



# Yale University

*Three Hundred Eighth Commencement*

Honorary Degrees

New Haven, Connecticut

May 25, 2009



# Honorary Degrees

Since the Commencement of 1702, certain distinguished persons, selected by the Yale Corporation, have received honorary degrees. The Provost announces the name of each recipient, the senior marshal and corporation marshal place a hood over the shoulders of the recipient, and the President reads a citation and confers the degree.

The following men and women will be awarded honorary degrees:

<i>Doctor of Laws</i>	Hillary Rodham Clinton
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<i>Doctor of Humane Letters</i>	William Drayton
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<i>Doctor of Music</i>	Sofia Gubaidulina
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<i>Doctor of Divinity</i>	Gustavo Gutiérrez
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<i>Doctor of Medical Sciences</i>	Leroy Hood
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<i>Doctor of Fine Arts</i>	Bill T. Jones
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<i>Doctor of Letters</i>	John McPhee
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<i>Doctor of Humane Letters</i>	Alison Richard
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<i>Doctor of Social Science</i>	Thomas Schelling
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<i>Doctor of Fine Arts</i>	Richard Serra
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# Biographical Sketches of the Honorands

## *Doctor of Laws*

HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, U.S. Secretary of State and former United States Senator from New York, is a prominent public figure who has inspired millions in the United States and internationally by the example of her career in the public and private sectors and through her trailblazing campaign for U.S. President in 2008.

Born in Chicago, Ms. Clinton attended public schools in Park Ridge, Illinois, and received a B.A. from Wellesley College, where she won high honors as a political science major and was president of the student government. As the first student to present a commencement address in the history of Wellesley College, she encouraged fellow students “to practice politics as the art of making what appears to be impossible, possible.”

While studying at Yale Law School, Ms. Clinton served on the editorial board of the *Yale Review of Law and Social Action* and was an intern with children’s advocate Marian Wright Edelman. After completing a J.D. degree at Yale in 1973 she became an attorney for the Children’s Defense Fund and then joined the impeachment inquiry staff advising the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on the Judiciary. In 1974 she joined the faculty of the University of Arkansas School of Law, and later worked for the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock handling intellectual property and children’s advocacy cases.

Ms. Clinton served as Arkansas’s First Lady for twelve years, after her husband, Bill Clinton, was elected governor in 1978. She chaired the Arkansas Education Standards Committee and cofounded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families.

Following her husband’s election as the 42nd President of the United States, Ms. Clinton headed the Task Force on National Health Care Reform. She also worked on behalf of women’s rights and children’s issues globally and helped institute the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

In November 2000 Ms. Clinton won election to the U.S. Senate. She served on five senatorial committees including the Armed Services Committee, the Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. She won reelection to the Senate in November 2006 and entered the campaign for the Democratic Party’s 2008 nomination for President of the United States.

Ms. Clinton won more than 18 million votes in state primaries and energized great numbers of volunteers. After Barack Obama won the presidency, she accepted his invitation to serve as Secretary of State, assuming the country’s leading diplomatic position in January 2009 at a time of great challenges in Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Gaza, North Korea, and other countries.

Ms. Clinton has been widely honored for her leadership and accomplishments. She was named one of the 100 most influential lawyers in America by the *National Law Journal* in 1988 and 1991; *Newsweek*’s 13th most powerful person on the planet, and the most powerful American woman, in its “Global Elite” for 2009; and five times included in *Time* magazine’s list of

the 100 most influential people in the world. She has been awarded the Albert Schweitzer Leadership Award by the Hugh O'Brian Youth Leadership organization (1993); the Distinguished Service to Health Education and Prevention Award, by the National Center for Health Education (1994); and the Congressional Energy Leadership Award from the United States Energy Association's Energy Efficiency Forum, in recognition of her leadership on energy issues (2006).

*Doctor of Humane  
Letters*

WILLIAM DRAYTON is known as a leading social entrepreneur, one who has spent his career enabling people around the world to help themselves. He is the founder, chair, and CEO of Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, a global citizen group that has fostered entrepreneurial programs since 1980 in fields including economic development, social awareness, environmentalism, health, and human rights. In a career that has embraced higher education, business consulting, and government service, he has consistently devoted himself to social causes, and currently chairs three U.S.-based organizations: Youth Venture, Community Greens, and Get America Working!

Born in New York City, Mr. Drayton was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and received a B.A. from Harvard University in 1965, and an M.A. from Balliol College, University of Oxford, in 1967. In 1970 he earned a law degree from Yale. Admitted to the New York Bar in 1971, he worked as a management consultant for ten years with McKinsey & Company, serving clients in both the private and public sectors and developing an abiding interest in the ways organizations work. He was a visiting professor at Stanford Law School and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Drayton became Assistant Administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency in the Carter administration in 1977 and spent four years implementing reforms that included emissions trading, the basis for the Kyoto Protocol.

Since student days, Mr. Drayton has been an active public service volunteer and a founder of several organizations. As an undergraduate, he launched Harvard's Ashoka Table, an interdisciplinary social sciences forum. While at Yale, he created Yale Legislative Services, a student group that provided analytical, drafting, and other services to legislatures across the Northeast.

The defining moment in Mr. Drayton's career occurred in 1980 with the creation of Ashoka, named in honor of the third-century B.C.E. Indian leader who dedicated himself to social welfare, tolerance, and economic development. Mr. Drayton was able to devote himself entirely to Ashoka starting in 1984, when he received a MacArthur Foundation fellowship. Ashoka seeks out and recruits entrepreneurs, known as Ashoka Fellows, throughout the world, providing them a living stipend for an average of three years to permit them to focus full-time on building institutions and spreading their ideas. Fellows continue to benefit from Ashoka support and information resources throughout their careers. From a handful of entrepreneurs selected in India in 1981 on a budget of less than \$50,000, Ashoka now counts 2,600 fellows in more than seventy countries, with an annual budget exceeding \$35 million. Ashoka Fellows work toward systemic social change through such initiatives as sparking self-help computer schools—now with more than one million graduates—in the slums of fifteen countries, to cutting rural electrification costs 70 to 90 percent.

Among many awards for his worldwide achievements, Mr. Drayton received the Yale School of Management's annual Award for Entrepreneurial Excellence (1987); the Public Service Achievement Award from Common Cause (1999);

and the Yale Law School Award of Merit (2005), the school's highest alumni honor. In 2005 *U.S. News & World Report* and Harvard's Center for Public Leadership named him one of America's top leaders. He is also a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

### *Doctor of Music*

SOFIA GUBAIDULINA is a highly regarded composer whose music, with its mystical qualities and exploration of sound, has gained widespread acclaim since she was granted permission to travel outside the Soviet Union in the 1980s.

Ms. Gubaidulina was born in Chistopol, in the Tatar region of what is now Russia. She was the daughter of a Muslim father and a Russian Orthodox mother, and religion became a strong influence in her life, later reflected in her music. Her family experienced poverty and hardship in her early years and during World War II, but her desire to become a composer never faltered. She studied composition and piano at the Kazan Conservatory of Music, and then attended the Moscow Conservatory. While there, her work was roundly criticized for its avant-garde qualities, which the Conservatory officials termed "a false way." The great Russian composer Dmitri Shostakovich, who was chair of the State Examination Committee at the time, reviewed the pieces Ms. Gubaidulina submitted for her graduate degree, recognized her talent, and encouraged her to continue, even though her music did not fit the traditional Russian symphonic traditions.

Working in relative seclusion in a climate of repression, Ms. Gubaidulina began to create a body of work with extraordinary depth. In the 1960s she was able to support herself by writing scores for Soviet films. Her other longer compositions were generally rejected for performance, and her early works went unrecorded for decades: for example, *Chaconne*, which she wrote in 1962, and *Piano Sonata* (1965) were not recorded until 1995. In 1975 she founded *Astreja*, a Russian folk improvisation group that used folk instruments from throughout the country. Although she was not allowed to travel outside the Soviet Union, her work began to gain attention from others who were. Finally, in 1985 she was permitted to travel to Europe, and in 1987 she came to the United States for the first time, when her music was performed in Louisville. The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 opened the world to her, and she began to receive the recognition that her work merited.

Ms. Gubaidulina's work is heavily influenced by religious and spiritual themes. As a composer, she is both profoundly mystical and worldly, producing compositions that have had a unique impact on contemporary music. She is a master of creating "sonic color," conveying emotion and narrative in her music through the use of classical and folk instruments, as well as objects such as water glasses and thimbles, and silence. Her repertoire includes symphonic and choral works, concertos for string instruments, and works for percussion groups. She is both prolific and profound as a composer. Her creativity and skill have been recognized with numerous prizes and awards: *Prix de Composition Musicale* from the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco (1987), *Premio Franco Abbiati* (1991), *Heidelberger Künstlerinnen Preis* (1991), *Russian State Prize* (1992), *Ludwig Spohr Preis* (1995), *Praemium Imperiale* (1998), and *Léonie Sonning Music Prize* (1999). In 2002 the Royal Swedish Academy of Music awarded her the esteemed *Polar Music Prize* in recognition of the years she was denied the right of public expression by the Soviet government. In 2005 she was elected as a foreign honorary member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters. Ms. Gubaidulina has lived in Germany since 1992.

*Doctor of Divinity*

GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ is a Roman Catholic priest and theologian who is widely considered to be the founder of liberation theology.

Father Gutiérrez was born in Peru and experienced firsthand the effects of poverty and illness. When he was twelve years old, he contracted osteomyelitis, an inflammation of the bone resulting from infection, which confined him to bed for six years. Reflecting on this time, he has noted that this was when he learned about hope and joy, from prayer, reading, and the support of family and friends. He also began to develop a special interest in the relationship between his Christian faith and social justice that would be reflected in his later work. He went on to study at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos in Lima, Peru, earning a degree in medicine in 1950. He was ordained in 1959 and served as a parish priest in Rímac, Peru. In 1974 Father Gutiérrez founded the Instituto Bartolomé de Las Casas in Lima to minister to the poor, show the links between the construction of democracy and human development, and promote Christian dialogue; he also served as its director. He also studied philosophy and psychology at the Université Catholique de Louvain in Belgium, and theology at the Université Catholique de Lyon in France, where he earned his doctorate in 1985, and at the Pontificia Università Gregoriana in Rome. In 1998 he joined the Dominican order.

In 1971 Father Gutiérrez wrote *A Theology of Liberation*, the book that has become the foundational text for liberation theology. There he put forth a new approach to theology, one that was based on the twin themes of God's just and gracious love for all persons and God's special concern for the poor. Father Gutiérrez advocated solidarity with the poor and called on the church to engage in the world to promote social justice. His pioneering teachings were not without controversy, evoking Marxist leanings for some, and prompting leaders in the Roman Catholic Church in the 1980s to seek to limit his influence.

Father Gutiérrez's work grew out of the South American church but has since become influential in other cultures, including the social change movements in Central America and South Africa. In every context, the focus has been on a concern for the poor and excluded. Father Gutiérrez has said that poverty, understood through liberation theology, poses a major challenge to every Christian conscience, and that it is not simply a misfortune but an injustice.

Among his other books are *The Power of the Poor in History* (1979), *We Drink from Our Own Wells* (1983), *On Job: God-Talk and the Suffering of the Innocent* (1986), *The Truth Shall Make You Free* (1986), and *Las Casas: In Search of the Poor of Jesus Christ* (1992). His books have been translated and published in thirteen languages.

Father Gutiérrez has been a professor at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, and he serves as the John Cardinal O'Hara Professor of Theology at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. He is a member of the Academia Peruana de la Lengua and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1993 he was awarded the Legion of Honor by the French government for his tireless work for human dignity and life, and against oppression, and in 2003 he was awarded Spain's Príncipe de Asturias award for his achievements in the humanities.

*Doctor of Medical Sciences*

LEROY HOOD is a molecular biologist internationally recognized as the creator of the systems biology approach to biomedicine. His research has focused on the study of molecular immunology, biotechnology, and genomics. Currently



heading the organization he cofounded, the Institute for Systems Biology, he is one of only seven scientists concurrently elected to all three national academies: the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, and the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies.

Dr. Hood grew up in Montana, and as a boy, worked at his grandfather's summer geology camps for professors and students from universities around the country. This experience, being named a Science Talent Search winner in 1956, and an influential high school teacher affirmed his commitment to science as a career. After attending the California Institute of Technology (Caltech), he completed his medical degree at Johns Hopkins University in 1964, intent on learning about human biology rather than practicing medicine. He returned to Caltech, finished doctoral studies in biochemistry, and joined the faculty in 1970.

His work at Caltech focused on gene sequencing, an activity that relied on manual processing at the time. Convinced that new methods could be used to improve the process, Dr. Hood began to integrate his work in biology with engineering. His first invention was a protein sequencer that was far more sensitive than its predecessor and opened major new areas of research, including the study of how oncogenes cause cancer. He and his lab partners also developed a protein synthesizer, a DNA synthesizer to aid in mapping and cloning genes, and an automated DNA sequencer, which revolutionized genomics by allowing the rapid automated sequencing of DNA and played a crucial role in contributing to the successful mapping of the human genome in the 1990s. After failing to find a company to manufacture this new molecular instrumentation, he started his own company, Applied Biosystems, now a world leader in the field. Dr. Hood also devoted much of his time at Caltech to studying the mechanisms of immunologic diversity, for which he earned an Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research in 1987.

Based on his success, Dr. Hood sought to create a cross-disciplinary department at Caltech to continue his work but was unable to convince his colleagues of the worth of a new approach. He moved to the University of Washington's School of Medicine in 1992 and started the Department of Molecular Biotechnology.

In 2000 he left academe to start the Institute for Systems Biology in Seattle, Washington, a pioneering organization with a systems approach to biology and medicine. The institute brings together biologists, computer scientists, chemists, engineers, mathematicians, and physicists to facilitate the development of new technologies and to integrate data acquisition, storage, and analysis tools for computational biology and mathematics.

In addition to the Lasker Award, Dr. Hood has received the Kyoto Prize for Advanced Technology (2002), the Lemelson-MIT Prize (2003), and the Heinz Award in Technology (2006), among other honors. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 2007. He is a prolific writer, has received fourteen patents, and has cofounded eleven successful companies including Amgen, Systemix, Darwin, Rosetta, and MacroGenics.

His dedication to science has also led to collaborations with the Seattle School District in implementing systemic science education reform, resulting in the establishment of one of the most outstanding K-12 science programs in the nation.

BILL T. JONES is a leading dancer, choreographer, and cofounder of the Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane Dance Company. His approach to dance has been provocative, innovative, artistic, and personal.

Mr. Jones was born in rural upstate New York to parents who were migrant farm workers. He began his dance training at the State University of New York at Binghamton, where he was a theater major on an athletic track scholarship. Following a brief period in Amsterdam he returned to New York in 1973 to cofound the American Dance Asylum. Along with his partner, Arnie Zane, he began choreographing and performing innovative modern dance. In 1982 they started their own dance company and began choreographing evening-length performances.

Mr. Jones's pioneering choreography often mixes video, text, original music, and visual art works while exploring various juxtapositions of the human form. He has explored difficult themes—including sexuality, racism, and mortality—through movement. The company continues to promote the vision of its cofounders, highlighting themes of diversity in personalities and bodies by including dancers from a wide variety of physical types and backgrounds.

One of Mr. Jones's most famous pieces is *Last Supper at Uncle Tom's Cabin/The Promised Land*, created in 1990. The evening-length performance retells Harriet Beecher Stowe's slave story and includes contemporary questions about faith and religion, including a compelling final vision of paradise embodied by a climactic image of fifty-two nude dancers onstage, drawn from the local community where the performance occurred. Other well-known works include *Monkey Run Road* (1979), *Blauvelt Mountain* (1980), and *Valley Cottage* (1980), a trilogy with an autobiographical focus; and *Still/Here* (1994), which included stories and movement from terminally ill individuals whom Jones met through a series of nationwide "Survivor Workshops." In addition to creating more than 100 works for his own company, he has choreographed dances for the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater, the Houston Grand Opera, and the Glyndebourne Festival.

His most recent work has focused on the life and legacy of Abraham Lincoln. Debuted at the American Dance Festival in 2008, *Another Evening: Serenade/The Proposition* incorporates Lincoln's writings and speeches, a Frederick Douglass essay, and a musical collage referencing such diverse sources as "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mozart's Requiem, and "Dixie." To premiere in September 2009, *Fondly Do We Hope...Fervently Do We Pray*, commemorating the Lincoln bicentennial, is the company's most ambitious commission to date.

Mr. Jones has been widely recognized for his talent and creativity. He is the recipient of a MacArthur Foundation fellowship (1994), the Harlem Renaissance Award (2005), and the Samuel H. Scripps American Dance Festival Award (2005), among others. In 2000 the Dance Heritage Coalition named him "an irreplaceable dance treasure." In addition to his choreography and dance performance, he has written a memoir, *Last Night on Earth* (1995), and a children's book, *Dance!* (1998).

Under his leadership, the Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane Dance Company offers a program, Kids in Motion, to help meet the arts education needs of Harlem's public school students while simultaneously serving the company's mission of nurturing the art of dance; educating the public; and promoting collaboration among the allied arts of music, theater, new media, and visual arts, and the communities in which they work.

*Doctor of Letters*

JOHN MCPHEE is an award-winning writer of nonfiction and a prolific contributor to the field of literary journalism. He is a staff writer for *The New Yorker* and has also taught writing at Princeton University as the Ferris Professor of Journalism.

Mr. McPhee was born in Princeton, New Jersey, where his father was a physician associated with the university. After graduating from high school, he spent a year at Deerfield Academy before returning to Princeton, where he earned a bachelor's degree in 1953. While in college, he experimented with a variety of literary forms, including nonfiction, fiction, and poetry. Following graduation, he studied for a year at the University of Cambridge, worked for a year as a writer of live television plays, and then joined *Time* magazine, writing about show business until 1964. His tenure at *The New Yorker* began in 1965; he has contributed more than eighty pieces to the magazine.

Mr. McPhee has written about an astonishing array of subjects including oranges, shad, long-distance truckers, bark canoes, basketball, geology, the Swiss Army, art, and Alaska. His approach to his work is the literary equivalent of the participant-observer method used by anthropologists: he does not just interview his subjects; he travels with them, works with them, gets to know them. His close connection to the lives of those about whom he writes is part of what brings such clarity and immediacy to his essays and books.

His first book, *A Sense of Where You Are* (1965), was the story of Bill Bradley and his basketball career at Princeton. It quickly established Mr. McPhee's singular gift for reportage. Describing himself as a "working journalist," he has continued to write in a way that is accessible and informative to the scholar and casual reader alike. He is the author of twenty-seven books, among them *The Pine Barrens* (1968), a look at the history, ecology, and geography of the New Jersey Pine Barrens; *Levels of the Game* (1969), about tennis and the 1968 U.S. Open Championship won by Arthur Ashe; *The Deltoid Pumpkin Seed* (1973), chronicling the dream of a completely new kind of aircraft; *The Control of Nature* (1989), about human interaction with the environment; *The Ransom of Russian Art* (1994), prompted by a chance conversation with an art collector on a train; *Annals of the Former World* (1998), exploring the geology of the United States; and *The Founding Fish* (2002), focusing on shad fishing and the Delaware River. His most recent work, *Uncommon Carriers* (2006), tells the story of people who work in freight transportation; for his research, he traveled across the country in an eighteen-wheeler, went to ship-handling school in the foothills of the French Alps, and worked the Illinois River in a towboat.

Mr. McPhee won the Pulitzer Prize for General Nonfiction in 1999 (for *Annals of the Former World*). He is the recipient of the Award in Literature from the American Academy of Arts and Letters (1977); the Woodrow Wilson Award from Princeton for service to the nation (1982); and, from the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Gold Medal for "artistic endeavors and life's work that have contributed to mankind's better understanding and appreciation of the natural world" (2005). He has also received prizes from several professional associations of geological scientists. Mr. McPhee has been a gifted and dedicated teacher, working with and influencing generations of undergraduates at Princeton.

*Doctor of Humane Letters*

ALISON RICHARD is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge in England, the chief academic and administrative officer of the university, and former Provost of Yale University. Named as Cambridge's Vice-Chancellor in 2003,

she is the first woman to hold that office since it became a full-time executive position. Cambridge is one of the world's most respected universities and is celebrating its 800th anniversary this year.

Born in Kent, England, Professor Richard graduated from Cambridge's Newnham College and completed her doctoral work in anthropology at the University of London in 1973. She joined the faculty of Yale in 1972, teaching and carrying out research in the field of physical anthropology. Professor Richard was named a full professor in 1985 and served as chair of the Department of Anthropology for four years, before being named Director of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, one of the most important university natural history collections in the world. In 1994 she became the Provost of the University, serving as the chief academic officer and overseeing academic and financial matters for Yale. During her tenure as provost, she was named the Franklin Muzzy Crosby Professor of the Human Environment. She was tapped for the leadership role at her alma mater in 2003.

In just under six years at Cambridge, Professor Richard has introduced an impressive array of reforms. One of her first priorities was the creation of a need-blind financial aid system to make the university open to qualified undergraduates regardless of their income. She also worked to reform governance and foster more university-wide cooperation and collaboration. Among her accomplishments in this arena has been convincing Cambridge's thirty-one colleges to come together with the university for fundraising. She has launched an ambitious fundraising campaign for Cambridge's 800th anniversary and has enhanced the stewardship of the university's investments, to yield better results and increase donor confidence. She is also working to cultivate Cambridge alumni as ambassadors and supporters of the university and strengthen their continued relationship with the university as well as their individual colleges. On the academic front, she has instituted new pay structures and put new rules in place to govern intellectual property rights for professors.

Professor Richard is an expert on the lemurs of Madagascar. She began her research as a doctoral student, spending eighteen months in the country studying the behavior and social systems of the primates. Her research has created extensive records on more than 700 lemurs, and a network of graduate students who have worked and studied with her continue to build on her scholarship. She has helped lead an ongoing effort to conserve the island's natural heritage and enhance economic opportunities for local people. In addition to her work in Madagascar, she has done field studies in Central America, West Africa, and the foothills of the Himalayas. She has written numerous articles and two major books on the subject: *Behavioral Variation: Case Study of a Malagasy Lemur* (1978), and *Primates in Nature* (1985). At Yale, an endowed chair, the Alison Richard Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, has been established in her honor.

#### *Doctor of Social Science*

THOMAS SCHELLING received the Nobel Prize in economics for his seminal work in the application of game theory. He has been a professor at Yale, Harvard, and the University of Maryland, and he is the author of numerous books and papers.

Professor Schelling was born in California and spent most of his childhood there with the exception of two years when his father, a naval officer, was stationed abroad. After graduating from the University of California at Berkeley with a bachelor's degree in economics, he worked as an analyst with the U.S.

Bureau of the Budget before enrolling at Harvard for his doctoral studies. He received his Ph.D. in economics in 1951 and began a career in government. He spent several years in Europe working on the implementation of the Marshall Plan, an initiative of the United States to help rebuild Europe after World War II. He then served as a member of the White House staff working on foreign policy until 1953, when he joined the faculty at Yale.

At Yale, Professor Schelling began developing some of the ideas that would eventually result in his selection for the Nobel Prize. Much of his work in government had focused on negotiations in various arenas. He drew on that practical experience to explore the theoretical basis of cooperation and conflict. His first papers dealt with bargaining and conflict resolution. This work on bargaining theory expanded when he began studying game theory and its application to such fields as strategic analysis, communications, tacit bargaining, and the design of enforceable contracts and rules. Some of his most important work dealt with understanding how the threat of nuclear annihilation could be minimized. In 1960, after he had joined the faculty at Harvard, he published *The Strategy of Conflict*, followed by *Strategy and Arms Control* (with Morton H. Halperin) in 1961. These works established him as a leading voice in the debate on arms control, and he chaired several major government panels on the subject. His finding that the only viable limit to the use of nuclear weapons is no use, rather than some other limitations on their use, has come to be known as the Schelling point.

Professor Schelling went on to study and write about personal choice and consequences related to addictive behavior, racial segregation, and terrorism, developing important insights into human interactions and decision making. His current scholarly work concerns global warming and climate change, a topic he considers as vital to the survival of the human race as nuclear arms control was in the last century. This is the focus of his most recent book, *Strategies of Commitment and Other Essays* (2006).

Professor Schelling, who is Distinguished University Professor Emeritus at the University of Maryland, is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was awarded the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel in 2005 for "having enhanced our understanding of cooperation and conflict through game-theory analysis."

### *Doctor of Fine Arts*

RICHARD SERRA is one of the foremost sculptors at work today. His pieces, at once massive and intimate, have been installed and displayed around the world, and his influence and approach have transformed the way sculpture is experienced.

Born in San Francisco, Mr. Serra has attributed some of his artistic formation to his mother, who took an early interest in his talent, encouraging him by taking him to museums and introducing him as "her son, the artist" when he was only about ten years old. Although he drew all the time as a child, when he went to college at the University of California at Santa Barbara, he majored in literature. The son of a shipyard worker, he began working in steel mills during the summers of his college years. This experience acquainted him with the industrial materials that would become the focus of his art. Following his undergraduate schooling, he came to Yale, where he completed both bachelor's and master's degrees in fine arts in 1964. A Yale traveling fellowship allowed

him to spend a year in Paris, followed by a year in Italy on a Fulbright grant. He had his first solo exhibition in Rome in 1966.

Back in the United States, Mr. Serra's first works emerged from the Minimalist movement, with its attention to geometric repetition, neutral surfaces, and industrial materials. He quickly evolved his own seminal style, which retained Minimalist attributes while reinterpreting them and focusing on the process of making the art. This "process" approach to art led him to compile a "Verb List" that formed a kind of program for his work; guided by this series of transitive verbs—to roll, to crease, to fold—he enacted his fascination with the performance of the creative task. One of his first works, titled *Splash* (1968), was created by throwing molten lead against a wall. Among his other early sculptures were prop pieces, arrangements of lead plates held together only by their own weight, including *One Ton Prop (House of Cards)* (1969), an irregular construction of four forty-eight-inch lead plates.

A visit to Zen gardens in Kyoto, Japan, in 1970 inspired him to explore and incorporate the experience of time, space, and movement in his pieces. This next evolution in his style expanded the process of creativity and has led to an enduring legacy. Mr. Serra's work draws in the viewer, the one experiencing the art, to do more than just look but to make meaning from the art. His sculptures, massive in scale, industrial in material, and designed to relate to the physical surroundings, invite exploration and lead to both dislocation and discovery. Some of his recent pieces incorporate aspects of the landscape. *Wake* (2004), installed in the Olympic Sculpture Park of the Seattle Art Museum, is a memorial to a friend and colleague and a comment on nearby Puget Sound. *Promenade* (2008), created for the annual "Monumenta" exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, was constructed of five enormous slabs of steel installed 100 feet apart along the building's central axis. The slabs were 56 feet high, 13 feet wide, and 5½ inches thick, and each weighed over 73 tons. Precisely angled—each was tilted on its axis and its edge—the slabs appeared to lean toward or away from viewers as they walked through the space.

In addition to private commissions, Mr. Serra's work has been collected by the Guggenheim Museums in New York and Bilbao, Spain, London's Tate Gallery, the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., and the Museum of Modern Art in New York, which mounted a retrospective in 2007.



