

SPRING / SUMMER 2014

dialogo



The biannual publication of the University of Chicago Division of the Social Sciences

dialogo is produced for alumni of the Division of the Social Sciences. Additional divisional and alumni news appears in the online version, available at socialsciences.uchicago.edu/alumni.

For inquiries about Alumni Weekend 2014 or *Dialogo*, please contact Nina B. Herbst at nherbst@uchicago.edu or 773.834.9067. Follow us: @UChicagoSSD

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It is with mixed emotions that I write my last report as dean of the Division of the Social Sciences. After much deliberation, I have accepted an invitation to return to Harvard, where I received my PhD, to become the Grafstein Family Professor of Sociology, beginning July 1. I feel privileged to have been part of the University of Chicago's intellectual community and to have had the opportunity to serve as dean. In my nearly eight years at the University, I have been consistently impressed by our community's seriousness of purpose and commitment to rigorous discourse. While I am thrilled about the opportunities that await me, I will miss deeply the many friends I have made here.

In addition to the work we have done over the past two years to strengthen the Division institutionally and financially, to position it for agenda-setting work in urban research and practice, and to prepare its students for leadership inside and outside the academy, we are now working to attain distinction in computational social science. This field requires theorists, subject-matter experts, algorithm developers, and database managers; it is team based and cross-disciplinary to the core, which is why our faculty members interested in computation collaborate with researchers far beyond their typical departments and outside the Division.

Our faculty members are developing a training program in computational social science that will draw graduate students and postdocs with exceptional quantitative skills from fields such as computer science, applied mathematics, and physics into the social sciences. Developing a new program and group of students with dedicated space, integration with the Computation Institute, and a series of courses designed to reshape social sciences education will influence both undergraduate and graduate education. Whether they work inside or outside the academy, students trained in computational approaches will be poised to become the next generation of leaders in the social sciences.

This work furthers the openness to new ideas that we have sought to cultivate in the Division. Our staff has developed a team-based approach to new possibilities, and the faculty have responded with their usual creativity and intellectual rigor. I anticipate a continued upward trajectory for the social sciences at the University of Chicago.

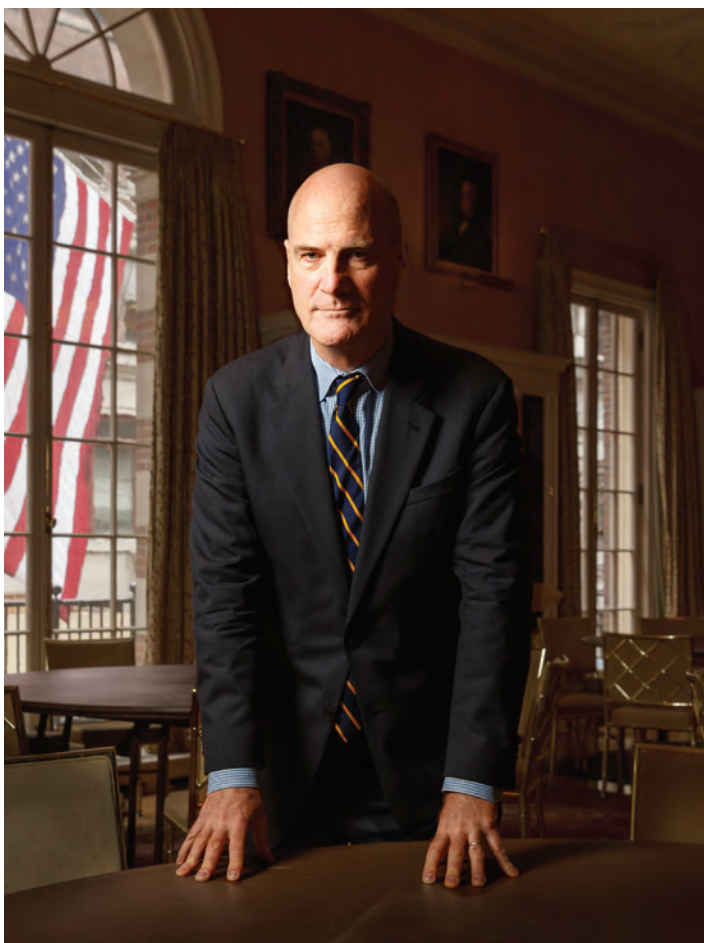
With my warm regards,

Mario Luis Small, Dean

TREND SPOTTER

CANADIAN ANTHROPOLOGIST GRANT MCCRACKEN, AM'76, PHD'81, HAS BUILT AN UNCONVENTIONAL CAREER AS AN OBSERVER OF AMERICAN CULTURE.

Culture—which Grant McCracken defines as the body of ideas, rules, emotions, and activities that make up the lives of consumers—is a powerful force. It's so powerful that corporations should hire an in-house expert to study it full time, he argues in *Chief Culture Officer* (Basic Books, 2009). McCracken also has suggested that anthropologists parlay their knowledge of culture into careers that reach beyond the academy, something he's done as a consultant, speaker, curator of the blog cultureby.com, and author of nine anthropological books.



GRANT MCCRACKEN WORKED WITH NETFLIX TO ANALYZE TELEVISION BINGE WATCHING. PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASON SMITH

After directing the Institute of Contemporary Culture at the Royal Ontario Museum, McCracken taught at Harvard Business School and MIT. His latest book, *Culturematic* (Harvard Business Review,), examines entrepreneurs and inventions—from Rube Goldberg to reality TV—that have shaped contemporary culture. This past year he was an affiliate of Harvard's Berkman Center for Internet and Society and a consultant to Netflix, binge watching TV shows like *Scandal* and *Breaking Bad*—for work, of course.

WHY DID NETFLIX HIRE YOU IN 2013?

Netflix has perfect quantitative data, so they know how many people are watching what TV shows at what time, at what intervals. They could tell that people were sitting down to watch 12 episodes of a season over a week, or bingeing, as they called it. But what their data didn't tell them was what, why, and how, and that's when they send in the anthropologist.

I did my ethnographies and found that bingeing is the wrong metaphor, if we mean people stupefied by the boob tube and mesmerized by bad TV. The reality is something else: people are watching good TV with a kind of passionate and critical engagement, where they second-guess casting decisions and camera angles and take almost a practitioner's pleasure in observing how the thing is crafted, even as they are caught up by the craft. To put it simply, as consultants are obliged to do, I said, "It's not bingeing; it's feasting."

WHAT ARE THE BROADER IMPLICATIONS?

I'm looking at what that change in TV viewing tells us about a general change in how people consume culture. If there's been a TV revolution, then we are obliged to see that consumers are more intelligent, more engaged, more observant, more appreciative of good work, and more disdainful of bad work. I'm working on a book about what this means for the "creatives" who produce culture, and for marketing in general and branding in particular.

YOU DESCRIBE YOURSELF AS A FREELANCE ANTHROPOLOGIST. WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS APPROACH OVER A TRADITIONAL ACADEMIC CAREER?

I wrote a sustained answer to that question in an essay called "How to Be a Self-Supporting Anthropologist," published in *A Handbook of Practicing Anthropology* (Wiley, 2013). For me, the academic world proved a gravitational field that influenced too much the way I thought about myself, what I did professionally, the problems I thought were urgent, the choices I made in new research projects. That gravitational field holds everybody in its thrall, and many anthropologists congregate around the same topics, I think, to the detriment of the discipline.

My work has gone off in unconventional directions, but I think it's good for the field to try to oxygenate intellectual practice in this way. The big advantage of being self-sustaining—using the proceeds from consulting work to sustain your own academic inquiry—is precisely that you stop congregating and begin choosing your own topics and problems.

—INTERVIEW EDITED AND ADAPTED
BY ELIZABETH STATION

BRAIN WAVE

THE THINK TANK DISPATCHES NEUROSCIENCE FROM THE LAB TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Last year, when psychology professor Daniel Casasanto was a faculty member at the New School, one of his research assistants came to him with a quirky idea: a Brainmobile.

The Brainmobile—a mobile neuroscience lab with a giant glowing brain on its roof—could be used not only to publicize new research in neuroscience, Tyler Alterman suggested, but also to study different populations. Casasanto's research centers on how experience shapes the brain and mind, so studying people with diverse life experiences is important.

Casasanto was skeptical. The project would require a lot of time and money, and he wasn't sure the populations would be all that different: "The truck wouldn't let us go to Namibia," he says. And why use a truck to publicize science when PBS does such a good job?

With Casasanto's qualified support, Alterman set up a web page for the project—renamed the Think Tank at his mother's suggestion—on the crowd-funding site Indiegogo. In just a few months, Alterman had reached his fundraising goal of \$10,000.

The project was now possible, but Casasanto still wasn't convinced of its mission. Then he visited UChicago on a faculty recruitment trip. "I learned about all the ways the University is working to increase diversity in the sciences," he says.

For example, psychology professors John and Stephanie Cacioppo, along with Hakizumwami Birali Runesha, director of the Research Computing Center, had recently founded the

High Performance Brain Academy, which brings Chicago Public Schools students to campus to study neuroimaging (see page 10 for John Cacioppo's Harper Lecture in Boston). Suddenly Casasanto saw a clear purpose for the mobile neurolab: "I realized the Think Tank could be, so to speak, a vehicle for change."

After Casasanto and Alterman arrived at UChicago last fall, they developed three programs for the Think Tank: Street Science, School Science, and Think Tank Fellows.

Street Science, which involves sidewalk talks and live demonstrations from the back of the truck, debuted at the American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in February. One demonstration uses the Robo-Roach, a tiny backpack that connects to a live roach; participants can control the roach's movements using their smartphones.

School Science, a five-week curriculum developed in conjunction with the undergraduate club NEURO, takes neuroscience to the University of Chicago Charter School Woodlawn Campus. "Science is usually taught as a catalog of facts," says Casasanto. "As a working scientist, I can tell you that is not how science works at all." (Casasanto and Alterman both "hated" science in high school; Casasanto spent a decade as an opera singer, and Alterman studied graphic design in college, before each discovered neuroscience.) "You could even say there are no facts in science. It's not about finding the right answers but about becoming progressively less wrong."



ABOVE: THE THINK TANK PARTNERED WITH NEURO TO ENGAGE STUDENTS IN EXPERIMENTS FOR BRAIN AWARENESS WEEK IN MARCH. PHOTOGRAPHY BY TOM TIAN, AB'10

RIGHT: TYLER ALTERMAN (IN BLUE) AND DANIEL CASASANTO USE THE BRAINMOBILE TO TAKE NEUROSCIENCE ON THE ROAD. PHOTOGRAPHY BY STEPHANIE BI, '16

“The Think Tank could be, so to speak, a vehicle for change.”

—DANIEL CASASANTO



The Think Tank's inquiry-focused curriculum is aligned with new science standards adopted by Illinois in 2011. “For science teachers who’ve been teaching a certain way for 20 years, it’s going to be a struggle to adapt,” Alterman says. “So School Science is intended to serve as a model.”

The Think Tank Fellows will come out of the School Science program at the Woodlawn high school. “A small handful of students who have the right stuff,” says Casasanto, will be invited to join the program, which will bring rising juniors into psychology and neuroscience labs for two summers. *The students will be mentored one-on-one by graduate students and postdocs in the Department of Psychology, and they will be paid:* “One of the practices that contributes to the exclusivity of higher education is the unpaid internship,” says Casasanto. “We want to make sure that money is no object.” The fellows program will pilot this summer; Casasanto and Alterman hope to raise funds for a full-fledged program next year.

In March the Think Tank had more fundraising success: in collaboration with NEURO it won a \$9,000 award from the College’s Uncommon Fund to pay for the Illuminoggin, the glowing fiberglass brain atop the truck. “The hope is that someone would be able to control it with their own brain—to activate certain parts of your brain and have the giant brain light up,” says Alterman. “We’re still not sure that’s possible.”

—CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93



DOING SOMETHING WITHOUT DOING EVERYTHING

LARS HANSEN SHAPES THE LEGACY OF CHICAGO ECONOMICS.

Lars Peter Hansen, the David Rockefeller Distinguished Service Professor in Economics, Statistics, and the College, has always been busy, but “for some reason, I’m in more demand now than I used to be,” he jokes. The reason is, of course, the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel he won in October. He shared the 2013 Nobel Prize with UChicago economist Eugene Fama, MBA ’63, PhD ’64, and Yale’s Robert Shiller for their empirical analysis of asset prices.

Since then, it’s been more of a challenge than usual for Hansen to find time to conduct his research, attend conferences, and work with his graduate students. This past March he was still finishing up the overdue paper that was to follow the prize, which he received in December.

Although nonacademics find Hansen’s work hard to grasp, in essence it’s about simplifying. Hansen himself boils down his econometric research that contributed to his win by explaining, “You can do something without having to do everything.” In other words, he found a way to streamline complex economic models, identifying which variables could be safely left out without reducing the model’s statistical power. And, as the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences put it, Hansen’s method “is particularly well suited to testing rational theories of asset pricing.”

“Lars’s work is best characterized by a relentless drive for simplicity,” says John Cochrane, the AQR Capital Management Distinguished Service Professor of Finance at Chicago Booth. One may need to learn some new math to completely grasp it, he adds, but essentially, formerly complicated things all fall into a beautiful and simple picture. Additionally, Hansen emphasizes rigorously testing economic theories. “With Lars, you can’t write a big complex abstract theory and then maybe make a chart or two,” says Cochrane. “He emphasizes that you have to find clear testable implications of economic models and then see how they match the data. He also dislikes the kind of broad speculating that goes on too often in research. That’s actually fairly unique.”

John Heaton, PhD ’89, the Joseph L. Gidwitz Professor of Finance at Chicago Booth, has been Hansen’s student, protégé, and colleague. After taking some classes with him, Heaton became his research assistant and coauthor, experiences that shaped his career. “Lars has influenced people’s lives in a way I think he doesn’t appreciate,” he says.

Heaton feels Hansen’s legacy lies in his philosophy toward economics (“Be a little simpler with your strategies”) and the way he grooms his students, who learn to be “serious in their questioning but never personally

“Lars’s work is a relentless drive for simplicity.”

—JOHN COCHRANE

LARS PETER HANSEN'S WORK, LIKE THE
GENERALIZED METHOD OF MOMENTS,
FOCUSES ON EFFICIENCY.

$$J \equiv T \cdot \left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T g(Y_t) \right)$$



judgmental.” Cochrane lists the meetings, reading groups, and dinners Hansen provides his students. “How do you produce good children?” he asks. “The same way. Twenty years of hard work. Lars puts in years of constant contact, helping students, challenging them, working with them.”

After Hansen won the Nobel Prize, several former students threw a conference at the Logan Center to celebrate his work. Toni Shears, managing director of communications at the University’s Becker Friedman Institute for Research in Economics, notes that in addition to the appreciation paid to Hansen, the conference displayed a diverse set of work. “His students are forging interesting new paths,” Shears says. While some of the presenters work in econometrics (Hansen’s field), “others have branched out into areas like corporate finance structure and the financing of human capital.”

Despite his busy schedule, one commitment Hansen does make time for is his position as research director of the Becker Friedman Institute, where he was appointed founding director in 2008. The institute, named for previous UChicago Nobel laureates Gary Becker, AM’53, PhD’55, who served as its chair (see In Memoriam, page 10), and Milton Friedman, AM’33, was launched to solidify the University’s place as a global intellectual destination for economics research. Its original goals included encouraging interaction across emerging areas of research and giving economics students and faculty access to the best research around the world.

LARS HANSEN, WHO WON THE NOBEL WITH FAMA AND SHILLER, HAD TO MISS THE REHEARSAL DUE TO A CASE OF VIRAL PNEUMONIA, BUT A NOBEL DOCTOR ENSURED HE WAS WELL ENOUGH TO RECEIVE THE PRIZE.
PHOTOGRAPHY BY FRANK AUGSTEIN

THE BECKER FRIEDMAN INSTITUTE OPENS THIS SUMMER IN THE FORMER CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY BUILDING.
PHOTOGRAPHY BY TOM TIAN, AB’10

“I think in many respects, we’ve achieved that,” Hansen says, citing the 20 to 30 speakers per year the institute has hosted and the lectures made available to students. For example, in late 2012 three regional Federal Reserve chairs spoke as a group about their jobs and traded opinions on monetary policy. “When you have over 100 undergraduates in the audience hearing this stuff, it’s a very nice opportunity for them,” says Hansen. With a laugh, he adds, “But we also provide free food.”

Cross-pollination and collaboration are equally important for faculty. “Good research doesn’t happen just by going to your cell and thinking big thoughts,” says Cochrane. The Becker Friedman Institute provides a platform for collaboration, not just within departments but also across its four partner units—the Law School, Chicago Booth, the Harris School of Public Policy, and the Department of Economics.

The institute also broadens the research community: “We have a Nobel Prize winner in every area, which is great,” Cochrane says, “but not everybody who is great can have a job at the University of Chicago. We need a larger conversation.” Fundamentally, Cochrane believes, the institute will provide the foundations that lead to better economics research. “When we say to some young person, ‘Come to UChicago,’ we want them to drop everything and say, ‘This is where I’m going to have great ideas.’”

THE BECKER FRIEDMAN INSTITUTE IN STATS

In its first five years, the Becker Friedman Institute has hosted

110+
visiting scholars

126+
events

5,250+
attendees at student-oriented events



Lars Peter Hansen speaks at an *UnCommon Core* session Saturday, June 7, during Alumni Weekend. *See back page for information on SSD-related Alumni Weekend events.*

500

presenters

11,000+

event attendees

45

research conferences

Hansen particularly wants the institute to build bridges between economics subgroups. He cites the macro financial modeling group he and MIT's Andrew Lo are leading to bring macroeconomists and finance experts together to build better models to address the deficiencies of models used for quantitative and empirical investigations. Many young econometricians (Hansen's field) focus on the mathematical side of statistics, he says, while they should also strive to adapt or build new methods to study economic questions. "To do that effectively, they have to know something about some subfields to appreciate what the challenges are there."

Hansen intends the institute's work to be just as broad based. "It's not like he's molding it in his research image," Heaton says. "He seems to be doing activities that are for the greater good, for the University, and for the researchers."

Hansen is particularly proud of a 2010 institute conference that measured economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. "At the end of the day," recalls Hansen, "Princeton's Angus Deaton, one of the top development economists in the world, said, 'Hurray for the institute. The type of issues we talked about here would not typically be covered anywhere else.'"

This summer the Becker Friedman Institute, along with the Department of Economics, takes another step forward, moving into the hall for economics at 5757 South University Avenue. Hansen looks forward to

bringing in more visitors to the once "virtual" institute. He has envisioned a place where "we could bring both senior and young scholars from elsewhere together on campus and rotate themes for different years," but that goal was difficult to implement without a physical home. In the new hall for economics, "we can now invest more in longer-term visitors."

The new location also can facilitate both formal and informal interaction among faculty from economics, law, business, and public policy. "Chicago's had a long-standing tradition of having faculty with multiple interests, and not just some narrow focus," Hansen says, a characteristic he sees as key to the institute preserving UChicago's economics legacy. "I've been at this university for a long time," he says, "and I'd like to think of economics at Chicago as continuing to be something special."

—CLAIRE ZULKEY



RESEARCH REPRIEVE

THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY'S EMILY OSBORN AND TARA ZAHRA DISCUSS HOW A BREAK FROM TEACHING STIMULATES THEIR FOCUS ON RESEARCH.

The Division of the Social Sciences faculty-leave program allows faculty members to dedicate up to a full academic year to research, free of their usual teaching responsibilities. Tara Zahra, professor of East European history, traveled to Europe to research emigration from East Central Europe since 1889. For Emily Osborn, associate professor of African history, her research leave was a chance to focus on the diffusion of aluminum casting through West Africa after World War II.

WHERE DID YOU GO, AND WHAT DID YOU DO WHILE YOU WERE THERE?

ZAHRA: I've spent most of the year in Europe. In the fall I was a fellow at the America Academy in Berlin, which is a residential center for scholars, artists, writers, and policy makers. Currently I'm a Fernand Braudel Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence. I'm continuing to write here, trying to learn more about emigration from Italy and taking advantage of the stimulating company of scholars from across Europe. I've also visited archives in Prague, Poland, and Washington, DC.

OSBORN: I went to Ghana for a couple of weeks, but for the most part I've stayed in Chicago. I'm a faculty fellow at the Franke Institute, which is a really engaging and dynamic community that has exposed me to faculty and graduate students from the Division of the Humanities. And I've been able to devote myself to writing.

HOW DID YOU CHOOSE YOUR RESEARCH DESTINATIONS?

ZAHRA: I knew I wanted to spend most of the year in Europe to be close to my archives. But I also wanted to be in places where there would be some kind of intellectual community, so that I wouldn't be too isolated. Berlin and Florence just happen to have really excellent residential fellowship programs.

OSBORN: I went to a conference marking the 50th anniversary of the Institute of African Studies at the University of Ghana in Legon. It was a great opportunity to support a center for African studies in Africa, many of which are underfunded and lack institutional support. This one is quite a dynamic and important center, so I wanted to go and celebrate with them.

WHY IS RESEARCH LEAVE IMPORTANT FOR YOUR WORK AND FOR SCHOLARS IN GENERAL?

ZAHRA: Sustained periods of research are essential to historical research. The sources I work with aren't typically online—I need to go to archives and dig through boxes of old documents. That takes a lot of time. As a historian of modern Europe, it's also important for me to spend substantial amounts of time here. It stimulates my imagination and enables me to stay in touch with what's happening here intellectually, culturally, and politically.

OSBORN: Part of what makes teaching at the University of Chicago a great privilege is how wonderful and engaging and demanding our students are, be they graduates or undergraduates, who test us and challenge us all the time. As a result, you dedicate a lot of time to teaching your classes, working with students, advising theses and dissertations—and that eats away at the time you can devote to research. So being able to stay here and do my own work has been really important.

WHAT ARE YOUR MOST VIVID MEMORIES FROM RESEARCH LEAVE?

OSBORN: Just having the luxury of being able to walk into my office and conduct my own research—I've been doing a lot of online research with visual materials—and doing that over vast expanses of time. I can spend a whole day working on one particular part of one particular chapter, uninterrupted. It's very intellectually stimulating.

ZAHRA: I had a mishap this year: I broke my foot in Berlin while dancing and had to have surgery there. That was memorable! But my encounter with the German health care system was also pretty interesting, and fortunately it's really excellent, so I'm on my feet and dancing again.

—INTERVIEW EDITED AND ADAPTED BY
INGRID GONÇALVES, AB'08



“It was a great opportunity to support a center for African studies in Africa.”

—EMILY OSBORN



WHILE IN GHANA, EMILY OSBORN (PICTURED HERE AT HOME IN CHICAGO) OBSERVED ARTISANS WHO CAST ALUMINUM POTS AND PANS (BELOW). THIS WORK HELPS HER ENGAGE WITH ISSUES LIKE THE DIFFUSION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND AFRICA'S POSITION WITHIN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY.

PHOTOGRAPHY BY DAN DRY (ABOVE)
PHOTOS COURTESY EMILY OSBORN (LEFT)

ACCOLADES

GOLDIN-MEADOW RECEIVES WILLIAM JAMES FELLOW AWARD

In March Susan Goldin-Meadow, the Beardsley Ruml Distinguished Service Professor in the



Department of Psychology, won the Association for Psychological Science 2015 William James Fellow Award. The James Award, the highest honor conferred by the

association, honors distinguished members for a lifetime of significant intellectual contributions to the basic science of psychology.

RUDOLPHS WIN KUDOS FROM INDIA AND CLOSER TO HOME

Susanne Hoeber Rudolph, the William Benton Distinguished Service Professor Emerita of Political Science, and Lloyd I. Rudolph, professor emeritus of political science, have received the Padma Bhushan Award, the government of India announced in late January. The country's third-highest civilian honor, the Padma Bhushan recognizes distinguished service of a high order to the nation, in any field. The Rudolphs will receive another award in June when the Alumni Association bestows them with one of this year's Norman Maclean Faculty Awards.

The Rudolphs joined the University in 1964 and lived for 11 years in India researching and writing. They've coauthored eight books together, including *Postmodern Gandhi and Other Essays: Gandhi in the World and at Home* (Oxford University Press, 2006). In 2008 Oxford University Press published a three-volume career-spanning collection of the couple's writings: *Explaining Indian Democracy: A Fifty-Year Perspective*.

AN AWARD TO REMEMBER

In November David Gallo, assistant professor of psychology, received the Federation of



Associations in Behavioral & Brain Sciences Foundation Early Career Investigator Award. The award recognizes scientists who are within ten years of receiving their PhD and

have made major contributions to the sciences of mind, brain, and behavior. Gallo, director of the Memory Research Laboratory at UChicago,

studies the basic neurocognitive processes of human memory, how we reconstruct the past, and how healthy aging and Alzheimer's disease affect these processes.

PRIZE FOR INNOVATION

Professor in the Department of Anthropology Joseph Masco's book *The Nuclear Borderlands:*



The Manhattan Project in Post-Cold War New Mexico (Princeton University Press, 2006), has been awarded the 2014 J. I. Staley Prize from the School for Advanced Research in Santa Fe,

New Mexico. The prize, presented to a living author of a book that exemplifies outstanding scholarship and writing in anthropology, recognizes innovative works that go beyond the field's traditional schools of thought. Masco's current work examines the national security state in the United States, focusing on the affect, technology, and threat perception within a national public sphere.

NEWS

NEW EDUCATION RESEARCH INITIATIVE

In March the University's Committee on Education and the family of Hymen Milgrom, AB'35, announced a new research initiative, Successful Pathways from School to Work. The initiative will provide doctoral students with up to \$25,000 per year for one- or two-year projects that focus on urban education. Students were invited to submit letters of intent through April. Awards will be announced October 1, 2014.

GRANT PREPS HISTORY PHDS

UChicago will share a \$1.6 million grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, awarded to broaden the career paths of history PhDs. In March, when the grant was announced, Kenneth Pomeranz, University Professor of Modern Chinese History and in the College, told the *Chronicle of Higher Education* that the grant will help the University provide more internship opportunities at nonprofits, hold more career-focused seminars for doctoral students, and hire a three-year "career fellow" to institutionalize some of these programs.

IN MEMORIAM

GARY S. BECKER

Gary S. Becker, AM'53, PhD'55 (Economics), University Professor of Economics and of Sociology, died May 3. He was 83. The 1992 Nobel laureate in economics, Becker extended economic analysis to include human behavior and interaction in books such as *The Economics of Discrimination* (1957), *Human Capital* (1964), and *A Treatise on the Family* (1981). He joined the UChicago faculty in 1970, collaborating with former adviser Milton Friedman, AM'33, and writing influential papers with George Stigler, PhD'38, and others. His honors include the National Medal of Science and the Presidential Medal of Honor. In 2011 the University recognized his contributions by naming the Becker Friedman Institute for Research and Economics.

DONALD J. BOGUE

Donald J. Bogue, professor emeritus of sociology who collaborated with the independent research institution NORC, died April 21. He was 96 and had recently published a book on migration (see Faculty Books, page 11). A founder of the University's Population Research Center in 1958, Bogue served as president of the Population Association of America and founded its journal, *Demography*. He spent a week living in Chicago's Skid Row for his study *Skid Row in American Cities* (1963), taught demography at the United Nations, and worked with USAID on population control. In 2011 Bogue received the Laureate Award from the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

FALL
HARPER LECTURE

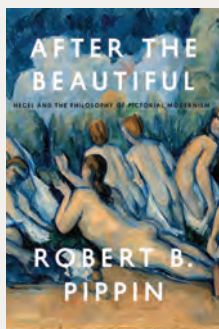
BOSTON

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23

"Social Neuroscience," with
John Cacioppo, the Tiffany and
Margaret Blake Distinguished
Service Professor in Psychology

FIND MORE AT
SOCIALSCIENCES.UCHICAGO
.EDU/EVENTS

FACULTY BOOKS

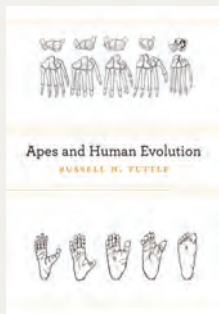


ROBERT PIPPIN

THE EVELYN STEFANSSON NEF
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PROFESSOR
OF SOCIAL THOUGHT, PHILOSOPHY,
AND IN THE COLLEGE

**AFTER THE BEAUTIFUL: HEGEL AND
THE PHILOSOPHY OF PICTORIAL
MODERNISM (THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO PRESS, 2013)**

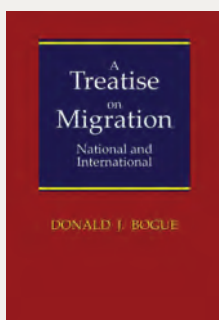
Pippin examines modernist paintings by artists such as Édouard Manet and Paul Cézanne through the lens of Hegel. Although Hegel died before the modernist era, he argued that art involves the expression of a distinct collective self-understanding that develops through time. Pippin seeks the significance of modernism itself and what it means in general for art to have a history.



RUSSELL H. TUTTLE

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY
**APES AND HUMAN EVOLUTION (HARVARD
UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2014)**

In the book, Tuttle analyzes research on primate evolution to explain how apes and humans evolved in relation to one another. Tuttle, who refutes the theory that humans are sophisticated but instinctively destructive beings, said in the Jan–Feb/14 *University of Chicago Magazine* that what differentiates apes from humans is the latter's ability to convey information and share ideas.



DONALD J. BOGUE (1918–2014)

PROFESSOR EMERITUS OF SOCIOLOGY
**A TREATISE ON MIGRATION: NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL (CREATESPACE, 2014)**

In this interdisciplinary textbook on internal and international human migration, Bogue (see In Memoriam, page 10) demonstrates that environmental differences will influence an eventual solution to current migration problems, depending on the often confrontational interactions between migrants and natives.

ALUMNI NEWS

DIMITRIOS KAVVATHAS, AM'97, PHD'01 (ECONOMICS)

Kavvathas has become VTB Capital's head of global markets for Asia-Pacific structuring. VTB Capital is one of the three strategic business arms of VTB Group, a leading universal bank of Russia. Kavvathas is responsible for managing, expanding, and further developing the company's sales, trading, and origination capabilities in Hong Kong, where he is based.

SHEILA MIYOSHI JAGER, PHD'94 (ANTHROPOLOGY)

Jager published her third book, *Brothers at War: The Unending Conflict in Korea* (Norton, 2013), in July. A military, political, and cultural history of the Korean War, the book spans 1945 to the present and covers the war's global effects from American, North and South Korean, Soviet-Russian, and Chinese perspectives. Jager, chair of the Department of East Asian Studies at Oberlin College, spoke at the National Book Festival in Washington, DC, in September 2013.

CHIN-SUNG CHUNG, PHD'84 (SOCIOLOGY)

Chung received an Order of Service Merit Red Stripes medal from the National Human Rights Commission of Korea in December. The commission lauded Chung for serving as an adviser to the United Nations Human Rights Council and as corepresentative of the Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan. Chung is a professor of sociology at Seoul National University.

WALTER HAUSER, AM'53, PHD'61 (HISTORY)

Hauser, a World War II veteran, was recognized as one of the Monuments Men with the February introduction of House Resolution 3658, a bill that aims to award the Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives program. The soldiers in the program were initially charged with protecting historic churches, cathedrals, and monuments from Allied air and artillery strikes. They ultimately found and returned nearly five million works of art stolen by the Nazis during World War II, including works by Michelangelo, van Gogh, Monet, and Rembrandt.

AIDA GIACHELLO, AM'71, PHD'88 (SOCIOLOGY)

Giachello has received a University of Chicago 2014 Diversity Leadership Award, which recognizes alumni and staff for fostering diversity and



advancing justice and equality on campus, within the surrounding community, and beyond. Giachello is honored for her public health research and for leading numerous health and human services organizations such as the Hispanic Health Alliance and the Midwest Hispanic AIDS Coalition. A professor of preventive medicine at Northwestern University's Feinberg School of Medicine, Giachello

was named "One of 25 of the Most Influential Latinos in America" by *Time* magazine in 2005.

SEE MORE ALUMNI AND DIVISIONAL NEWS
AT SOCIAL.SCIENCES.UCHICAGO.EDU

IN MEMORIAM (CONTINUED)

FELIPE L. JOCANO

Felipe L. Jocano, AM'62, PhD'63 (Anthropology), died October 27 at age 83. Hailed as one of the Philippines's foremost cultural anthropologists, Jocano became interested in the field while cleaning out museum specimens at the National Museum in Iloilo. He published articles in the Manila Times and in textbooks before earning his bachelor's degree at the Central University of the Philippines. He taught anthropology at UChicago before returning to the Philippines to teach in the University of the Philippines Department of Anthropology, where his work included documenting and translating the Central Visayan epic the *Hinilawod*, among other contributions to anthropology and Philippine folk literature.

WAUD KRACKE

Waud Kracke, AM'66 PhD'73 (Anthropology), died December 31 in Chicago. He was 74. A professor of anthropology, he worked at the University of Illinois at Chicago until shortly before his death. In the 1960s Kracke performed fieldwork in the Brazilian Amazon basin with the Parintintin, an indigenous tribe. He

periodically returned to help defend their culture, donating his research materials to the Centro Cultural Parintintin, Traira Amazonas, museum there. A graduate of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, Kracke applied psychoanalytic theory to his anthropological work. The author of *Force and Persuasion: Leadership in an Amazonian Society* (University of Chicago Press, 1979), he won numerous awards, including two Fulbrights; published more than 40 peer-reviewed articles; and produced films for Encyclopaedia Britannica.

GEORGE ANASTAPLO

George Anastaplo, AB'48, JD'51, PhD'64 (Social Thought), died February 14. He was 88. Anastaplo served in the US Army Air Corps during World War II. In 1950 he was denied admission to the Illinois Bar after refusing on principle to answer whether he was a member of the Communist Party. The case went to the US Supreme Court, where he represented himself and lost but was memorialized by Justice Hugo Black, who commented, "We must not be afraid to be free." Anastaplo joined the University's Basic Program of Liberal

Education for Adults, where he taught from 1957 through December 2013. He also taught at Dominican University (then Rosary College) and at the Loyola University School of Law, frequently riding his bike from Hyde Park to Loyola until he was nearly 80. He published about 20 books, a dozen book-length law-review articles, and hundreds of essays. In 2005 he was the inaugural recipient of the Graham School's Excellence in Teaching Award, and he received Graham's Distinguished Service Award in 2012.

ROSE CHIONI

Rose Chioni, AM'58 (Education), died February 6 in Charlottesville, VA. She was 81. Chioni received her PhD from Ohio State University before teaching at Wayne State University in Detroit, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Wisconsin-Madison. In 1974 she became dean of the University of Virginia School of Nursing, where she helped develop the PhD in nursing degree program and initiated care-giving ideas still used today. After stepping down as dean in 1988, she taught and studied gerontology and hospice care. Chioni retired in 1995.

ORIGIN STORY

In 2005 the Committee on Human Development became the Department of Comparative Human Development. A former University human development research associate and instructor, Gerald Handel, AB'47, AM'51, PhD'62, professor emeritus of sociology at the City University of New York, writes in with his perspective on the roots of the term. If other alumni have more information on the origins of "human development," please contact *Dialogo* editor Claire Zulkey (zulkey@uchicago.edu). *This letter has been condensed and edited.*

Among the important concepts in social science developed at the University of Chicago, the term "human development" originated at Chicago, to the best of my knowledge.

In 1930 the faculty formed the Committee on Child Development. In 1940 they changed the name to Committee on Human Development. When I was working toward my AM in the late 1940s, students asked for a meeting with committee chair Robert J.

Havighurst. We asked, "Who is going to hire us? Nobody else has human development." That was true. Nobody else did. We were excited by the committee's program but uneasy about what kind of reception we would get in the job world. Chairman Havighurst was reassuring.

Now, of course, many universities have departments with the name "human development" in them. Wikipedia connects the term with the United Nations, which did not

exist in 1940. Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen seems to have been promoting his concept of human development since the early 1990s. Both the UN and Sen may get more publicity than the University of Chicago Committee on Human Development, but that doesn't make either of them the originator of the term. Chicago was there first, although the Chicago emphasis is somewhat different (though overlapping) from the UN's and Sen's.



ROBERT J. HAVIGHURST, PROFESSOR AND ACTIVIST, HELPED FOUND THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. IMAGE COURTESY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESEARCH CENTER

The influence of the term is substantial. At the very least, I believe that the Social Sciences Division should take credit for the concept and make that known.

SPOTLIGHT

GRADUATE STUDENT SAMUEL PERRY BLENDS SPIRITUALITY AND SOCIOLOGY

Before doctoral student Samuel Perry, AM'10, arrived at the Division of the Social Sciences, he pursued the ministry, attending the Dallas Theological Seminary until he realized, "Maybe I don't want to be a pastor. I think I want to be a professor." Now he lives with his wife and toddler daughter in Crown House, where he is a resident head. While he finishes his dissertation, "Defend the Orphan: Culture and Activism in the Evangelical Orphan Care Movement," with adviser Omar McRoberts, AB'94, associate professor in sociology, Perry teaches *Poverty, Race, and the Politics of Reproduction* and is an author on forthcoming papers in *Social Science Quarterly*, the *Journal of Family Issues*, and *Sociology of Religion*.

HIS PATH TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

My parents adopted two African American girls when I was four. You could say that gave me a protosociological eye for thinking about things, like how race works, what is racism, and not understanding it—why would people dislike my sisters for some reason? When I discovered sociology toward the end of my undergraduate career, I realized these were questions I wanted to explore.

FROM FAMILY TO DISSERTATION

I'm studying a movement among conservative Protestants in the United States who are engaged in what I broadly call orphan care activism. What got me started was knowing that my family didn't adopt because of fertility but because they felt that God wanted them to. Now it's a full-blown movement, with coalitions and evangelical elites promoting it as something that Christians need to do. What is the role of culture in shaping this movement and the motivation of the families who might be paying \$40,000 to adopt an older child from overseas who is HIV positive?

ACADEMIC AIMS

I want to open college students' eyes to inequality and how they can do something about it, either by affecting public policy or changing the way they live. I would like to make them aware of the ways social structure can influence the life outcomes of the vulnerable and the disadvantaged.

FAITH AND SCIENCE

I split those things up. The scientific method can't touch things that are unobservable; it can't tell me there's a God. It can't speak to historical events, because historical events aren't reproducible. It can't tell me what is ethical. But sociology allows me to critique Christianity, like the ways it has been infected by aspects of culture that are not elemental to that faith. Sociology informs my faith, which helps inform my sociology and the things I find important to pursue academically.

—INTERVIEW EDITED AND ADAPTED
BY CLAIRE ZULKEY



SAMUEL PERRY'S UPBRINGING INSPIRED HIS SOCIOLOGICAL FOCUS.
PHOTOS COURTESY SAMUEL PERRY



SOCIAL SCIENCES ALUMNI WEEKEND 2014

ALUMNIWEEKEND.UCHICAGO.EDU

SATURDAY, JUNE 7



alumniweekend
June 5–8, 2014

11 A.M.–NOON

ALUMNI AWARDS CEREMONY
ROCKEFELLER CHAPEL, 5850 S. WOODLAWN AVE.

Honor social sciences alumni and faculty award winners Leon R. Kass, LAB'54, SB'58, MD'62, the Addie Clark Harding Professor Emeritus in Social Thought and in the College, Professional Achievement Award; Michael L. Shakman, AB'62, AM'64, JD'66, Public Service Award; Susanne and Lloyd Rudolph, Norman Maclean Faculty Award.

12:15–1:45 P.M.

ECONOMICS TABLE AT ALUMNI BBQ
AND FAMILY FESTIVAL
BARTLETT QUAD, TENT, 5600 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

Reunite with classmates and network with other alumni at the Economics Table hosted by the Chicago Economics Society, a UChicago affinity group with chapters in New York, San Francisco, and Washington, DC.

2–3 P.M.

UNCOMMON CORE | A NEW ERA FOR
UCHICAGO ECONOMICS
HALL FOR ECONOMICS, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

The 2013–14 academic year began with a Nobel Prize for Eugene Fama, MBA'63,

PhD'64, and Lars Peter Hansen, continued with some high-profile faculty hires, and culminates with the much-anticipated move into an iconic new home for the Department of Economics and the Becker Friedman Institute. The achievements of the past year will position the discipline of economics at UChicago for an unparalleled future. Come hear from noted UChicago economists, including Nobel laureate Lars Peter Hansen, as we mark this historic moment for the Chicago school of economics.

3–5 P.M.

A CELEBRATION OF UCHICAGO ECONOMICS
HALL FOR ECONOMICS, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

On the eve of the move into the new home for the Department of Economics and the Becker Friedman Institute, we invite all economics alumni and friends, whether graduate alumni or College majors, to attend a reception in celebration of economics at UChicago. The reception will take place immediately following the UnCommon Core session and will feature short tours of key areas of the magnificent new hall for economics.