

SPRING/SUMMER 2015

# dialogo

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

**dialogo** is produced for alumni and friends of the Division of the Social Sciences. Additional divisional and alumni news appears at [mag.uchicago.edu/dialogo](http://mag.uchicago.edu/dialogo).

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A 1931 hand-drawn map from Ernest Burgess's papers shows the layout of Chicago's "Central Business District." Triangles indicate cigar stores, semicircles represent restaurants, and hearts demarcate "men's clothing" [sic] stores.  
SPECIAL COLLECTIONS RESEARCH CENTER,  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

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## REPORT FROM THE DEAN ONE FROM MANY

When I'm asked about the greatest challenge and the greatest opportunity for the Division of the Social Sciences, I give the same answer to both questions: disciplinary diversity. Some of our faculty feel close to the biological sciences; work with zebra finches, squirrels, and yes, even humans; and require equipment ranging from MRI machines to cage cleaners. Others focus on applied mathematical or statistical methods, while still others decipher marginalia in Renaissance manuscripts or inscriptions on ancient coins.

As I read the cases for promotion, tenure, or new appointments, I turn from one scholar's research on new computational and statistical techniques for shortening the length of public opinion surveys, to another's experiments with poetry and film as ethnographic tools in the Amazon. Even within departments, diversity can be enormous. Political Science encompasses everything from Greek philosophy to game theory. Sociology embraces qualitative, quantitative, computational, and many other methodologies. Social Thought includes poets, philosophers, literary scholars, historians. And so on, department by department.

What's the challenge? Partly it's practical: each of these communities requires its own specific nourishment. The space, equipment, and staff needs of neuropsychology are not the same as those of paleoarchaeology; a microeconomist's requirements differ from those of a medieval historian, a sociocultural anthropologist's from those of a demographer. Within

our one division, we have an environment almost as complex and diverse as that of an entire university.

The challenge is also cultural. As we govern ourselves in our internally diverse departments and across the Division, we need to cultivate an appreciation for the work of colleagues whose working languages and methods we may not even understand. "To learn humility you must leave home," says an old proverb. In the Division of the Social Sciences, we can learn humility simply by bumping into our departmental colleague down the hall.

The opportunities, of course, are obvious. That epistemic humility, that constant encounter with other methods, other ways of questioning, can push us to new insights, a willingness to work together in new ways. It is no accident that so many "Chicago schools" were born in the Social Sciences. Diversity, when well nourished, is the mother of wonder. I trust you will discover some of that wonder in the pages that follow. Through them you can wander our hallways, no matter where in the world you find yourself, and experience some of the inspiring diversity of the Social Sciences at the University of Chicago.

SINCERELY,

DAVID NIRENBERG

DEBORAH R. AND EDGAR D. JANNOTTA  
PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL THOUGHT,  
MIDDLE EASTERN  
STUDIES, AND THE COLLEGE  
DEAN, DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

"GO OUT  
THERE  
AND MEET  
PEOPLE"



MAPPING THE YOUNG METROPOLIS, CURATED BY HARVEY CHOLDIN, INCLUDES INSTRUMENTS AND HAND-DRAWN MAPS CHICAGO SCHOOL SOCIOLOGISTS USED IN THE 1920S AND 1930S TO RESEARCH THE CITY'S NEIGHBORHOODS.  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOHN ZICH

#### HOW THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIOLOGY CHANGED THE FIELD.

Harvey Choldin, AB'60, AM'63, PhD'65 (Sociology), didn't know what he was getting himself into. As a member of the University of Chicago Library Society, the University of Illinois professor emeritus of sociology enjoyed attending new exhibits, especially ones featuring materials from the University archives. Three years ago he suggested to Daniel Meyer, AM'75, PhD'94 (History), director of the library's Special Collections Research Center, an exhibition on the Chicago school of sociology. "And I became curator," Choldin says, "which I didn't expect."

As the University marks the Chicago school's 100th anniversary, the library commemorates the occasion with Choldin's exhibit, *Mapping the Young Metropolis: The Chicago School of Sociology, 1915–1940*, at the Special Collections Research Center June 22–September 11.

Although it's not known for certain who dubbed the researchers—who pioneered urban sociology by combining theory and ethnographic fieldwork in the city of Chicago—"the Chicago school," or when it officially began, many link the name to the 1915 publication of professor Robert Park's influential essay "The City: Suggestions for the Investigation of Human Behavior in the City Environment."

In the essay, Park argues that sociologists should use the city as their social laboratory. "Chicago, at the time, was a perfect site for social investigation," says Choldin. "It was a new city, and it had hundreds of thousands of immigrants, poverty, gangs, crime, prostitution, divorce, and other 'social problems.'"

Much of the sociology archive is made up of materials belonging to Sociology chair and longtime faculty member Ernest Burgess, PhD 1913 (Sociology), who, says Choldin, "kept everything." Sifting through it all and deciding what to include in the exhibit was, he says, a fascinating endeavor. "Just sitting in the reading room going through files: it's great fun."

Amid the original books and papers and research instruments, Choldin's favorite part of the exhibit is the maps the sociologists created. "They were really crazy about maps of Chicago and its neighborhoods," which denote the locations of different groups in the city: "boys' gangs: Irish, German, Polish, and others." The books and dissertations that came from this research, Choldin says, such as *The Ghetto* by Louis Wirth, PhD'19, AM'25, PhD'26, remain relevant today.

The researchers' work wound down with the start of World War II, when many UChicago graduate students went into the armed forces. Still, Chicago school alumni went on to work and teach around the country. "Chicago sociology has always been grounded in facts, and collecting them systematically," Choldin says. "Before that, sociology was a brand of philosophy and history. But then Park and Burgess told their students, 'OK, kids: go out there and meet people, observe people.'"

"To be grandiose," Choldin says, "the Chicago school changed the course of sociology, and it put the University of Chicago on the map as having the eminent sociology department in the country."

—CLAIRE ZULKEY



# MIND-BODY PROBLEM

PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSOR SIAN BEILOCK ON HER RESEARCH, HER BOOKS, AND HER NEW ROLE IN THE OFFICE OF THE PROVOST.

Why do you mess up when it matters the most? When you're struggling with a problem, is it better to sit still or move around? Can increasing the green space in a city really reduce violence? Those are the kinds of questions that Sian Beilock, professor of psychology and principal investigator at the Human Performance Lab, explores in her books *Choke* (Atria Books, 2011) and new book.

Appointed vice provost for academic initiatives in October, Beilock coordinates academic programs that straddle more than one division, school, or institute—such areas as urban science and practice, energy and the environment, and the arts.

## YOUR BOOKS ARE SO ACCESSIBLE. WHY DID YOU DECIDE TO WRITE FOR A MAINSTREAM AUDIENCE?

I think it's important to be able to communicate the fascinating and exciting science that is going on around human performance to a broad audience. We all strive to perform at our best, and folks want to know what psychologists and neuroscientists are learning about how to do this.

## HOW HAS YOUR RESEARCH SHAPED YOUR DAILY LIFE?

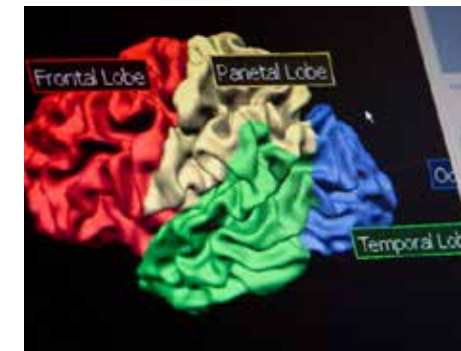
I think you are asking if I do “me-search”—not just research. And, yes, I am interested in understanding the brain and body factors that lead to optimal performance in my own life as well as the lives of others. I have learned a lot about how humans learn and perform their best—especially under stress—and I try to practice what I preach.

As an example, in *How the Body Knows Its Mind*, I talk about the power of getting up from our desks and walking around as a way to jog the mind and get around mental blocks. I certainly employ that technique in my own work. When I am stuck on a problem, I try to take a break from it for a minute or two rather than banging my head against the wall. It seems to work.



IN HER NEW BOOK, SIAN BEILOCK (LEFT) PROPOSES THAT OUR BODIES “HACK” OUR BRAINS AND THAT THE WAY WE MOVE AFFECTS OUR THOUGHTS, DECISIONS, AND EVEN PREFERENCES FOR PARTICULAR PRODUCTS. PHOTOGRAPHY BY KUNI TAKAHASHI

IN BEILOCK'S HUMAN PERFORMANCE LAB (BELOW), HER TEAM MEASURES PERFORMANCE USING REACTION TIME AND NEUROIMAGING TECHNIQUES. PHOTOGRAPHY BY JASON SMITH



## WHAT ARE THE BIGGEST MISCONCEPTIONS PEOPLE HAVE ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BRAIN AND THE BODY?

That the mind controls the body. It's a two-way street. Our body sends signals to our mind that shape how we think and feel. What we do with our body matters.

## WHY DID YOU AGREE TO SERVE AS VICE PROVOST?

I am always up for a new challenge, and the opportunity to think about cross-disciplinary initiatives at the University was an exciting prospect for me. Right now I am working on topics such as urban scholarship and how to enhance graduate education. It's a lot of work, but I love it.

## WHAT RESEARCH ARE YOU DOING NOW AT THE HUMAN PERFORMANCE LAB?

We are looking at the relation between teachers' and parents' attitudes about math (often negative) and children's math achievement. Lots of folks, especially in the United States, have math anxiety, a fear or apprehension about math. We are asking where this anxiety comes from, how it affects our ability to think and reason on the fly, and what we can do to ensure that negative math attitudes don't get transferred from one generation to another.

## IF YOU DO FEEL ANXIOUS ABOUT MATH, WHAT'S THE BEST WAY NOT TO PASS THAT ANXIETY ON TO THE NEXT GENERATION?

How we talk about something like math matters. If we praise effort—“Good job, you tried hard”—that sends a signal that hard work is the way to increase your skills. But if you praise ability—“Oh, you are so smart, naturally talented at math”—even though this language might seem positive, it sends a signal that math is a fixed ability. You are good at it or not. And when kids fail, this thinking that math is a gift one has or doesn't can backfire. They interpret that failure as a sign that they don't have “math talent,” and they don't want to try at it in the future. Bottom line? Praise effort, not ability.

—EDITED AND ADAPTED BY CARRIE GOLUS, AB'91, AM'93

# STOP STANDING STILL

AN EXCERPT FROM BEILOCK'S NEW BOOK YIELDS SURPRISING ADVICE ON THE BEST WAY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS.

FLICKR/STEVEN WOLF PHOTOGRAPHY

When we read something confusing or have to find a solution to a difficult problem, our first instinct is often to sit down, to stop whatever we are doing in order to concentrate. We rarely consider what we are doing with our body. But being sedentary may be the worst thing you can do.

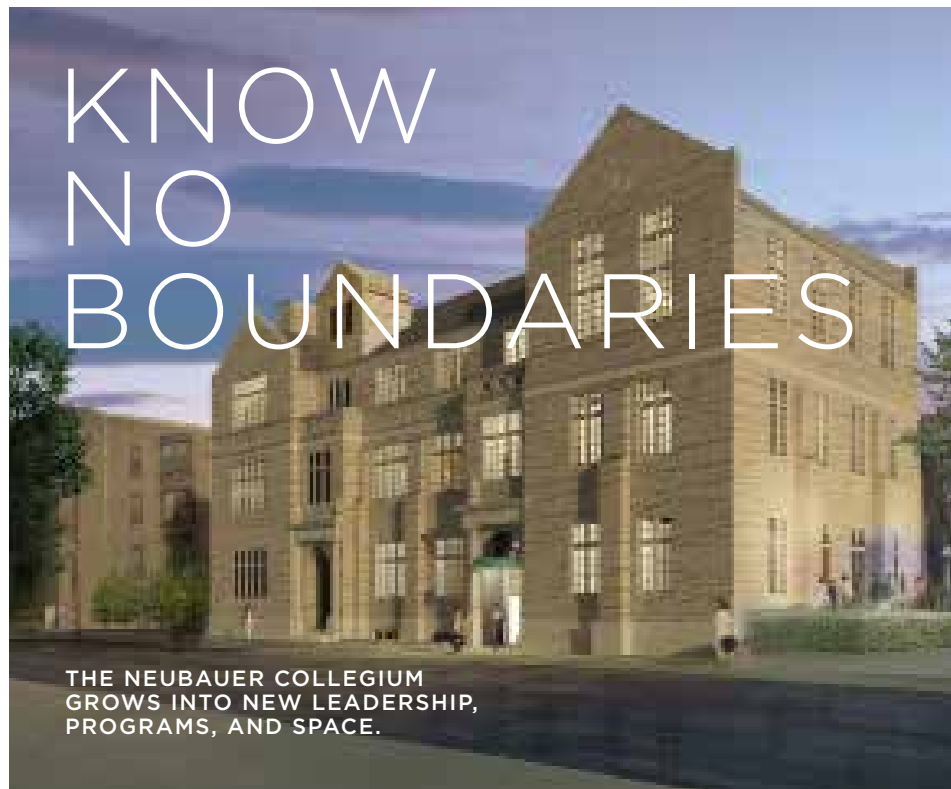
Literally thinking outside or without physical constraints (walking outdoors, pacing around) may help facilitate new connections between distant ideas, which is what creativity is all about. Indeed my colleagues and I have joked that one of the best things about being a faculty member is not having our own office, but the fact that during class we no longer are confined to our seat at the seminar table. We can walk around as we think; we can use the fluid movements of our body to help free our mind from constraints.

We look to our physical experiences to create reality. Perhaps that's why Chinese exercise balls (otherwise known as Baoding balls) became a staple on executives' desks. Most people think of them as a stress reliever or just something to do with their hands when they are on the phone or in a meeting, but those small shiny silver balls that people move from hand to hand likely serve a much bigger function: improving our creative thinking. Physically moving those Baoding balls from one hand to the other may help us think about an idea on “one hand and then another.” Dynamically coordinating our hand movements can facilitate the mental mechanics of creative problem solving, helping us to see a problem from multiple perspectives. The unexpected benefit of creative thinking that comes from moving our body reveals the importance of physical actions to improve performance at work.

We live in an age when it is easy to be static, at our desk, on the elevator, or in a meeting, but being motionless can inhibit our thinking.

—EXCERPTED FROM *HOW THE BODY KNOWS ITS MIND* (ATRIA BOOKS, 2015)

With a new director and 16,000 square feet of new space, the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society has grown a lot this academic year—and with ten new research initiatives starting in July, it is prepared for more.



THE NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM GROWS INTO NEW LEADERSHIP, PROGRAMS, AND SPACE.

Jonathan Lear, the John U. Nef Distinguished Service Professor in Social Thought, was appointed the Neubauer Collegium's Roman Family Director in October, succeeding David Nirenberg, who became dean of the Division of the Social Sciences in July. While the Neubauer Collegium, founded in 2012 to address questions that span the humanities and humanistic social sciences, has already achieved a great deal with 42 faculty research initiatives, including the ten beginning this summer, Lear says, "it's just at the beginning."

Like Nirenberg, Lear has experience in interdisciplinary work. "My interest is in bringing together ancient Greek traditions and ethics with contemporary thinking about psychoanalytic treatment and therapy," Lear says. "I'm the guy who thinks of these as one thing rather than two." The John U. Nef Committee on Social Thought supported that way of thinking, he says, so "the Neubauer Collegium was a natural next step. It embodies these University of Chicago traditions that you don't see at any other institution."

Lear finds unpredictable combinations exciting. "We want to take risks. Some projects

need a lot of work. Some might not work." One new project he is particularly eager about spans institutions as well as disciplines. Open Fields: Ethics, Aesthetics and the Very Idea of a Natural History, Lear says, involves "not just an anthropologist from here and a professor of art from there, but the curator of the Field Museum, tribal elders from around the country, and young practicing native artists. When it comes to certain kinds of research projects, we refuse to recognize boundaries."

THE 16,000-SQUARE-FOOT GOTHIC-STYLE FORMER MEADVILLE LOMBARD SEMINARY BUILDING HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED TO MEET 21ST-CENTURY ACADEMIC NEEDS AND THE UNIVERSITY'S GOALS FOR SUSTAINABILITY. ILLUSTRATION COURTESY KLIMENT HALSBAND ARCHITECTS

"IT'S A PROJECT OF THE HIGHEST INTELLECTUAL IMPORTANCE."



THE BUILDING HOUSES MULTIPLE SUITES FOR VISITING FELLOWS TO SET UP OFFICE WITH ADJACENT VERSATILE AREAS FOR COLLABORATION.

THE SEMINAR ROOM FEATURES ADVANCED E-COLLABORATION AND VIDEOCONFERENCING CAPABILITIES.

THE READING ROOM, WHICH SHOWCASES THE BUILDING'S ORIGINAL WOOD PANELING, IS INTENDED FOR INFORMAL ENGAGEMENT AND REFLECTION.

THE EXHIBITION GALLERY PRESENTS HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ART, FILMS, AND PERFORMANCES.

THE RENOVATED BUILDING PROVIDES A NEW SPACE FOR SCHOLARS FROM AROUND THE WORLD TO COLLABORATE, ESTABLISHING THE NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM AS A LOCUS FOR GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT.

ILLUSTRATION COURTESY KLIMENT HALSBAND ARCHITECTS

When cross-collaboration goes well, Lear says, in retrospect, it seems like a natural pairing. He cites the new project Historical Semantics and Legal Interpretation, in which a legal historian and modern linguists will interpret sometimes-murky 18th-century legal rulings that are still invoked today, in cases as high as the Supreme Court, and create online tools to make that information available to law clerks and judges. "It's a project of the highest intellectual importance."

Alessandra Voena, assistant professor of economics, works on the project Unpacking the Value of Health Insurance in India: Fostering Dialogue Amongst Methodologies, which began in July 2014. The project's researchers are surveying Indian citizens with no access to public insurance, asking



A SURVEYOR IN MYSORE, INDIA, DISCUSSES THAT NATION'S PUBLIC INSURANCE EXPANSION WITH VILLAGE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AS PART OF THE NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM PROJECT UNPACKING THE VALUE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IN INDIA: FOSTERING DIALOGUE AMONGST METHODOLOGIES. PHOTO COURTESY PHOEBE HOLTZMAN, AB'10



“ULTIMATELY, THE TWO APPROACHES CAN BE EXTREMELY COMPLEMENTARY.”



JONATHAN LEAR COMPARES THE EXCITEMENT OF DIRECTING THE NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM TO “WORKING ON A START-UP.”

PHOTOGRAPHY BY JOHN ZICH

#### 2015-16 SOCIAL SCIENCES NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM FACULTY RESEARCH PROJECTS

how they would allocate the funds if they were given cash to purchase insurance at a premium.

Anup Malani, AM'96, JD'00, PhD'03 (Economics), the Lee and Brena Freeman Professor in the Law School, was already evaluating India's insurance system and expanded his research into a Neubauer Collegium project, bringing Voena on because of her expertise studying resource distribution in families. After her team conducted initial qualitative interviews, Voena says, “we realized we needed much more expertise in ethnology and anthropology.” Compared to economists, ethnographers approach problems using a much smaller sample size “but go a lot more in depth,” she says. “Ultimately the two approaches can be extremely complementary.”

The project is already far along. Researchers from other universities have been conducting in-depth field interviews in India. “We've collected an enormous amount of ethnographic material,” Voena says, “and we've already incorporated preliminary results in our design.” She predicts another year and a half of data collection and interpretation before the group begins to publish its findings.

Voena also looks forward to taking advantage of the Neubauer

Collegium's new space. Its new home, which officially opened April 20 at 5701 South Woodlawn Avenue, provides room for teams like Voena's to meet. With her office in Saieh Hall, Malani's at the Law School, and other partners situated internationally, she says, “we are a diverse group of people, so the opportunity to be hosted there would be great.”

Like Saieh Hall, the Neubauer Collegium building is a work of adaptive reuse, maintaining the spirit of the former Meadville Lombard Theological School while updating it for 21st century needs. Lear looks forward to hosting guest lecturers such as Berkeley biblical scholar Robert Alter, who is coming next fall to discuss the meaning and nature of translation. “Guests of the highest intellectual caliber are going to be speaking on topics that will interest the whole University community.”

Alumni can see the building and witness the Neubauer Collegium in action (see back page) during an Alumni Weekend *UnCommon* Core session on the project Past for Sale, where researchers from anthropology, art history, economics, law, and policy will discuss the illicit antiquities market and how to combat it.

—CLAIRE ZULKEY

Literature scholar Benjamin Morgan will collaborate with historians Fredrik Jonsson and Emily Osborn on a project that brings a humanistic approach to a contemporary political issue. **Climate Change: Disciplinary Challenges to the Humanities and Social Sciences** is a one-year project that will culminate in a daylong symposium in spring 2016.

**The Idealism Project: Self-Determining Form and the Autonomy of the Humanities**, led by philosophy scholars James Conant and Robert Pippin as well as Germanic Studies chair David Wellbery, in addition to collaborators at the University of Leipzig, seeks a new approach to the fate and future of the humanities.

Anthropologist Justin Richland and a team that includes Field Museum curator Alaka Wali and tribal leaders from the Hopi and Crow Nations explore the use and misuse of Native American material culture with **Open Fields: Ethics, Aesthetics, and the Very Idea of a Natural History**.

With **Economic Analysis of Ancient Trade**, economist Ali Hortacsu and archaeologist David Schloen are working with Kerem Cosar, Alain Bresson, and Gil Stein, specialists on the ancient world, to investigate the applicability of modern mathematical and computational methods to ancient trade.

With **The Problem of the Democratic State in US History**, sociology chair Elisabeth Clemens, AM'85, PhD'90 (Sociology), and historian James Sparrow plan to engage new faculty and graduate students in a broad-ranging set of conversations about the democratic state that was initially explored in the 2013–15 Neubauer Collegium project *The State as History and Theory*.



# ECONOMY OF EVIDENCE

THE QUEST FOR DATA-BASED POLICY MAKING AT EPIC AND URBAN LABS.

When economist Michael Greenstone, LAB'87, entered graduate school at Princeton University, he had the naiveté of a 24-year-old who wanted to make a difference. His hope was simple: "I wanted to find truths that made the world better for people." He wasn't sure how to achieve this dream, but economics was the road there.

Planning to work on labor economics issues, Greenstone changed direction after being struck by how environmental debates were "almost completely devoid of anything that resembled impartial evidence. He thought that constraining the environmental conversation, which is often overrun by wild claims and speculation, with testable and reproducible results could lead to more fruitful outcomes. What he was seeing then, and is still prevalent now, is "policy-based evidence making"—parties with vested interests, like lobbyists and industrialists, shaping information to support regulation (or deregulation) that benefits them. Greenstone envisions instead a world run by evidence-based policy—regulation based on unbiased research that benefits the greater good.

Greenstone, a third-generation UChicago faculty member who followed in his grandmother's and father's footsteps, first joined the University as an assistant professor of economics in 2000, leaving for MIT in 2003. In 2014 he returned as the Milton Friedman Professor of Economics and director of the interdisciplinary Energy Policy Institute at Chicago (EPIC). "My great advantage as an environmental economist," he says, "is that I'm not an environmentalist. Of course, I care about the environment because it supports human well-being. However, plenty of other things do too like higher incomes, reduced poverty, and better health. We have to find the right balance, and I think the path toward the balance is paved with data, not rhetoric."

In July Greenstone will complete his first year at EPIC, where the goal is to produce pioneering energy-related research and use it to influence energy and environmental economics policy. As chief economist for the Council of Economic Advisers during the first year of the Obama administration, Greenstone witnessed the "vast gulf between what goes on in the real world and what goes on in academia. There are incredible, excellent ideas locked up inside academia with no good way of getting out." The key, he says, is to communicate ideas and research to policy and decision makers in languages and formats they're comfortable with.

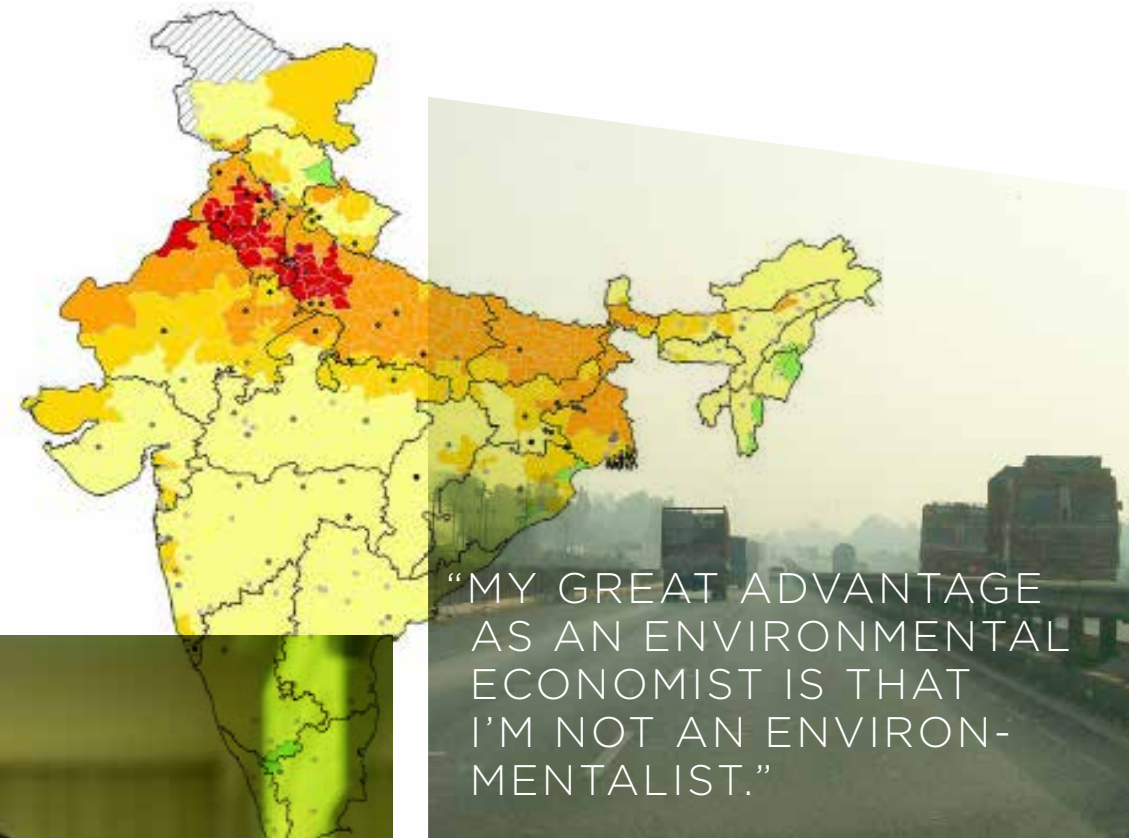
EPIC has applied several methods for better research-to-policy translation in the past year, both in Chicago and around the world. On campus EPIC encourages collaboration through congregation. The institute holds weekly lunches for research in progress that aims to foster interdisciplinary exchange. "We have engineers sitting next to lawyers sitting next to economists sitting next to geoscientists, and that has produced interesting conversation and insights that would not have occurred otherwise," says Greenstone. A monthly campus-wide seminar series features outside speakers who present energy-related topics from fundamental geology to geoengineering to environmental regulation enforcement.

One achievement this past year exemplifies the institute's global engagement—the opening of an office in the University's Center in Delhi. India made sense because, while "there's no question that understanding energy, energy markets, climate change, and the environment through the lens of the United States is critical," says Greenstone, "many of the most interesting energy problems are in today's developing areas."

Countries like India and China have escalating energy consumption and unprecedented levels of air pollution. "It would be like a bank robber who avoids banks, to not have big developing countries as a central component of EPIC's activities." The Delhi office hosts a seminar series, including visits from ministers and other elected officials, and serves as a hub for faculty research. Several projects run out of EPIC-Delhi are testing a new model of research as they are conducted as collaborations with regional governments or Indian agencies, including the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Tamil Nadu.

Greenstone already had experience in India after he and colleagues from MIT and Harvard led a two-year field experiment devised hand in hand with the Gujarat Pollution Control Board. The research, published in 2013, identified an area for reform in government regulations of heavy industry and ran a randomized controlled trial. Some industrial plants were assigned new regulations in emissions audits, while others remained unchanged; the data showed that the reformed plants reduced their pollution significantly.

MICHAEL GREENSTONE (BELOW) AND HIS TEAM TRACK POLLUTION IN INDIA (RIGHT) TO PROVIDE DIRECTION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY. FLICKR/INTERNATIONAL GROWTH CENTRE (BELOW), FLICKR/NITESH SULE (RIGHT), MAP COURTESY EPIC



"MY GREAT ADVANTAGE AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIST IS THAT I'M NOT AN ENVIRONMENTALIST."

Designing research projects with governmental cooperation facilitates policy making, Greenstone says. The government knows the work well and is invested from the beginning, making it easier to turn the results into policy. In January the State of Gujarat announced broad implementation of the new regulations. "That's what the finish line looks like."

Too often energy and environmental issues are viewed as engineering problems—that if "we could just get the right widget, or install the right piece of pollution abatement equipment, everything would be fine," says Greenstone. "But at the end of the day all these things are really economics problems," and that is why the University of Chicago is an ideal place for EPIC. The power of ideas, particularly in a field as crucial to human welfare as energy policy, cannot be overstated, he says, and at UChicago ideas are "subjected to the most critical inspection. That has remained constant, and it's incredibly exciting to be at a place like this—sometimes daunting as your ideas are picked apart."

In addition to EPIC, Greenstone also leads the Energy and Environment Lab, one of five UChicago Urban Labs that design and test urban policies and programs. Greenstone's lab, a health lab, and a poverty lab join the already influential crime and education labs in the new Urban Labs network—announced in March—aimed at using scientific methods to solve urban problems, further realizing evidence-based policy making.

—MAUREEN SEARCY



## ACCOLADES

### YALE HONORS HOLT



In October Thomas Holt, the James Westfall Thompson Distinguished Service Professor of American and African American History, received the Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Wilbur Cross Medal, the school's highest honor. Holt, who received his PhD from Yale in 1973, specializes in US Southern political history, race relations, and the African diaspora, particularly in the Caribbean and the United States. He served as president of the American Historical Association in 1994–95, and his work has been recognized by the MacArthur Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

### FLEISCHER RECEIVES TURKISH ORDER OF MERIT

Cornell Fleischer, the Kanunî Süleyman Professor of Ottoman and Modern Turkish Studies in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations, History, and the College, received the Order of Merit, Turkey's highest civilian order. During a 2014 ceremony at the Cankaya Presidential Palace in Ankara, Turkish president Abdullah Gül recognized Fleischer for his published work and ongoing research on Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent, the Caliph of Islam and the longest-reigning sultan of the Ottoman Empire.



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## DIVISIONAL NEWS

### FACULTY APPOINTMENTS

Amanda Woodward, the William S. Gray Professor of Psychology, has been appointed deputy dean of faculty affairs for the Division of the Social Sciences for a three-year term beginning July 1. Chair of the Department of Psychology, director of the Infant Learning and Development Laboratory, and president of the Cognitive Development Society, Woodward studies infant cognition, social cognitive development, imitation, and theory of mind.

In January Jean Decety was named the Irving B. Harris Distinguished Service Professor in Psychology. A leading scholar on the social and developmental neuroscience of empathy, moral judgment, motivation for justice, and prosocial behavior, Decety directs the Brain Research Imaging Center at the University of Chicago Medicine, heads the Social Cognitive Neuroscience Laboratory, and directs Child NeuroSuite. He is president of the Society for Social Neuroscience and the founding editor of the journal *Social Neuroscience*. In 2013 he was awarded the Jean-Louis Signoret Neuropsychology Prize by the French biomedical research organization Fondation Ipsen for his research on new understandings of empathy, affective processes, and moral decision making in children and adults.

Leora Auslander, professor of modern European social history,



has been named the first Arthur and Joann Rasmussen Professor in Western Civilization. Auslander's research and teaching interests include material culture, memory and commemorative practices, gender history and theory, and Jewish history. She has held fellowships at the Institute for Advanced Study and at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, as well as visiting professorships in France and Germany. At UChicago she was the founding director of the Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality and is a member of the Center for Jewish Studies.

Magne Mogstad has been named professor of economics, effective in July. Mogstad joined the University as an assistant professor in 2014, coming from University College London. Mogstad, who earned his

PhD from the University of Oslo, studies public economics, labor economics, and applied econometrics. In February he was one of five University of Chicago faculty members awarded a \$50,000 Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Research Fellowship, which honors early-career scientists and scholars whose achievements and potential identify them as the next generation of scientific leaders.

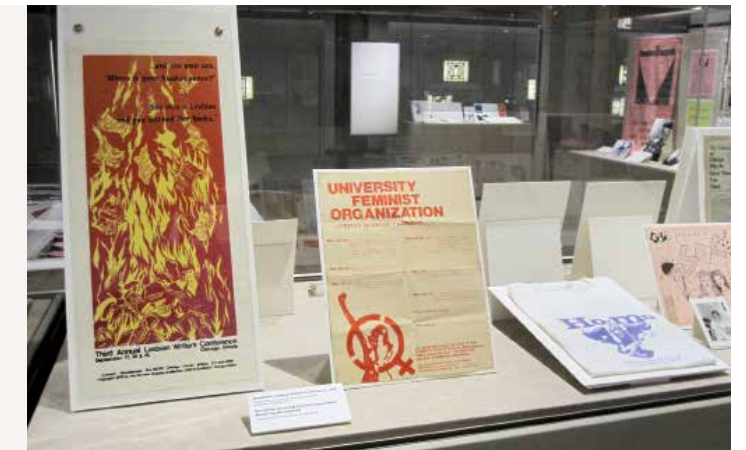
In March Julie Chu (Anthropology) and Kristen Schilt (Sociology) were promoted to associate professor. Chu, a sociocultural anthropologist with interests in mobility and migration, economy and value, ritual life, material culture, media and technology, and state regulatory regimes, earned her PhD at New York University. Schilt's (pictured) research interests center on sociology of gender and sexualities, the sociology of culture, and the sociology of work and occupations. She received her PhD from UCLA.



## LGBTQ HISTORY AT UCHICAGO

### CLOSETED/OUT IN THE QUADRANGLES: A HISTORY OF LGBTQ LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

From relationships between early female professors to the beginnings of gay liberation on campus, this exhibition examines the range of experiences lived by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer students and faculty at the University. Drawing on holdings from the University archives, including those of University and Social Sciences pioneers, the exhibition displays letters, academic papers, and student newspaper articles, as well as posters, photographs, and other visual documentation. *Closeted/Out* runs at the Special Collections Research Center Exhibition Gallery through June 15.





## ALUMNI NEWS

## NANCY KORNBLOTH KOPP



PHOTO COURTESY  
WELLESLEY COLLEGE  
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

Nancy Kornblith Kopp, AM'68 (Political Science), received the Wellesley College Alumnae Achievement Award in February. For 27 years Kopp served in the Maryland state legislature. In 2002 she became the first woman elected state treasurer and is now in her fourth consecutive term. She is also a founder of the Women Legislators of Maryland and was inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of

Fame in 2012 for her state pension and savings planning.

## FRANK ELLSWORTH

In January Frank Ellsworth, PhD'76 (Education), was appointed vice chair of Claremont Lincoln University's board of directors. He previously served as president of Pitzer College (where he was also a professor of political studies), chair of the strategic planning and executive committees of the Japanese American National Museum, president of the Japan Society in New York, and interim president of Sofia University in Palo Alto, California. He serves as a trustee of the Paul Taylor Dance Foundation; trustee, vice chair, and chair elect of the Japan Society of Northern California; trustee of Give2Asia; and chair of the board of Global Partners Institute in Vancouver. His current research is on 1960s pop art in Japan and the United States.

## SARA RAY STOELINGA

Sara Ray Stoelinga AB'95, AM'01, PhD'04 (Sociology), was appointed the Sara Liston Spurlock Director of the University's Urban Education Institute in March. Stoelinga is a faculty member in the University's Urban Teacher Education Program and also teaches courses in the College and in the Graham School of Continuing Liberal and Professional Studies. She is preparing to pilot an undergraduate course sequence in education for the UChicago Careers in Education Professions program. Stoelinga writes and conducts research on teacher effectiveness, urban school reform, and teacher leadership.

## JO FREEMAN AND HEATHER BOOTH

The documentary *She's Beautiful When She's Angry*, about women who helped shape the women's liberation movement from 1966 to 1971, features two Social Sciences alumnae. Released in November and screened across the country in theaters and film festivals, the film, directed by Mary Dore, focuses on activists such as Jo Freeman, AM'72, PhD'73 (Political Science), and Heather Booth, AB'67, AM'70 (Education), covering their contributions to the movement and catching up with them today. For more information, see the film's website: [shesbeautifulwhenshesangry.com](http://shesbeautifulwhenshesangry.com).

SEE MORE ALUMNI AND DIVISIONAL NEWS AT [MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/DIALOGO](http://MAG.UCHICAGO.EDU/DIALOGO) AND ON THE DIVISION'S WEBSITE: [SOCIALSCIENCES.UCHICAGO.EDU/](http://SOCIALSCIENCES.UCHICAGO.EDU/)

## IN MEMORIAM

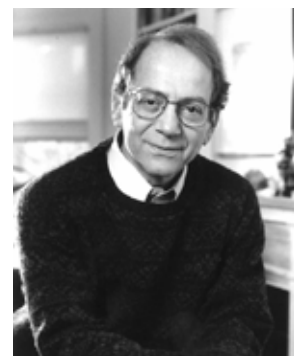
## WILLIAM GERBERDING

William Gerberding, AM'56, PhD'59 (Political Science), died December 27 in Seattle. He was 85. Gerberding served as a professor at Colgate University and at UCLA before becoming vice president of academic affairs at Occidental College in 1972. He became vice chancellor at UCLA in 1975, and in 1978 was named chancellor at the University of Illinois. A year later Gerberding became the 27th president of the University of Washington, where he is credited with boosting the university to national prominence and significantly raising its private financial support before he retired in 1995.

## JOHN MAKIN

John Makin, AM'69, PhD'70 (Economics), a member of the Social Sciences Visiting Committee, died March 30 in New York City. He was 71. At UChicago Makin studied under Milton Friedman, AM'33, and then pursued careers as an academic, a think tank scholar, and a hedge fund macroeconomist. He taught economics at institutions including the University of Washington, where he was director of the Institute for Economic Research. In 1984 he joined the American Enterprise Institute, where he wrote the monthly *Economic Outlook*, which included research and his views on economic topics. In the 1980s and 1990s he served on the panel of economic advisers in the Congressional Budget Office, worked in the office of tax analysis at the US Treasury Department, and was a consultant at the International Monetary Fund. Since 1990 Makin had served as the chief economist and principal of the hedge fund Caxton Associates. He also wrote working papers for the National Bureau of Economic Standards, academic and newspaper articles, books, and a macroeconomics textbook.

## DONALD N. LEVINE



Donald N. Levine, AB'50, AM'54, PhD'57 (Sociology), the Peter B. Ritzma Professor Emeritus of Sociology, died April 4 in Chicago. He was 83. As an undergraduate at the University, Levine was influenced by philosophy professor Richard McKeon, whose work shaped Levine's open-minded approach to sociology and social theory. Levine spent several years doing fieldwork in Ethiopia and taught at Ethiopia's

University College of Addis Ababa before joining the Chicago faculty in 1962. Levine remained interested in Ethiopia throughout his life and served as an adviser on Ethiopia to the US Senate, the Department of State, and other federal agencies. From 1982 to 1987, Levine served as dean of the College, where he worked to expand the academic advising program, strengthened the residential house system, and used his interest in aikido to cocreate the College's annual wintertime festival Kuviasungnerk/Kangeiko. Over his career Levine published several works considered landmarks of sociology, including *Visions of the Sociological Tradition* (University of Chicago Press, 1995.) Levine continued to research while battling illness, working on a book on the role of dialogue in social theory.

## SPOTLIGHT

A PHD CANDIDATE HITS THE RAILS ON A NEW WRITING RESIDENCY.



ON THE TWO-DAY TRIP TO PORTLAND, KOREY GARIBALDI (LEFT) TRAVELED WITH FRIEND COREY RATEAU, WHO PROVIDED PROVISIONS FROM CHICAGO'S PUBLICAN QUALITY MEATS. PHOTO COURTESY KOREY GARIBALDI

When PhD candidate Korey Garibaldi, AM'10 (History), wants to get work done, he hits up the Regenstein or takes advantage of his campus office. Or he gets on a train.

This past November, as part of Amtrak's first-ever Residency for Writers, Garibaldi rode the two-day train from Chicago to Portland, Oregon, and back again, working on his dissertation en route. One of 24 Amtrak fellows chosen from more than 16,000 applicants, Garibaldi submitted in his application a chapter of his dissertation, "Knock on Any Door: The Rise and Fall of Integration in American Culture, 1919-1972."

Aboard Amtrak's Empire Builder, he wrote, chatted with other riders, and hung out with friends Corey Rateau, EX'14, on the way there and Ben Shepard, AB'08, on the way back. In the final year of his program, Garibaldi has a Mellon dissertation-year fellowship in addition to an appointment as the joint residential dissertation fellow from the Center for the Study of Gender and Sexuality and the Center for the Study of Race, Politics, and Culture.

## HOW DID THE TRAIN AFFECT YOUR WORK?

One disconnect between writing history and being out in the world is, as a researcher, you often don't have a way of mapping your academic work to public space. Especially in the observation car, it was pretty clear what I was doing—carrying around a dozen books, note taking. A lot of people I talked to on the train ended up speaking from personal experience about what it meant to be represented in history and what it was like traveling on the road. With the writing of history, there's so much objectivity that you don't often insert yourself. Hearing some voices that don't usually make it into academic manuscripts, and thinking about where they fit into my work, was a real treat.

I felt strange bringing my library around. I knew that was an odd thing, and I was a little self-conscious. But bringing too many reading materials while out in public—that seemed to be a quintessentially UChicago thing to do.

## WHERE ARE YOU WITH YOUR DISSERTATION NOW?

One nice thing about the award is that it's pushed both my publishing schedule and publishing opportunities up. I've started to have serious conversations with an academic press about a prospective publishing contract for the dissertation. It's also inspired a different level of professionalism more generally. As a student, sometimes you get lost when reflecting on who you're writing for. My friends, colleagues, and faculty advisers have higher expectations now. Before, someone unfamiliar with my work might not have been compelled to engage with my ideas.

## DID THE TRIP CHANGE THE WAY YOU SEE RAIL TRAVEL?

I find myself thinking about—especially if I'm going on a short trip—whether or not I can take the train. My grandmother has never taken a train, so I told her I'd take her on a trip. As long as she has someone to hang out with, she's pretty excited for traveling.

—EDITED AND ADAPTED BY LAURA ADAMCZYK



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## DIVISION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES ALUMNI WEEKEND 2015 | JUNE 4-7

ALUMNIWEEKEND.UCHICAGO.EDU

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### FRIDAY, JUNE 5

#### 2-3 P.M.

##### **UNCOMMON CORE | A CONVERSATION WITH NOBELISTS**

SAIEH HALL, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

Nobelists in economics Lars Peter Hansen, James Heckman, and Robert Lucas, AB'59, PhD'64 (Economics), share insights and offer a closer look at the science of economics.

#### 3-5 P.M.

##### **ECONOMICS RESEARCH OPEN HOUSE**

SAIEH HALL, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

Mingle with faculty and students and learn about their current research.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 6

#### 10-11 A.M.

##### **GENERATION NEXT**

SAIEH HALL, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

A panel of young faculty members give their perspectives on the future of the Chicago school of economics.

#### 2-3 P.M.

##### **UNCOMMON CORE | PAST FOR SALE: NEW APPROACHES TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL LOOTING**

NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM, 5701 S. WOODLAWN AVE.

A panel of scholars discuss an interdisciplinary collaboration that studies the scope of the illicit antiquities market and new strategies to combat it.

#### 2-3 P.M.

##### **UNCOMMON CORE | HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT, INEQUALITY, AND GROWTH**

SAIEH HALL, 5757 S. UNIVERSITY AVE.

Professor Kevin Murphy, AM'81, PhD'84 (Economics), argues for a focus on the supply side in policy proposals that mitigate earnings inequality.

#### 3-4:30 P.M.

##### **NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM OPEN HOUSE**

NEUBAUER COLLEGIUM, 5701 S. WOODLAWN AVE.

Explore the newly renovated Meadville Lombard Theological School building, home of the Neubauer Collegium for Culture and Society.