."

Under Obama, Stock also helped revise calculations for the social cost of carbon, the monetized value of damages from emitting one ton of carbon on one given day. He and his team at the CEA

discovered the cost nearly doubled from their initial calculations, and when President Biden took office, recognizing the significance of this increase, he was committed to updating the social cost of carbon on a regular basis. This attitude represents a drastic change in approaches to carbon emissions in just a few years. He said, "The political folks in the [Obama] White House were so nervous about this that we had to introduce it Friday night of a vacation week," Stock said. "Now, it is front and center and was one of the first things President Biden said in his first executive orders."

Stock pointed to three seismic shifts in the U.S. climate debate from when he first entered the field to today.

First, Stock explained, is the acceptance of climate change as a pressing global issue. "The most committed lobbyist still cannot argue with a straight face that climate change is some accident." This acknowledgment is a vital step toward solving climate change, shifting the conversation from if there is a problem to how it can be fixed.

Second, the price of sustainable technology, like solar panels, and wind turbines, is decreasing. Over the past 10 years, the cost of solar panels has dropped nearly 90%. The introduction of the Prius in 1997, one of the first affordable electric vehicles, sparked a rise in popularity for electric alternatives. The introduction of Tesla Motors in 2006 significantly raised the public profile of electric vehicles.

Looking forward, Stock believes it won't be long until it is cheaper to buy an electric vehicle than a combustion engine car. Currently, an electric car costs on average \$56,437, which is about ten thousand dollars higher than its gasoline-powered counterpart.

Third, the rise of the youth movement for climate activism has propelled public discourse around climate change and creates demand for climate innovation. "What has really become a dramatic shift is the youth movement globally and the youth movement in the United States in particular and how that has become integral to driving political activism and political change," Stock says. Ten years ago, the environmental movement comprised

traditional environmental organizations, such as the Environmental Defense Fund and the Clean Air Task Force. But today, young activists like Greta Thunberg, Isra Hirsi, and Jerome Foster II, are leading the charge in Congress...

Despite these advancements, Stock warns against complacency. "Now, you might think this suggests we have succeeded, but we are very far from that. Now, at least solutions in major sectors are technically feasible, economically feasible, and there is political support for them," he said. However, "That political support isn't sufficiently widespread to make us have large policy changes. There are reasons both for frustration and for optimism."

Universities and students play an important role in capitalizing on this optimism. On September 9th, 2021, Divest Harvard successfully pushed Harvard to divest from the fossil fuel industry, an action that College students have advocated for since 2012, when the movement was founded.

Stock commended Harvard for acknowledging the role it can play in reducing emissions and for taking a "significant" step towards progress. But he limited his enthusiasm, arguing that even full divestment will only reduce our emissions by one half, at best. "We still have a long way to go with remission reduction agendas," he said.

Professor Stock's experience illustrates how the political gravitas and acknowledged effects of climate change have steadily grown throughout recent history. As the problem becomes more severe, public activism and motivation grow in tandem, lending hope to the possibility of dampening climate change's impending consequences.

The youth climate movement recognizes the problem, it's building the technology, and it has public momentum. Now, it's in our generation's hands.

*Hannah Davis '25 (hannahdavis@college.harvard.edu) wants to install solar panels on Canada's skylights.*

*Lauren Murphy '25 (lmurphy@college.harvard.edu) is currently shopping for a Tesla.*





# Harvard's History Hole

WHY ARE STUDENTS DIGGING UP THE YARD—AND WHAT ARE THEY FINDING?

BY RYAN GOLEMME '24



Old Harvard Yard

**E**

very so often, students in the fall may spot a small, fenced off pit near the front of Harvard Yard, with a dirt pile that seems to grow every day, until it disappears by the end of the semester.

Most students walk by, give it a glance, and continue along. But for some, the sign captures their attention enough to warrant a closer look. After all, it is not every day that one gets to see the pristine grounds of the nation's oldest university dug up like a dinosaur excavation.

In fact, it happens every two years. The hole is an ongoing effort of the Harvard Yard Archaeology Project, a collaboration between the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the Harvard University Native American Program, and the Department of Anthropology to explore Harvard's buried past. Through the class A1130/31: The Archaeology of Harvard Yard, students spend two semesters excavating and learning about the history of Harvard through the materials they find at the dig site. The dig occurs during the fall while lab analysis of the objects occurs in the spring.

The program began in 2005 as a joint effort between the University and the Harvard University Native American Program, commemorating the 350th anniversary of the Harvard Indian College. "That was when we began talking about investigating the Indian College, possibly by using Archaeology in order to literally put the Indian College on the map, but also to raise awareness for the scholarly activities relating to studying it," said Patricia Capone, a Peabody Museum Curator and co-instructor of the course. The College hosted a series of presentations on Indian education to commemorate the anniversary, and since Matthews Hall was due to be renovated, the Yard Archaeology Project emerged as a renewed effort to care for the artifacts buried beneath the Yard.

The Project initially focused on Harvard's seventeenth- and eighteenth-century past, but after the successful locating of the Indian College's site, the program shifted to a broader scope of the whole College, trying to trace back the earliest origins of Harvard's buildings and its place as an educational institution for English and Native American students.

Over the years, the program has uncovered

a variety of artifacts that illuminates the University's history in unexpected ways. Medicine bottles show the ramshackle state of Colonial and Antebellum healthcare. A sea shell fragment points to the seafood-heavy diet of Harvard's Colonial-era students. Fragments of wine bottles and shards of broken tableware show how some students continued to drink even as Harvard remained a Puritan institution (perhaps today's discarded beer cans will become similar artifacts).

Other findings point beyond student life and toward the University's technological developments over time. Remnants of print-type, cast alloy with letters used to press ink on pages, reflect how Harvard had the first printing press in the American colonies in the mid-seventeenth century. The press was central to the University's efforts to provide colonial and Indian literacy, representing some of the first efforts at translating American Indigenous languages onto paper. "These tiny pieces of lead alloy are these small objects that really speak volumes—pun very much intended—about the goals of the institution at the time of integration of Indigenous scholars with English scholars," said Diana Loren, a Peabody Museum Curator and co-instructor of the course.

Loren described how these types can be matched to books in the Houghton Library, specifically those of an Indigenous printer who translated books from English into Algonquian languages. In fact, one of the first bibles in the colonies was printed with this press, led by the missionary John Eliot. Known as the "Elliot Bible," it is a full translation of the Bible into an Algonquian language, done in large part by a Nipmuc Indian called "James Printer." Matching these types shows the early contributions of many Indigenous people in the educational and religious missions of Harvard.

While the dig is an exciting chance to uncover history, it requires students and staff to face the unsavory details of Harvard's past. Even though the Indian College was nominally built to educate Indigenous people within the colony, the effort intruded on many of their oral traditions. Harvard's founding remains intertwined with the colonization of the original indigenous lands of Massachusetts, as the school educated many colonists who went on to influential political roles, including those that further exploited the Indigenous as the colonies

expanded.

Students in the course explore this complex history through contextual background readings alongside the excavations. "This is a really interesting time in Harvard history itself, and I think the students really enjoy seeing reflections of themselves and their experiences, and the various challenges that Harvard students have faced in the past," said Aurora Allshouse, a fifth-year PhD student and teaching fellow for the course. "It's challenging some of the traditional narratives about Harvard history, and this is something that we explicitly explore in sections as well."

The course leaders see the project as a way to interrogate that history using primary sources and the tools of excavation. "There are biases in any primary source, whether you look at the written or material record, but there's a truth that archaeology gives to the lived experience," said Loren. "What we're doing is excavating the trash of daily life, everything that people left behind, and so there's a democratic aspect to that. What you throw out tells me how you live and what your experience is like."

Though the project requires immense coordination and planning, the course leaders hope they can continue running it on two-year cycles, excavating new areas of the Yard each time. The project plans to uncover more of Harvard's lost past for both the historical record and to inspire students to think about their place in this history.

"Reflect on the archaeological record that you're making in relation to these generations of past students," said Loren. "Think about how the goals of an institution change over time, specifically here at Harvard, and how the institution shapes you and daily practice."

While this kind of Archaeology class may seem like something that would only welcome specialists, it welcomes all students, regardless of their concentration, to reflect on their place in Harvard's evolving history. "Archaeology is everywhere and a tool for that reflection," said Capone. "It's right here under our feet. We walk by here every day."

*Ryan Golemme '23 (ryangolemme@college.harvard.edu), who originally thought of this, so he could write a joke about holes.*

*Photo from the Harvard University Archives*



# Synesthetic: Dua Lipa's Future Nostalgia Concert

*A return to togetherness, via the senses*  
BY KAYLA REIFEL '25 AND MEGAN JOEL '25

Pop idol Dua Lipa brought screaming color and breathtaking sensuality to Boston's TD Garden last Friday, after her tour was previously postponed due to the pandemic. Street vendors waved around t-shirts bearing her face as brightly-dressed fans lined up, vaccine cards and masks in hand.

We piled into the dimly lit arena with a sea of these eclectic, glittering fans. People were in every direction- it was surreal. The only empty space in the entire arena was the gap between the mass of people in the pit pressed tightly up against the stage and the beginning of the rows of seats. Anticipation buzzed through the air. Moments after the lights went down and fans erupted in screams, Lipa emerged from under the stage in a neon

green jumpsuit singing the opening bars to her explosive hit "Physical." The sensation of touch presided over the concert from its beginning. Lipa's backup dancers, clad in complementary colors, twirled her around as she began her set shouting, "Let's get physical!" We did.

Physicality governed the rest of the concert. Lipa, held by her backup dancers, perfectly delivered carnal lines like, "I need your hands on me, sweet relief, pretty please," and, "even electricity can't compare to what I feel when I'm with you." As fans danced and reveled in being near each other, Lipa's voice radiated through the air like electricity. She made us feel through one another.

For "Levitating," one of her most popular songs, Lipa donned a breathtaking black cutout bodysuit that stood in perfect contrast with the radiant astral backdrop behind her. Lipa glittered, star-



like, in front of bright, orbiting rainbow planets. This created a sensational illusion and genuinely brought the audience into another world.

Ending the show with "Don't Start Now," Lipa's rainbow planets burst into streams of breathtaking color behind her. "Boston, one more time!" she shouted as confetti exploded around her. Lipa's concert ended how it began: in a euphoric fusion of sound and color.

"I was in the balcony seats, but the amount of energy I felt from her performance felt like I was in a mosh pit," remarks Cole Cleary '25, "If I was actually on the floor, I think I might've exploded." Piper Tingleaf '24 echoed this feeling, noting "The energy was incredible. She put on an insanely good performance." Lipa, in her awe-inspiring performance, dissolved the borders around her identity as she simultaneously dissolved the line between the senses. With her Future Nos-

talgia tour, Lipa has managed to break out of a confining identity as a typical pop icon. She proves, with stunning artistic production and performance, that she is not just a cheap viral Tik Tok soundtrack, but a genuine artist. "I wanted to make something that felt nostalgic but had something fresh and futuristic about it too," Lipa said in an iHeart Radio News interview. She succeeded. Future Nostalgia at TD garden was a once in a lifetime synesthetic performance of eye-catching visuals and thrilling acoustics.

Dua Lipa's music sounds like touch and togetherness.

With the release of her album Future Nostalgia on March 27, 2020, shortly after the world shut-

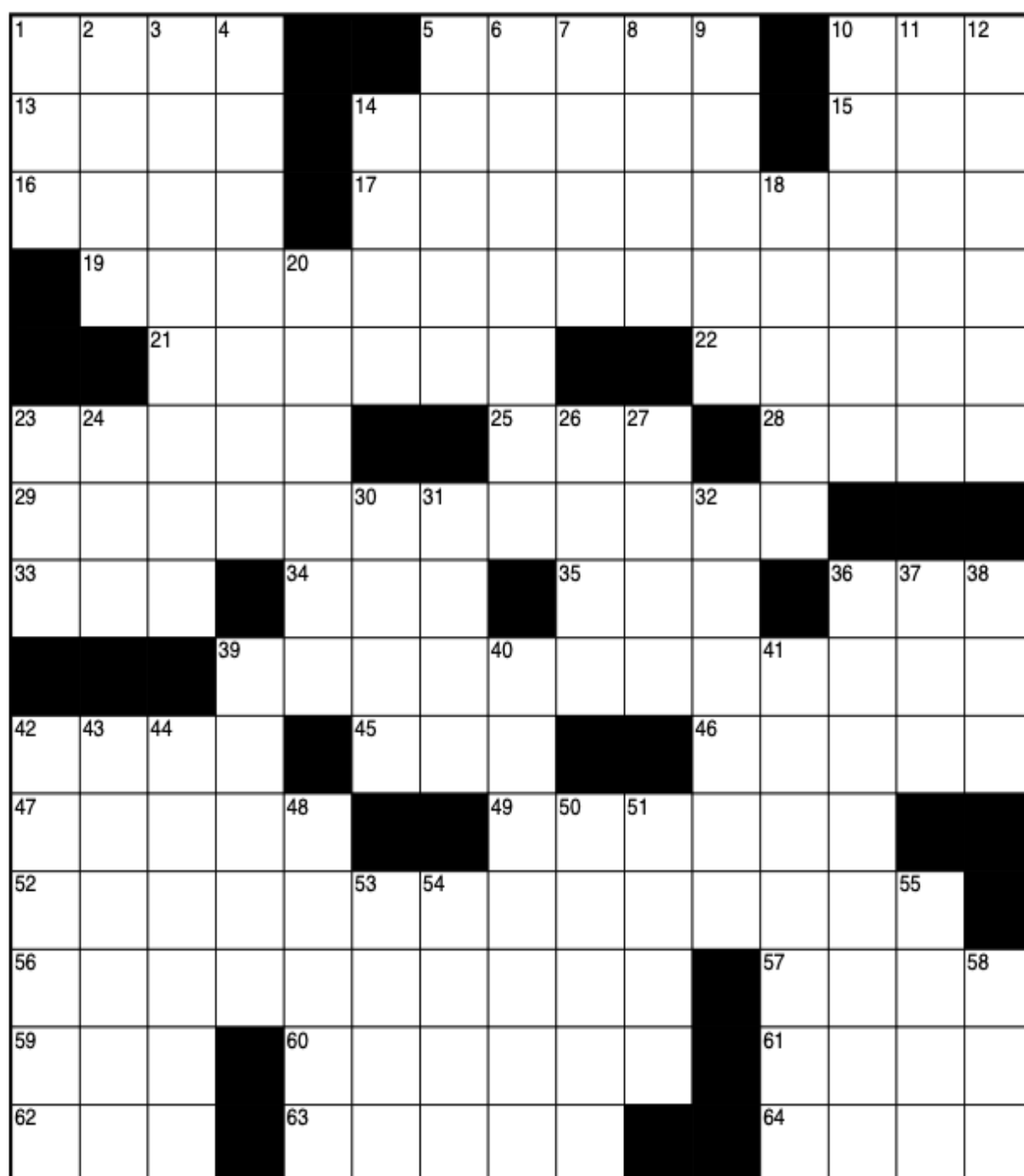
down from Covid-19, fans found a colorful escape from the dullness of quarantine and some semblance of unity. Two years later, Lipa's tour kicked off in a newly re-opened world of starved fans craving in-person concerts. Lipa's timing was perfect: the Kosovan-British pop star was able to virtually deliver color to the lives of fans during quarantine and now can finally bring that color to life on tour. A collective gratitude for being physically together was palpable in the arena that Friday night. You couldn't help but scream, "I'm levitating."

*Kayla Reifel '25 (kaylareifel@college.harvard.edu) and Megan Joel '25 (mjjoel@college.harvard.edu) are composing the Independent.*



# Harvard Precedents

SOPHIA WENG



- 31 The Harvard Lampoon's avian mascot
- 32 Blinking body part
- 36 In the US, 1, 5, 10 or 20
- 37 Psychological cit. style
- 38 Grateful texts
- 39 17 syllable poem
- 40 A home?
- 41 Went back on the waves
- 42 A dude would give it a go
- 43 Gauguin's South Pacific home
- 44 Workflow management board from Japanese
- 48 "~"
- 50 Desert pit stops
- 51 Forensic specimens
- 53 Falling water
- 54 Russian administrative division
- 55 Airplane boarding point
- 58 AOC or JFK

## ACROSS

- 1 Miserable Victor
- 5 Pointy paw parts
- 10 Crow's cry
- 13 Egyptian sun disk deity
- 14 Crooked politician, e.g.
- 15 Guac base
- 16 "Gone with the Wind" plantation
- 17 Cuddly communique, or the theme of the Indy's last crossword
- 19 \*Before you fry a donut, it might be one of these (1909 - 1933)
- 21 Daughters of sisters
- 22 Might be a barb?
- 23 Pinch, as an empanada
- 25 A drink in Paris
- 28 Initially take stock
- 29 \*The origin of tasty creole cuisine (1971 - 1991)
- 33 "I think" online
- 34 Adam's spare
- 35 Coquettish
- 36 Upside-down mammal

- 39 \*Might dispel Seasonal Affective Disorder (1869 - 1909)
- 42 Maori war dance
- 45 Org. that might get the bag
- 46 Actresses Dunham and Waithe
- 47 To be imperfect in Avignon
- 49 Alaskan island known for its bears
- 52 \*Event before Operation Dynamo on a Nolan movie's beaches (1810 - 1828)
- 56 A clean slate, for John Locke
- 57 Fork location
- 59 Moderna molecule
- 60 Actresses Keaton and Krueger (not the princess)
- 61 Luncheon ending
- 62 "\_\_\_\_ Can Cook": PBS Chinese cooking show
- 63 British authors Blyton and Bagnold
- 64 Judge (worthy)

## DOWN

- 1 Headgear
- 2 Fourth corner
- 3 Chief exclamation
- 4 Precarious position
- 5 Gladiator actor Russell
- 6 What a band performs on stage
- 7 Brother killed by Cain
- 8 "All too \_\_\_\_" Taylor Swift song
- 9 Movie recommendation
- 10 Tomato condiment
- 11 Oat-based beauty brand
- 12 Opposite of the firsts
- 14 \_\_\_\_ Quebecois, Canadian party
- 18 Rapper known for auto-tune
- 20 "These Truths" author and Harvard Professor Jill
- 23 FX tech
- 24 Jamaican spirit
- 26 Loc. for 36 down
- 27 Yikes
- 30 Skirt of the scots

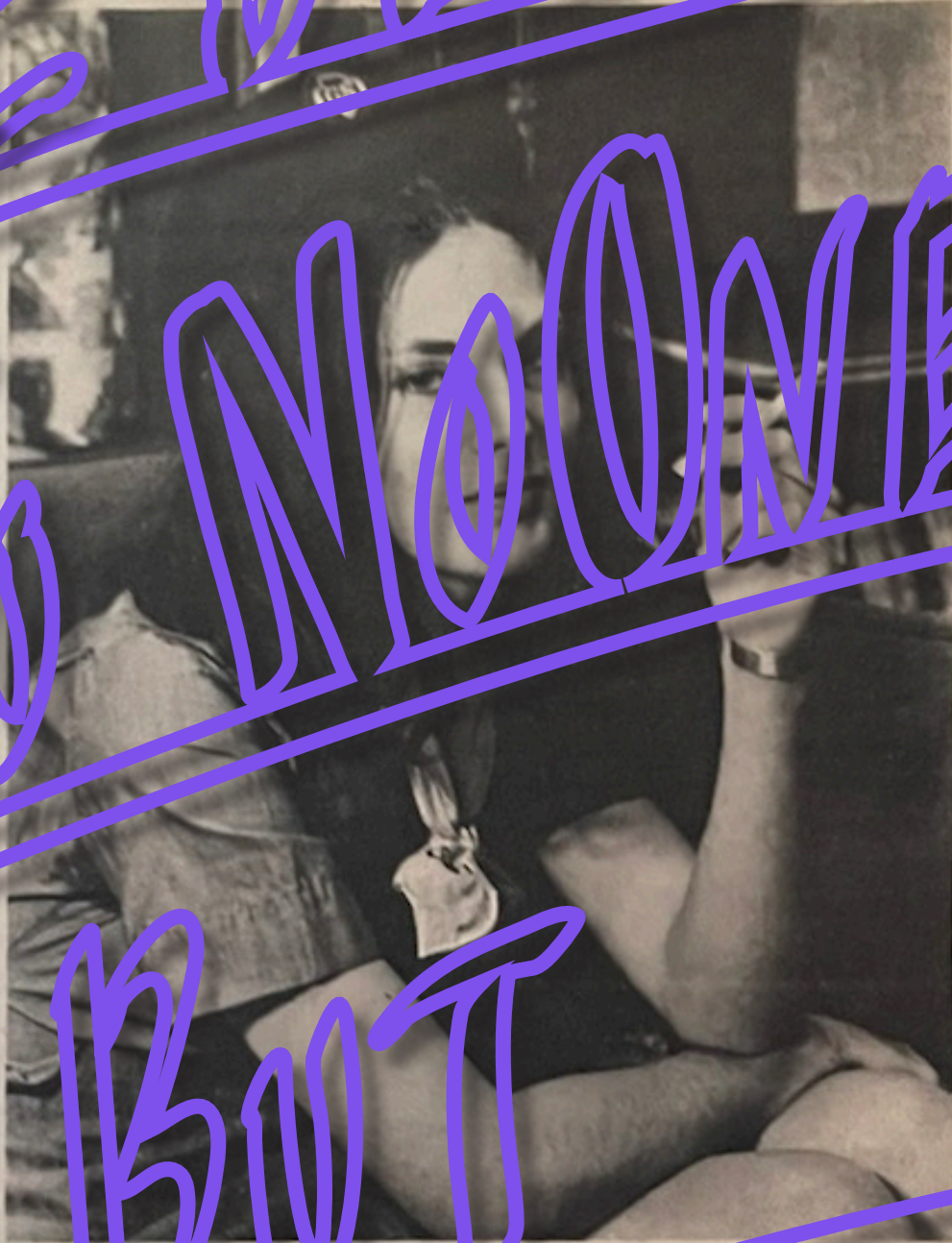


*Designed by  
Ash Chilton '23*

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**and**

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**WE INVITE PROVEN  
AND PROMISING WRITERS**

*to an introductory meeting.*

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*Ash Chilton  
Mary Julia Koch*

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