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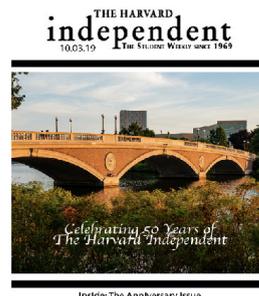
*Celebrating 50 Years of
The Harvard Independent*

Inside: The Anniversary Issue

The Harvard Independent

10.03.2019

Vol. LI, No. 1



The Indy is turning 50!

Cover design by
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As Harvard College's weekly undergraduate newsmagazine, the Harvard Independent provides in-depth, critical coverage of issues and events of interest to the Harvard College community. The Independent has no political affiliation, instead offering diverse commentary on news, arts, sports, and student life.

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INDY LETTER

Independence for The Independent

By WADE ROUSH

Why, some people have asked me, am I putting so much time into fundraising and support for The Harvard Independent, an organization where I spent a few years working as a student reporter and editor more than three decades ago? There are many answers.

For one thing, the Indy started me on the path to a journalism career, writing for Science magazine, MIT Technology Review, Xconomy, Scientific American, and other publications. For that I feel gratitude, mixed with a sense of responsibility to make sure today's Harvard undergraduates don't have to work for the Crimson to get the same opportunities.

The Indy is also the source of some of my happiest memories. Helping to create something cool and valuable as part of a team; learning how to report and write from editors senior to me; passing those skills on to others later; collaborating in the Wednesday-night rush to put each issue to bed: it all leaves me with a happy glow. Perhaps it's nostalgia, but helping to sustain those traditions today keeps the warm feelings going.

Mostly, though, I'm just stubborn. As a member of the Indy's board of alumni advisors, I can see that the newspaper's future is in real jeopardy. In part, it's suffering from the same economic, cultural, and technological forces buffeting the larger media industry, from evaporating business models to competition from a million new digital channels.

But a more immediate threat comes from Harvard itself.

The administration's grand indifference to student journalism has cost the Indy one of its most vital resources: a physical space in which to operate. Since the paper's forced relocation to a closet-sized third-floor cubicle at the Student Organization Center at Hilles in the spring of 2018, the paper has struggled on as a semi-virtual organization. Recruiting new staffers has long been a challenge—especially since a previous relocation from the Yard to the Quad in the late 2000s. But without a real space of its own, the Indy could soon wither and die. And I'll be damned if that happens on my watch.

Complacency is at the heart of this crisis, as it so often is. Staffers and alumni who have spent endless hours negotiating with the Dean of Students Office over the space fiasco have learned a sobering truth: Harvard administrators see student newspapers as clubs. And they see student

journalism itself as an extra—an epiphenomenon, something that will just happen as long as students can go online to reserve a random classroom or lounge in which to gather. When it comes to campus real estate, the faculty and the administration have a monopoly, and students are getting knocked off the game board.

But the Indy has been complacent too. Over the decades, Harvard's attitude toward the newspaper has oscillated from generosity (the newspaper's original office space in 1969-70 took up much of the third floor of the Freshman Union) to benign neglect (our former offices in the basements of Canaday A and G were filthy and maze-like, but they were homes). We were lulled into thinking we could depend on the university's kindness forever—which meant we had no escape plan ready when movers showed up in April 2018 to shovel the Indy's files and electronics into the third-floor cubicle.

Since then, we've been correcting that mistake. The goal of the Campaign for Independence, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of the newspaper's founding, is to finance the rent on a new off-campus office where The Independent will, truly and finally, be independent of the university.

The Indy is hardly alone in its struggles. Student-run newspapers around the country are battling bureaucratic hostility, funding reductions, and outright interference, as well as a PR-centric mindset that sees an active student press as a liability. "When colleges became a brand and they began to embrace this idea that they were a brand, then the bottom fell out in support for independent watchdog journalism," Frank LoMonte, the former director of the Student Press Law Center and director of the Brechner Center for Freedom of Information at the University of Florida, recently told *The Atlantic*. "The endgame in many institutions is for the indepen-

dent, student-run media to go out of business."

But student journalism is an irreplaceable element of campus life, as well as an on-ramp to professional journalism. It would be a fundamental mistake if more universities allowed their student newspapers to fold, smothering students' journalistic instincts before they're even sharpened.

The Indy will not fold—not if its alumni have anything to do with it. In the 2020s, perhaps more than ever, it will take fearless reporting, clear communication, skepticism toward power, and a commitment to reality and truth to help save the nation and the planet. Elite institutions like Harvard deserve more time under the microscope, not less. A free, independently financed student press is a crucial part of this formula.

To appropriate King Aragorn's line: A day may come when the courage of journalists fails, when we forsake our friends and break all bonds of fellowship—it is not this day. That's why I've invited all of my fellow Indy alumni to take up the banner of obstinacy, and help The Independent stay just that.

Wade Roush '89 is a technology journalist and the current chair of the Harvard Independent's Graduate Board.

Donate to the Campaign for Independence at www.indyalumni.org/donate



INDY ARTS

A Chemist's Purview on Creative Writing

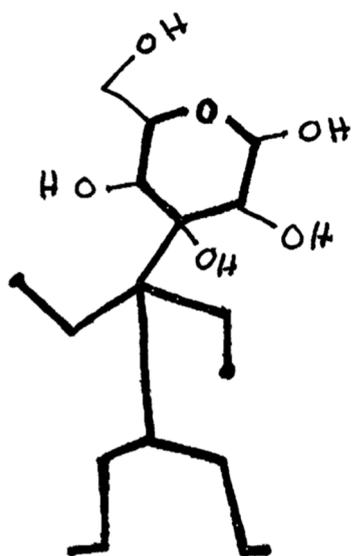
An interview with author Weike Wang '11, former Indy writer, unveils how she synergized her experiences in both chemistry and fiction

By MARISSA GARCIA

"Somewhere I read that the average number of readers for a scientific paper is 0.6," reads the second page of *Chemistry*, the novel written by Weike Wang, Harvard Class of 2011 and Harvard Independent alumna. Her first novel, *Chemistry*, however, does not claim the title of her first publication—her portfolio also includes, "A Dinuclear Palladium Catalyst for alpha-Hydroxylation of Carbonyls with O₂," which exceeds the average number of readers for a scientific paper by approximately 8862.4 (this paper, as of September 2019, has 8863 views).

Wang has cultivated an identity for herself that has become two-fold: a cursory Internet search of "Weike Wang Chemistry" unveils two seemingly incongruent profiles—Wang as both a chemist and as an award-winning novelist. The narrator of *Chemistry*, a chemistry graduate student at a university in Boston, pulls readers through the dredges of her plague of indecision, sparked by her boyfriend's—an established chemist's—enervating marriage proposal. The conflicting expectations in the narrator's life are equally exacting and exhausting—the demands from her research laboratory, from her Chinese parents, and from herself.

The struggles of the narrator seem to be derived from organic struggles witnessed by Wang

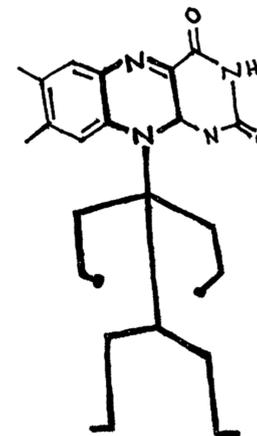


during her time at the College. While reflecting upon her inspiration for the novel, Wang recalled her time working in a lab while at Harvard and its accompanying intensity. She saw her peers experiencing similarly taxing work, and Wang began to consider the questions that those in high caliber academic programs are grappling with, including "What constitutes good work, what constitutes innovation, creativity? Who deserves to do this work and who should just try to find something else? What is best? What is genius, insight?"

The narrator's boyfriend, Eric—without having encountered many obstacles—has established himself as a respectable chemist, flying to California to attend conferences. The narrator's lab mate has a far neater desk that somehow allows her to publish, multiple times. In an inevitable stage of comparison, the narrator struggles to find solace in the slow, unpromising pace of her research and to stay afloat of external expectations, such as from her parents.

The quiet environment of chemistry research experienced by the narrator may elucidate upon why Wang has come to embrace novel-writing, documenting her "writing classes that [she] took at Harvard [to be] a needed contrast to [her] other pre-med and STEM classes." The Indy served as a wonderful sanctuary of like-minded peers who came from a diverse range of concentrations—from STEM to English, uniting for the common cause of writing. Wang fondly recalls the "many all-nighters the night before publication... a few times, [she] forgot the office key and instead of going back for it, they just crawled in under the door (there was a 1-foot gap then)."

For Wang, novel-writing is best done at home, writing often being "an isolating and messy endeavor" that cannot be done in public—in fact, she often does not show her work to others until she finishes a first draft. When she was writing for the Indy, she "was a bit less self-conscious (or maybe reckless?) and would just write something and send it off." Though this is a key difference between novel-writing and journalism, she encourages that the transition from journalism to fiction is natural, insisting that "journalism teaches you how to write a hook, to keep the reader engaged, which is something also important in fiction writing."



The same cannot be said for the transition from science-writing to novel-writing, a metric in which Wang is clearly exceeding. Many novels lack scientists as the protagonists, and even if they are, they tend to be caricatured, as Wang reflects. It is evident that *Chemistry* not only is an interdisciplinary venture but also has carved out an important niche for itself in the ecosystem of literature—weaving together several identities, from woman scientist to Chinese American, for a story presently underrepresented in fiction.

So, given the novel's emphasis on identity and its self-actualization, it remains curious that the narrator of *Chemistry* is never given a name. None of the characters' dialogue refer to her by name, and she never mentions her name. This tactic by Wang is perhaps the most innovative of her literary devices—by refraining from giving her narrator a name, she is surely accentuating the nebulous relationship of the narrator to her identity, but Wang is also broadening the degree to which the reader can identify with the narrator. With the trance of the first-person narrative, it becomes difficult to disentangle the narrator's conflicts with compromise, between her ambitions past and ambitions future, from our own.

Marissa Garcia '21 (marissagarcia@college.harvard.edu) finds the story of Weike Wang to be inspiring, especially as she hopes to cultivate a career for herself that combines both science and writing.

INDY ARTS

Seeking... Enduring

Indy Arts and Morris B. Abram, Jr.

By JILLY CRONIN

D' Ou' venons-nous? Que sommes-nous? Ou' allons-nous?

Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts boasts a painting asking these questions that we are afraid and desperate to ask ourselves, for all who view the Tahiti canvas painting by Paul Gauguin understand the power both their asking and their answering can unlock. In searching for ourselves and a vision, we find greater meaning in all things.

To Morris B. Abram, Jr. '71, founding President



June Wayne, Demented Tidal WaveState I

of The Harvard Independent, it is "art of enduring interest," that addresses these questions.

The Harvard Independent strives both to be and to celebrate art of enduring interest. So at this, the 50th anniversary of the Indy, Gauguin's questions loom large. Integrity, legacy, and perpetuity: let us define them.

Where do we come from?

Today, Morris B. Abram, Jr. is an attorney-turned-arts-dealer who operates his own art gallery, MB Abram Galleries. In the fall of 1969, Abram arrived at Harvard as a sophomore transfer from Wesleyan College. Harvard as he found it was, like much of the country, "engulfed in protest over the Vietnam War." It was out of this turbulent time and the turmoil of brilliant and seeking minds that the Indy was born. Abram himself gravitated towards such change-making, and with a family history of involvement in the Civil Rights Movement, he made his way to a group of individuals who would one day be called the founders of the nation's oldest student run weekly, quite naturally.

At that time, Abram felt his passion for art and his discipline for spearheading great endeavors not completely at ease with one another. Though he had been interested in art from a young age – Abram even described being moved by the "the refinement and artistry of [arrowhead] stone points" he would collect from the banks of the Chattahoochee River as a boy – the "campus seemed to pulse

around politics and student activism" during his first year at Harvard. And so, his love for the arts took a back seat as he, instead, spent his time legitimizing the Indy through fundraising and legal work. This work needed to be done. But he never lost his passion for the arts.

While the "news and editorial staff maintained their role, separate and apart from the publishing side," Abram worked as the liaison in his role as president. Working as a writer, an editor, and a fundraiser, Abram learned that "it was the brilliance and dedication of our business side that gave those writing the stories, including the arts, sports, and entertainment sections, the space and freedom to create." He described how without the hard work of the publishers and business board members, "we could not have continued." In managing these tasks, Abram learned a valuable lesson: "art and business need one another." It is a symbiosis, not a dichotomy.

What are we?

After passing the baton of Indy presidency onto Todd Jennings and working on the Indy more remotely, Abram spent the year following his Junior year to organize the National Movement for the Student Vote, Inc. However, "On returning to Harvard," Abram recalled being "torn between an interest in politics, this influenced by a strong family connection through [his] father, a civil rights attorney and later diplomat, and a deepening feeling for the arts." And so, for his Senior year Abram decided to forgo writing a thesis and instead pursue both of his passions in the form of two one-on-one seminars.

Abram's seminars were with Paul Freund, Professor at the Law School, and John Coolidge, Professor of Art History. Abram described how he learned much from his two professors, stating, "Coolidge viewed art as a gateway to joy and happiness rather than as the struggle with personal demons felt by many artists. And from Paul Freund, the eminent constitutional scholar of his

INDY ARTS

Seeking...Enduring, continued.

June Wayne, AM

day... I saw how ability and genius could be accompanied by great modesty and humility."

These two seminars were just the beginning of Abram's formal pursuit of the arts and social sciences in tandem. After Harvard, he traveled to Oxford and studied art history, but rather than pursue a degree at Oxford he left school for Paris. He is not the only student of life to find Paris "more engaging and personally satisfying than academe."

In the following years, Abram worked as a mixed-media artist, produced experimental dance music in California, and even earned a law degree at the age of 38 – after which he worked as a public interest attorney. In describing these years of his life Abram recalled that, "Through it all, I always returned to my interest in the arts, eventually becoming an art dealer."

Where are we going?

Abram's career (both during his term as President of the Indy and in his post-grad life) illustrates how art is not above the minutiae of day-to-day operations, but integral to them. When asked about which particular artists have had a significant impact on his life, Abram pointed to June Wayne, an artist whose work is displayed in MB Abram Art Gallery. Abram describes Wayne's work as refusing to be bound by a "signature style," but "seeking always to explore and experiment rather than duplicate her past successes."

Abram's appreciation for the arts stems from an understanding of the transformative nature of specific pieces. Abram stated that, "The riches in art are beyond the measure, and often beyond the reach of financial reward.... Visual art has no satisfactory verbal explanation and would not exist if it could be just as easily expressed in word symbols. Art in all its forms is a gateway, and – if successful – reaches beyond all the logic and manifestation of the mind."

Very similarly to his own journey through the arts – one in which pursuing arts was not an end in itself, but rather a passion from which he could hardly escape – Abram concluded that all great



artists are "seekers." Specifically referring to the work of photographer Walker Evans (another artist for whom Abram has particularly strong feelings), he wrote that, "He thought for himself and would never allow himself to be captive of any fixed ideology."

In the same way that the arts have been an undercurrent in Morris Abram's life, the arts have always been celebrated in the The Harvard Independent. Art, in the Indy, is a celebration of the many ways people find meaning in their lives. Whether it be in the "Work of the Week," poetry, or a review of the latest performances on campus, the Indy strives to preserve artists' integrity and identity.

To Harvard students with a passion for the arts, Abram gives this sage advice: "[Do not] attempt to place art or its pursuit in a neat box. We are all working towards a more integrated life, the ultimate art.... The search for the answers to Gauguin's questions are not contained in a career path, but in our dedication and passion to relentlessly discarding the unnecessary and seeking the truth and essence in all things."

D' Ou' venons-nous? Que sommes-nous? Ou' allons-nous?

Where do we come from? What are we? Where are we going?

Jilly Cronin '21 (croninj@college.harvard.edu) came from Winthrop, is President of the Indy, and is going to love the Indy for another 50 years.

The Cops Who Care

By MICHAEL KIELSTRA

Andrew Haimovici '21



In a country with universities famous for endless debate and controversy, one group stands out. They hear students refer to them every day by a name unliked, and yet they pursue politeness and community integration with a passion. The group referred to, unsurprisingly, is the Harvard University Police Department.

It is a fact well-known to tutors and administrators, but surprisingly unfamiliar to students, that HUPD officers would prefer that you pronounce it “H-U-P-D”, spelling out the acronym. “The HUPD” is even better, reflecting the fact that they are the Harvard University Police Department and not simply a Harvard University Police Department. “Hup-dee” is frowned upon. In the grand scheme of battles to pick, however, the HUPD officers and staff have clearly decided to let this one go.

It is easy to assume that, given how familiar

HUPD is to Harvard students, that colleges across the world have equivalents, but in fact campus police are a uniquely North American phenomenon. The International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA) counts members from eleven countries, but their office and the universities represented by each of their Presidents are all in the USA or Canada, and their website discusses laws varying “from state to state” rather than “from country to country”. As well as being localized, the phenomenon is very recent: IACLEA dates the history of private security on campus back to Yale in the late 1800s, but claims that most states did not recognize private policing, as opposed to simple private security, until the 1980s or later. Massachusetts state laws regarding the issue only came into their current form in 1991, as part of a general reorganization of state and local police.

Since then, HUPD has become an enduring institution on campus in every sense of the word. Until 2016, the *Crimson* would publish bimonthly rundowns of the most exciting events in the public HUPD crime log, annotated with sassy comments. In 2017, *Satire V*, a fake-news student comedy group, published its own take on the crime log, containing events such as “Officers dispatched to pizza party, just for a quick snack. Pizza was mediocre. Officers displeased.” HUPD officers investigate crimes, register technology and bicycles, provide protection for visiting celebrities, and generally perform policing functions on campus. Everyone has seen them, even before arriving in Cambridge: a video message starring three officers is included in the online pre-Harvard training for first-year students.

HUPD has also integrated itself within the wider policing community. Cambridge Police Superintendent Jack Albert had nothing but good things to say about what he described as “such a close relationship,” founded on in-service cooperation and forty hours a year of training together. He told the *Independent* that it was not uncommon for HUPD and CPD officers to make career moves into each others’ departments; historically, this had been motivated by the CPD’s better pay and benefits, but today the two forces are similar enough in that regard that it’s more usual for CPD officers to move to HUPD in order to collect a government pension while still earning a salary. This encourages strong ties and general collaboration between the departments.

In September of this year, the collaboration bore fruit during a protest at Amazon’s Kendall Square office. The Boston Police Department informed CPD that a protest march was about to enter Cambridge, and CPD, who did not have enough manpower nearby to respond quickly, asked for help from HUPD and the MIT Police De-

INDY NEWS

The Cops Who Care, continued.

partment. None of these three departments were aware at the time that Harvard students were among those demonstrating. CPD made some peaceful choreographed arrests at the request of the protest organizers, and everyone went home. Among the student body, HUPD's actions were controversial – the Crimson published a staff editorial entitled “What HUPD Should Stand For”, discussing the “obligation to respect protesters’ free expression” – but to Superintendent Albert they were simply mutual aid rendered from one force to another. This builds trust within CPD, making it easier for HUPD to operate independently in what is technically a shared jurisdiction: Superintendent Albert said that he and his officers “tend not to go onto the campus unless we’re requested by [HUPD]”, a philosophy that would be unethical did CPD not believe in HUPD’s professionalism.

HUPD has not managed to completely dodge controversy closer to home. In February of this year, the Crimson reported on the debate over their enforcement of rules preventing people from staying overnight in the Smith Center. The newly refurbished building had become somewhat popular with Cambridge’s homeless population, to the point where officers were being called almost every day. At the time, Catalano pointed out that sleeping in itself was not grounds for removal from the building; the officers were there in case, as did sometimes occur, the person in question acted in such a way as to require being removed once he or she woke up.

However, when opining on this, the Crimson editorial board did not claim that it was HUPD who had done wrong, but rather the university administration as a whole. This mirrors the most common concern about HUPD in general: a few of the students whom I spoke with were concerned that, if push came to shove, HUPD would privilege the interests of the university as a whole, and of the university administration over those of the students. One felt that HUPD existed “to give more discreetness to the happenings of the college, especially for external optics.” Lorae Stojanovic ’22 said she believed that this was not so much an issue with the police force as the college in general, and that “Harvard’s always one

step behind student change,” although she did not claim that this was always a bad thing, given that the college needed alumni to donate for its survival and that students and alumni tended to disagree on hot-button issues.

This might imply a worldview that sees HUPD as a classic instance of a larger institution using force to keep its junior members in line. However, the truth appears far more subtle. One of the most common responses, when I asked students what purpose HUPD served on campus, was some variant of Jake Kurlander ’22’s opinion that “Harvard police will be a lot more forgiving than Cambridge police for things like teen drinking [or] drug use, and Harvard doesn’t want arrests.” In this case, the interests of the administration and those of the students come together very well: by maintaining its own police force, Harvard can be more gentle and caring with students while also avoiding the news spectacle that would be generated by a CPD officer arresting a party’s worth of Harvard students for underage drinking.

One other major controversy in which HUPD has recently been involved gives more evidence for this theory. In April 2018, CPD arrested a black Harvard student, who was naked and, officers believed, under the influence of drugs, on a street corner just out of HUPD jurisdiction. Normally, HUPD officers would have helped to deal with the situation, but, due to a disastrous Yardfest (during which, at one point, every single ambulance in the city of Cambridge was at Harvard Yard), they were overstretched and could not attend. The ensuing debate, which, due to allegations of brutality, lasted until November, led to various policy changes, but notably did not focus significantly on HUPD itself. Indeed, the Crimson reported that “In the wake of the incident, some undergraduates said they wished Harvard police had handled the situation from the start.”

Throughout these three incidents, the way HUPD operates is clear to see. They are a professional police force and will not hesitate to make arrests, use force, or participate in cooperative policing actions, but they understand the importance of showing some amount of leniency

rather than immediately going for Tasers and handcuffs. In doing so, they protect the college, which wants to keep minor student misbehavior out of the news, and the students, who are given opportunities to truly reform themselves and grow. Their focus is on protecting the college as an institution and as a group of people, not on reducing crime in this particular area of Cambridge. As Superintendent Albert said, commenting on HUPD and also the various other campus police departments throughout the city, “They see their community as... different from the community in Cambridge. They see the students very differently... That becomes their primary responsibility.”

Coming as I do from a country without campus police of any sort, I was initially surprised by their presence on campus and honestly did expect many students to mistrust them in some way. However, the vast majority of students I surveyed said that they felt safer around HUPD officers and that they would feel comfortable approaching an unknown HUPD officer for help. One student went to great effort to speak anonymously only to claim that “Having talked with many of them [HUPD officers], they are here to help us, and specifically keep [us] out of trouble, rather than get us into it.” In a university where seemingly every policy brings about some protest or another, where the Crimson can publish multiple op-eds on hot breakfasts in upperclassman housing, the relationship between Harvard’s youth and HUPD’s finest continue to grow.

Michael Kielstra ’22 (pmkielstra@college.harvard.edu) generally doesn’t like the Police. It’s not that he’s a criminal or anything; he just doesn’t think Sting is that great a songwriter.

Balancing Acts

Conversations with Students Who Have On-Campus Jobs

By ALAYA AYALA

According to the Harvard Student Employment Office website, 78% of students have had a part time job at one point during their time at Harvard, on or off campus. 39% of graduating seniors began working during their first year on campus, and the average student spends ~8 hours a week working during their senior year. In 2017, the National Center for Education Statistics reported that 43% of full time undergraduate students in the country had jobs, which was purportedly lower than the percentage in 2005, when 50% of the students surveyed had jobs. Statistics like these pose an interesting question: why do students choose to have jobs while they're in school, especially considering the impact it could have on their social lives and education?

The Indy was especially concerned with students who have on-campus jobs, as they are an integral part of the working community that helps to make Harvard a home for its students. We wondered what it was about on campus jobs that made students choose to work where they learn, eat, sleep, and play. We also had questions about how these students are impacted by having to find a work-life balance, and how they feel that their various jobs contribute to how they are perceived by other students on campus. To get some insight on these questions, the Indy reached out to four undergraduate students who stated that they were employed on Harvard's campus.

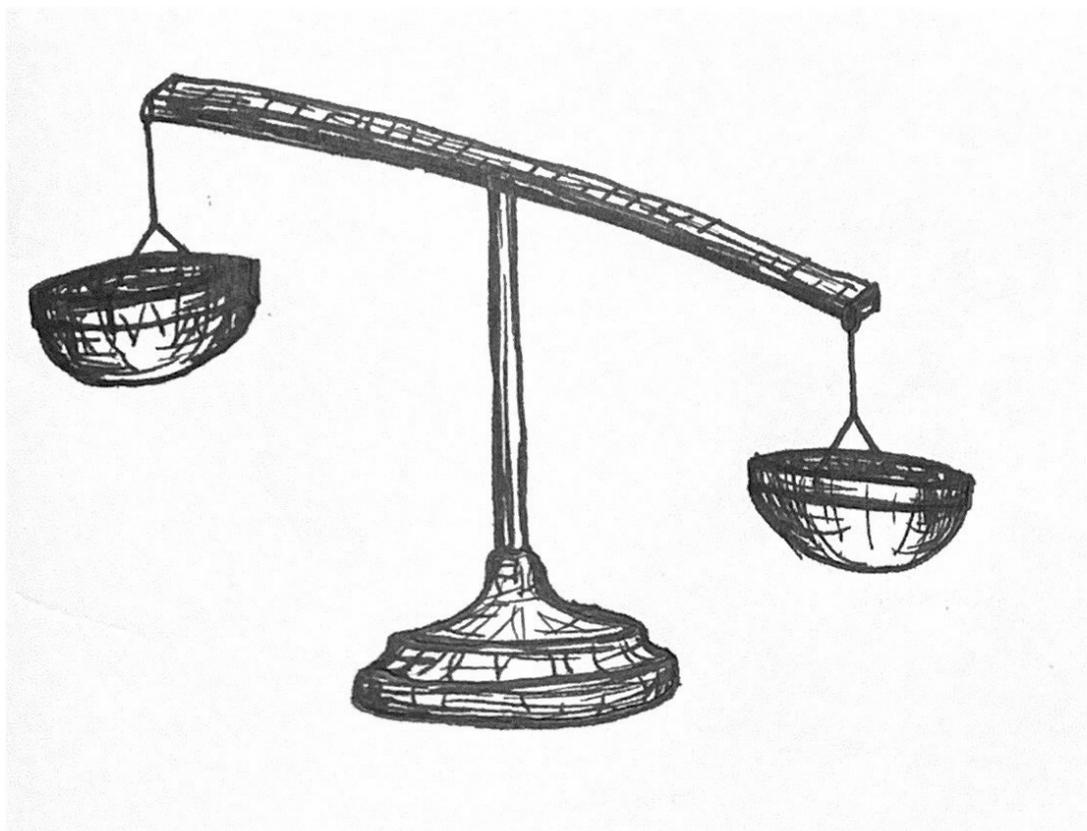
Alyx Britton, class of 2021 in Leverett, stated, "I decided to get a job when I first got to campus because I desperately needed the money, and have had jobs since then to supplement income that I get from scholarship refunds because I'm completely financially independent from my parents. So if I want something, then I have to make the money to get that thing. And especially because after my first year at Harvard it got a little harder to get things like grants and things like that." Alyx has worked several jobs on campus, including Dorm Crew, working for the FYRE program, working in the Leverett House Building Office, serving as a Peer Advising Fellow for Harvard

first-year students, being a Quintern in the Office of BGLTQ Student Life, and as an Intern in the Advising Programs Office.

Harvard reports that 55% percent of undergraduate students receive need-based Harvard Scholarships, and estimates that a student whose family contributes \$11,650 to their education in a year would be expected to earn at least \$2,850 while working during term-time to contribute to the cost of their education. While these numbers aren't meant to imply that only students who need financial aid have jobs while they are enrolled at Harvard, it does provide some context for why so many of Harvard's students are in need of means to support themselves with a job during the school year.

Anna Cambron, of the class of 2022 in Quincy House states that her reasons for getting a job are

"primarily a financial thing; I really want to lessen the burden on my mom. I don't want her to have to pay for anything for me, so I want to have my own money and buy things for myself so that she doesn't have to." Audrey Pettner '21 in Winthrop also cited wanting to alleviate the financial burden of college on her family, stating that "I needed the disposable income. I knew that if I wanted to go into Boston or do specific fun campus activities and things like that, I needed to be able to have my own money that I could spend, and I wanted to be able to take care of tuition so that my parents didn't have to worry about it." Abigail Gabriel Ory '21 also stated that she wanted "more control over my finances, I wanted to have financial freedom and I wanted to be able to save money while I was in college."



INDY NEWS

Balancing Acts, continued.

When asked why each of the students chose jobs on-campus versus off-campus, the responses varied. Abigail '21 said that "I decided to get a job on campus for a number of reasons. I was actually working off-campus for a while and the commute was just too much. It wasn't even that long of a commute by job standards, but by time-out-of-my-life-as-a-student standards, it was a lot of time, and then it costs money to transport yourself there. I could get a job on campus that pays the same amount except I don't have to pay two dollars for a bus ticket." Abigail now works for the Lamont Media Lab and is employed as a sound tech at the Queen's Head Pub on campus.

Audrey stated that she "wanted something that was close to classes, and I didn't want to have to wander all over Cambridge. I also felt like everything would be a little more streamlined if I worked on campus, like they might be a little more understanding of the life of a college student." Anna cited "flexibility and convenience" as reasons for wanting to work on campus as well.

Alyx responded that "Honestly, on campus jobs were the ones that were the most readily accessible to me. It seemed like basically wherever I went on campus, there were already student employees there and I could just ask 'Hey, how can I work here?' if it was something that I really wanted to do, or even before I'd ask, it would be said to me like 'Hey, if you want to work here, here's what you can do.' They were presented to me before I even got to consider off-campus jobs."

The Indy was also interested in how having jobs had affected the social lives, schedules, and education of each of the students.

Anna, who is a course assistant and a tour guide, responded that "It makes timing a little bit weird, for my course assistant job, I'm basically attending and planning for an additional class, and for my tour guide job I have to take hour-and-a-half long chunks of time out of my day and dedicate them to working at random times when I have space in my schedule. It can be kind of hard transitioning from working to going to class straight after, especially since my class persona and the persona that I present while being a tour guide are so different. The only thing that really impacts my social life is that any time I'm at these

jobs is, by definition, time that I'm not spending with my friends. It's not too bad though since I'm usually done working by five and I see my friends in the evening. The only other thing is that it can be hard having to squeeze in school work during the day in between having to go to work and class, work cuts into it so I spend a lot longer doing classwork in the evenings."

Audrey said that "I try to fit in work during times when I know that I'm not going to be productive academically, it's really hard for me to work in the afternoon, so I try, when I don't have class, to schedule work at that time. I have a variety of jobs, some are more flexible and some have more of a fixed schedule, so it works out well, so that I can fill in the time when I'm not productive, as it comes up."

Alyx responded that "I think the key thing with jobs on campus is finding something that you can work well in between your studies and your extracurriculars. For me, one benefit of getting jobs that don't pay hourly (a lot of my jobs pay me with stipends) is that I can work basically whatever hours I need to as long as it meets a given deadline."

Harvard is primarily a campus that strives to support academic endeavors, and applauds efforts toward academic achievement. As such, we were interested in finding out more about how students believe having a job on campus contributes to how they are perceived by other people in such a rigorous environment.

Audrey, who works for Lamont Library, the Art History Department, and teaches yoga for the Harvard Recreation System, responded that "I think in my friend group, normally it's a non-factor because a lot of them have jobs. Otherwise, the response is usually something like 'Oh my gosh, how are you working so many hours?' -- I normally work 20 hours a week and take five classes, so responses are normally positive coupled with a general concern for my well being. The only thing is that sometimes it can be hard to articulate to people that I have a finite amount of funds, so I can't do everything that I wish I could."

Anna also expressed that the general reactions she receives concern how she manages her time, and also stated that "I don't necessarily feel

looked down on for my tour guiding and class assistant jobs, there's an understanding for why I'd want to do those jobs, either for the money or prestige, but when I worked with Dorm Crew I would get responses like 'why would you want to do that?'"

Alyx stated, "I don't think there is a negative attitude to jobs generally on campus, I think any issues of stigmatization come with certain types of jobs on campus. Those jobs that have less professional development opportunities are the ones that I think receive more negative reactions. Jobs that are more competitive to get into and pay well and provide professional development opportunities are the ones that more people regard as more of an accomplishment to get, you're kind of looked up to for having those jobs. I would feel weird telling people when I used to work for Dorm Crew, I never got overtly negative responses, at least, not to my face, but with a job like that it becomes very apparent how people live differently than you, and that made me really uncomfortable at the time."

Abigail stated that "The biggest thing that I've noticed is stigma that other people face, things that other people, especially in food service, get told when they share that they work on campus. I've heard people make assumptions like 'oh, you must be on financial aid, that's so awful that you have to work at the grill and fry things all the time.' There are a lot of reasons why someone might want to do a particular job, and it's not your place to judge."

It is clear that having on-campus jobs is something that students do for many reasons, and that the experience of working in such a prestigious environment comes with its own benefits and challenges.

Alaya Ayala (alaya_ayala@college.harvard.edu) was grateful to have conversations with fellow student workers about their own experiences.

66 Years of Political Integrity, continued on page 14

An Interview with Professor Harvey Mansfield

By ANA LUIZA NICOLAE

Professor Harvey Mansfield has spent much of his adult life at Harvard. The Independent had the opportunity to share time with the “last conservative Professor on campus” and hear about what it’s like to have been at Harvard for 70 years, with a hiatus of four years to live outside Crimson territory. The Indy and Professor Mansfield discussed affirmative action, the role and place of women and feminism within the college, partisanship among the Professors and political correctness, among other topics of interest.

This interview has been amended for length and/or clarity and contextual information has been included in [Brackets].

The Indy: What have you never stopped loving at Harvard?

Mansfield: I guess I’ll say that it is the students above all. After all, the main reason the students come here is the other students, in addition to the reputation of Harvard. We also have big shot faculty, and there are fruitful consequences to graduating from Harvard. But truly, it’s the other students.

I teach, and think, and write about “the Great Books,” so the opportunity to do that with the students I get here is priceless. That’s what I really think makes us number one: we’re able to get the best.

I went to Harvard myself, I spent my life here. So the look of it I like, or at least I’m used to it. There’s a lot of variety in the architecture. Among other things I love about Harvard is its location. Being by a river; near, but not in Boston. And it being the oldest American university, the most prestigious, has an appeal. Well, although I somehow think it still is number one, that is perhaps not by the same margin that it used to have, because there’s a lot of competition.

I think that it’s also the best place to be for a Professor. It’s the other Professors too.

I’m not a popular teacher, I don’t get a lot of students. The ones I get are good. I’m pretty good at detaching students who aren’t that good. So I tend to teach about 30 or 40.

[The Professor now teaches a course series on the History of Political Philosophy. The Fall semester focuses on the Ancient and Medieval periods, with the Modern period to be explored in the Spring.]

So I’m just rambling on about my teaching [laughs], and the way I’ve enjoyed it. To get back on track, this supply of students has

been a constant for me. Notwithstanding that the student body has changed a whole lot, with women coming in for instance.

Indy: Notwithstanding that change in dynamics from the inclusion of women, do you think that the moral values upheld by the students at the College have changed somewhat over the years?

M: I’m sure, yes they are subject to change.... Harvard has turned left since my time.

When I arrived as a freshman, that was in the year 1949, the student body was still mostly Republican. That changed during my time as an undergraduate. Most of my cohort voted for Adlai Stevenson over Eisenhower, unlike the rest of America. And since then, they became more generally Democrat. The big change remained in the late 60’s, when the Left came to town.

They essentially took over from the Liberals.

So I’m sort of a conservative, but I got appointed by a Liberal department. Back then all of [my liberal colleagues] were against the Vietnam war, but not against it like the New Left was. So, there was a showdown between the two parties and at that moment, the liberals had won over the Left, but in the long run, I’d say that it is the Left that won.

[...]

Tenured radicals, it’s what they put into Harvard.

And then feminism came on, somewhere in the early 70’s, which added to the pressure from the Left, because the feminists at that time were all pretty far left feminists. And in its form at the time, it had its origin in Simone de Beauvoir, a Marxist. It wasn’t long however before they made their peace with bourgeois careerism. They wanted jobs, careers. They were much more practical than some of the Marxists.

Also, not many people realize that the greatest enemy of feminism was femininity. Say, women who believe in modesty. That was the target of Betty Friedan’s “The Feminine Mystique,” “mousy” and “submissive.” That these were false ideas that were instilled in them by men, who wanted to put them on a pedestal. Women shouldn’t stop behaving like women.

And now we have this political correctness, which I think is very bad. Informal constraints on freedom of speech, felt even amongst stu-

dents.

Last year I had an Iranian student in my class, and she came around to office hours and was quite interesting, so my wife and I had her over for dinner and talked to her. She made a remark to us that in Iran, you have to watch very carefully what you say in public, but in private it’s relatively free. “Here in America, and at Harvard,” she had said “it’s the reverse,” don’t say what you want in public.

Politically, there’s a lot of free speech, but here, and in the Dining Halls for instance, it’s very restricted.

Indy: In this shift, from the point of view of limitations to free speech, has there been limiting factor on the rationality displayed by your students?

M: At my age, and with my notoriety, they sort of know what they’re in for. That’s another thing that’s changed over the years: the possibility of choice of courses, of Professors. The process has become politicized. I tend to have a, not entirely, but mostly conservative student group in my classes. I tend to dispel students that are easily offended by things which depart from the new language of decency. That’s not good.

Actually, students are the one group that have the most diversity politically. There are not a lot of conservatives here but there are some. The student body is in fact more diverse than the faculty. The latter has just a tiny number of conservatives. The administration is even worse than that.

Indeed, it gets worse and worse.

I guess it’s worse at the more prestigious universities. So a student going to college today is better off going to a large place, which has a big enough faculty so that one can find a few Professors who aren’t trying to recruit students to some partisan view.

That’s something I’ve tried hard not to do.

Indy: In a sense, does that partisanship alter the relationship of faculty to students?

M: Oh yes! A lot of students would simply not take a course from someone like me. Because they wouldn’t want to hear a more neutral state of affairs. They are always attentive for some “hot topic”. For instance, being in politics, I try to use a lot of political examples,

Indy Reflections

An Indy Timeline



1969: Harvard Student Takeover of University Hall, The Indy is established in its wake.

--1969

Three Houses To Get Cliffs for Xmas Faculty OK's Coed Move

For three houses whose long lack of the coziness of being the Faculty of Arts and Sciences gave year students support (under a proposal to include co-educational living in the Harvard Community) the last, greatest and best hope, Professor of Psychology, and an exchange between Harvard's Adams, Winthrop, and Lowell Houses to be expected. The proposal calls for an exchange between Adams, Winthrop, and Lowell by the governing board, the exchange of approximately 100 Lowell with West House. The plan would be effective for the students from next year. The plan was approved by the Faculty on Oct. 19, 1969, with residents of Winthrop, Adams, and Lowell in favor.

--1979

The 1980s were a decade for questioning identities at Harvard. Questions about House Diversity, Representation, and growing interest in University operations accompanied Harvard's 350th anniversary.

--1989

The 90s were a time of change for Harvard as well. The House Lottery was abolished in 1995. Remodeling, Divestment, and Identity Politics were all hot topics on campus

--1999

Butter Battles

The changing place of student protest at Harvard. By SAM JACK

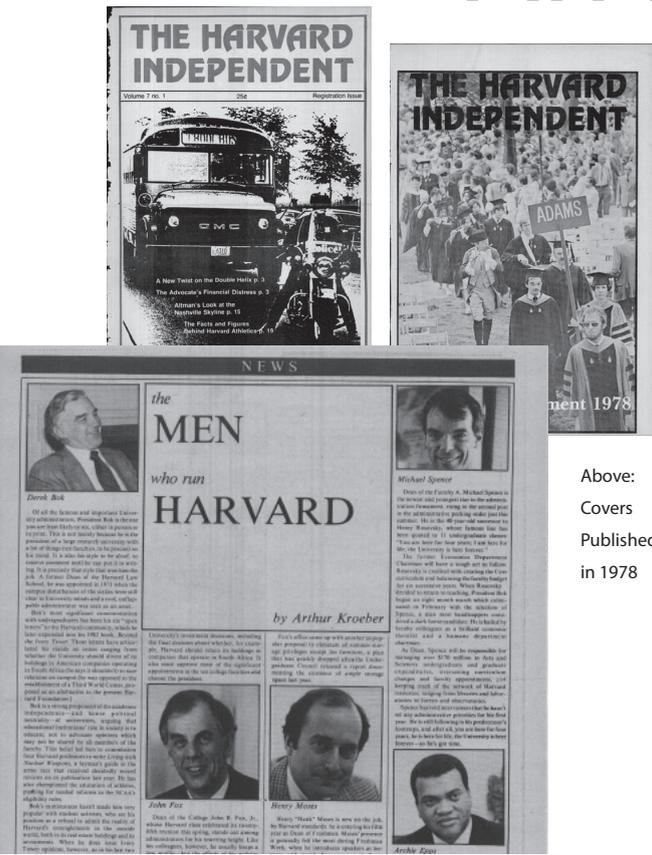
The Harvard student body has long been a hotbed of protest. From the 1960s to the 1990s, students have used a variety of tactics to voice their concerns, from sit-ins and marches to more recent forms of protest like the "butter battles" of the 1990s. These battles, where students would throw butter at each other, became a symbol of the student body's frustration with the administration's policies and actions. The article discusses the history of these battles and how they have evolved over time, reflecting the changing nature of student protest at Harvard.

--2009

Next Year, the Indy will be leaving the 2010's behind. This decade brought with it fierce debates about campus diversity and inclusivity, immigration status, free speech, admissions practices, and much more.

--2019

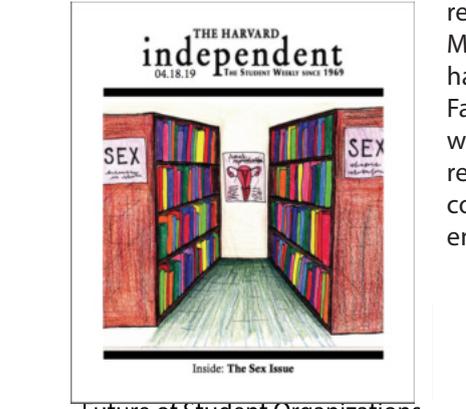
The 1970s were a time of massive change at Harvard. In 1971 it was announced that Harvard and Radcliffe would fully integrate, with an equal admissions policy for both sexes being adopted in 1975. President Bok had been instated in 1971, and by 1979 he had announced the Harvard Campaign. This was also the decade when Title IX was passed, spurring gender-relations debates on campus for decades to come.



Above: Published in 1984, Below: All Published in 1999



The 00's were a time of creative exploration for the Indy, reflective of Harvard's entry into the new Millennium. In the span of 7 years, Harvard had two new presidents in Summers and Faust. In 2004 HFAI was established. This was the decade when issues like LGBTQ representation on campus, Final Club controversy, and Sexual Assault prevention entered campus discourse.



Future of Student Organizations

By TUSHAR DWIVEDI

Over the past few weeks, the Winthrop House Dean, Russ Sullivan, has received major backlash over his decision to join the legal team representing Harvey Weinstein. Since Dean Sullivan has announced that he will represent Weinstein, a student group named "Students for the Removal of Winthrop House Sullivan" has been formed. The group is demanding that Dean Sullivan step down as Winthrop Faculty Dean. The group pointed messages were written outside the Faculty House.

The Side of Justice

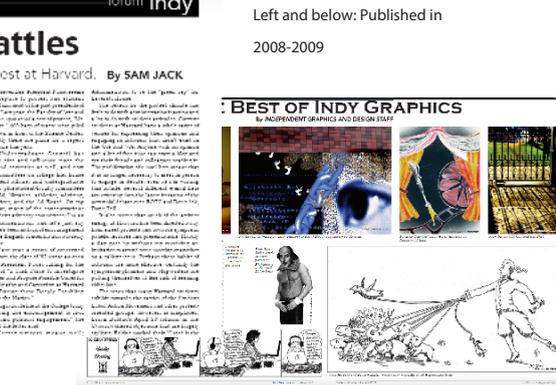
A Discussion with Professor Alan Dershowitz Regarding the Recent Winthrop House Controversy

By JILLY CRONIN & EVELYN GRAY

Over the past few weeks, the Winthrop House Dean, Russ Sullivan, has received major backlash over his decision to join the legal team representing Harvey Weinstein. Since Dean Sullivan has announced that he will represent Weinstein, a student group named "Students for the Removal of Winthrop House Sullivan" has been formed. The group is demanding that Dean Sullivan step down as Winthrop Faculty Dean. The group pointed messages were written outside the Faculty House.



Left and below: Published in 2008-2009

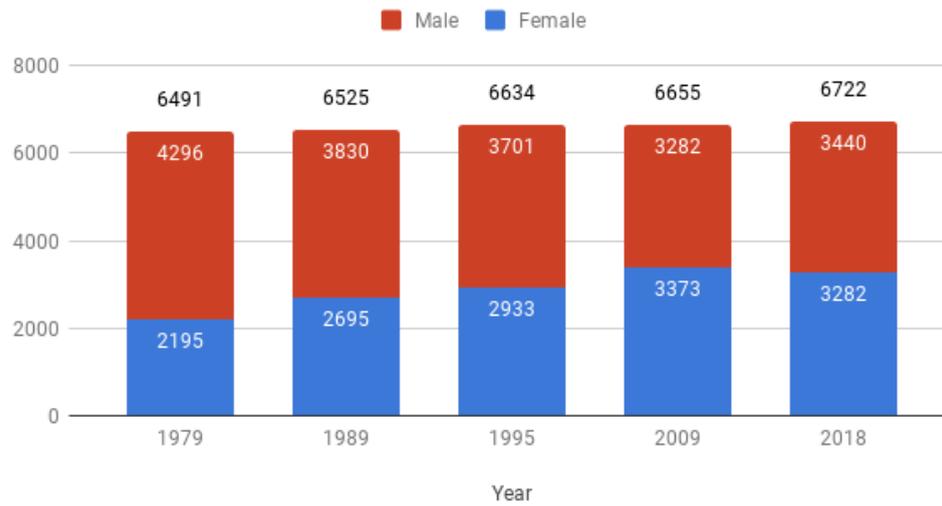


Next Year, the Indy will be leaving the 2010's behind. This decade brought with it fierce debates about campus diversity and inclusivity, immigration status, free speech, admissions practices, and much more.

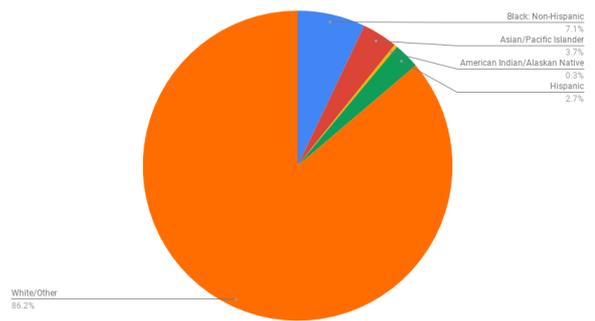
Indy Reflections

The Indy has compiled Harvard College Student Enrollment data from the past five decades in an effort to view the efforts Harvard has made toward diversifying its student body.

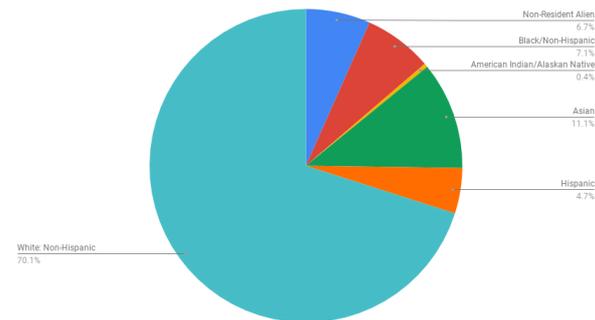
Harvard Student Undergraduate Enrollment by Sex



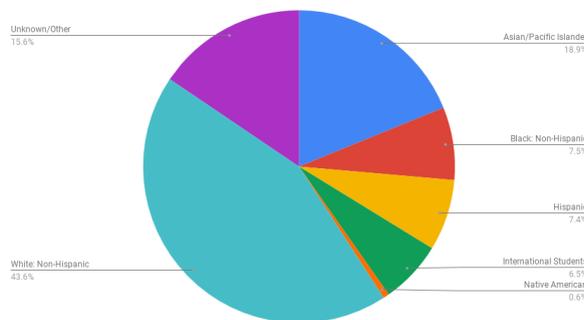
1978-1979 Harvard College Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



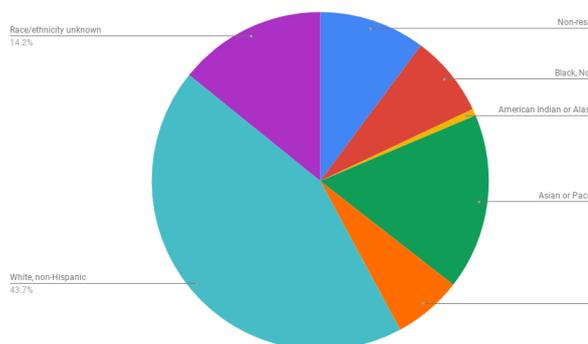
1988-1989 Harvard College Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



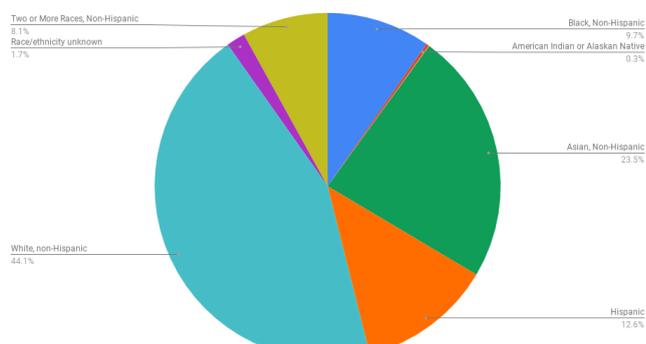
1995-1996 Harvard College Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



2008-2009 Harvard College Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



2018-2019 Harvard College Student Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



INDY NEWS

Political Integrity, continued.

for people our age in the past. What do you think?

M: No, it's more zealotry, more zeal, more partisanship.

In a way lesser agency, because you simplify. One of the strange things about the late '60s in being at Harvard was to hear students chant or shout slogans. I never thought that Harvard students would do that. But now they do, and it's quite become a habit.

By way of chanting slogans, you reduce your agency, simplifying your thoughts, seeking the support of unanimity and group that you're demonstrating with.

Youth are also making demands... Reasonable people don't "make a demand." Presidents order commands, instead of demands. A demand is a command from a person who is in no position to demand.

Another reason why there is a semblance of agency comes from the greater respectability and regard attributed to youth. When I came to Harvard and left high school, the last thing I wanted was to remain a high schooler.

So, I wore the jacket, which we had to wear, along with the necktie, every time we would go to the Dining Hall. That, for me was an honor and not a burden. You could go around with a tweed jacket and you'd have your tie in your pocket, and you'd put it on as you were standing in line. There were no women to straighten your tie.

But then, in the '60s, students referred to themselves as "kids," singing the slogan, "Don't trust anyone over 30." Indeed they drew the line by wanting solidarity with high schoolers and to distinguish themselves from adults.

They didn't want to be adults yet.

And they got away with this, and they succeeded. And the voice of youth became the voice of progress, of wisdom even.

You have to listen to the young. They were in charge and that's continued quite a bit, lessened somewhat and surprisingly by how old the democratic candidates are for President in that regard.

Indy: With the uptake of the NBA and the NFL becoming marketable products, how as that changed the environment for student athletes?

M: Well that's something Harvard has done well: the way they manage athletics.

I like having sports teams. They attach you to the College, give you something to shout for, and they make the alumni into more of a community. It stays with you. You always want Harvard to beat Yale, whatever age you are. But Harvard is in the Ivy League and the Ivy League has much stricter regulations, many fewer games, doesn't go to bowls, and as a result play a lower level, but is still competitive among itself. The games are interesting and they play well.

The athletes are smaller and slower than the ones you can see on TV, but I go to a lot of games so I like that very much.

And I like women's sports too, I go to some of

them.

As I wrote a book on manliness some years ago, I would go to sporting events for researching. I wanted to see the way that women played hockey, for example, as compared to men.

With men you have to teach players to pass the puck, with women you have to teach to shoot... they love to pass.

Two or three years ago, in one of my classes there were the two co-captains of the women's basketball team. They invited me to become honorary coach for one game. On one of these timeouts in basketball where everybody comes onto the court and sits down for around 30 seconds, I was able to hear the coach [motivating] them. That was a lot of fun for me.

These are both athletic groups that are single sex groups, something which Harvard somehow inconsistently tolerates.

I am of course speaking of the move against the final clubs, which I really think is outrageous. I have nothing to do with those clubs, never was in one of them, been in two or three of them once the whole time I've been here. But the intolerance shown for those people and the lack of freedom of association, is a very bad sign.

[As it got dark outside, Professor Mansfield kindly invited us into his cozy home, modern, and populated by beautiful pieces of art. He explained that his wife was still out playing tennis while he was getting us refreshments.]

Indy: When talking of the change in women's participation in the College. What has that change brought?

M: Well, they participate equally right now. They have an advantage most times, because everyone wants to have a woman doing something or in charge of something... There's a sort of gender neutral society that we're creating. In order to make the sexes "equal," there is a logic of favoring women right now until it's decided that there is "gender parity." That's a phrase I've heard. And this goes together with affirmative action, so you can see all these appointments of women as deans, what used to be the title of "Master."

[In pointing at the area towards the Quadrangle, Mansfield reminisced of Radcliffe in his time.]

It was separate, and most of the classes were mixed, but not all of them. Sometimes they would have a Harvard professor who would give his class twice, once for men and another for women. The dormitories were totally separate and the institutions used to be separate, for they had different presidents. Radcliffe was part of Harvard, and the faculty was mixed, but originally it had separate faculty as well.

But I can tell you what was very different. Just the atmosphere in the dining hall.

Indy: Less Rowdy?

which I try to distribute across the left and the right. However, wouldn't like that. Today, everyone's very alert to the "asides" that the Professors are making. They are interested in what the Professors really believe in.

The main subject of the lecture, becomes less interesting to some students than these "asides."

There are also Professors who give classes that are totally asides. Going to a small school is infeasible nowadays, because it's too small, tight, there's no place to hide, nobody to talk to.

This leads me to talk to students that have nobody to talk to. Students who feel the need to find a sort of political friendship, which is bad.

Indy: What do you think about the political positions which students hold, and their lack of expression or debate among each other, but also the lack of potential for rhetoric skill?

M: They don't want to argue. Being offended is a kind of defense.

Indy: How is diversity shaping Harvard?

M: Has the background of incoming students improved "diversity?" A little bit. It improves moderation, racially too I think. But we also must consider our students of color that aren't American, because they have a different experience, they don't feel as much of a sense of community.

You know, two of my four years not at Harvard were spent in the army. That was a long time ago. At that time, it was a very racially mixed group... I was not an officer, I was an enlisted man, which is a great way to really experience what the army is.

Indy: Would it be comparable to any student doing the ROTC program today?

M: No! Not in the least. Those kids are just growing up to be damn officers!

In being enlisted, you come to experience a real class difference which is profound and something to live with, especially in a democratic society.

Indy: Are we generally less tough today?

M: Yes. Yeah.

Indy: It is said that any young activist that steps outside of class to protest, to strike, for climate change and for a plethora of other issues, actually has the determination of a political actor which has more agency than there has previously been

M: Yes. The men aren't as high-spirited and jokey as they would be if women weren't present. Because a man hates to make a fool of himself in front of a woman. There's this great moral power that women have.

So in bringing the sexes together, it turns the men into "premature husbands."

The single sex idea has lost its potency. It's interesting that with the single sex idea losing its power, so has marriage. It is not as strong nor as successful as it used to be.

This kind of flattened-out relationship between the sexes is a consequence of the total emphasis on equality in the sexes. It doesn't let each of the two sexes develop as a sex, independently.

Indy: Do you think this has impacted faculty relations? For faculty to deal with mixed classes, but also having an increasing number of women on Faculty boards. How has that changed dynamics over time?

M: Well, it gives much more power and impetus to feminism, I'll say. And feminism is mostly received, welcomed by most of the faculty.

Indy: That is, which type of feminism?

M: It's hard to know... you're right. There are different types of feminism. If you're a woman academic, you're more likely to be a feminist though, a more invested feminist than the rest. There's an interesting statistic that something like, without trying to remember the numbers, twice as many male faculty are married as opposed to women faculty. So there's a lot of unmarried women who are faculty and that means generally speaking more feminism too.

Because if you have to live with a man, it affects the way you think about them.

Indy: How about the new age of self-identified feminist men?

M: Yes there are, that is a type. In fact, the progressive men are all feminist. That is a striking feature of our time.

And on the opposite, to be severe or to want to stress differences or to imply that women are in any way inferior, or to give that impression, is simply impossible now. You'd be told in no uncertain terms to correct your behavior and your language.

Indy: Has that played a part in Faculty relations with regards to the development of the Humanities, or of the department of Government? What has changed with changing politics but also with this sort of new informal tendency towards political correctness?

M: It's very much on show within our department. It's not as extreme as I think it is in the Humanities. Political scientists, you would think anyway, should recognize in politics two parties. But

some of them don't seem to know that.

When you're closer to the facts of politics, you're a little less amazed or startled at any given thing. That comes when you find people with whom you disagree.

Indy: Are we that secluded from the facts of politics?

M: Yes, we're in a bubble. Harvard's a bubble, absolutely, and it's a disadvantage which is beginning to show. We don't realize how low Harvard's liberal core reputation is among half the country. If you're a Republican, and Harvard is the number one university, when you want to make fun of the other side, it's usually when Harvard comes in.

For instance, we just had a tax law enacted, geared at putting a tax on income from the endowment, costing us 143 million dollars. That's a tidy sum, and you could do something with that amount of money. And we're sending it to the Federal government because we won't take the trouble to appear impartial. You probably haven't gone to a commencement yet, but when you do you'll see that it's a kind of a political festival for the Left.

It is very much against Harvard's interests and they wouldn't have to do much at all to put a better, more impartial, light on the way that they appear publicly.

Indy: How does that play in the face of tradition, the tradition and the claims to uphold "Veritas" and the traditions of the school being a research university?

M: Well, most of the people in charge aren't particularly proud of Harvard's traditions. It's involved in male domination and religious intolerance. They look out for ways in which Harvard was involved in slavery and slave trade. Though actually if you go into Memorial Church and look at the names of those who have died in the War against slavery, you could be impressed in the other direction.

Indy: How happy are you, that is a very subjective term, I understand, but how happy are you with the state of the University but also your presence in it today?

M: I'm used to my place. People are congenial enough. They let me talk, but they don't listen. And so, I've been called Harvard's last conservative. That is certainly an exaggeration, but not by much. So when I hear that, I wince. That things are headed that way. You know... Our department hasn't hired anyone you might consider conservative for quite a long time. And that's mainly true in the Faculty hiring in general.

So, I love the place but I'm highly critical of the status as well.

I talk to the president. He knows me, he knows

my views, at least has an opportunity to listen to them. So it isn't totalitarian... At least not yet. I do get on my hind feet at faculty meetings sometimes in trying to express my views, and the rest of the faculty listen politely. That's it.

Indy: What would be some of these issues for which you stand up?

M: Well, affirmative action above all. And, the abolition of the title "Master". These are just signposts, signals, of intolerance.

No one is aware of what they're doing. They think I'm the political one, the ideologue, simply because I want to have political diversity represented at the College as well.

They are willing to consider race and sex in addition to merit, but they won't consider politics. So I will bring that up. Saying, if you're willing to do those two things, sort of dilute merit with race and sex, why not bring in a few conservatives?

It would be so easy for them to do that, and there are so many. This goes for faculty as well. There are all these think tanks in Washington, filled with political scientists who are conservatives. They could be Professors, they write books and talk a lot. That right there is a kind of reserve army of conservatives, who don't have academic positions because of [their political affiliation].

I'm starting to complain too much.

I'm happy actually, very cheerful. I don't think this can last forever, and Harvard will outlast it. It's a bad time we're going through. And it does affect our quality of scholarship. I wouldn't want to be too specific about that and what it does.

Indy: Is that an impact on rigorousness, in being rigorous and conscientious with terms that are used?

M: There are a lot of Professors, democratic professors who give honest courses I would say.

There are Professors that give both sides. You can find that, but it's hard and you have to search out your curriculum if you want to get a good education.

Conservatives get a much better education at Harvard than the liberals because they don't swallow everything that's told to them. When I say conservatives, I understand in the wider sense, non-liberals, and so some of the foreign students also benefit from not being liberal.

Ana Luiza Nicolae '22 (analuiza_nicolae@college.harvard.edu) writes news for the Indy.

Yang Gang Takes Over Cambridge

A Presidential Candidate Speaks Boldly After Debates

By JOSE ESPINEL

In the heart of Warren country, a different candidate danced onto the stage. Andrew Yang arrived at sunset and addressed a crowd of several hundred in Cambridge Common. Most were young. A group of high school volunteers in the front row arrived an hour early to paint posters. T-shirts from MIT and Harvard were common. Above the gathering danced the bold “Math.” placards that have become, to use the appropriate millennial parlance, a meme.

Yang reminisced his college days at Brown in his opening remarks. “[Boston] was our Vegas... I love New England... I’ve been all over and now I’m back.” The Democratic candidate then pivoted to politics, asking the assembly “where revolutions start,” to which they replied “Boston!”

Standing on the same ground where Washington once convened the Continental Army, Yang called for a new revolution, “a revolution of reason.” He sees himself leading the charge. Armed with math and an outsider’s perspective, he aims to bring Silicon Valley disruption to Capitol Hill.

In Yang’s eyes, policymakers have struggled to keep up with rapid technological progress in the early 21st century. Automation killed jobs faster than retraining replaced them. The unemployed and disaffected casualties of a shrinking manufacturing sector looked to the government to help them in their hour of need -- finding no one would listen, they were forced to look to an outsider to carry their voice. In 2016, they found that outsider in Donald Trump.

According to Yang, the media misdiagnosed the cause of Trump’s ascent. “Facebook, Mitch McConnell, there’s a whole cocktail of reasons the press puts out there [for why Trump won]... but they haven’t looked into the numbers. I dug into the numbers and the numbers tell a very clear and distinct story. The numbers say that the reason why Donald Trump is our president is that we automated away 4 million manufacturing jobs in ... swing states.”

Yang claimed automation is just getting started, “now what happened to those [manufacturing] jobs we’re now going to do to the retail jobs, call center jobs, the truck driving jobs, and on and on throughout the economy.”

Claiming many of his friends in Silicon Valley are investing “165 billion dollars a year” to automate the trucking industry, and that they are “95 percent of the way there,” he estimated some 7 million trucking jobs may soon be eliminated, with roadside diners and service stops also caught in the crosshairs. With AI use cases maturing fast, Yang argues that increasing the minimum wage would only further incentivize automation and leave more Americans out of the workforce. Yang’s alternative solution is the Freedom Dividend. His campaign website defines the policy as “a universal basic income of \$1,000/month ... for every American adult over the age of 18.” Yang intends to model the Freedom Dividend after Alaska’s Permanent Fund, taxing the vast coffers of American technology companies instead of oil revenues.

In 2020, Yang hopes voters find a new outsider in a Silicon Valley entrepreneur fond of PowerPoint, frank language, and skipping out on ties. It may not be reflected in the polls, but

long after the sunset on this one day in Boston the energy was still all there, all for Yang.

Jose Espinel '20 (espinel@college.harvard.edu) enjoys examining how politics engage and interact with Harvard and the surrounding community .



INDY NEWS

Divest Harvard

The Harvard Undergraduates for Environmental Justice rally for Harvard's divestment from fossil fuels while President Bacow maintains stance

By GRAHAM WALTER

The divestment movement has reigned rampant amongst the various schools at Harvard, particularly at Harvard College. The Harvard Undergraduates for Environmental Justice (HUEJ) has pursued its mission to mobilize the community – at Harvard and beyond – to protect the resources and ecosystems of our planet through environmental education and activism. They have spearheaded the Divest Harvard movement, advocating for the removal of investments (direct ownership, shares, corporate bonds, etc.) from fossil fuel industries which are significant contributors to climate change. Though HUEJ was founded in 2012, it was revived in 2018 in light of the pressing urgency to divest. One of their inaugural actions involved penning a letter to President Ba-

cow, asking to meet with him and the Harvard Corporation to examine fossil fuel divestment. The members of HUEJ recognize their organization to be a powerful force in enacting environmental and political change for their future.

The movement believes that, through the divestment of capital, Harvard will in equal parts symbolically and financially slow the fossil fuels industry. In the words of HUEJ, it is critical that Harvard divests in order to “show the country and world that we refuse to be complicit in the industry's continued war on human and environmental health.” Hosted Friday, September 20th in the Science Center plaza, HUEJ organized a climate strike. The crowd was initially sparse, but then at around 11am – in the class time slot of

10:30-11:45am – three large groups of students came marching over to the stage set up by HUEJ. Over the next hour, students walking through the area seemed to stop and stay for a few minutes. Ultimately, HUEJ rallied approximately 1,000 students, faculty, staff, and community members.

Professors and students flooded the stage to speak of seas rising, the planet dying. Former U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator Gina McCarthy alongside high schoolers attending Rindge and Latin, energized the crowd, each generation sharing a uniform message. Children alongside grandparents held up homemade signs indicating the different world their children would live in. This HUEJ strike in particular aligns the organization with global protests by school children to protest the inadequate response of governments to fight climate change. The hour-long rally came immediately before the larger Climate Strike in Boston and many protestors joined HUEJ in their procession from the Science Center Plaza to the Harvard T station, embarking to Boston's City Hall Plaza to continue the fight. Others returned to class.

One first-year who agreed to a brief interview with The Harvard Independent had a few thoughts to share about the rally.

Q: Could you speak briefly to what brought you out here/how you heard about the event?

A: I'm a freshman at the college so...I got lucky: I just looked out my window and there this was and here I am.

Q: Do you think the proximity of the event, so close to the science center, has drawn a lot of Freshmen here who may not have known of the event?

A: I don't know how much outreach there was in the houses, but I didn't see much come by my way in the dorm – just a flyer or two.



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Divest Harvard, continued.

the end of the day though, the event is literally at our doorsteps – so those who care will come out and those who don't, won't.

Q: As a freshman, new to the college: what's your impression on the state of student activism on campus? Quantity and quality wise.

A: Quality wise, I'm fairly impressed. Everyone seems fairly organized and you can easily tell the people running this care a lot and are really invested – even the people walking by who just stop and stare for a bit are drawn by that too. Quantity wise, I'm honestly a bit surprised. I'm from the west coast and I'm used speaking up about what I care about – I figured things might be a bit more “hush hush” in the northeast and especially at Harvard, but I'm excited by what I've seen so far!

After speaking with a few more students walking through the area, we observed that there was a sizable population that did not believe that did not believe that the activism would affect change, but nobody was starkly against standing up for the cause.

Critics of the movement, however, maintain that attacking the allocation of the endowment is not the most effective tactic for enacting social change. Ergo, bowing down to the demands of student-protestors is not something to which President Bacow needs to assent. Following his inauguration, President Bacow has not avoided participating in the climate change discussion, choosing to acknowledge the movement in several interviews and during the First-Year Convocation. In September 2019, the President published an article entitled “Facing up to Climate Change” in the Harvard Gazette. He aligns himself with the strategy of Harvard's previous presidents, that “engaging with industry to confront the challenge of climate change is ultimately a sounder and more effective approach for our university.” While the President verbally empathizes with their protests, citing that he “respect[s] the views of those who think otherwise,” he maintains institutional loyalty to the Harvard Management Company, of which he is a board member.

The Harvard Management Company (HMC), those who invest the endowment of Harvard, was founded in the 1970s. HMC has accumulated its power through the thousands of members it enlists, strongly outperforming compared to the average portfolio. Consequently, the company has been able to generate billions of dollars back to substantiate Harvard, leading to growth in funding for financial aid, art preservation, campus libraries, scientific research, and even the environment. Therefore, in consideration of the financial boons investments in the fossil fuel industry affords, many at Harvard have a clear justification for taking an apolitical stance on the matter.

No matter the present discourse on divestment from fossil fuels, HMC has ostensibly improved its framework for environmentally sustainable investments. Their website contains an updated list of five guiding principles that the HMC will consider while in the process of investing: protecting envi-

ronmental sustainability, respecting human and labor rights, conserving existing land and resource rights, complying with local laws and upholding the highest ethical standards, and reporting on activities and progress toward implementing and promoting the principles.

HUEJ refuses to concede to only purported guidelines. During Opening Days, Divest Harvard respectfully protested at the First-Year Convocation where over 30 activist first-years steadfastly grasping orange “DIVEST” signs, unwavering, where President Bacow spoke. HUEJ strives to persuade Harvard to remove their endowment from these unsustainable companies by April 22nd, 2020-- otherwise known as the 50th Anniversary of Earth Day.

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INDY SPORTS

Mens Sana in Corpore Sano

A look into Harvard's Sports Traditions

By ELIZABETH GUMMER

The first recorded instance of athletic competition at Harvard was in 1780 when a wrestling match occurred between a group of freshmen and sophomores at the college. While being the first recorded instance of a sporting event at Harvard, the first official club began in the Fall of 1844 when the Harvard University Boating Club (HUBC) was arranged by Horace Cunningham. Following, men's lightweight crew was introduced in the spring of 1921, followed by Radcliffe Crew in the fall of 1970.

Interestingly, the Harvard-Yale rivalry is commonly attributed to "The Game," an annual football game played between the two Ivy League schools. However, the reality is that the classic rivalry first began in the Summer of 1852, when the first official Harvard-Yale regatta took place on Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire. In the 154 years the teams have duelled over the 4-mile course, Harvard has emerged victorious on 95 occasions, Yale with 58, and one race with no official winner due to a sunken boat. The race now takes place on the Thames River of New London, Connecticut.

On other waters, though not the longest standing race, the Head of The Charles Race (HOCR) is considered one of the landmarks of Harvard Athletics traditions. With guidance from a sculling instructor at Harvard, Founders of the Cambridge Boat Club set in motion the first meeting on the Charles in 1965. While the event has not seen as many iterations as others, HOCR is a beloved event amongst students as it is one of the few annual sporting events that takes place on campus. It's just a bonus that you do not have to cross the river to the athletics facilities to spectate.

For the teams themselves, the historical significance is not lost despite the race falling outside the usual competition calendar. Men's Varsity Lightweight Crew Captain Nicholas Barry '20 notes that this is "the one opportunity to engage with Harvard students" during racing season, an opportunity to "do the home course proud". Barry hopes that this will be the year their boat

can take the top prize in the home race, the first time for him during his HVL career. Harvard has come away with its fair share of gold in past years, indicative of the longstanding morale of the Harvard crew teams. Barry '20 reflected on his experiences meeting with alumni of the team, noting that despite years past and turnover of team membership "the sport still hasn't changed and the passion certainly hasn't" and that "Harvard makes it apparent that its traditions are enduring" even as the sport evolves over time.

Known amongst students and affiliates alike as "The Game" or simply "Harvard-Yale," is the annual football game between the two rivals that takes place each November. Taking place for the first time the year following the formation of the team in 1874, The Game dates back nearly as far as the Harvard-Yale Regatta. Harvard managed to shut Yale out on their first meeting at Hamilton Park, New Haven. Since then, Yale leads the series 67-60 with 8 ties over the course of the past 143 years and 135 games. Historic Harvard stadium opened in 1903, the first football stadium in America and the oldest standing today. The current team still practices and competes in the stadium, although The Game was held for the first time at Fenway Park this past fall.

Coach Tim Murphy, the head of Harvard football, joined the team in December of 1993. Having seen the team membership turn over a great length of time, Murphy remarks that "In [his] quarter century plus tenure at Harvard, predictably much has changed but the ideal student-athlete has not." Holding true to the tradition of what Murphy calls "grit" amongst the team, team players both then and today "have tremendous commitment on both sides of the river" and "tremendous character, academic prowess and athletic ability... kids with great resiliency skills". While "much has changed in the Ivy League and thus at Harvard" during his time as head coach, Murphy notes that there "has been a tremendous investment in the sport of Football on many Ivy League campuses" over the years "because it is the primary community building sport and has the most tradition". Murphy clearly knows how

to field and develop a great team, with Harvard winning 18 of the 25 Harvard-Yale games over his time at Harvard.

With origins in the late 17th century, the Harvard Women's Basketball team is one of the few women's teams on campus that predates its male counterpart. The women's team was established in the fall of 1898 and was followed in 1900 by the men's team. Building on a longstanding tradition of teamwork and sportsmanship, Coach Kathy Delany-Smith is entering her 37th year as head coach of the women's program. Joining the team in 1982, Coach Delaney-Smith has seen the team through wins and losses, but most notably has led the team to victory in the first round of the NCAA tournament, a first for the team and a rarity for the Ivy League as a whole.

Most notably, the Harvard women were the first team in the NCAA tournament history to upset the 1st seeded team as a 16th seed team. The 1998 win against Stanford was unprecedented, and yet to be matched in NCAA women's basketball since. Coming an astounding 20 years later in the 2018 season, the same feat was accomplished on the men's side with a win from the 16th seeded team University of Maryland, Baltimore Country against top seed University of Virginia.

Continuing to uphold tradition is this year's senior captain, Mackenzie Barta '20. Referencing the importance of tradition on the team, Barta '20 remarked that "Being able to put on that jersey and rep "Harvard" day in and day out is one of the greatest honors that I think I will ever have in [her] life". She detailed that leading a team and playing a sport that is "rooted so deeply in history in both athletics and academics is truly an unexplainable feeling".

Not falling short of the standard held by Harvard Athletics on every aspect of the student athlete, Barta '20 describes her teammates as "being wholeheartedly committed to our team, our sisterhood, and our family... when one of

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Mens Sana in Corpore Sano, continued.

our teammates falls, we're the first to be there to pick her up. It means so much more than just the drive to win the Ivy League title; for us, it is all about being devoted to each other." A clear leader, Barta sees the ideal Harvard athletes as someone who "represents the University with honor and pride on both sides of the river and holds themselves to the highest of standards in the classroom, on the field/court, and in the community," qualities apparent on the Women's basketball team.

Historical roots are a key component of Harvard Athletics, but this does not hinder new programs from forming and flourishing in recent years. The Women's Rugby team was formed as

a club sport in the year of 1982, but just recently became formally recognized in the early fall of 2013 as Harvard's 42nd Varsity team. Regardless of their later beginnings, the team fields a strong team in both their fall and spring seasons, continuing the expectation of excellence.

As the first college established in the USA, Harvard is held to the standards of years past. Living up to tradition, Harvard continues to excel in both athletics and academics. Both coaches and athletes alike recognize and respect the value of the experiences and expectations left for them by those who came before, and continue to thrive as an NCAA Division 1 School. While school culture and classes change, the heart of Harvard Athletics and its athletes has remained

stable. Commitment, sportsmanship, and community hold strong.

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Andrew Haimovici '21

INDY FORUM

Fashion through the Ages

By GRACE TWOREK and
MARISSA GARCIA

Many fashion magazines emblazon "latest trends" atop collages featuring vibrant and bold new styles – this phrase, however, is misleading. Instead of fresh and innovative, these styles are often recycled adaptations of trends reminiscent of the 80s and 90s. To anyone in tune with current fashion fads, it becomes a question of whether fashion is truly ever revitalized, fresh from the posh palettes of decades past. At an Ivy League college such as Harvard, where fashion has been reduced to a preconceived postcard preppiness, these questions are even more resonant. At the benchmark of the 50th Anniversary of the Harvard Independent, Harvard alumni offer their reflections on the evolution of fashion at Harvard.

The word "Harvard" itself conjures up stereotypes of historical buildings, ivy-covered brick, and the preppy lifestyle of "the average Harvard student," eliciting snapshots of pastel polos, khaki shirts, boat shoes, and the classic Hillflint "H" sweater. Though this image is representative of certain points of time, it constrains a student body that is wildly diverse to preconceived fallacies of how a Harvard student should dress themselves.

In order to better understand the evolution of Harvard's clothing style, the Indy reached out to Robert Gould '67 and asked his impression of Harvard's fashion when he was an undergraduate. Since his graduation from the College, Gould has worked on Wall Street and, more recently, explored a career in the apparel industry. Gould is the CEO and founder of QI-VUIT & CO., a luxury outerwear brand that uses a unique fiber softer than cashmere and warmer than wool. Reflecting upon on-campus fashion when he was a student in the 60s, Gould recalls, "It was generally very preppy and more formal than today. Coats and ties to classes were common." This description harmoniously coincides with the old-school impressions generally associated with the classic Harvard student. Expectations of contemporary collegiate style at Harvard are more accurately aligned with student's fashion fifty years ago than today-- perhaps the stereotype was conceived then but outlived its wearability. This timelessness of the prep, immortalized in the catalogs of J Press and Brooks Brothers, even saw about the 2018 closure of its Harvard Square lifeblood: the Andover Shop.

The 90s are when this change in fashion precipitates. Starting his studies at Harvard in the fall of 1994, Louis Monoyudis '98 offered insight

to what fashion meant to him and his peers during the 90s. Monoyudis describes Harvard as, "not particularly known as a fashionable campus, but from time to time there would be interesting fashion shows or art projects." Eleganza, a premier fashion show at Harvard in April, was founded in 1996, stemming from the cultural production organization, Black C.A.S.T. – halfway through Monoyudis' undergraduate studies. In a departure from the stifling suite of tartan Oxfords and gingham ties, Eleganza instead celebrates the diversity of the many identifies that comprise Harvard's fabric – both in fashion and demographics. Monoyudis always took a liking toward fashion, and so after graduating from Harvard, he went on to study at Parsons School of Design. He has since worked for brands such as Calvin Klein, John Varvatos, and Tommy Hilfiger, helping these companies launch new divisions as they pivot their way into the fields of fashion tech startups. Although his career post-college was one imbued with style and fashion, especially as he lived in one of the fashion capitals of the world, New York City.

Pondering about what it meant to be fashionable at Harvard during his time there, Monoyudis remembered, "Being fashionable really had more to do with defining and expressing your personal sense of style rather than following the latest trends. I was always impressed by classmates who could find the diamond in the rough at the thrift store, pair it with some incredible vintage accessories, and create a truly original look." In the 90s, a time where fashion risks were becoming popular and personal

style was increasingly encouraged, students began to be liberated in their style, fostering self-expression and diversity. And we see this continuing on until today – whether it be neon, track suits, or tie-dye, many of these 90s trends are making a reappearance today, in both apparel and spirit.

Tynan Gabriel Charles Jackson '20, a current student at the College, is an encapsulation of this phenomenon. Fashion paves the way to some of his favorite moments-- he "love[s] to step into the classroom and disrupt the normality of mainly reserved, grunge fashion and be rebellious" while wearing "tight clothes, shiny jewelry... very street pieces." Harvard fosters an environment that gives high regard and status to corporations and professionalism, and Jackson views streetwear as a tool to "disrupt [this] in a way that yields me space to thrive... even to some professional events I'll wear the most casual professional/business outfit."

His favorite look is his bright green Adidas tracksuit – a statement color, an athletic touch, a neckline that emphasizes whatever jewelry he wants. It's modern-day Harvard fashion.

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To Talk

An opportunity at the Island in the Square

By TUSHAR DWIVEDI

At some brief, likely indiscernible moment, it was clear to me at least, that the interview had changed in nature. Deep within the stacks, Robert Kiely, Professor of English, Emeritus, spoke of a time before time for myself: stories of Adams House's unrivaled cultural aura, the frustrations of wanton gender discrimination, and of bold departures from corporate America. Deep outside the belly of Widener, hammers pounded on steel as the new Adams House rose, brick by brick in the early September wind.

Adams House, closest to all things modern-day Harvard (the Yard, the T-stop, El Jefe's), serves a unique role on campus. Governing nearly three blocks of Harvard's river campus, Adams House proudly presents its preeminence and age upon entry: the Gold Room, Dining Hall, and even the "modernized" Computer Room (filled with typewriters) are illustrious, frozen, and unchanging. As one resident from the class of '20 says, there are only two places to discover what has really happened here in the last 20 to 30 years – the tunnels below Apthorp House."

When surveying several current Adams House residents, I simply asked what Adams House was to them and what principal words would remain locked in memory 50 years later. From responses, it became clear that Adams House's primary function is simply to be a place of residence – as a resident put it, "the part of Harvard where our beds and food are, rather than class." The houses have been nearly seamlessly integrated into the larger Harvard experience and as one student put it, "are pretty much utilitarian in their purpose." Another mentioned that "he feels immense pride in the brief moments when the house unites in the face of tragedy or disgrace," but

wishes there was more than Thursday night alcohol to bring us together.

To this, I asked on whom the onus of creating a sense of common culture was – the Faculty Deans? The UC reps? The students? The most resounding answer by far was "current students." The Faculty Deans and UC have provided all the resources and knowledge necessary, but without clear interest from students in genuinely getting to know others and their ideas outside of the traditional blocking group structure, there is little that can be done from the top.

Professor Kiely's phone rang around 4pm, bringing me back to the real world briefly; the conversation had begun initially as a fascinating discussion of his experience at Harvard through the last fifty years. Tales of exits from Mad Men-esque advertising firms, challenging graduate programs ripe with gender discrimination, and books soon to be published captivated me, and amongst stories of his time as Master of Adams House, I found a glimmer of what we as students can do: voice opinions, show-off talents, engage outside of our blocking groups, disagree, and most importantly – simply talk to each other.

The Adams House of Kiely's time was still built on student self-selection; Adams House in particular tended to attract those passionate about the literary, theatrical, and artistic sides of Harvard. As Kiely described, discussion, discourse, and the exchange of ideas were crucial to Adams House's nature: at times, dinner would be composed of dozens of professors and a handful of students across disciplines and interests. The conversation I so highly cherished with Professor Kiely was one that students back then had often experienced in the houses – it was a central

part of the Harvard experience. Newspaper editors and lampoon creatives were littered across the House (including those on the Independent!) as the House cultivated an identity driven by its students – one of discord, ideation, and differences of opinion.

As has been discussed at length, the Harvard of Kiely's time was by no means perfect. Gender discrimination was a given for a seemingly absurd length of time, and the old House system definitely reflected socioeconomic segregation at some level. However, as highlighted by my conversation with Professor Kiely, it is clear that there were still magical elements in the house. In the present time, the groundwork has been set wonderfully by the current Faculty Deans, and initiatives such as community table and the next-steps table provide students a platform to voice opinions, learn, and mentor. Externally, the country is at a significant divide, only further necessitating and providing an opportunity for discourse.

The physical construction of the new Adams House is an opportunity: a physical reset that may perhaps trigger a cultural one as well. Spending just a few minutes in the dining hall reveals how diverse the community within the House is; as one of the previously surveyed students mentioned, "We get put in these super diverse, cool, and interesting communities in Houses – but we just end up sticking with our... pretty homogenous blocking groups."

This discussion is one the Independent has been following for some time now: understanding how public discourse has changed in the past few decades. Being a truly alternative newspaper requires rigorously understanding both sides of an argument, even in

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To Talk, continued.

situations in which one path seems obvious. The discourse for which some students yearn in their college experience is one that many around the country seek in media, political, educational, and scientific forums. What is appropriate for discussion is not the same in a classroom versus a newspaper or House, but at the same basic level, it seems critical to building true community.

I asked Kiely whether he felt nostalgic about the renovations to the house. The memories

he built with Adams are similar to the ones I and past editors have had with the Indy. House Masters / Faculty Deans and Editors may change, but the essence of the institution must stay the same and be one that incites a sense of wonder and excitement for each incoming class. The next iteration of Harvard grows with each House renovation just as the Indy evolves with each passing issue and semester; we hope, on all fronts, the pursuit of true, hearty, and healthy discourse remains strong.

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Andrew Haimovici '21

captured and shot



Reflections

By ANDREW HAIMOVICI